DEFINITION, NATURE AND SCOPE OF AGRICULTURE GEOGRAPHY

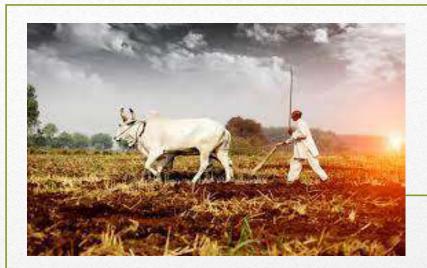
Dr. Govardhan Ubale

M.A. SET,NET, PGD in Geoinformatics, Ph. D.





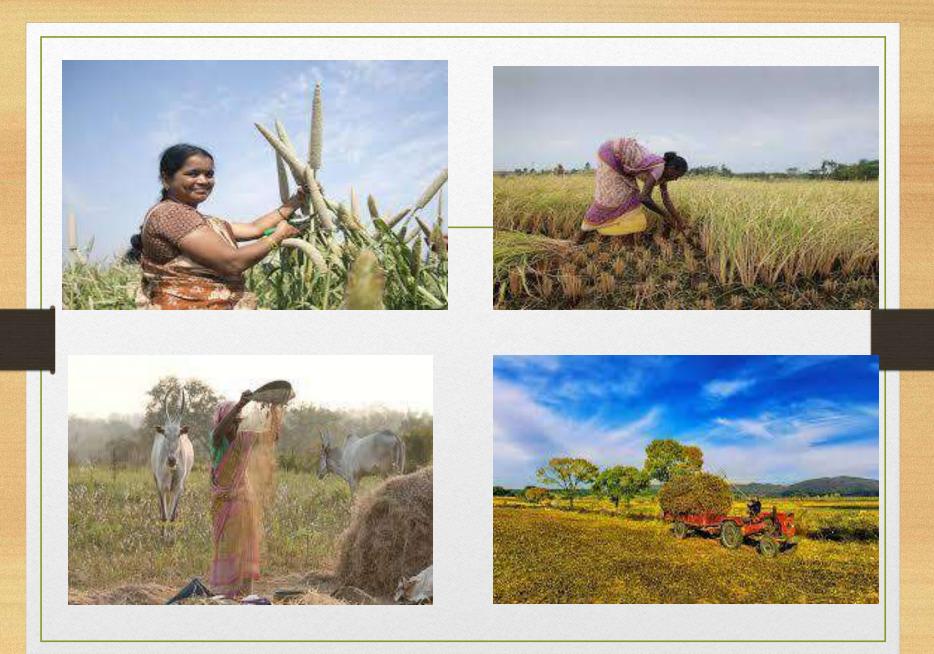












Agriculture can be defined as the art, the science, and business of cultivating crops and livestock for economic purposes. At certain stages of human development, agriculture used to be the only known means of living.

It is derived from the Latin terms "ager" referring to the soil and "cultura" to its cultivation. Agriculture is a broad term encompassing all aspects of crop production, horticulture, livestock farming, forestry etc.
 AGRICULTURE can be expanded as

A – Activities on the, G – Ground for , R – Raising, I – Intended, C – Crops for, U – Uplifting, L – Livelihood, T – Through the, U – Use of, R – Rechargeable, E – Energies

Definitions of Agriculture Geography

- According to **Symons** (**1960**), "The art of cultivation of soil or crops and animal husbandry is called agriculture"
- According to **Whittlesy** (1936), The use of human effort with the object of acquiring products of plant and animal origin is called agriculture According to **Hillman** (1911), agriculture geography deals with a comparative study of agriculture of countries and continents. According to **Reeds** (1964), It deals with the description and explanation of regional differentiation of agricultural characteristics and also analyse and interpret the main causes of spatial variations.

Nature of Agricultural Geography

The various definitions of agriculture geography reflect the basic characteristics of agriculture. The conclusion had been drawn from the definition of agricultural geography that i) It is an essential occupation ii) It is a way of living

- iii) It includes all those attributes which are directly associated with the land production.
- iv) It is a genetic process of plants and animals.

It is also revealed that the real nature of agriculture is associated, both individually as well as collectively, with the farming occupation of man. Not only agricultural distribution at a particular place is important, but socio-economic and institutional characteristics that influence agriculture

are also important.

Scope of Agriculture Geography

- In 1930 and 1940's, the scope of agricultural geography was confined to the study of production of food grains, areal distribution of crops, the types of soil in the region and the yields per hectares.
 The methodology of the study also changed. The scope was expanded to apply statistical methods for the more precise results.
 Measurement of agricultural efficiency based on production of crops per unit area was also included in the study. Soon it was modified on
 - the basis of concepts of cost-benefit ratio and further modified the

- field of produce in to calories. Agricultural productivity should be linked with regional imbalances.

The scope of agricultural geography was further widened to include methods of conservation of land. The problems of drainage in relation to irrigation assumed considerable significance and were included in its. In order to understand the location of agricultural activity in a region, model was developed i.e. Vonthunen's model. Gradually other issues related to animal husbandry, old methods of cultivation and their replacement by mechanization also discussed.

The introduction of Green revolution in India in 1966-67 was expanded the scope. Currently sustainable agriculture is also current issues of

debate.

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The scope of agricultural geography also includes forestry and social forestry, forest ecology and wildlife management. Problems like Marketing, transport, storage, processing in agro-industries which include canning of fruits & Vegetables, processed animal products and commercial trade of agricultural products

Water management for water supply, recycling & water harvesting also comes in the scope of agricultural geography.

We will also study the arrangement and distribution of agricultural phenomenon at spatio-temporal scale.

Agricultural Systems











Irrigation System







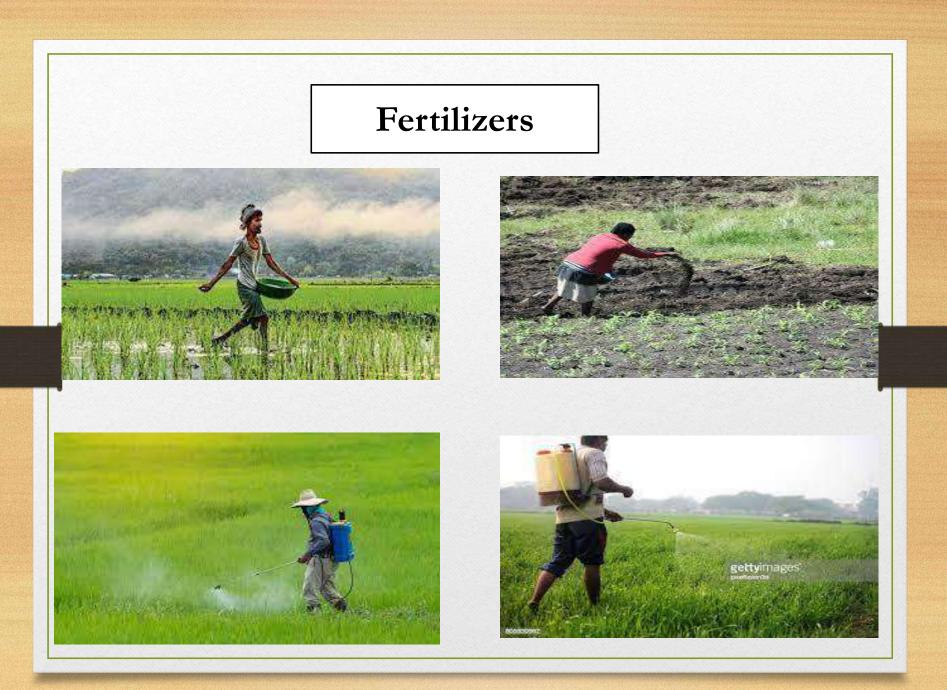
Agricultural Equipment's





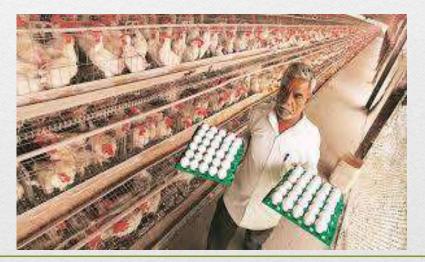






Other Joined Activates









Significance of Agricultural Geography

- Agricultural geography is that
- Provides helps and guidelines for decision makers and is useful for the agricultural specialist, who wishes to improve the structure of agriculture.
 - Help the food economist, who wishes to increase the production foodstuff.
- iii)Help the irrigation engineer, who plans to introduce new irrigation scheme.
- iv)Help the regional planner who is on the lookout for the most favourable location for recreations areas.
- v) Help the transport engineer who has to lay the new rail road lines.

vi) Help the demographic planner, who plans public services and utilities.vii) Help also other various specialists.

viii) It evaluates agricultural activity scientifically. It provides basic information of crop production, variety of crops, yield per hectares etc.
) Help in mapping of agricultural resources and the mapping of land use play a very important role in the planning of resources and agriculture development.

Intensive farming

Types of Agriculture Agricultural Systems 1. Substantial Farming

- Shifting Farming
- Dry Farming
- Intensive Farming

2. Commercial Farming

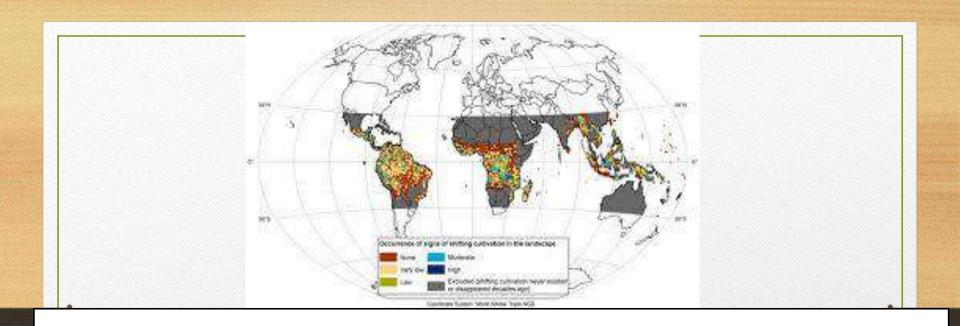
- Extensive grain farming
- Cash Crop Farming
- Orchard/Garden farming
- Mixed Farming
- Horticulture

SUBSTANCIAL FARMING SHIFTING FARMING







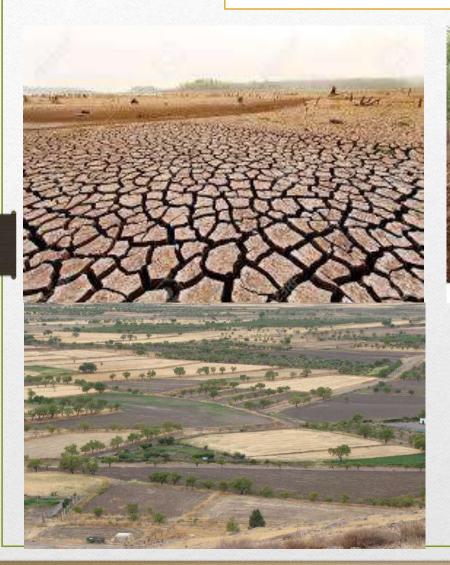


South East- Ladang, Fillipines- Canjin, Brazil- Roka, North East India- Zoom, Western Ghat- Kumari, Rajasthan – vatra, Madhypradesh- Pendha

North- America- Mexico, S. America- Amazon Basin, India-Chhatisgarah, Nandurbar, Nashik, Satpuda Hills,

Vatana, tomato, Kakadi, jawar, bajara, rice

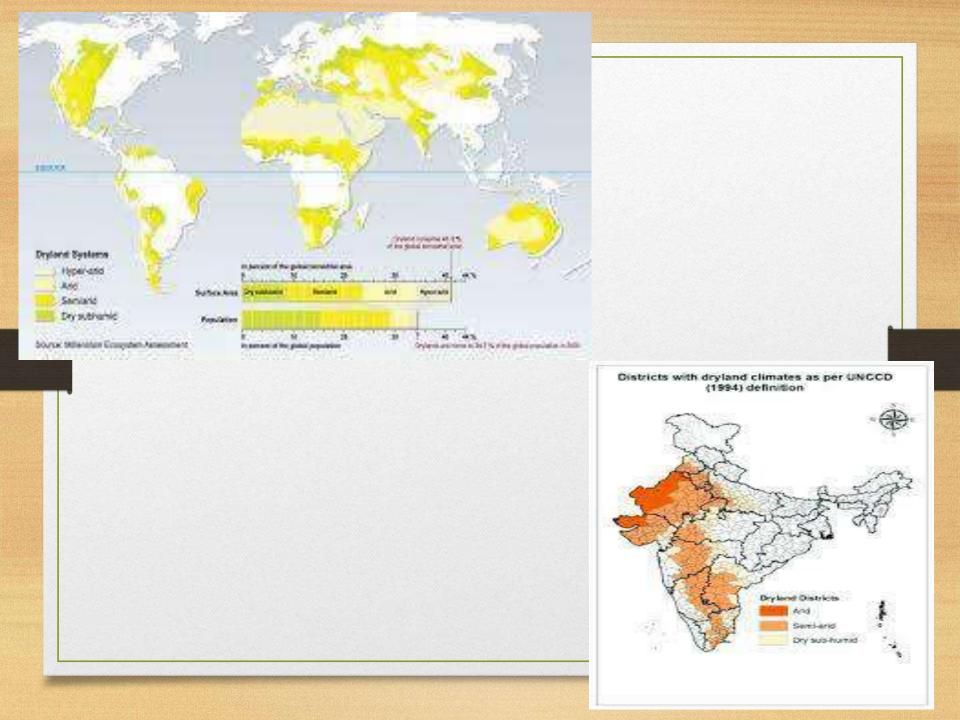
Dry Farming

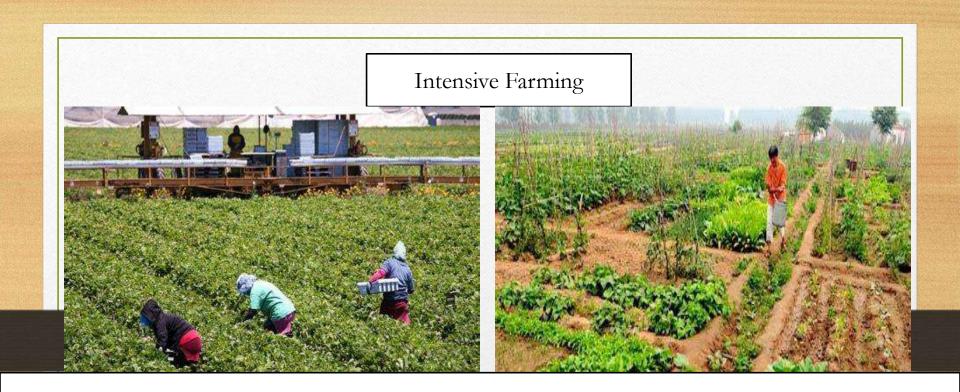




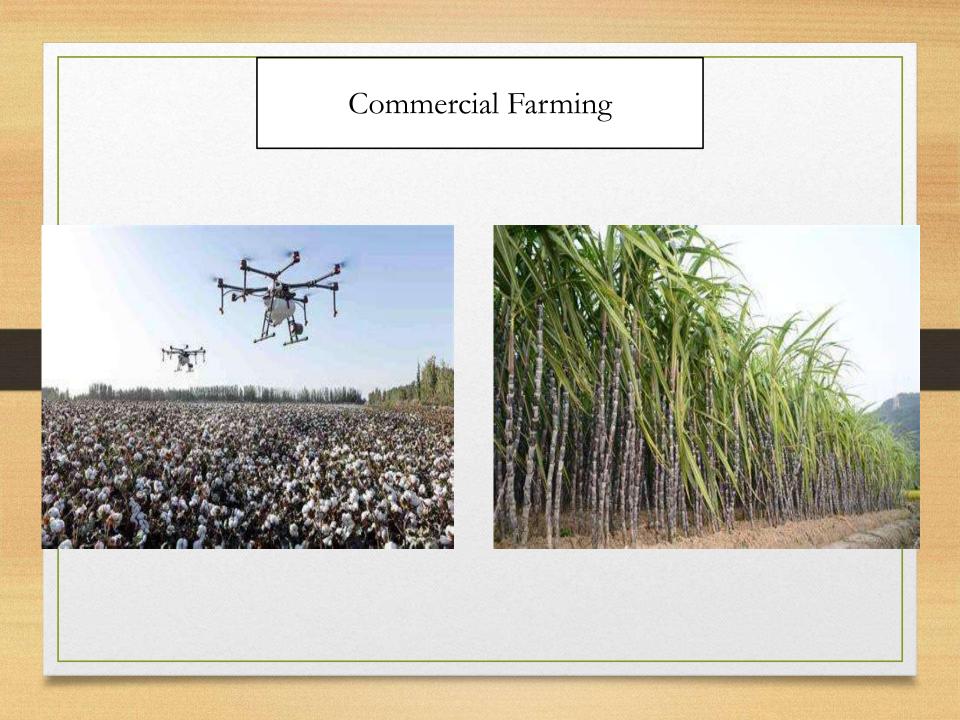
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50 cm rainfall Jawar, Bajara, Corn, Wheat, Cotton





Myanmar, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, India, Brazil, Shrilanka, Cuba, Egypt Sugar Cane, Coffee, Tea, Vegitables



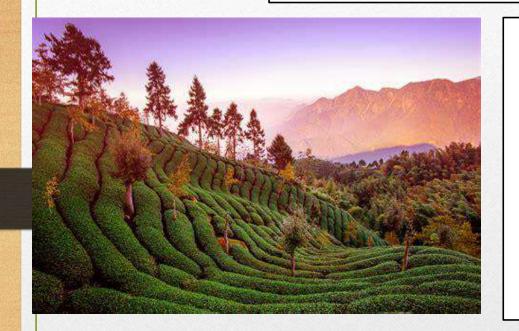
1.Extensive Grain farming



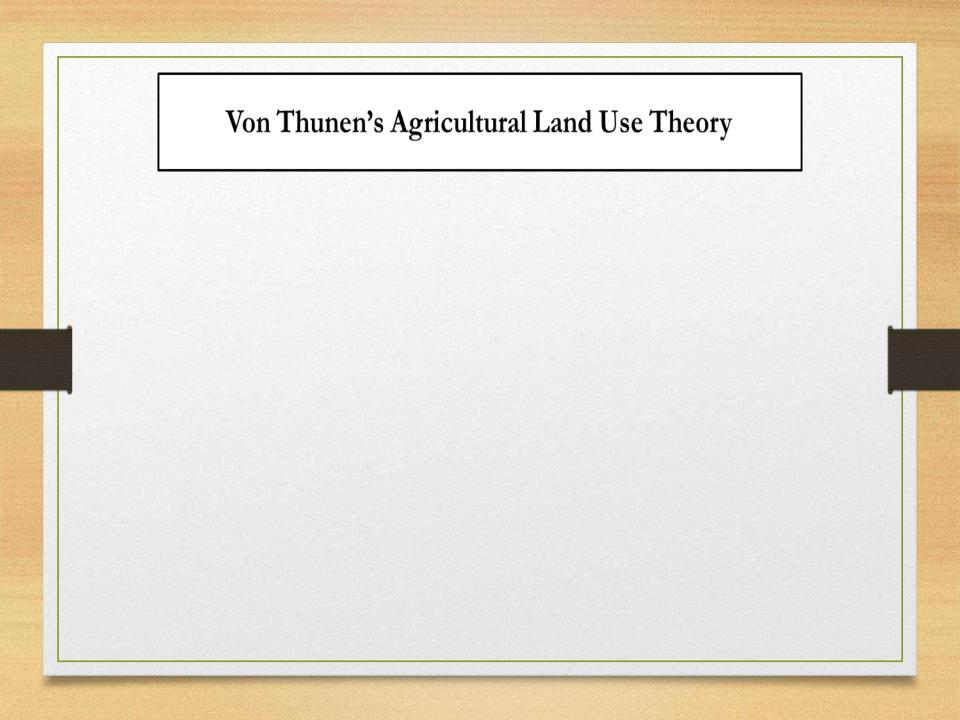
North America, Canada, Russia, Ukraine(Steppe Grass), South East- Australia- Maurey and Darling River Basin South America- Argentina – Pampas Grass

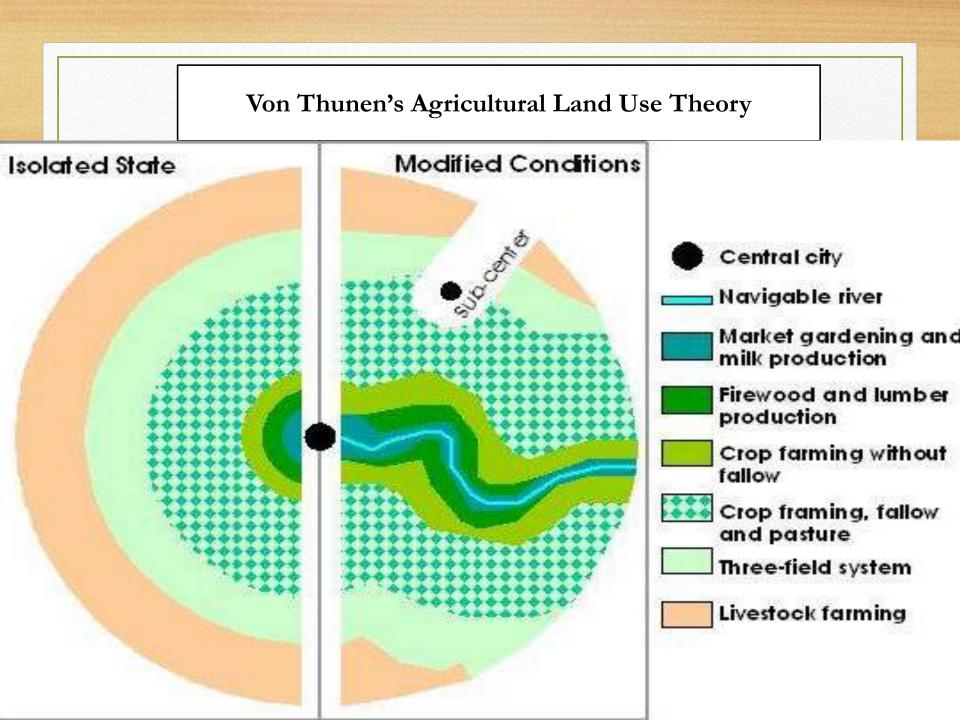
Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oat, Rai

2. Gardens Farming



Tea, Coffee, Rubber Thailand, Malesia, Indonesia, India, Shrilanka, South Australia















देशी गायीचे जतन आणि संबर्धन (लाल कथासी)













Importance, scope & objectives of Extension Education

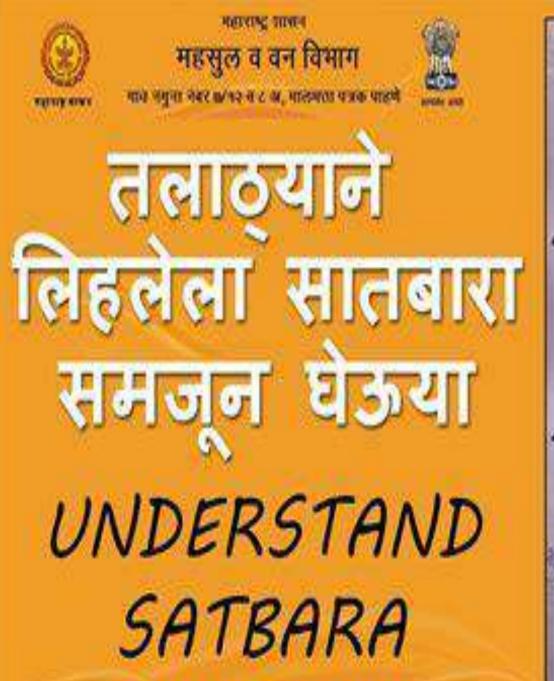
Importance:

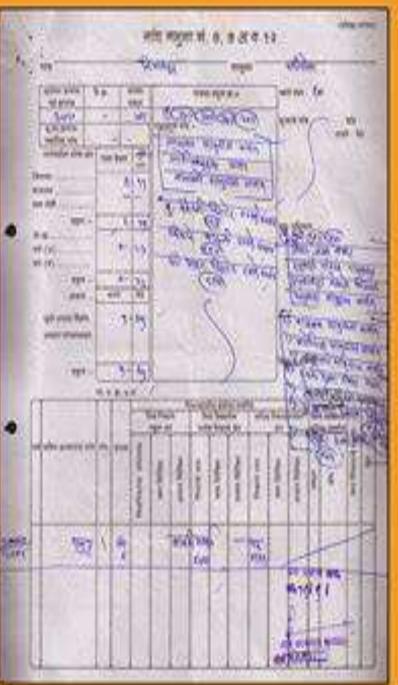
- Extension uses democratic methods in educating the farmers.
- Extension Helps in adoption of innovations.
- Extension helps in studying and solving the rural problems.
- Extension increases farm yields and improve the standard of living of farmers
- Extension makes good communities better and progressive.
- Extension contributes to national development programs

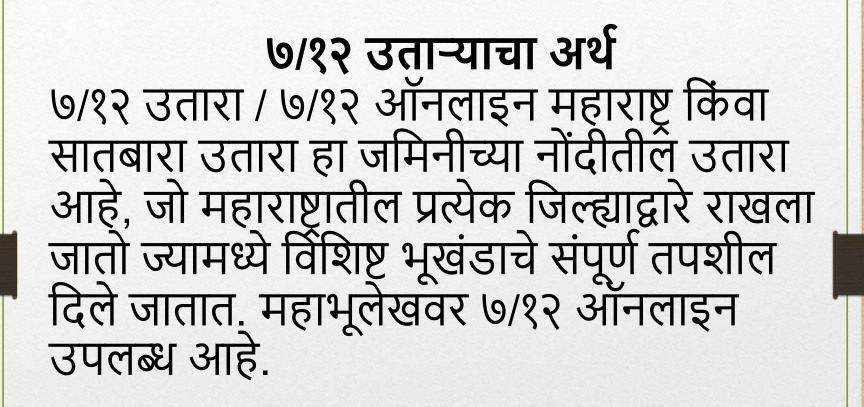


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महाराष्ट्र भूमी अभिलेख नोंदवहीवरून घेतलेल्या, ७/१२ उतारा मध्ये महाराष्ट्राच्या कोणत्याही भागातील जमिनीची विस्तृत माहिती आहे. महाराष्ट्र जमीन महसूल रेकॉर्ड ऑफ राइट्स अँड रजिस्टर्स (तयारी आणि देखभाल), नियम १९७१ द्वारे ७/१२ उतारा आरओआर (राइट-ऑफ-रेकॉर्ड) म्हणून राखला जातो.

महाअभिलेखसाठी bhulekh.mahabhumi.gov.in वर प्रवेश करता येईल. महाभूलेख ७/१२ हे राज्यातील जमिनीची कागदपत्रे शोधणे, डाउनलोड करणे, प्रिंट करणे आणि काढणे यासाठी वन स्टॉप प्लॅटफॉर्म आहे. महाअभिलेख वरील ७/१२ आणि ८ ए कागदपत्रे भूतकाळातील मालकी आणि जमिनीवरील विवादांची पडताळणी करण्यासाठी महत्त्वपूर्ण आहेत.

७/१२ ऑनलाइन २०२३: समाविष्ट माहिती महाभुलेखच्या ऑनलाइन ७/१२ मधील फॉर्म सात (VII) मध्ये हक्काची नोंद, भोगवटादारांचे तपशील, मालकीचे तपशील, भाडेकरूंची माहिती, धारकांचे महसूल दायित्व आणि जमिनीशी संबंधित इतर तपशील आहेत. ऑनलाइन ७/१२ मधील बारा (XII) फॉर्ममध्ये पिकांशी संबंधित तपशील, त्याचे प्रकार आणि पिकांनी व्यापलेले क्षेत्र आहे. लक्षात घ्या की महाभूलेखावरील ७/१२ उतारा हा मालकी सिद्ध करण्यासाठी एक निर्णायक दस्तऐवज नाही, परंतु तो केवळ महसूल दायित्व निश्चित करण्यासाठी एक रेकॉर्ड आहे. ७/१२ उतारयाच्या आधारे मालमत्तेचे शीर्षक हस्तांतरित केले जाऊ शकत नाही. ७/१२ उताऱ्यामध्ये समाविष्ट असलेली माहिती खाली नमूद केली आहे.

•जमिनीचा सर्व्हे क्रमांक •मालकीचे तपशील (बदल समाविष्ट) •उत्परिवर्तन तपशीलं •खते, कीटकनाशके आणि बियाणे खरेदी करण्यासाठी क्रेडिट तपशील (प्रलंबित कर्ज). •लागवडीसाठी योग्य असलेले जमिनीचे क्षेत्र •जमिनीचा प्रकार- शेती किंवा बिगरशेती •जमिनीवर सिंचनाचा प्रकार- पावसावर किंवा बागायती •मागील हंगामात लागवड केलेल्या पीक प्रकार •खटल्यांचे तपशील आणि स्थिती (असल्यास) •कराचा तपशील (भरलेला आणि भरायचा बाकी आहे)

- ७/१२ उतारा: उपयोग
- ७/१२ उतारा कागदपत्र महाराष्ट्रात खूप उपयुक्त आहे. त्याचे काही उपयोग पुढीलप्रमाणे आहे.
- ७/१२ उताँरा वापरून, तुम्ही जमिनीचा प्रकार कृषी किंवा अकृषिक आणि त्या जमिनीवर चालणाऱ्या विविध उपक्रमांबद्दल जाणून घेऊ शकता.
- ७/१२ उतारा हा एक महत्त्वाचा दस्तऐवज आहे जो जमिनीच्या मालकीचा पुरावा म्हणून वापरला जाऊ शकतो
- तुम्ही तुमची जमीन विकण्यात गुंतलेले असताना, ७/१२ उतारा
- दस्तऐवजाची आवशयकता असते.
- बँकेकडून कर्ज मिळवण्यासाठी किंवा तुमची शेतीची पत

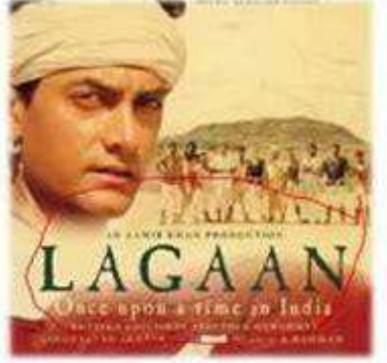
• कायदेशीर विवादाच्या बाबतीत, तुम्ही कायद्याच्या न्यायालयात

- वाढवण्यासाठी, तुम्हाला ७/१२ उतारा कॉगदपत्र बँकेत जमा करणे

७/१२ उतारा दस्तऐवज वापरू शकता.

आवश्यक आहे.





Ryotwari, Mahalwari

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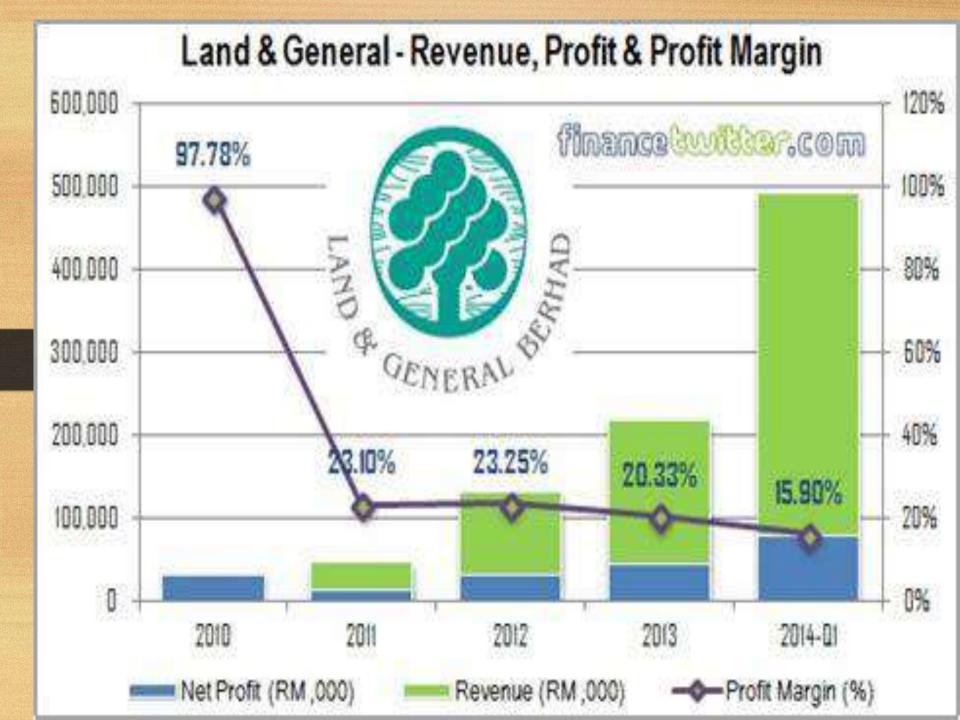
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१. शेतीचा शास्वत विकास २. शेतीला मुबलक भांडवल पुरवठा ३.उत्पन्न वाढीवर भर ४. शेतीचा विकास ५. आधुनिक शोतीवर भर

कृषी महसुलाचे महत्व

Sustaining India's Food and Nutritional Security: Challenges and Opportunities

Dr. Govardhan Subhash Ubale M.A. SET,NET, PGD in Geoinformatics, Ph. D.

Indian Agriculture

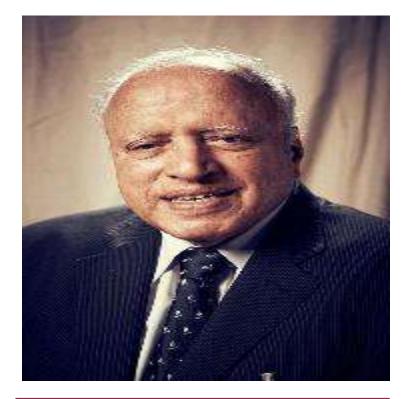
Supports

- 17.6% of world human population
- 15% of world animal population

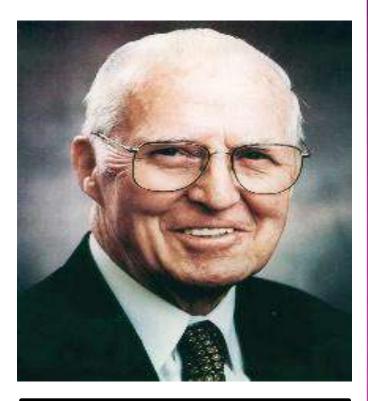
with

- 4.2% of world's water

AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN INDIA



Dr. M.S. Swaminathan

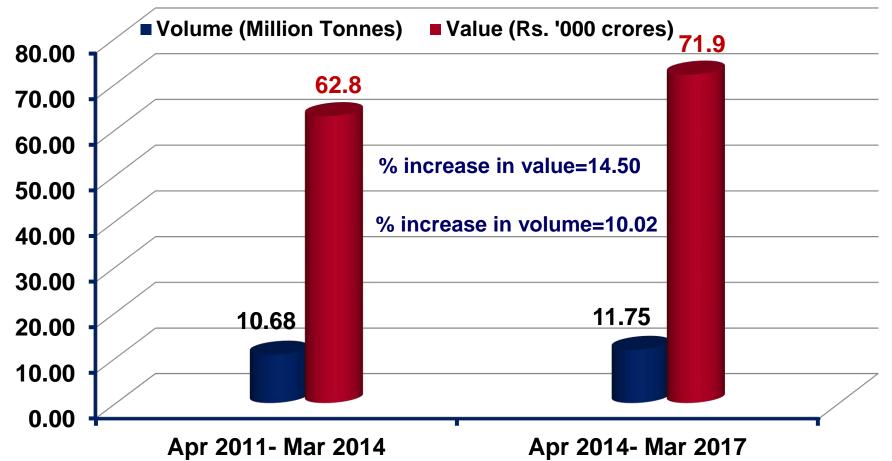


Dr. Norman Borlog

Indian Agriculture: Production Status

Item	1950-51 Production in Million Tonnes	2017-18 Production in Million Tonnes	Times Increase (X)
Food grains	50.83	284.83	5.60
Pulses	8.41	25.23	3.00
Oilseeds	5.16	31.10	6.00
Cotton	0.52	5.93	11.40
Sugarcane	57.05	376.90	6.60
Horticulture	96.56 (1991-92 level)	305.40	3.16
Milk	17.00	165.40	9.73
Fish	0.75	11.41	15.21
Egg	1830	87050	47.57
Meat	1.9 (1998-99 level)	7.37	3.88

Agro-export: Basmati Example Triennial Total Basmati Export and Earning

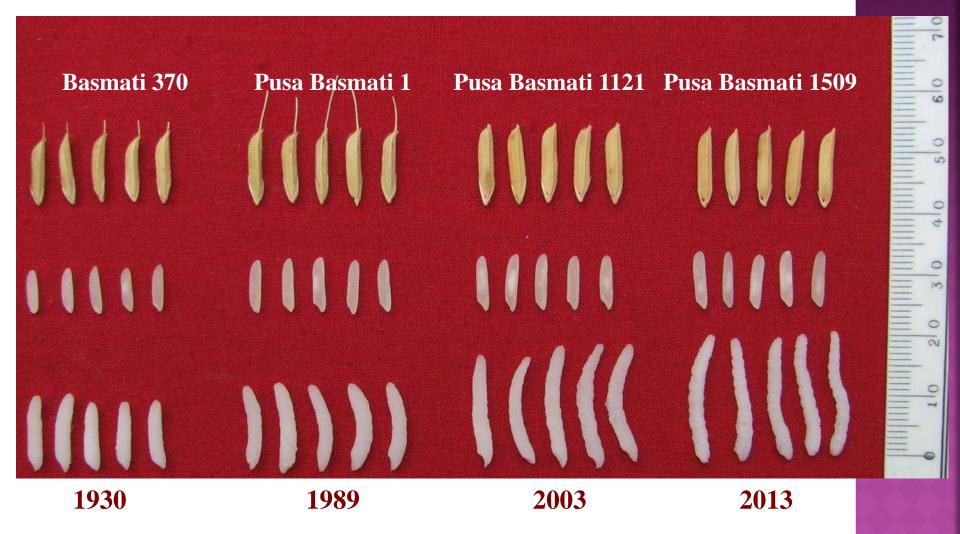


Pusa Basmati 1121 to total Basmati during 2012-16

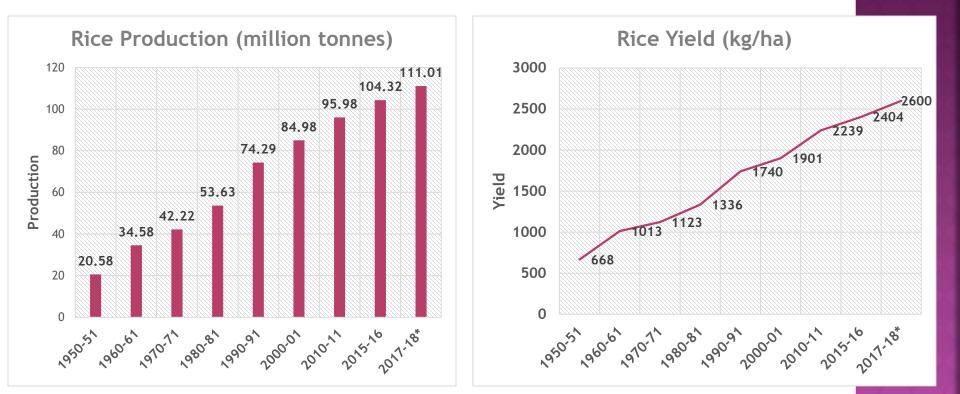
- 1. Area : 71.4%
- 2. **Production : 72.8 %**
- 3. Forex earning : ~Rs. 19,000 crores (annually)



Progressive improvement in grain and cooking quality in Basmati rice



RICE PRODUCTION AND YIELD



Spread of landmark variety of Wheat : HD



- Released for NWPZ and subsequently for NEPZ
- A replacement of established and popular wheat variety PBW 343
- Acreage during 2012-13 was about 1.5 million ha, which increased to 5.0 million ha in 2013-14
- Highest ever and unprecedented indent of breeder seed received in 2016-17 for 3080 q, which can cover around 10 million ha area. This is a record for any variety

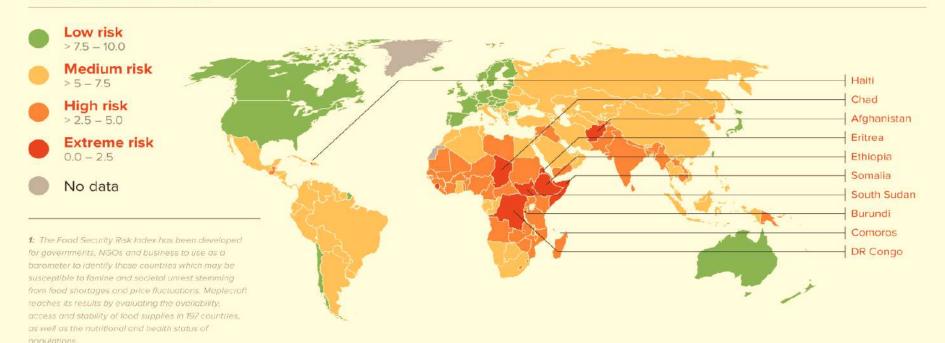
17		_					
67 _{ear}		Breeder			Breeder		
		Seed Indent			Seed		
		(p)			Production		
		(4)			(q)		
201	13-	1313.88			1946.70		
14							
2014-		2886.65		2998.	40		
Year	Year Bree		Breeder		71.		
See					1 q/ha	Le des Al	
	Indent (q)		Production (q)		dina di la		
2014-	108.00		110.00	Call Call	XAAX		
15 2015-	2/0 /0		E00.00	ji A	HD 3086	XIX SO	
16	269.40		500.00		A DOGO		
2016-			-				
17			about 700	n ri	voto cood co	mpanies	
				рп	vate seed co	mpames	

- for fast spread
 A record of licensing of a single food grain variety under MoU
- Has got a very high breeder seed indent

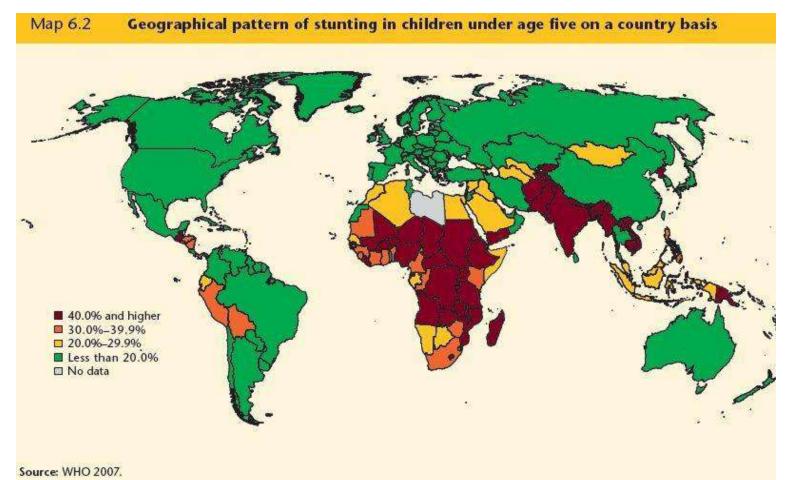
GLOBAL FOOD INSECURITY INDEX



Global Food Insecurity¹

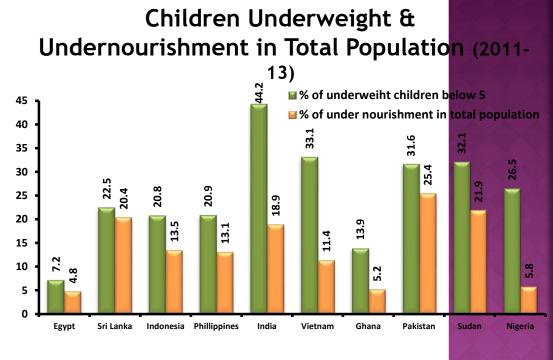


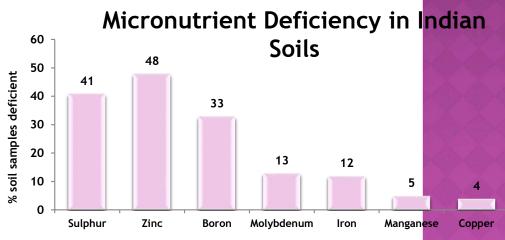
GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERN OF STUNTING IN CHILDREN UNDER AGE FIVE ON A COUNTRY BASIS



HIDDEN HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

- >70% Indian population consume <50% of the RDA of micronutrient
- 50% children under age of 3 years are under weight, 20% of them are severely malnourished
- 80% women of reproductive age suffer Fe deficiency anemia
- 57% women and children suffer with vitamin A deficiency, although blindness due to vitamin A deficiency has been eliminated
- 17.2% men and 19.2%



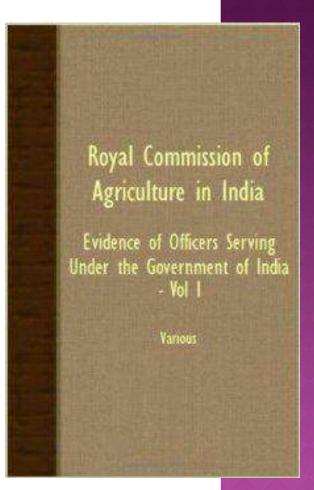


REPORTS

Salient Features

- 1929: Council of Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Research Fund should be constituted by an Act of the Imperial Legislature
- Seed farms to produce and distribute pure seed
- Role of agricultural engineering
- Dryland Agriculture (1935)
- Annual prize for the most striking agricultural improvement of the year
- Cattle improvement (feeding and breeding)
- Village guides

Harpossing India's youth in agriculture Moved from Shortage to Surplus

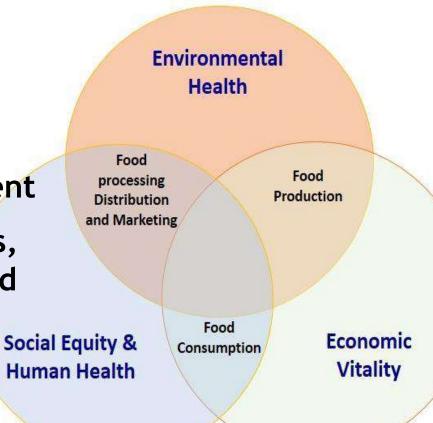


Agricultural Pest and Diseases Act in Madras Province in 1919

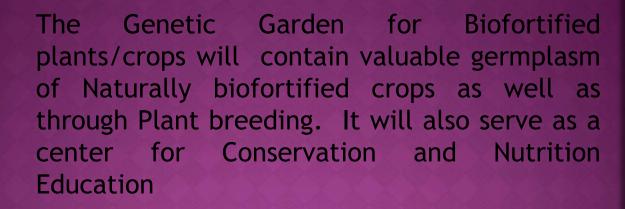
SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

A Healthy, Sustainable Food System focuses on:

- Local, seasonal Foods
- Health of the Population
- Building Communities
- Local Economic Development
- Supporting Local Producers, Processors, Distributors and Retailers



Exploring the Genetic Garden of Biofortified



Most common micronutrient deficiencies in humans are iron, iodine, vitamin A, folate, zinc and selenium ZINC

FOLATE

IRON

VITAMIN - A

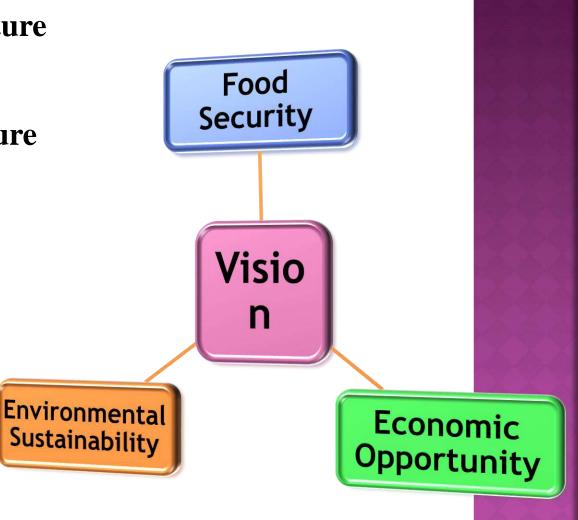
Picture Source: Google images

PROMOTE 'I' FACTOR FOR NEW INDIA'S AGRICULTURE

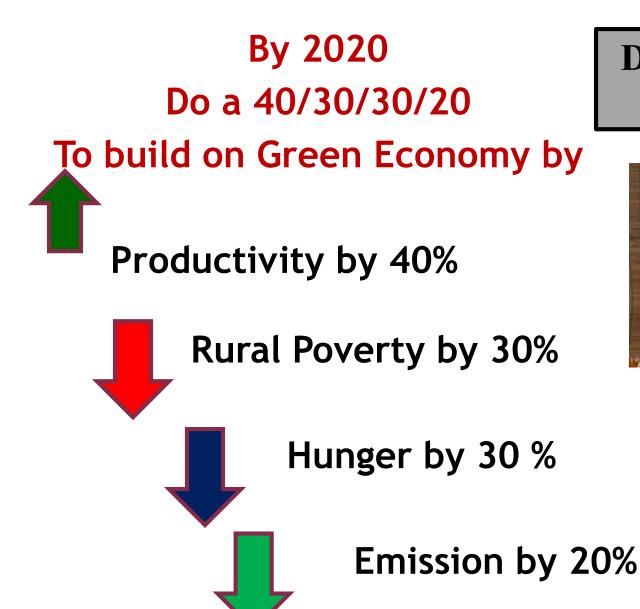
- Innovations in agriculture
- Inputs management
- Incentives for agriculture
- Investments in agriculture
- Institutional infrastructure

NUTRITION

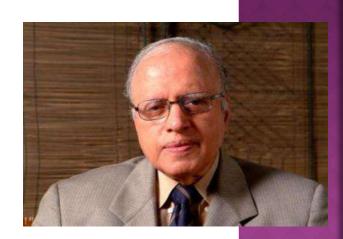
FOO



New Vision for Agriculture



Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022



"Institution building, focussed research and blending the classic and contemporary in science have been a few of the everlasting contributions of Dr. Pal. Following the path lit by him is the way to an ever-green revolution designed to enhance productivity in perpetuity without associated ecological harm."

THANK YOU HEALTHY FOOD – HEALTHY INDIA









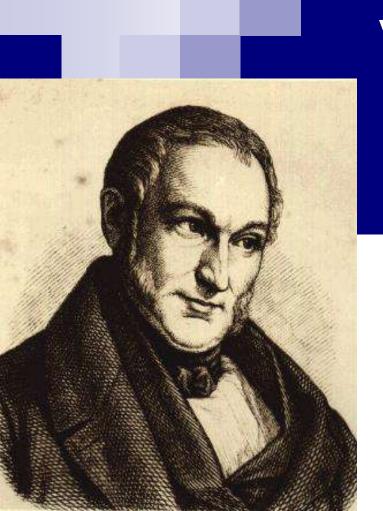


Agricultural Geography-Von Thunen Model

Dr. Govardhan Subhash Ubale M.A. SET,NET, PGD in Geoinformatics, Ph. D.



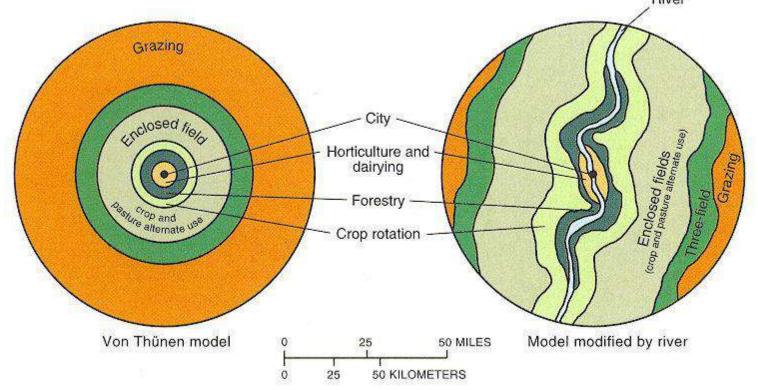
Associate Professor, Department of Geography, Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous) Email id- govardhanu84@gmail.com Mob. No.- +91-8888666195



Von Thunen Model

Johann Heinrich Von Thunen

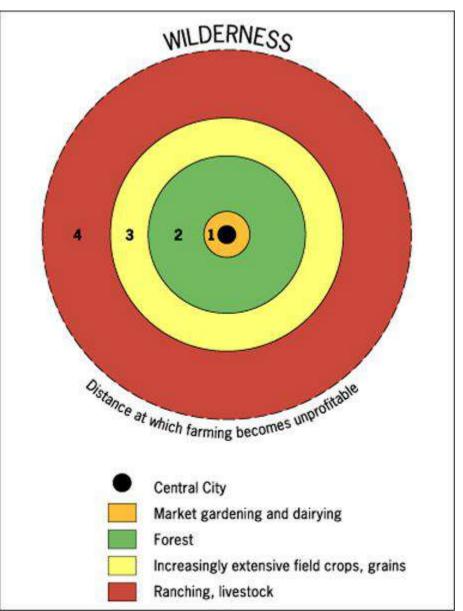
- Von Thünen (1783-1850) wrote *The Isolated State* (foundation of location theory)
- Noted how crops near Rostock, Germany changed with no change in soil
- With terrain, soils and rainfall the same he created the ringedpattern
- First effort to analyze the spatial character of economic activity.



Von Thunen Model - 1826

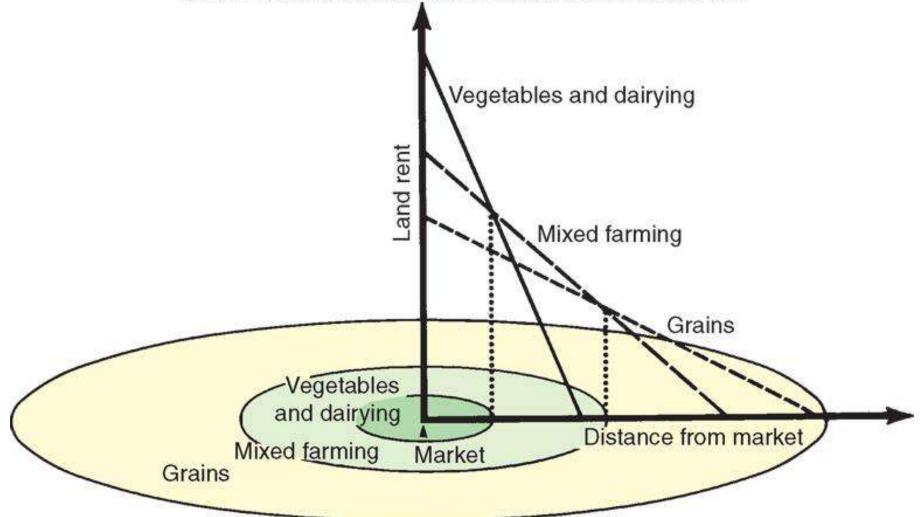
Two important **Costs** must be determined when deciding what to grow where:

- Cost to produce crop
 (crop must be worth more than
 the Land Rent)
- 2. Cost to transport crop
- 1. Does this work today?
- 2. What are some criticisms?



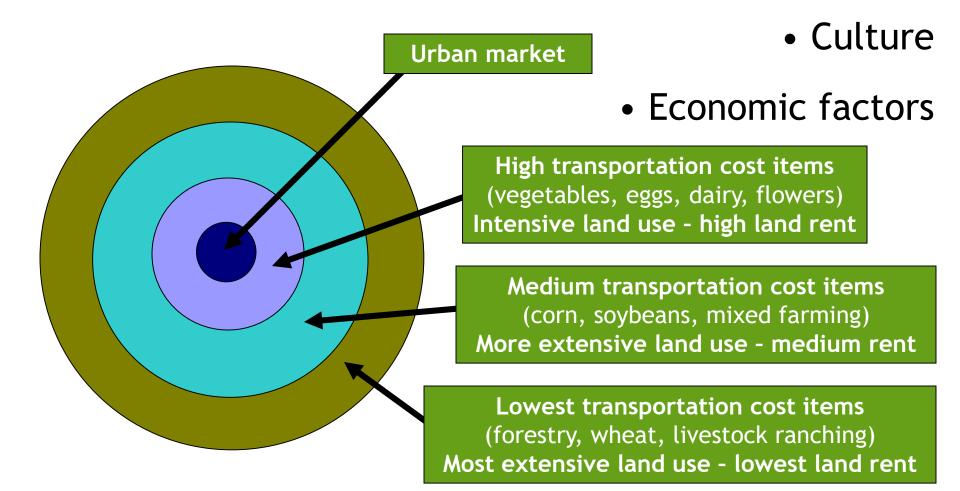
Von Thunen's Bid Rent Model

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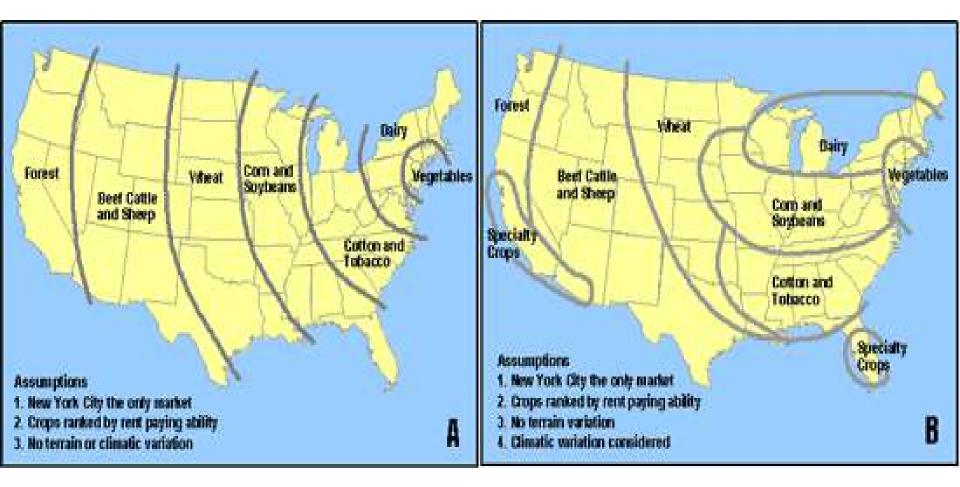


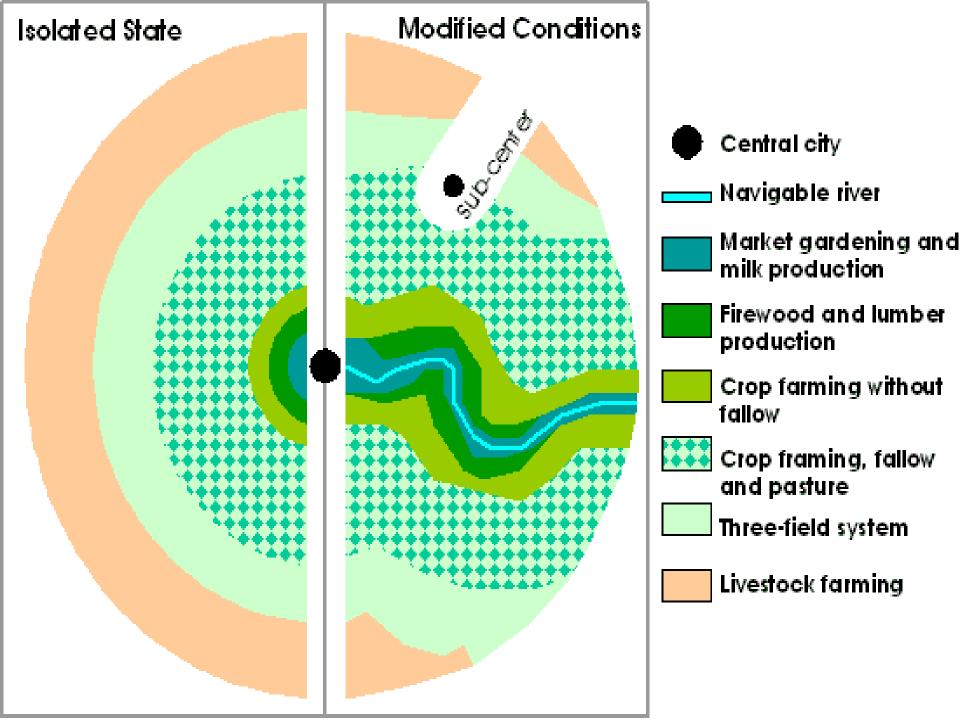
Factors influencing location of agriculture

• Climate and natural environment



Simplified von Thünen model of agricultural land use (1826)



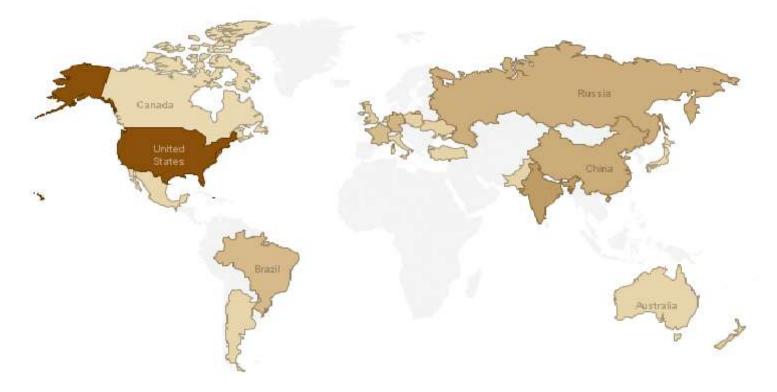


How does von Thunen apply to a **Milkshed**?

World's leading Milk Producers

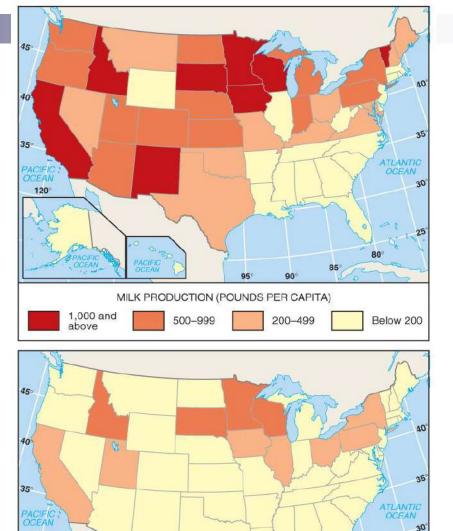
What pattern do you notice?

How might development and infrastructure complicate this?



Why has **Dairy** production moved west but **Cheese** production hasn't?

Think Von Thunen!





CHEESE PRODUCTION (POUNDS PER CAPITA)

95

90

25

80

85

120