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AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY: AN OVERVIEW

Dr. Ranvir Singh

Lecturer in Geography

GMSSSS SISAI (Hisar)

ABSTRACT

Around ten to twelve thousand years prior, people started to train plants and creatures for nourishment. Prior to this first farming upheaval, individuals depended on chasing and assembling to get nourishment supplies. While there are still gatherings of seekers and gatherers on the planet, most social orders have changed to farming. The beginnings of horticulture did not simply happen in one place but rather showed up at the same time far and wide, potentially through experimentation with various plants and creatures or by long haul experimentation. Between the main horticultural upset a huge number of years prior and the seventeenth century, agribusiness stayed basically the same.

KEYWORDS: *agricultural, geography, classification of agriculture*

INTRODUCTION

Farming is as old as the man and his progress. It is difficult to follow when and where it has started. In any case, it is the well established truth that, he lived by chasing, angling, and assembling before all else. It is likewise trusted that, when the man was there in a give in, amid the Paleolithic time frame, chasing the creatures and social event the foods grown from the ground were his occupations. Amid the Stone Age time frame, the seeker's place was at mazin in the soviet union1, at Mallaha in Israel and at Suberde in Turkey 2. Amid the Neolithic time frame, he moved; out of the give in and began stationary lifestyle apply by including himself in development of land.

The historical backdrop of the farming delineates that, horticulture has started with taming of plants and creatures in the Middle

East nations. The einkorn wheat (Triticum Monacoccum), emmer wheat (Triticum Dicoccum), and grain (Hardeum Spontaneum) were developed around 7000 B.C. at Alikosh on the fringes of Iraq and Iran3. There is likewise reference of beans (Phasealus), peas (pisum), bottle gourds (Lagenaria), and water chestnut (Trapa) may have been developed at the soul collapse north Thailand, around 7000 B.C. In America, pumpkins (cucurbita) and gourds (Lagennaria) are known to have existed in North East in Mexico around 7000 B.C. Where the agribusiness have grown autonomously in northern and south eastern piece of Asia around 7500 B.C. what's more, in focal Mexico around 6500 B.C. The act of horticulture has spread from the previously mentioned nations and from the Middle East to different parts of the world. At that point the general population who were talented at influencing things to like pots, materials or devices and weapons were occupied with their own uncommon exercises. In nowadays, horticulture was created freely by various gatherings of the general population in various parts of the world. Some of them were stayed in their own particular occupation like chasing and assembling.

Horticulture is the well established control of individuals, in this manner any nation in the event that we see, our half of the financial status relies on farming. Farming additionally backings to numerous enterprises by giving crude materials to them. Advancement of agribusiness dependably relies upon prolific soil, precipitation, water assets, reasonable climatic condition, leveled geology, water vapor or stickiness in the environment, composts and chemicals enhanced seeds and present day frame innovation and so forth. Around 2/3 of aggregate populace is encouraged by just horticulture and remaining 1/3 of the populace is bolstered by different sources like ventures and so on. Despite the fact that, we are living in modern age, still horticulture is the central control of man and is the foundation of nation's economy. Over half of work power of the world is straightforwardly occupied with horticulture alone. The sorts of agribusiness vary starting with one district then onto the next area and it is essentially a result of temperature, precipitation, soil fruitfulness and geography and so on.

The judicious utilization of land and water presentation of high yielding assortments of seeds, composts, pesticides, changes in

editing designs are every one of the requirements of the present day agribusiness, in the agrarian nations of the world. Despite the fact that some progressive changes are occurring of water system offices and presentation of current apparatuses and types of gear and frame innovation. Still there is far to go in future to enhance the horticulture in reverse nations of the world.

Rice cultivators, for example, China, India and Japan had incredibly expanded their rice generation from 1600 A.D. to 1800 A.D. by enhancing through the strategies for water system. Be that as it may, in 1600 A.D. the affluent land proprietors of Asia had started the arrangement of occupant cultivating. Which kept going in the mid of 1900 A.D.4

Agriculture in the nineteenth Century

Since, the 1800's, science and innovation have helped the horticulture to create increasingly nourishment grains. Science and innovation have added to the considerable increment in cultivate generation in three fundamental ways. They have:

i) Provided ranchers with new wellsprings of energy,

ii) Producing enhanced plant assortments and enhanced lives (assortments) or types of animals, and

iii) Developed new farming chemicals.

Agriculture in the twentieth Century

Farming innovation has grown all the more quickly in the twentieth century. With the outcome the Africa and Asia have started vast scale endeavors to enhance their agribusiness. The cutting edge agribusiness is polished all through the world by and large, India and study zone specifically with tractors, unit apparatus, tomato gathering hardware, types of gear, vehicles, trucks, solutions splashing pumps, collectors, composts, bug sprays, herbicides, chemicals to control illnesses, corn pickers, and so on.

Agriculture in India amid British Period

English did not come to stay and make India their new home. They came to control, to abuse, to extricate as much as riches conceivable. Be that as it may, in the meantime, they thought how to make a commercialization of horticulture.

The principle changes got India amid the British time frame that have coordinate bearing on agrarian change are presently examined under two headings,

i) Changes in the institutional structures, and

ii) The innovative upgradation of farming.

In the formal kind of land framework, they presented three sorts of land settlements, for example, Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari. In Ryotwari zones, truant landowners were offered appropriate to gather the land income. It was trusted that, this recently made class of landowners would start current cultivating rehearses. Under the Ryotwari and Mahalwari zones, the developing areas of the town group had coordinate land rights and even there renting in and renting out of land occurred on a substantial scale, as land go into the terrains of non cultivators because of obligation and different reasons.

Amid British period, few changes in innovation of creation in horticulture occurred. The upgradation of the water system came in principally, because of continuous starvations, amid the late nineteenth and mid twentieth century. English embraced huge interest in water system and had made a sensible system of waterway water system in Punjab, Sindh and Uttar Pradesh in 1920's. Some farming Universities were founded and examine was energized. It was amid the British time frame, the establishments for look into and logical improvement in farming were set down.

Indian Agriculture

Indian farming is one of the most seasoned occupations and it is the principle control of over 65% of working populace of the nation. It is proceeded in its old form aside from some rich ranchers and agriculturists with water system tracks. After the freedom of our nation, farming improvement propelled through five year designs, however the impacts were not felt till 1960. Later on it was understood that, there is no real way to create Indian economy unless there is a farming advancement. At that point new strategies for development i.e., Scientific and innovative techniques, have been utilized for agrarian operations wherever conceivable. Likewise the 'Bundle program' frequently called as the "green upset" is presented first time in Indian agribusiness through high yielding assortments of seeds in the year 1960. New farming practices have, be that as it may, broken the customary establishments of provincial India and have made mesh differences in the advantages and salary of various parts of the

countries,9 at display horticulture assumes an imperative part in Indian financial status. Presently, geographers are appreciating provincial variations in horticultural advancement, trim efficiency, rural pay, farming framework and so forth.

Indian geographers have made a wonderful report in the field of agribusiness. In this association, there are numerous geological diaries like Indian topographical diary (the principal proficient diary in the nation), the association of the madras land affiliation and so forth., through which the examinations on farming are conveyed to the notice of the learneds. In the meantime, foundation of college divisions of geology at Aligarh (1931) Madras (1932) Calcutta (1941) and Varanasi (1946) have assumed an imperative part in the advancement of agribusiness branches of topography. Provincial examinations on agrarian topic are seriously taken up and learns at Macro, Meso and Micro levels are likewise included. Amid the most recent 50 years, eminent work on agricultural geography have originated from the endeavors of the recognized geographer, for example, Gopalan S.K. (1937) Mukhevjee B.N. (1942), Deshpande C.D. (1942), Dayal P. (1950), Mukherjee A.B. (1956), Shafi (1960), Mishra S.N. (1964) and numerous others. Among the Indian geographers who have contributed in the field of land usage horticulture arranging alongside the contextual analyses, the accompanying are important; Mishra R.P. (1969), Reddy N.B.K., Noor mohammad, Vithal Reddy, Tiwari V.K., Majid Hussain, Mandal R.B., Roy B.K., Chaterjee S.P., Rafiullah S.N., Choudhari N.R., Sinha B.N. and so on.

Aside from the previously mentioned famous researchers there are numerous logical associations that have been occupied with agrarian research. They are National Atlas association, Indian factual foundation and focal dry research establishment, National Atlas and topical mapping association Calcutta, Atlas of farming assets of India, (36 plates), Indian accord of Social Science inquire about (ICSSR), Irrigational Atlas of India (35 plates), International product look into Institute for Semi-parched tropics (ICRISAT) and so on.

New Agriculture Strategy and Green Revolution

Since, the mid-1960's, the customary horticulture hones are bit by bit being supplanted by present day innovation and ranch rehearses in India and a veritable

insurgency is occurring in our nation. At first the new innovation was attempted in 1960-61 as a pilot venture in seven areas and was called Intensive Agriculture District Program (IADP). Afterward, the high-Yielding Varieties Programs (HYVP) was additionally included and the system was stretched out to cover the whole nation. This methodology has been called by different names. Present day agrarian advancements, seed manure - water innovation, are essentially part of green upheaval.

The term 'green revolution' has been utilized to show higher creation through upgraded efficiency per hectare. Such a vertical development in profitability, as opposed to a flat extension in region is the main pathway accessible to us amid this century to meet the sustenance and work needs of a developing populace.

Because of the new farming strategy, zone under enhanced seeds has gone up from around 15 million hectares, amid 1970-71 to almost 75 million hectares in 1995-96, in the year 1996¬97, smidgen expanded pattern i.e., 76.42 million hectares. The new assortments are of here and now span and thus, rather than growing one harvest, two yields and now and then, even three products are developed. On account of wheat, energy has won among agriculturists in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan and Western U.P. for the new Mexican assortments like Lerma Roja, Sonara-64, Kalyan and P.V. 18 and a circumstance created in which the interest for seeds by the agriculturists surpassed the supply. In any case, on account of rice, the new assortments like T.N. 1, IR-8, Tinen-3 and ADT-17, which were attempted and discovered effective on a research center scale, couldn't be effectively connected on the field. Some leap forward, be that as it may, has been accomplished in rice territories by growing better and more satisfactory assortments like IR-8.

It is intriguing to watch that, the proportion of wheat to rice has relentlessly expanded from 1999-2000 and furthermore in 2010-11, to more than 17.42 percent in 1999-2000 and about 10.49 percent in 2010-11. It is because of the effect of green insurgency in the nation. Despite the fact that rice keeps on being the most essential grain in the nation, wheat is getting up to speed quick.

Classification of Agriculture

G.G. Chisholm ordered farming in the last 1890's. It was just an extensive rundown of yields and creature items isolated into for

expansive latitudinal gatherings. His arrangement depended on the products created. Along these lines, it was scrutinized extremely. Later on, a German geographer H. Engelbrecht, in the year 1930 distributed a guide entitled, "Horticultural Zones of the Earth", which recognized twelve fundamental kinds of cultivating. In the year 1936, Derwent Whittlesey contrived an order that turned out to be broadly acknowledged in light of the fact that; it dodged the shortcomings of the prior framework. (Table 1.1)

Sl.	**Whittlesey's Categories**	**Simplified Version**	**Main Group**
1.	Nomadic Herding	Nomadic Herding	Subsistent
2.	Shifting Cultivation	Shifting Cultivation with some scattered sedimentary	-
3.	Rudimental Sedimentary tillage	Intensive tillage without paddy/rice	-
4.	Intensive subsistence tillage with rice dominant	-	-
5.	Intensive subsistence tillage without paddy/ rice	-	-
6.	Subsistence crop and live stock forming	-	-
7.	Mediterranean Agriculture	Mediterranean Agriculture live stock	Subsistence/ Commercial
8.	Live stock ranching	-	
9.	Commercial plantation crop tillage	Tropical and Subtropical cash	-
10.	Commercial grain reforming and group farming	Extensive grain farming	-
11.	Commercial live stock and crop farming	Crop and live stock farming	Commercial and
12.	Commercial dairying	Dairying	-
13.	Specialized Horticulture	Specialized	-

Concept and Approaches to Agricultural Geography

Farming topography is one of the imperative branches of financial geology and draws its topic both from the physical and additionally sociologies. Geographers with their typical preparing and foundation is some how ready to cover in their field, the multitudinal certainties of the over-enlarging and between disciplinary field of farming. Presently the field of topography is changing from stock, account and clear to an expository, quantitative and prescient art of any things spread over the surface of the earth. Henceforth, the field of horticulture geology is additionally changing from stock to a prescient study of yields and live stock and figure about their pattern. Since agribusiness is one of the essential monetary exercises, the investigation and relationship of farming with its condition may well merit the title "The Science of Agriculture".

The idea of agricultural geography is for the most part in view of the accompanying thoughts of horticultural financial matters.

1) The utilization of asset of condition, space, time, property, merchandise, procedures and data.

2) The shortage of land asset or rural item on a specific space and time which gives

3) Improving the nature of farming area for better creation of nourishment grain and money crops.

4) Exchange of agrarian products and landed property rights which assume a critical part in subsistence farming for monetary advancement.

5) The decision of exchange undertakings, cultivating frameworks and techniques for horticultural practices, transport system and market conduct of agrarian products.

Based on these thoughts rural geographers are intrigued to contemplate on two levels.

1) They are keen on desolate fields, soil fruitfulness, water assets, manures, irrigational offices, development and creation of individual harvests with exceptional returns. Promoting of farming products and creature raising.

2) Also geographers are worried about the utilitarian relationship of these structures that offer ascent to the mind boggling and

dynamic character in rural practices. With the assistance of these two levels of farming investigations, the standards of agrarian topography are:

i) Principles of relative preferred standpoint

ii) Law of consistent losses

iii) Principles of financial lease

iv) Minimization of exertion and information

v) Maximization of generation

vi) Protective space and improvement of harvests

vii) Optimization of nature of create in connection to ecological variables and

viii) Principles of horticultural typology.

While examining horticultural geology more consideration is given to three arrangements of relations. They are;

i) Between the physical condition and horticultural operations, a physical situation applies upon rural operations.

ii) Between Socio-monetary and agribusiness space, as Socio-financial variables influence the power of land utilize, choice of yields, cultivating techniques, connection amongst editing and animals raising and so on.

iii) A take after of recorded relationship to discover the reasons for stagnation in agribusiness before. These would evaluate the level of progress from subsistence to business sort of cultivating.

Summary

Indian farming has experienced a progressive change lately. The generation is additionally generously expanded. There are few area/waterway bowls zones those are very built up, some are respectably created, and still many need to create in horticulture. It is fascinating to take note of that, sustenance grain generation expanded by more than two-times from 50 million tons in 1950-51 to 150 million tons in 1983-8410, 199.06 million tons in 1999-2000 and 241.56 million tons in 2010-11 in the whole nation.

Geographers are likewise extremely intrigued by concentrate different parts of farming at Micro, Meso and Macro levels. The experts have progressively built up the topic of agricultural geography with the assistance of current, modern and reliable apparatuses of examination and

investigation. As a science, agrarian topography is worried about the plan and testing of theory, understanding of spatial dissemination and area of different attributes of horticultural exercises on the earth and the estimation of geographic association with them. As a science it additionally looks to distinguish, depict and clear up the issues of farming against a topographical scenery.

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