A STUDY ON ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

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India is primarily an agrarian country with 65 per cent of its population being dependent directly or indirectly on agriculture. Agriculture represents 13% of the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Rice is the main staple food in India. Paddy sector contributes 16.5% of the GDP of the agriculture sector. Agricultural development in these areas is and deep problems with the Organization and management of research, education, extension systems. Many countries and agricultural systems thus remain mired in underdevelopment and face barriers to the use of knowledge and innovation for development. Paddy is produce in two seasons in a year. The Government has identified the importance of the Paddy Industry and has been a political focus so far. However, many farmers in rural provinces faced many hardships to obtain adequate harvest and revenue from paddy cultivation vegetable cultivation due to lack of new technology.

Keywords: Agricultural development, Gross Domestic Product, New Technology and the like.

Introduction

Now a day’s Agricultural technology refers to technology for the production of machines used on a farm to help with farming. Agricultural machines have been designed to help people who are trained to design agricultural machinery, equipment, and structures are known as agricultural engineers. Agricultural technology is among the most revolutionary and impactful areas of modern technology, driven by the fundamental need for food and for feeding an ever-growing population. It has opened an era in which powered machinery does the work formerly performed by people and animals. These machines have massively increased farm output and dramatically changed the way people are employed and produce food worldwide. A well-known example of agricultural machinery is the tractor. Currently, mechanized agriculture also involves the use of airplanes and helicopters.

Objectives

- To study the History of agriculture in India.
- To study technology used for traditional agriculture and modern agriculture in India.
- To trace the suggestions and based on the findings.

History of Agriculture in India

The first powered farm implements in the early 1800s were portable engines-steam engines on wheels that could be used to drive mechanical farm machinery by way of a flexible belt. Around 1850, the first traction engines were developed from them and were widely adopted for agricultural use. Where soil conditions permitted, as in the U.S., steam tractors were used to direct-haul plough but in the UK, ploughing engines were used for direct-hauled ploughing instead. Steam-powered agricultural engines remained in use well into the 20th century, when reliable internal combustion engines were developed. While unpowered at first, these gasoline-powered machines began to catch on in the 1910s, when they became smaller and more affordable. Henry Ford introduced the first mass-produced tractor, in 1917. Built in the U.S., England, and Russia, Fordson had 77 percent of the U.S. market by 1923. The Fordson dispensed with a frame, using the strength of the engine block to hold the machine together. By the 1920s, tractors with a gasoline-powered internal combustion engine had become the norm.

Traditional and Organic Paddy Farming Systems

Lowland paddy farming. The most widely practiced farming system in India is lowland paddy farming. Lowland can be defined as areas, which receive enough water which can be irrigated. The lowland also called Wet paddy is mainly cultivated with rice. In lowlands, rice is a dominant crop both in terms of land use and crop importance, and it has been the backbone of Indian agriculture over 2500 years. Lowland paddy farming started with deep ploughing to create a hard pan at the edge of rain or with irrigated water. Harrowing and leveling under submerged conditions follow ploughing. Initiation of agricultural operations is begun at an auspicious time special ceremony and rituals.