

A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS CENTRED ON FACTORS AND DEVELOPMENTS THAT AFFECT THE MAIN CROPS AND CHALLENGES IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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ABSTRACT

In reading and continuing their discussion of the numerous topics associated with urban agriculture, the authors of this article, serving as a theoretical and psychological introduction for the Special Issue of Indian agriculture geographically, it Reports on "New trends and challenges of urban agriculture in the context of urban and rural agriculture," They have done so with regard to land-use conflicts, agricultural restructuring, multifunctionality, ecologic services, and the transformation of rural and urban places, alongside to their geographic viewpoint. The most recent research on Indian urban and rural agriculture across the continent is reviewed and summarized after the introduction, which shows how agriculture's function is evolving in the context of urban and rural transitions. Then, the key ideas and patterns of developing and growing urban and rural agriculture are highlighted, with a focus on the distinctive challenges that geographers have in addressing them.

Keywords: - Food production, rural agriculture, peri-urban agriculture, farming in rural and urban settings, food gardening.

1. INTRODUCTION

Even though methods of farming have, to some extent, always been present in and around cities and villages, the simultaneous use of the words "urban"," rural" and "agriculture" seemed a bit rare and pretentious inside the geographical research a few decades ago. This idea possesses only recently, specifically during the 1970s, emerged from the shadows and gained consideration across a wide range of scientific fields in India, including geography. The basic ideas recognize that food production doesn't just pertain to the rural area and that cities are not exclusively consumers of food and agricultural products. Given the recent sharp increase in the across the globe commerce in food and agricultural products, one may wonder whether "urban", "rural" and "agriculture" are connected given the current state of the food system, which is often regarded as globalization. "Farmers from somewhere" typically harvest crops and deliver their goods to retailers via trade routes, food processing, and distribution networks all over India and abroad. When urban and rural consumers purchase these goods, they do not have any background knowledge on where their food came from. That being said, times have changed, and the agro-food system as a whole country has recently experienced unparalleled changes that have shaped both the urban and rural spheres, as will be examined extensively below. Furthermore, there is a recurrent upsurge in the desire to link "urban" with "food," particularly around recessionary periods and other connected social issues.

2. OUTLOOK OF THE PROJECT

Furthermore, to being a colossal fabrication, this article is among the hardest ones I have ever undertaken to review. With almost 12,000 references to books in agricultural geography arranged by continent, country, and topic area, some eminent professor's bibliography is the largest of any specific, specialized area of geographical that I have come across. Having identified for more than 5 years as an agricultural geographer, I am awestruck by the scope and commitment required in order to generate this work. I can only be envious of my younger colleagues who have access to it because I know how helpful it would have been to have it available for reference during my own career. But I have to admit that as I was attempting to put together a scholarly review, I discovered a few issues with the work. The content issue came first. In light of the few entries, this may seem strange, but with a few notable exceptions, there are hardly any references after a, whole, and the most current entries for many nations and subjects date back to the mid-2008s, even in fields where more recent published work is acknowledged. It is unfortunate that there has been an abundance of books, monographs, and journal articles published in among which five years, not least in India. Of course, the reason for the "early" cut-off could be attributed to the time it took to produce this article . Hopefully, someone is going to begin gathering material and publishing a 21st century edition now that the course of the twentieth century has been thoroughly covered.

The second issue, which significantly bothered me, was the referencing's order. The Bibliography is organized into numerous parts that allow the user to search for entries related to specific subjects using the Table of Contents; however,

the writers are listed retrospectively rather than alphabetically within each section. In order to provide the reader a sense of the evolution and future directions of geographical study on agricultural geography, starting with its scholarly origins, ever Professor considers organizing the list chronologically.

I had difficulties comprehending the larger sections in particularly, such the crucial "General Texts, Articles, and Theses" section inside "Part I-General and Mathematical Works," even though I am accustomed to creating alphabetical lists of references for articles. It could possibly be simpler for the majority of us to evaluate this theme using an alphabetical listing. I've now approached my third significant issue. The Bibliography is undeniable, but the "Scholarly Guide" is something I lack. Considering this, there is an indispensable Author/Editor Index and a comprehensive Table of Contents that organizes the topic by region.

Agricultural Geography's reinterpretation.

Five years have passed since the remarkable researchers made an effort to reactivate interest in agricultural change research in Area by "redefinition" agricultural geography in India. By elaborating on previous theories regarding the political economy of agriculture put forth by the researchers aimed to prevent research on farming from becoming a pointless focus of research by scholars. The concern they had at the time originated from the fact that the research topics that agricultural geographers looked at focused on alterations to farm inputs, farm size structures, farm incomes, and agricultural markets on a regional basis. Most of them said that these were attracting "a declining total number of researchers in all countries" and that there showed "every signs of diminishing returns." "In an additional statement on this paper, the scholars stated that agricultural geography had become lost in an excessive concentration on "production functions and tedious typologies," underlining that the focus of research should be on food rather than farming. Such work had come to be identified with a "theoretical impasse," which helps to explain why most of the study was published at the time it was. Novel theoretical concepts in human geography have the potential to be relevant in comprehending shifts in the agriculture industry. In fact, they contended that "Agricultural geography must now broaden its theoretical foundation to include the structuralist aspects of political economy. "The "problems and possibilities" of combining political economy ideas into agricultural geography were more thoroughly critiqued by recent researchers who offered support for this dimension. The fact that agriculture has shifted from a protracted period of stability to one of policy uncertainty supplied additional impetus for now a days research focus. The political crisis of the mid-1980s, which included interconnected budgetary, production, and environmental issues, put the dominant productivism mindset focused on boosting food output under jeopardy. This significantly altered the conventional framework for agricultural geography in India while also creating new research prospects. A few scholars proposed structuring agricultural research around three main pillars. In the beginning, it was argued that the "food chain" was broad enough to offer a "integrating conceptual framework" and a practical means of investigating the connections between farm output and urban/rural and industrial food systems. Second, an expanded theoretical foundation based on principles from political economy might be created from this platform. Thirdly, this would give agricultural research a more comprehensive empirical foundation. It was believed that by redefining it, "research work and teaching would regain a coherence that is currently lacking."

Research into agriculture conducted by others.

This section aims to show, through practical instances, that academic research on development in agriculture is far from redundant and has a bright future. A discussion of "other" agricultural research, which both reports on accomplishments and highlights areas for future research, might serve to clarify this. Selectivity is required as a consequence of the numerous chances that arise and the space constraints, causing the following discussion to be divided into three subheadings.

These are influenced by the amount of interest in research that has been developed, by concerns that have been brought to light but not yet thoroughly addressed, and by those that offer intriguing and new avenues for future research. First, a substantial quantity of work done on the development of agricultural policy is a mostly overlooked topic in progress evaluations. Second, an important consequence of policy changes has been researchers' recent interest in the idea of a "post-productivism transition," a particular problem that merits further investigation. Thirdly, a wide range of issues provide geographers with new perspectives into the evolution of agriculture. These include the ongoing exploration of issues associated to those employed in the agricultural sector as well as novel conceptions of "culture" and "animals" that emerge from other spheres of human geography.

The way agricultural policy has changed throughout time.

Since the mid-1980s, there certainly remains a substantial shift in agricultural policy. Agricultural geography had traditionally generated relatively little work focused on policy, with Bowler's work being one notable exception. This utilized ideas from a behavioural perspective and comprised a unique spatial examination of farmers' adoption of particular policy measures (such the hill cow subsidy and ploughing grant). On the other hand, a new kind of policy-

related research has been prompted by the extent of recent changes in agricultural policy. There are two primary categories of work. In order to examine the nature as well as size of state intervention in agriculture, the environmental effects of such intervention, and the ways whereby international processes and events, have influenced national policy making, researchers first adopted a macro-policy perspective. Furthermore, for individuals with an interest in policy analysis, advancements in agri-environmental policy (AEP) have emerged as a crucial area of attention to detail. The implementation of agri-environmental policies has received increasing attention in research, with many AEP schemes offering a handy analytical focus due to their well-defined territorial claims limits. However, research has also critically analysed the design of the policies themselves. A substantial body of research has looked explored how AEP affects farmers, mostly by analysing how different agri-environmental programs are adopted.

3. CONCLUSION

Throughout the next millennium, agriculture should continue to be an important point of departure for conversations and studies due to the political weight of agricultural issues and its uniqueness within "the rural and urban." The recognition related to farming as a starting point for geographical research can facilitate an examination of changes within the sector as well as related economic, social, cultural, and political activities, as studies on agro-food are beginning to recognize. After demonstrating the ongoing significance of an agrarian focus for study, it is clear that a political economy discourse has dominated the geography of agricultural transformation ever since scholar's work became available. Agriculture attempted to accommodate this diversity through modified forms. This can be seen as somewhat disappointing, especially in light of the conversations that have occurred in rural geography and the significant amount of new research that has led to increases from them. It is obvious that there is a multifaceted study agenda in agriculture, making it challenging to pinpoint a single, cohesive conceptual framework like those proposed by the researchers. The variety of both empirical and theoretical stances that are feasible prevents any idea of redundancy in agricultural research in the future by enabling scholars to understand the complexity of both contemporary and historical agrarian difficulties.

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