

“A Study of Agriculture Geography an Overview of India”

Dr.Sudhir Tukaram Tambe

Asst.Prof & Head of Dept. Geography

*Hon. Balasaheb Jadhav Arts, Commerce and Science College, Ale
Tal: - Junnar. Dist: - Pune-412411*

Abstract

Agriculture plays a vital role in Indian economy over 58% of rural households' depend on agriculture as their primary means of livelihood 50% India's population and contribute to only 14% of the GDP .This Indi cares the drastic inequality is terms of earning when compared to Urban population It on who are mostly employed on either Manu factoring or service sectors.

Keywords: - *Green Revolution, Indian economy, Agriculture, industrialization, farmers, GDP.*

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I. Introduction:-

Agriculture is a backbone of country economy Agriculture in as old as the man and his civilization. IT is very hard t trace when and where it has began doubt it in the know poet that, he lived by hunting fishing, and gathering when the man there in a care, Turing the Paleolithic period, hunting animals and gathering the fruits and must were their occupations. The history's of the agriculture depicts that agriculture has began with domestication of plants and animals in the Middle East countries. The practice of agriculture has spread form the above Thailand, medico, countries and form the Middle East to the others parts of the world.

Agriculture in the age-old occupation of human beings, therefore any country it we see, our almost half of the economic status depends upon agriculture; agriculture also supports too many industries by providing raw materials to them. Development of agriculture always depends on fertile. Soil rainfall, water resources, suitable climatic conditions, level topography, water vapor or humidity the clouds and encouragement. Even through some revolutionary changes are taking place of irrigation facilities and introduction of modern tools and equipment's and form technology still there in a long way to go in future to improve the agricultural in backward countries of the world.

Agriculture in the 19th Century:-

After industrial revolution science and technology have helped the agriculture to produce more and more Good grains science and technology have contributed to the great increase in the form production in three main ways they have:

- 1) Developed here agricultural chemicals.
- 2) Producing improved plants varieties and improved lives or breach of live stock
- 3) Provided farmers with new 8urces of power.

Agriculture In the 20th Century:-

Agriculture technology has developed more rapidly in the 20th century – with the result the Africa and Asia have initiated large – scale efforts to improve their agriculture. The modern agriculture in practiced throughout the world in general, India and study area in particularly with tractors, unit much in cry, to mate harvesting machinery, equipment's, trails, automobiles, medicines spraying pumped fertilizers, insecticide, chemicals to control diseases etc.

Agriculture in India during British Period:-

British came to India for purpose trades did not come to stay and make India their new home. They come to rule, to exploit, to extract as much as wealth possible, but at the sometime, the thought how to make a commercialization of agricultural. The main changes brought in indie during British period that have direct bearing on agrarian transformation are now discuss under headlines.

- 1) The technological up gradation of agriculture
- 2) Changes in the institutional structures.

During British period fix changes into technology of production in agriculture took place the up gradation of the irrigation come in primarily, as a result of frequent famines, during the late nineteenth and early tenth century

some agricultural universities were instituted and research was encouraged. It was during the British period, the foundations for research and scientific development in agriculture were laid down.

Indian Agriculture:-

Agriculture is a backbone of Indian economy Indian agriculture in one of the oldest occupations and it is the main occupation of more than 65% of working populations of the country. It continued in its old fishing exact some rich farmers and farmers with imitation tracks. After the independence of our country, agricultural development launched through five years plans, but the effect were not felt till 1960 Later on it was realized that, there is no way to develop Indian economy unless there is an agricultural development. Then methods of cultivation i.e. scientific and technology methods have been used for agricultural operations whenever possible. Also the package program me often called as the great evolutes in introduced first time in Indian agriculture through high yielding varieties of seeds in the year 1960. New agriculture practices have however, broken the traditional institution of rural India and have created grave disparities in the assets and income of different parts of contributes at present agriculture played an important role in Indian economic status.

Indian agriculture has undergone revolutionary changes in recent years. The production has also substantially increased three are few district year blains zones those are highly developed, some are modes test developed and still many have to developed in agricultures It is interesting to note that food grain production increased by more than two – times from 50 million tons up 19520- 51 to 150 million tons in 1983 -84, 199.06 million tons in 1999-2000 and 241.56 million tons in 2010-11 in the entire country. Indian geographers have made remarkable study in the field of agriculture. In this connection, there are many geographical journals like Indian geographical journals the organization of the madras geographical association etc.

New Agriculture Strategy and Gram Revolution:-

After independence since, the mid 1960 the traditional agriculture practice are gradually being replaced by modern technology and farm practices in India and a veritable revolution in taking place in our country. Initially the new technology was tried in 1960-61 as a pilot project in seven districts and was called intensive agriculture district programmer (IADP) later, the high – yielding varieties programmers (HYVP) was added and strategy was entered to cover the entire country. This strategy has been called by various names Modern agricultural technologies seed fertilizer water technology simply part of green revolution, The term green revolution has been used to indicate here production through enhanced productivity per hectare. Such a vertical grow in productivity, rather than a horizontal extinction in area in the only way available to in during their century to meet the good and live hood needs of a growing population.

After the import of new agriculture strategy, area under improved seeds has gone up from about 15 million hectares, during 1970-71 to nearly 75 million hectares in 1995 -96 in the year 1996-97 little bit increased trends i.e. 76.42 million hectares? The major achievements of the new strategy in green revolution to increased the production of major crops wheat in 1999-2000 to 95.98 million tons in 2010-11 The yield per hectare has also recorded improvements from 1986 kg in 1999-2000 to nearly 2239 kg 2010-11 Green revolution has introduced new agriculture technology and its use such resources like fertilizers, pesticides agricultural machinery etc. which are prodigal outside the agricultural sector. Are agricultural industries supplying the modern inputs, are growing at a rapid rate massive programmers of farm mechanization and irrigation have also led to an increase in the consumption of electricity and diesel rural areas of India in general and study area in particular.

Significance of Agriculture:-

Agriculture occupies an important place in the Indian economy and despite of the concerted industrial in the last five decades, agriculture continues to be a dominant sector of the Indian economy. Agriculture being largest industry in the country, it covers an area. About 193 million hectare of cropped area and provides employment to more than 65 percent of the total labor force in the country. The share of agriculture in gross domestic product (GDP) has been in the range of 52 to 55 percent during 1985-51 to 1960-61. The share of agriculture indicated a sharp decline and reached a level of 26 percent in 1996-97 and 13.7% in 2012-13. The share of agriculture in the GDP is still dominating as compared to United Kingdom. Agricultural mechanization is one of the important means introduced. During 20th century for achieving agriculture productivity a new technology and using modern equipment 'sin agriculture aimed at augmenting agricultural production.

II. Conclusion:-

The potentiality of a region depends upon the intensive and extensive growth of agriculture for weeks being of human society. The growth of the aspect brings economic prosperity through be her agricultural

production planned location for industries concentration of population and developed communication. Thus, one cannot think of any progress without improving conditions of people

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