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A STUDY ON ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

India is primarily an agrarian country with 65 per cent of its population being dependent direc indirectly on agriculture. Agriculture represents 13% of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Rice main staple food in India. Paddy sector contributes 16.5 % of the GDP of the agriculture sector. Agricu development in these areas is and deep problems with the Organization and management of research, educatio 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. Government has identified the importance of the Paddy industry and has been a political focus so far. Ho farmers in rural provinces faced many hardships to obtain adequate harvest and revenue from paddy cultivatio 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 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 U.S., steam tractors were used to direct-haul plou but in the UK, ploughing engines were used for hauled ploughing instead. Steam-powered agricu engines remained in use well into the 20th century, reliable internal combustion engines were devel While unpopular at first, these gasoline-powered ma began to catch on in the 1910s, when they became s and more affordable. Henry Ford introduced the Fo the first mass-produced tractor, in 1917. Built in the Ireland, England, and Russia, Fortson had 77 percent U.S. market by 1923. The Fortson dispensed with a f using the strength of the engine block to hold the ma together. By the 1920s, tractors with a gasoline-po internal combustion engine had become the norm.

Traditional and Organic Paddy Farming Systems

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

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