



## **AGRICULTURE GEOGRAPHY IN POST INDEPENDENT PERIOD**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The history and accomplishments of Indian agriculture thus influenced in port, colonialism, slavery and slavery like indentured labor practices in the new world, deposit same stagnation during the later modern .ex the independent republic of India was able to develop a comprehensive agriculture programme. The Green Revolution in India marked a period of time when agriculture practices to more technology methods.

Keywords:- agriculture, economy, Production, Farmers, Green Revolution.

### **Introduction:-**

Human civilization begins to grow with agriculture adventure and sports, exploration and entertainment people relied on hunting and gathering to obtain food supplies. When our nomadic ancestors began to settle and grow their own food. Human society got changed forever. In the entire human history, agriculture played a very vital role in the economy of all nations. Around ten to twelve thousand years ago, human being began to domesticate plants and animals for food. The beginning of agriculture did not just occur a one place but appeared almost simultaneously all over the world. Agriculture in India has a long history. It dates back several centuries.

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Today India ranks second worldwide inform output India has more impressive trades on the agriculture front during the last 6 records much of the credit for this success should go to the several millions small army families that form the backbone of Indian agriculture and economy India in basically and agriculture century about 62% its population in engaged in agricultural activities India has been divided into many agro climatic region on the basis of geographical features and agriculture practices employed.

India has high population pressure on land and other resources to meet its food and raw material requirement the natural resources base of land water availability and biodiversity are all under several pressure the massive increasing population and substitution growth in the income demand and extra food grains of about 2.5 MT annually. In addition there is also a significant demand to increase the supply of live stag face and horticultural products agriculture sector in the Vital sector for the food and nutritional security of a nation similarly irrigation which was originally developed since the Indus valley civilization by around 4500 BC, has helped the Indian agriculture to be the best in the world and is fully recognized and respected.

### **Scope of Agriculture:-**

The history of agriculture in India dates back to Indus valley civilization. India ranks second worldwide in the form of outputs. As per 2018 agriculture employee more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributed 17 to 18% two centuries GDP according to latest report agriculture is primary source of Livet-shirt phone 50% population in India in 2016 agriculture and allied sectors like animals husbandry forestry and fisheries accounted 15.4 percent of the GDP with about 31 % of the workforce in 2014 India ranks first in the world with the highest net crop are follow by us and China.

The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP in study declining with the country's board based economic growth still agriculture in demography clean the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabrics of India export Ltd dollar 32 million worth of agriculture products in 2014 making it is the seventh largest agricultural export developing and least developed Nations international culture and horticultural and processor foods are exported to more than 120 centuries primary south east Asia, SAARC countries the European union and the United States.

### **Indian agriculture after independence:-**

After the British rule post independence the green revolution in India started in 1965 it was founded by M.S. Siminathan. The Bengal famine of 1943 under the British rule was one of the help from the industrial sectors, so agricultural sector during the British rule was receptor for the people of India shortly after independence from the British in 1947 India relies that there was no need to become self-sufficient. This aspired in India's Green Revolution. It begin with decision to Adobe superior welding using disease register wheat varieties in combination with the better forming knowledge to improve productivity the major practices involved in executing the plan where the environment of India multilateral and bilateral donor international agricultural research utilization farmers and peasants.

The green revolution in India mark a period of time in agricultural practices shifted from traditional practices to more technological methods traditional farming in clouded better irrigation systems mix cropping and the planting of local spaces technological approaches have given rise to input intensive and unsustainable agricultural practices that ultimately reduce the groundwater table causing erosion and loss in biodiversity as part of the shift farmers from using wheat berries and bullock cart to make mechanize vehicle the Green Revolution focus on the introduction and growth of building varieties of plants and grains this practice several across various states in India such as Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Kerala. The mid 1960 India relies on imports and food AD to meet domestic requirement however 2 years of savor prove in 1965 and 1966 convince India to reform its agricultural policy and that they could not really on foreign aid and import food security. India adopted significant policy reforms focus on the goal of food grain self-sufficiency these a shared the India green revolution it begin with the decision adopt superior LT diseases register wheat varieties in combination with the better harming knowledge to improve productivity the state of Punjab lead India's green revolution on and on the distinction of being the country's bread basket.

#### **Problems in Indian Agriculture:-**

- 1) Farmer's suicide cases of suicides have been reported from states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, and Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh. Particularly form Vidharbh region in Maharashtra major reasons of suicide include crop failure, chronic illness family problems. etc.
- 2) Overuse of water in the field result to the problem of water logging it increases the salinity of the land mating in unable to produce the crop.
- 3) Under developed irrigations facilities rain fed agriculture contributes 45% of the agricultural output it cover just 60% of the gross cropped acres (192 mha)
- 4) Aberrant subsidies – It has been observed that more of the budgetary subsidies are allocated directly towards food and fertilizer.
- 5) Countries population in growing at a very fast rate and we need more food to as compare to population for feed every mouth. We must increase our food production and should check the increasing population also.
- 6) Extensive use of fertilized and Continuous cultivation far years together affected the fertility of land use of cultivation will help the land to rejuvenate its fertility.
- 7) Past – harvest Problems – Even after getting the produce farmers have to face the issuer such as in adequate storage facilities, absence of agriculture markets especially in rural India.

#### **Conclusion:-**

Still there is a lot to improve in agriculture sector. Efforts are being made to encourage farmer to a top advanced agricultural techniques such as means of irrigation availability of chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds it increase teak if oridyce etc. More over the use of genetically modified crop will also improved the yield for Indian farmers. New days the needs to calculate the farmer regarding of the proper quantity of manure, fertilized and good quality seeds to get desired output of the produce.

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