# Vedic Agricultural Aspects: In the Perspective of South Asia Countries

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When we consider about agriculture worldwide it was first described in Yajurveda eighteenth chapter, where the Vedic Rishi says यवाश्चमे माषाश्चमे मुद्गाश्चमे (Yajurveda, Chapter 18) that I have all types of pulses like Mong, Udhad, Arhar, Split and Skinned Green Gram, Yellow Pigeon Peas, Black Gram Beans, Split Red Lentils etc., so in Rigveda also they are described as अन्तम. Conclusion of this paper is that before centuries Indian Culture and habitat was acknowledge with idea of farming of all pulses and vegetables etc. so South East Indian Countries also affected by these ideas with the span of Buddhism in their countries.

[**Keywords**: Vedic (Rigveda, Samveda, Yajurveda), Shatapatha Brahmana, Beejsthapana Vidhi, Ropanavidhi, Dhanyakuttana Vidhi]

The Vedic Period according to modern study system in accepted between C1500 BC to C-5<sup>th</sup> Century BC. The time-counting (KAL GANANA) by Indian Scholars and European Scholars had decided on different levels with the different opinion and

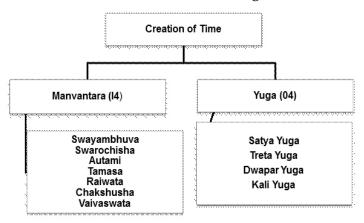
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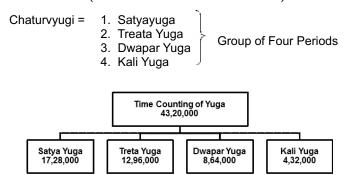
methodology of Research. Here, in the Article the perspective of Time-counting (KAL-GANANA) in the key to get more authentic conclusion about the Vedic Wisdom of farming.

So with the available references we can take bath the opinions. One the time counting of modern western scholars, two-the traditional time counting of Vedas, which determines that the beginning of creation of human in approximately 1960852976 years ago. According to prominent traditional scholar Swami Dayanand based on time counting given in 'Manusmriti'.

Illustration of Time Counting Traditional (KAL GANANA) 1960852976 Years Ago



# Chaturyugi = 01 Manvantara (GROUP OF FOUR PERIODS)



Sothetime of 01 Chaturyugi = 17,28,000 12,96,000 + 8,64,000 43,20,000 160 Yajnadev Sharma

The time of 01 Manvantara 71 Chaturyugi = 1 Manawatara

1 Manvatara = 71 x 01 Chaturyugi

So One Chaturyugi = 43,20,000 So one Manyantara = 30,67,20,000

Time Counting of Creation

The limit of 14 Manvantara =  $30,67,20,000 \times 14 = (4,29,40,80,000)$ 

Now the time counting of one Brahmadina 4,29,40,80,000 years. That is the lime of creation by creator Brahmadina, which is called (Brahmadina) Day of creator. Some counting of time (KALA GANANA) is also for Brahmaratri.

So, Brahmadina = 4,29,40,80,000 Years Brahmaratri

Day of Creator 4,29,40,80,00 Brahmadina

Night of Creator + 4,29,40,80,000 (Brahma Ratri)

Total time of Earth 8,64,00,00,000 Years

This KALA GANNA (Time counting) is described in Yajurveda - Ch-15, mantra-65:

#### "सहस्रस्य प्रमासि सहस्रस्य प्रतिमासि"

Secondary the availability of this reference is also Shathapatha Brhmana - Chapter - 7 Lesson - 5.

## ''सर्व वै सहस्रं सर्वस्य दातासि''

Both the references determine the limit of creation and finally direct that -

01 thousand Chaturyugi = 01 Brahmadina

01 thousand Chaturyugi = 01 Brahmaratri

Now the fact of present time of creation depends upon the specific counting system.

Present Time

Yuga = Kali

Manyantara = 7<sup>th</sup> Vaivaswata

So time counting of present =  $7 \times 7 = 43,20,000 \times 7 = 31,2,40,000$  years

Now we got the counting of 7 Manvantara and the 27 Chaturyugi are past.

This is the 28 Chaturyugi =  $43,20,000 \times 27 = 11,66,40,000$ 

Now - Present time =  $43,20,000 \times 71 = 30,67,20,000 \times 6 = x$ 

1840320000 +116640000=1956960000

Balanced time of 28th Chaturag 1960852976 Years

Now the time counting of creation is 1,96,085,2976 years approx.

This is a different topic to describe entirely but the key of being paper about "Vedic Agriculture" We should decide first time of Vedas to get authentication of wisdom.

Hence the time counting of creation is also accepted the time of Vedas in Yajurveda - Ch. 31 Mantra 7.

So, according to traditional references the final result of time counting of Vedas in 1,96,08,52,976 years approx.

Now the relevance of this paper in modern agriculture aspects becomes useful with the references which are the contents of Vedic Agriculture:

- Time of Farming (Tithi),
- Rain & Quality of Soil (Meghanayanan),
- Building of Rivers and pounds of Rain Water, Available resources of water like River and collected water resources,
- Time counting of rains in पौष, माघ, फाल्गुन, चैत्र, वैशाल, ज्येष्ठ, अषाढ, श्रावण.
- Seeds, soil, Germination (बीज स्थापन विधि),
- care of farming (रोपणविधि),
- Transportation for farming and foods (धन्यकुटटनविधि),
- Importance of Animals in Farming,
- Instruments of farming, Hala (हल),
- Bio Products for farming,
- Storing of farm products and distribution.

Above written contents can give more information about Vedic culture, when the south Asian Countries are taken in references, the name of the countries are India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, where the geographic and Horticultural environment is not the different, but entirely same. So, now the study of this paper can direct for a useful agriculture in South Asian Countries.

### References

**Arthrva Veda**, 6/87/1, 1/92/6, 3/15/1, 2. *Yajurveda*, Ch-15, mantra-65, Chapter 18, Ch. 31 Mantra 7.