CHAPTER – V

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL LITERATURE

Very quick development took place in agricultural literature in agricultural field. Different scientists have personally told about it, Agricultural literature has been divided into three categories. This term has been.

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources
- Tertiary sources

Primary sources:

These are such sources which are recommended for the instructions they give. In simple words, we can say that in this case, the original research, are published. They are called primary sources. Primary sources represent new knowledge in different ways. In this valuable source, inferences are done. Different books, journals, research reports, patents, standards trade literature and theses etc. are published and identified. Maximum use of these sources is done in universities.¹

Secondary Sources:

Information is not new in the secondary sources. Short information is provided in this source with the help of the primary sources so that they can reach quickly to the readers. This saves the time of the readers. If there is any new invention, it comes in useful for the future activities.

The information first of all through which sources, it is written, through the primary sources, its number is so big that the common readers may not capture it.
In the secondary sources, the primary source with its subject matter is systematized. It is collected with the help of the information available in the secondary sources. As compared to the primary sources these are more extensive and easy. Sometimes, the information given in them is vast. For its chief examples, abstracted and sequenced documents, example index, subject books, catalogue, commentary survey encyclopedia and dictionaries can also be seen.

**Tertiary Sources:**

The sources, which are issued for using the primary and secondary sources are called tertiary sources. Here, mostly, we do not find textual material. Here, we find extra information. This helps getting assistance for the expected information and its search regarding the primary and secondary sources.

In the form of its examples we find directory, yearbook, literature, atlas, research catalogue, books catalogue etc. are considered.

With the help of documents, information we get for mass communication powerfully. Documentations are of different types. Hence we get different information from them. They are the source of various information. They give opportunity to the readers to get in touch with the various activities and various subjects with their thoughts, in the world. Book catalogue, reporting are the most famous types of documents. But in the present times, audio-visual aids are also the most important sources of information. They are very useful for libraries for the evolution and development of agriculture literature, the development of this is also essential like other implements. They have the intensity as much as literature.
development also took place in the same intensity like documents. As a result, agriculture science has its special place in the world.

In an ancient Sanskrit volume named ‘Vrigved’ we find the references of agricultural activities like ploughing, sowing and reaping the crops and other agricultural activities are involved. In one ‘Vrucha’ we find the description of channelizing regarding irrigation. In the ‘Atharveda’ in an incantation, plants had been divided into four types viz. Pushpavati, Prasumati, Palinir and Falaut. In ‘Vrigveda’ we find vrigved introducing trees, groves and government plants. In ‘Manushruti’ plants have been divided into eight categories. They are medicinal plants, trees, bunches, grass, stem, branch and bough.

In ‘Vruhadaranyak Upnishad’ we find the internal structure of plants. They have been compared with the human body. The subtleties of agricultural science have been understood in ‘Krishi Parashar’ Vrukshayurved and Kashyap Samhita. In the Adyar Library of Chennai, we find the collection of Pandulipi with the name of Vrukshayurved. Most of the hymns given here are entitled as ‘Upvan Vinod’ and are published. In the Vallabh Vaishanav monastery library, by Nath, we find Pandulipi named ‘Manav Vruksharyuved’. We find description of agriculture, horticulture and plants in 1600 hymns. In the Bodhian library located at London, we find, Thurpal’s Vruksharyurved in Pandulipi in Oxford University.

In Agnipuran Krishi Sangraha by Parashar, in Shukryacharya’s Shukraniti we find in Upvan Vinod, the types of good soil, seed, standing crop, grafting etc. for their better growth. In the Vruhadsanhit by Varahmihir, we find the description of mixed manure for getting flowers and fruits in big quantities.
In the code, grains have been informed in about 26 types. In the Economics of Kautilya, we find the description of grain in 60 days, which is known, nowadays, with the name of Sahitya Dhan. Our farmers with the help of ancient books, with the help of the knowledge, getting from one generation to other, have been farming since thousands of years. In the world, agriculture has history nearly 10,000 years old. In Missra, China and India, nearly at a time, human beings had left wandering in forests, and started farming setting at one particular place only. Along with the Vaidik literature, up to the ancient books, we find the description of ancient techniques and implements in the case of agriculture.

**Agriculture Literature in Modern Form:**

In the present time through scientific activities, agricultural activities and modern techniques are implemented for the growth of plants. Mr. Noble Larote and Dr. Narme, had discovered a particular species of wheat which had brought about a new evolution in the field of agricultural world. The same scientific technique, in 1960, in India, was implemented, which had brought about green revolution. As a result, whatever poor country was there became self-sufficient in the case of food production. To India, in the field of agriculture, in order to make her self-sufficient, Delhi, Indian agricultural Research Organization, along with, Ludhiana and Panntagar’s agricultural Universities had also dedicated significantly. Here along with the time, in the field of agriculture, we find different research programmes which have been arranged.

In the ancient time, in the form of trade (occupation), agriculture is in existence in the modern form in the form of factories. With the same attitude, in the study of agriculture it has been made an educational subject.
Agriculture is the amalgamation of many primary sciences for examples Bio-chemistry, Plant Breeding, Surgery Science, Plant Protection, Fishery, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Economy, Water Techniques, Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Statistics, Commerce etc. subjects are amalgamated in the subject of agriculture. We find the development of agriculture subject with the help of the above mentioned sciences. In the field of agriculture, research programmes are done at two levels.

**At National Level:**

This department of the government of India is dedicated mostly in the case of irrigation. Many types of programmes are arranged regarding agriculture. State government also implements different types of agricultural programmes.

These programmes are implemented by different department of the state government. In them, we also find, dedication of agricultural universities. Indian agricultural research centre is an autonomous institute. Here learning activities and research programmes are implemented through 40 special research institutes through their particular departments.

**At International Level:**

C.G.I.R. is an aspect of world bank, whereas, FAO, DRC are its representative countries, collaborate as well as communicate in the case of countenance of agriculture. Many international institutes of some computers have been doing research works in the field of agriculture. For example, Manila Philippines institute has been doing research on rice. An institute of Moscow has been doing research on wheat and maize. In the same manner different research activities have been going on different crops in Columbia, Peru, Nairobi, Ethiopia, Hyderabad and other institutes. In the field of
agricultural research and development, through the food and agricultural institute, located in Rome belonging to the United Nations, agricultural research activities and development programmes are implemented. The CAB institute in its 14 special aspects has been playing a very vital role in the field of agriculture.

Various institutes have been involved in research and communication activities. They are creating research literature in the case of various agricultural fields. Approximately, 20,000 serial titles are also engaged with publications. Nearly 3 lakhs primary sources are published every year. In the world, every year, 40 to 50,000 books, monograph and pamphlets are published. In the secondary sources, research papers and research books etc. are published in agricultural field. In India, we find 300 to 400 publications every year. The number of indexing abstracted papers was quite less. The Indian abstracting in science papers have been included in nearly 4000 Indian Agricultural Reference Books. Whereas, 20,000 articles are published every year. They are related with animals, dairy, fishery etc. Nearly 10,000 article are published which are related to agricultural science.

In order to control the documentations being published in the Marathwada Agricultural University with great intensity, took up the responsibility for reference books and for Indian commercial literature, on edible crops, Indian Literature on Pulses, Indian Geology literature, Sesame Indian Literature etc. publications were started. The Agriculture University of Haryana has also started “Theses Abstract”.

The personal scientists and librarians of various secondary and tertiary source documents have been organization for example in the Indian agricultural statistical information, through the economics and statistical developments, we get this information through the statistical development. 

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Through the bulletin of food statistics, in India the nature of agriculture, agricultural creation the recent figure of the publication is shown. Whereas FOA’s statistical publication is available at world level in which agricultural figures are presented chiefly, it also presents the statistical figures of fishery. Various commercial institutes like H.W. Wilson and R.R. Bankar, publish subject bibliographies.

In Tamilnadu in the year 1902, “Session and Craft Report”\(^3\) was published in English language. In 1911, the “New Series of Commercial Bulletin”\(^4\) and “Madras Agriculture Paper”\(^5\) were published in English, In 1919, “Udyama”\(^6\) in Marathi language in 1924, “Plant Journal and Agriculture Science”\(^7\) were published. In 1931 after six years, on an average there was the same condition. In 1939-40, only two research documents, “Indian Journal of Entomology”\(^8\) and “Oil Seeds in India”\(^9\), were published in English language. In 1940, in the field of commerce, “Indian Forester”\(^10\) and “Leaflets”\(^11\) were published and to this field new form was given. After four years in 1946, in Hindi language, “Kheti”\(^12\) and “Krushak Jagat”\(^13\) were published. In English, in the field of commerce, through commercial research institute, “Forest Research in India, Part-1”\(^14\) was published.

In 1948, Fiver research documents were published in which “Agricultural Situation in India.”\(^15\) The Annual Report of I.A.R.R.\(^16\)., Plant Protection Bulletin.\(^17\) Journal of the Indian Society of Agriculture Statistics”\(^18\) and Indian Phytopathology\(^19\) was published. Agriculture and Agricultural Husbandry in Hindi and Agriculture Wages in India and Photo Morphology\(^20\) etc. papers were started in 1950. In 1951, Indian farming and Indian farm mechanization, in 1952 Proceeding of Bihar Academy of Agriculture Science\(^21\), in 1953 Journal of the Indian Society of Soils Science\(^22\) were published in English language. In 1954, four research journals viz. Andhra
Agriculture Journal, Matsya Vigyaan in its field, Indian Journal of Fishery, in English and “Godhan” journal were published in Hindi. In 1957 Indian Agriculture and Mallayalam Language in Kerala, “Krushikn” was published. In the case of Indian agriculture, in 1958, “Indian Agriculture in Brief” and Indian Journal of Plant Physiology were published.


In this year, Mysore Journal of Agriculture Sciences, Indian Fertilizer Statistics and Fishery’s and Marine Science Abstract was published. In
1968, Agriculture and Agro industries\textsuperscript{51}, Journals Food Farming and Agriculture,\textsuperscript{52} Indian Agriculture in Brief, “Karupan” in Bengali Language and Nabahala Bharat,\textsuperscript{53} In Hindi language, “Krishi Andolan”\textsuperscript{54} and in English language “Agriculture Chemical Science”\textsuperscript{55}, “Indian Journal of Agriculture Chemistry” was published.

In 1969, Kisan Bhartiya\textsuperscript{56}, Haryana Kheti\textsuperscript{57} in Hindi, Financing Agriculture,\textsuperscript{58} Indian Agriculture, News Digest Himachal Journal of Agriculture Research\textsuperscript{59} and Pannia Thozhil\textsuperscript{60} in Tamil language, was published. In 1970, in Hindi language Krishi Pragati\textsuperscript{61} and Uttam Kheti-Badi\textsuperscript{62} and Rajasthan Journal of Agriculture Science,\textsuperscript{63} Fertilizer Marketing News,\textsuperscript{64} Plant Science\textsuperscript{65} was published in English Language. Along with that in English and Gujarati Language U.N.I. Agriculture Service\textsuperscript{66} was commenced. In 1971, food Agriculture and Plantation Journal,\textsuperscript{67} Himachal Journal of Agriculture Research,\textsuperscript{68} Haryana Agriculture University Journal of Research,\textsuperscript{69} Indian Journal of Agriculture Research,\textsuperscript{70} U.P. Agriculture Research in Brief,\textsuperscript{71} Craft Improvement\textsuperscript{72} and Indian Journal of Micro Biology and Plant Pathology\textsuperscript{73} was commenced in English language. In 1972, Current Science,\textsuperscript{74} Fertilizer farming and Food P.K.P. Research Journal,\textsuperscript{75} fact from the field\textsuperscript{76}, Indian Journal of Plant Production,\textsuperscript{77} Indian Sugar of Plant Production,\textsuperscript{78} Bulletin of Food Statistics\textsuperscript{79} was published in English language. In 1973, Journal of Research A.P.A.U.80, A.S. Research Review I of Mushroom,\textsuperscript{81} Journal of Plantation, Crop, Seed Research Actobotanica Indica,\textsuperscript{82} English and Indian Agriculture Research Journal in Hindi language were published. In 1974, Kisan World,\textsuperscript{83} Crop Improvement,\textsuperscript{84} Journal of Indian Potato Association, Vegetable Science\textsuperscript{85}, Fishery and Sea wealth\textsuperscript{86} were published in English. In Hindi, Krishi Yokana\textsuperscript{87}, in Kannada, “Krishi Vigyan”\textsuperscript{88} in Gujarati language were published.

In 1986, Narendra Dev Journal of Agriculture Research, and Fertilizer News, publication was commenced. Plant Genetics and Breeding Review, Advances in Forestry Research in India, in 1989 the Indian Agriculture Review and Pesticides Research Journals was commenced.

In the field of Agriculture Science, New Journals with their reference in order to give information about that, there is such arrangement. Current Intent is the publication of I.S.I. Philadelphia. That of AGRIS world we find skilful and efficient document service. It helps for giving new information on demand along with this, Database and Agricola Agriculture on-line also
organizes the relevant documents. In this way, we can say that, along with the 10,000 year old history of agricultural literature, till today, we find its journey is not an easy thing. But, every moment, agriculture science towards development and the literatures related to it, and the new inventing and documents related to agriculture in its case, in order to know and understand, is the effect of knowing it.

**Information Stages and Availability of Agriculture Information.**

The object of education is to bring about development in human or individuals life. This development is a life-long process. This goes on till the end of life. The aim of education is to sustain this process of development. Practical education makes mental power more alert.

The development of agricultural education is also based on learning, interest and use of the comparative studies in the field of agriculture. There is curiosity about knowing the agricultural sources. It is studied considering primary, secondary and tertiary sources. In developed countries the development is considered very much. They maintain their superiority here in these fields. All the documents are spread among the readers. That is to be covered through the medium of agricultural sources. In advanced countries, information development, their means of knowing them, are documental resources.

In the field of agriculture, we find immensity of users and learners which is related to obtaining new information regarding discovery. Whereas, in agriculture literature, it tries to fulfill the wish of researchers. That’s why primary, secondary and tertiary sources are collaborated. Out of these sources chiefly, “The Bibliography of agricultural Bibliographics” by Bettermen Theodor, Chhotelal and Shoebast’s “Reference Sources in Indian
Agriculture and Biology”. Adolf Louse’s “Bibliography of agriculture Bibliographics”, G.R. Livik’s “Guide to Agricultural Information Sources in Asia and Okena”, etc. In J.P. Lili’s “Information Sources In Agricultural and Food Science” published in London in 1992. It consists of 418 pages Reference in agriculture in Annotated Bibliography etc. We find various types of information about agriculture. In the form of catalogue and serials, we find Both D.N.S. “Current Agriculture serials”. It has been published in two parts. The First part consists of Alphabetical lots whereas the second part consist its index. This is concerned with the administrative learning along with its facilities.

“Catalogue of the Imperial college of Tropical Agriculture”, Pritinas University, has been divided into eight sections. In its first three parts, we find Author Catalogue, Covers Subjects, Index, Dissertation, Reprints, Periodicals are included. “Food and Agriculture Organization of U.N.Rome” shows the publication through 314 pages. In it 600 entries have been included. In Indian also, in Delhi, in collaboration with Insdoc, it has been published in 659 pages which consists of catalogue and serials. National Agriculture Library, Washington, in catalogue by Dickson, we find its publication in 1972 to 1975 in 73 Parts.

Through the Butterworth Scientific Publication 1966 to 1986 in London we find “Bibliography of Food and International Bibliography of Jurison” it has been published by its writer, Backer and D.J. Foscet. “Agriculture: A Bibliographical Guide” its publication by E.A.R. Bush, has been divided into two parts. John Dewis’s “Selected Bibliography for Tropical and Warm Temperate Regions” was published.

The Agricultural Research Department of India, New Delhi Zone publish “Bibliography of I.A.R.I.” in 1915-1975. It also presented scientific
papers whose number was 3532 T.C.Jain in 1947-1975, in his “Survey of Indian Bio-economics and Allied Literature” prepared Bibliography. In it as per classification, we find the bibliography of 5122 authors and subjects. Centrel for Agriculture Publishing and Documentation, detailed description of dissertation abstracting. In 1918-1968, at P.H.C. level, we find 496 volumes which are involved in it. In this way veterinary and veterinary clinical science, in its field, K.B.Gaur, in 1986 “Dissertation in Agricultural and Animal Sciences” from 1978 to 1996 published it with the world-index. On behalf of, I.C.A.R. New Delhi classified bibliography had been published, in which 385 entries and Author bibliography had been made available.


In order to know technical words of agricultural literature the users can avail themselves of dictionaries as well as encyclopedias related to agriculture. To attain this objective, we can use “Blanks Agricultural Dictionary”, Dictionary of Agricultural English French, Spanish and Russian published in 1975, Indian Ministry of education and M.G.Kalath compiled Dictionary of Agriculture, “Standard of Encyclopedia of Modern and Rural Economy, Thesaurus of Agriculture terms” published in 1975 in London.

The publication of dictionary of agricultural science, is very vast. Directory is also published chiefly in the form of Agriculture Research Centre. It has been divided into two sections “Directory of the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Research Station”, in India, in 1955, published by I.C.A.R., by M.S.Shraddhava, “Agriculture Research in India”, Institute and Organization was Washington through it the Directory of Organization and field Equity’s of the Department of Agriculture, were published in 1959 in 364 pages.


In order to show Agricultural literature in historical role “A.K.W.N. Ayyer” published “Agricultural and Allied Arts in Vedic India” in 1949.
R.Gangopadhyay, in 1932 published “Some Material for the Study of the Agriculture and Agriculturist in Ancient India” through I.C.A.R. New Delhi, 1964, published in, “Agriculture in Ancient India” and M.S.Randhawa’s published in three parts, “History of Agriculture in India”, etc. publication have given the most important dedication. In the form of, “Biography” ‘who’s who in Agriculture, has been published in two parts. In this way Commonwealth Agriculture Boutiques, Economic of Tropical Agriculture and L.S.S. Kumar’s Bhoomi Journal, Second-Crafts and Third-Animal, have been published in three parts. M.S.Randhava’s, “Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in India was published. For proceedings and reports through readers, in the main form published through F.A.O., “Food and Agriculture Organization of the United State” and “Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N.Rome”, “Royal Commission on Agriculture in India” report was published serially three times in 1928, in 13 parts.

In foreign countries, agriculture science has achieved that much significant status as much as our country. In Europe, “Bibliography of Land and Water Utilization and Conservation in Europe”, is very famous publication. Agriculture research and type, in the field of education in California University in 1958, in a lecture published in Literature of American Research, Canada in its ministry of agriculture and food, Bibliography of the Report of the Agriculture Research Institute of Ontario Oxford Commenwealth Bureau, through its means published Rural Extension Education and Training Abstract, D.J. Brantfield’s Guide to Extension Training, I.C.A.R., through a report, “Report of the Join Indo American” through it, studied the history of agriculture for the past 50 years. Agriculture Sciences in the common wealth F.A.O. current Agriculture Research Information System, etc. agriculture science, and publications are mentioned.
The same is found in the case of soil chemical, agricultural chemical, Kilmat’s Handbook of Soil and Climate in Agriculture, Moti Rammani’s and Wankheded Laboraty Manual for Agriculture Chemistry, Shakeram’s “Dictionary of Agriculture Chemistry National and Fertilizer on Soil Facility and Fertilizer Fieldcrop Abstracts Commonwelth Barex”, published it in 1948.


Availability of Information in Agriculture:

In agricultural literature for the availability of information at national level scientific and technological programmes have been implemented in the form of quick organization, agricultural research conference has its own special identify. The formation of Indian Agriculture Research Conference was founded as per the Society Registration Act, 1960 the registered, Royal Agriculture Commission recommendation on 16th July, 1929. In the year 1965 and 1973, it was reorganized twice. The head office of this institute is located in New Delhi. In present time there are 45 central institutes of this conference. Indian Veterinary Clinic Research is located at Izzatnagar in Uttar Pradesh, National Dairy Federation Karnal, Haryana, Central Fishery Institute, Mumbai, Central Agricultural Federation Institute is in Andaman and Nicobar, Central Desert Research Institute, Jodhpur, Central Agriculture Engineering Institute Bhopal, Cotton Research Federation, Mumbai, Central
Upshtha Udyan Research Institute, Lucknow, Central Shitoshta Bagwan Research Institute, Shrinagar, Central Bagwani Fasal Research Institute, Kasargauda (Kerala), Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla, (Himachal Pradesh). The central federal Research Institute, Hyderabad, Jute and related federal Institute, Cuttak (Orrisa), Central Soil-cum-water protection research corporation and training centre, Dehradoon, Central Tobacco Institution, Thiruananthapuram (Kerala), for Goa Indian Agriculture Federation Conference, Federation complex Barapani, Meghalaya, Indian Agricultural Statistical Federation Institute, Pusa, (New Delhi), Indian Grassland protection organization, Jhansi, (U.P.), Indian Bagbani Research Institute, Bengaluru (Karnataka), Indian Dalhan Research Institute, Kanpur (U.P.), Indian Soil Science Institute, Bhopal, Indian Spices Institute, Kalikut (kerala), Indian Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow, Indian Sealing Wax Federation, Nankum, Ranchi(Bihar), Jute Technological Laboratory Institute, Kolkata, Sugarcane Production Institute, Coimbtore (Tamil Nadu), Vivekanand Mountaneous Agricultural School, Almoda (U.P.),

Central Poultry Institute, Izzatnagar, Central Local Fishery Federation Institute, Barakpur (West-Bengal), Central Salty Water Vermiculture Institute, Chennai, Central Fishery Technological Institute, Kochhi (Kerala), Central Fresh Water Vermiculture Institute, Bhubneshwar (Orissa), Central Buffalo Research Institute, Hissar (Haryana), Central Goat Nurturing Institute, Farahkum (U.P.), Central Sea-fish Nurturing Institute, Kocchi (Kerala), Central Sheep and Wool Institute Rajasthan, National Animal Husbandry and Labor Institute, Benguluru (Karnataka), National Agricultural Federation Institute and related academy Institute, Hyderabad are located.

By means of them, new information are availed. Along with these institutions, 30 National research centres have also been founded. National
Agricultural Commercial Research Centre, Jhansi, National Honey Extracting Institute Centre, Bikaner, National Plantain (Banana) Nurturing Centre, Thiruchirapalli ((Tamilnadu), National Coffee Federation Centre, Puttur (Karnataka), Central Lemon Classified Federation Centre, Nagpur (Maharashtra), National Grapes Research Centre, Bangalore (Karnataka), National Groundnut Nurturing Centre, Junagadh (Gujarat), National Pestology Document Research Centre, Pusa (New Delhi), National Aromatic Fertilizer Research Centre, Bariyali, Aanand (Gujarat), National Oil Palm Federation Centre Vishakhapattnam, National Onion and Garlic Nurturing Centre, Nahik (Maharashtra), National Arkit Nurturing Centre, Gangtok (Sikkim), National Mustard Nurturing Centre, Bharatpur (Rajasthan), National Jowar Nurturing Centre, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad, National Water Technology Centre, Bhubneshwar, (Orissa), National Marketing Science centre, Jabalpur (M.P.), The Most-protected Animal disease Laboratory, Bhopal, National Animal Health Bio Technology Centre, Izzatnagar (U.P.), National Animal Fertilization Research Centre, Karnal (Haryana), National Camel Nurturing Centre, Bikaner (Rajasthan), National Cold Water Fishery Research Institute, Roopnagar; Haldani (U.P.), National Horse Nurturing Centre, Hissar (Haryana), National Flesh and Flesh Production Research Centre, Izzatnagar, National Sesame Nurturing Centre, Kohima (Nagaland), National Sesame Research Centre, Kemandirang, (Arunachal Pradesh), National Economics and Fund Centre, New Delhi, National Federation Centre for Farming Women, Bhubneshwar (Orissa) etc. National Vegetable Research Centers are in our country.

Excluding them, there are 86, all over India, there are 104 field committee schemes, 4 National Bureau, 10 Project Directing Various centres. Among the farmers, for artisan communication, there are 261 Agriculture
science centres and 8 training centers, 8 field related units have been very effective networks. Along with the vast network of the federation, Indian agriculture federation along with its scientists in the country, efforts have been tired to make available the food security and self-sufficiency. It has tried to make excellent the agriculture federation with great availability and intensify it too.

F.A.O. food and Agriculture Organization, ‘AGRIS’ has achieved specialty in the field of Agriculture research. The foundation of AGRIS took place in the United State in its league, they have tried to inform the people about agriculture science and propagate it. For its propagation and communication, in order to speed it, this ‘Agris’ has been founded. So, that the scientists can get special assistance, especially in developing countries and make it efficient for new suggestions. Along with that, in developing countries, suitable development is not taking place in the developing countries, in the case of mass media and communication in the case of agricultural information. Its aim is to increase the national strength, by means of agriculture. This is the chief aim of this institute. Due to the research in the field of agriculture. For any particular country or an institute, it has been possible to make information available for the scientists. Some agricultural institutes of desired of new information and techniques of agriculture. Not only this, but in the system of an international technique, nowadays, different information is transferred from one institute to another. By now, its expansion was not so broad, till the recent years. This is because agriculture is inter-subject and multifarious subjects. In this subject of agriculture, we find geographical condition, study of atmosphere along with crop production, nevertheless, its information, con not be kept confined to the borders of only one country. In order to communicate its knowledge, its effective controls,
telecast as well as communication etc. techniques are formed as per the necessities and experiences which are or should be thoroughly international, in which all the documents or information should be available in any language. All these things have been involved in this subject.

To satisfy these problems, agriculture research and development techniques have played very vital roles. The Director General of Food and Agriculture Organization, F.A.O. has in 1969, appointed a group of experts. This group after thinking and learning, in 1970, gave a suggestion that it was essential to establish an International Agriculture Science and Information Technology on a very vast and spacious level and also to make infrastructure to make common efforts for the propagation of agricultural knowledge at an international level. They wanted to stop unessential review. These activities were named “Agris Level-I” and “Agris Level-II”.

**Agris Level - I:**

Came into existence and started functioning after the prolonged efforts for six years after great discussion in the year 1975. Due to mutual cooperation of different Governments and Institutes, this international technique came into existence, and is implemented. Here, the list of Bibliography, Documentation, and Information etc. are enlisted on a large scale through Agriculture Science and Technology. Through these different countries and fields, the agricultural appliances are supplied.

In the present time, there are 128 National Centre’s and 17 International Centre’s have been informing regularly. They use magnetic tapes, punching cards, Bar-coding Identity Cards, computer floppy disc, for conveyance. The relevant information is sent to Agris Unit to Agris
proceeding unit, Vienna, Australia. Its analysis, assimilation and classification are done with the help of computers. Following are the chief things in it.

**Agrindex:**

This is a periodical whose every issue is published in 50 languages. There are about 7000 common or different publications. It involves nearly 11,000 reference entries and are classified in 17 main subject titles. Whereas, every subject title is involved through geographical field and things available in it. It is coded in the form of a particular number. For indexing the subjects, through AGRIS, developed Option dictionary, ‘Agrowalk’ is used. In every issue of Agrindex, nearly 1100 references are included. Agris Magnetic Tapes are made available through Vienna. Different countries are informed by using these tapes by means of scientists and researchers. In it, selective information telecast information research etc services are included.

Through Agris on-line services, Agris support appliances are searched from distant places. In present time, it takes the help of telex, telephone, internet and pocket switching networks to give new information. “International Nuclear Power Agency, Vienna”, “Dutch Medicine Documentation Institute, Germany”, and “Dialogue, America” are its examples. There own limits of useful services. But nowadays, due to laser technology, solar collection and computer network, through their media, development has enfeebled these limitations. In its new form, with the help of computer, AGRIS has made this information available in smaller or bigger libraries, documentation centres. Expected services are accepted still, Agris can’t achieve its all the goals, for which it is formed.
Agris Level-II:

As per the field of work, the relevant useful textual aids are sorted out and collected. Every aid is minutely indexed and abstracting with the help of the articles available. This institute has been functioning to provide information services, selective reference services and analytical services also.

Veterinary clinical science, forestry, hot-continental agriculture and the related themes etc are sorted for making it dynamic with the commencement of some activities. In fact, no expected results have been found all in all. Regarding food and agricultural organization, through external international institutes, attempts have resulted into for the particular information analysis centers have been formed so that they can study the most subtle subjects i.e. Wheat or Rice a crop, or irrigation etc. fields. The same type of instruction is conveyed-whose concept was formulated by AGRIS-II since, the last years this centre has been exhibiting its efficiency by bringing in modern informative techniques and their uses. In fact, some centers have been functioning in the form of Agris collection centers. In India, since 1974, in the form of an active representative Agris, has started giving its co-operation. For fulfilling this aim on behalf of Agricultural Research Conference, Agricultural Information Research Centre was formed in 1975. This is related with Agricultural Science and Techniques. Agris technique has been accepted in India also. This centre, by the end of 1975, has sent nearly 50,000 references in Agris. Every year there is provision for sending 5500 references. Despite its limits Agris, since the last 25 years, has been fulfilling the needs of essential information. In all these national and international centers, through their medium, agricultural information has been made possible. In future, extra progress will take place. It can’t be connived.
Through AGRIS Level-II, if the conveyance of all the agricultural progress will be communicated, regarding its all the subjects, with its capacity to provide information about all the subjects, then, certainly, agricultural scientists and researchers will be fully able to take benefit of this.
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