Problems and Prospects of Agriculture issues in a developing region. It is related to agricultural activities of the workers and their socio-economic status. This book provides various liberalization and globalization affected inputs market at a marketing of agricultural outputs by permitting private investment in developing markets, contract farming and futures trading, etc. Working Agriculture in India is livelihood for a majority of the population and can never be underestimated. Although its contribution in the gross domestic product (GDP) has reduced to less than 20 per cent and iis has made us self-sufficient and taken us food after independence to a net conditions of agricultural workers, like industrial, are one of the burning privatization, liberalization and globalization affected inputs market at faster pace. Agricultural marketing reforms after 2003 made changes contribution of other sectors increased at a faster rate, information's on Agriculture and its various dimensions. production has grown. This has m from being a begging bowl for exporter of

G. Sheela Edward P. Kumaran Benet Rajadurai

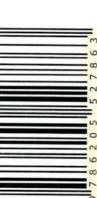
# Problems and Prospects of Agriculture

Edward , Kumaran , Rajadurai

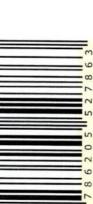
LAMBERT

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# HISTORY OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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### Abstract

Indian agriculture has long, old and beyond memory history which begins the Indus valley civilization. One of the oldest waters regulating structure in the world is Grand Anicut dam on river Kaveri (1st-2nd Century CE). Indian agriculture began by 9000 BCE as a result of early cultivation of plants, and domestication of crops and animals. Settled life soon followed with implements and techniques being developed for agriculture. Double monsoons led to two harvests being reaped in one year. Indian products soon reached the world via existing trading networks and foreign crops were introduced to India. Plants and animals—considered essential to their survival bythe Indians—came to be worshiped and venerated. The Middle Ages saw irrigation channels reach anew level of sophistication in India and Indian crops affecting the economies of other regions of the world under Islamic patronage. Land and water management systems were developed with an aim ofproviding uniform growth. Despite some stagnation during the later modern era the independent Republic of India was able to develop a comprehensive agricultural program.

Keywords: Agriculture, Origin & Development, History of Agriculture

## INTRODUCTION

Wheat, barley and jujube were domesticated in the Indian subcontinent by 9000 BCE. Domestication of sheep and goat soon followed. This period also saw the first domestication of the elephant. Barley and wheat cultivation—along with the