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Sub - Economics

Date - 07-09-2020

Class - BA-III

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## Agriculture Revolution in UK

The agriculture Revolution, the unprecedented increase in agriculture production in Britain between the mid-17th and late 19th Centuries, was linked to such new agriculture practices as crop rotation, selective breeding and more productive use of arable land.

The key points of Agriculture Revolution is given below —

- \* The agriculture Revolution was the unprecedented increase in agricultural production in Britain due to increase in labor and land productivity between the mid 17th and late 19th Centuries. However, Historians continue to dispute whether the developments

leading to the unprecedented agriculture growth can be seen as "a revolution" since the growth was, in fact, a result of series of significant changes that took place over a long period of time.

\* \* one of the most important innovations of the agriculture Revolution was the development of the Norfolk four-course rotation, which greatly increased crop and livestock yield by improving soil fertility and reducing fallow. Crop rotation is the practice of growing a series of dissimilar types of crops in same area in sequential seasons to help restore plant nutrients and mitigate the build-up of pathogen and pests that often occurs when one plant-species is continuously cropped.

\* Following a two field crop rotation common in the mid age and a three-year three field

Field crop rotation routine employed later, the regular planting of legumes such as peas and beans in the fields that were previously fallow became central and slowly restored the fertility of some ~~crop~~ croplands.

\* In the 18th century, two agriculturalists, Robert Bakewell and Thomas Coke, introduced selective breeding as a scientific practice and used inbreeding to stabilize certain qualities in order to reduce genetic diversity.

The Agriculture Revolution was the unprecedented increase in agricultural production in Britain due to increasing in labor and land productivity between the mid-17th and late 19th century. Agriculture output grew faster than the population over the century to 1770 and thereafter.

productivity remained among the highest in the world. This increase in the food supply contributed to the rapid growth of population in England from 5.5 million in 1700 to over 9 million by 1800. The rise in productivity accelerated the decline of the agricultural share of the labor force, adding to the urban workforce on which industrialization depended. The agriculture revolution has therefore been cited as a cause of the Industrial Revolution. However, historians also continued to dispute whether the developments leading to the unprecedented agriculture growth can be seen as "a revolution" since the growth was, in fact a result of series of significant changes over a very long period of time. Consequently, the question of when exactly such a revolution took place and of what is considered remains open.