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VARIOUS APPROACHES USED IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

Approach resembles a convention for the framework, which illuminates, invigorates and guides such parts of the framework as its design, its initiative, its program, its assets and its linkages. It comprises of a progression of methodology for arranging, sorting out and dealing with the expansion foundation as well concerning executing pragmatic augmentation work by staff with specialized and systemic capability and utilizing the essential and fittingly adjusted implies. Different augmentation approaches finished effectively by giving good outcomes in past toimprove the ranchers information in regards to recently created rural advances. Some of them are persistently running in present alongside recently created expansion draws near and requires little changes in future to expand the farming capability of country.

KEYWORDS : *progression of methodology , farming capability , executing pragmatic.*

INTRODUCTION:

Approach resembles a convention for the framework, which illuminates, invigorates and guides such parts of the framework as its design, its initiative, its program, its assets and its linkages. Concurring toAxinn (1988), the methodology is the style of activity inside framework.

It resembles the drummer which establishes the rhythm for activity of any kind of the framework. Hagmann et al., (2000) made sense of a methodology as a manner by which different core values are applied in a particular circumstance to satisfy various purposes. It comprises of a progression of techniques for arranging, sorting out and dealing with the expansion organization as well concerning carrying out pragmatic augmentation work by staff with specialized and strategic capability and utilizing the essential and properly adjusted implies. Different augmentation approaches finished effectively by giving good outcomes in past toimprove the ranchers information in regards to recently created rural advances. Some of them are ceaselessly running in present alongside recently created expansion draws near and requires little adjustments in future to expand the agrarian capability of country. In right now the expansion is done basically by Open area, Confidential area and Public confidential association.

OBJECTIVES:- The main objectives of this research paper is to study the various approaches in agricultural sectors.

VARIOUS APPROACHES IN AGRICULTURAL SECTORS.:-

A legion of literature has been produced about the nature, methodology and approaches of agricultural geography. If one reviews the mounting literature on agricultural geography, two major approaches to the subject matter can be detected.

A) Empiricalor Inductive Approach:- The empirical approach attempts to describe what actually exists in the agricultural landscape. It gives special privilege to empirical observations. According to empiricists, 'the facts speak for themselves.' In this approach explanation of patterns is sought by inductive methods and generalizations are made on the basis of results from numerous studies. For example, for the delineation of crop combinations of a given region, crop land use data is gathered from the farms and villages over period of time. This data is processed and plotted on maps and then an explanation of the combinations is made which ultimately lead to generalization and model building.

B) Normative or Deductive Approach:- The normative or deductive approach is more concerned with what the agricultural landscape should be like, given a certain set of assumptions. This approach leads to the derivation and testing of hypotheses and theoretically, to the development of an ideal model of agricultural location. The model of Von Thunen in which several assumptions, like isomorphic surface, economic farmer, isolated state, etc. have been made is based on deductive approach. These two approaches have never really merged, reflecting both the complexities of the decision making process in agriculture and the different times at which each has been popular within geography. It is essentially from the normative or deductive approach that models of agricultural location have emerged and once again model makers have operated along one of two lines, with the later developing out of dissatisfaction with the former.

While preparing an inventory of the works done in the field of agricultural geography one comes across many distinct approaches which adopt scientific methods of investigation. These are the Commodity, Environmental, Economic, Regional, Systematic, System Analysis Approach, Ecological, Behavioural, Humanistic and interdisciplinary approaches. In these the level of investigation is determined by the purpose of inquiry and availability of resources for conducting statistical field surveys. It can be grouped in to two scales, i) intensive study of small areas(micro scale) and ii) the extensive or general study of large areas (macro scale).As with normative and empirical approaches, there is a noticeable gap between these two groups of models and it would appear that even satisfier models are failing to explain the observed agricultural phenomena adequately. Despite these different approaches and the many methods available to the geographer, theoretical developments in agricultural geography have been slow. Indeed, it could be suggested that little real theoretical progress has been made since the pioneering work of Von Thunen (1826). However, different modes of explanation have been adopted by geographers to explain the agricultural processes and phenomena over the earth surface.

1) Commodity Approach: The commodity approach is based on the principle that any commodity when taken up for study should not be studied partially. Thus this approach focuses on detailed spatial analysis of particular commodity such as the geography of Sugarcane, Wheat or Cotton cultivation. The main objective of the commodity approach is to make an in depth analysis of a particular phenomenon. The approach may be explained with the help of an example. Suppose the geography of tea is to be discussed with commodity approach. In such study an attempt will be made to examine the environmental conditions such as temperature, moisture, soil, tillage etc. required for its cultivation. This concept deals with a single commodity and considers all aspects of its growth requirements, distribution, concentration, production, processing, marketing and consumption. It is often set in the various regions of the world which produce the total supply of the commodity under study.

2) Environmental or Deterministic approach: The view that the environment controls the course of human action is known as deterministic or environmental approach. Simmons, maintenance that the environmental concept has been successfully employed as a method for the analysis and interpretation of land use system, particularly agricultural patterns. Further Harish is of the opinion that primitive agricultural systems correspond to the structure of the natural environment but the differences caused

are due to the different methods used in rearing animals and raising crops. In studying the regional association of agricultural system and the underlying qualities of land or the environmental characteristics, geography made use of cartographic technique. The problem of measuring the degree of correspondence amongst different phenomena was solved by using statistical method. From a close observation of similarities disparities and imbalances in the environs the need arose for defining and delimiting the agricultural region. This is turn led to the realization that the environment is a primary factor influencing the economic activity of man.

3) **Economic Approach:** The economic approach developed as a categorical rejection of the environmental deterministic approach. The economic approach as-sumes that the farmer who takes decision about agricultural activity and the sowing crops in a given season/year is a rational or economic person. He has the full information about the elements of physical environment, the available technology and the demand of the commodities he produces. It is also assumed that the economic factors of market, production, transport and distribution costs operate on a group of homogeneous producers, who in turn react to them in a rational manner.

4) **Regional Approach:**The concept of 'region' developed in the eighteenth century is still a basic notion of geography. Classically, region is a differentiated segment of the earth surface or an area having homogeneity in physical and cultural characteristics. As this phrasing suggests, the study of regions was for a long time closely identified with a definition of geography as the study of areal differentiation. The concept of region is quite important in all the branches of the discipline including agricultural geography.

5) Systematic Approach: Systematic approach is also known as the 'general' or 'universal' approach. It was Varenius who divided the discipline of geography into general (systematic) and particular (regional) geography. The systematic approach is concerned with the formulation of general laws, theories and generic concepts. It is in contrast to regional geography in which models are designed with the help of certain assumptions.

6) **System Analysis Approach:**The system analysis approach was adopted by Ludwig (1920) in biological sciences. According to James, a system may be defined as a unit (a person, agriculture, an industry, a business, a state, etc.) which functions as a whole because of the interdependence of its parts. A system consists of a set of entities with specifications of the relationship between them and their environment. Agricultural geography deals with the complex relationships of physical environment, cultural milieu, and the agricultural phenomena. System analysis approach provides a framework to examine and explain the agricultural activities at the field, village, local, regional, national and global levels. The complex entities and mosaic of agricultural activities can be understood with the help of this approach. It was because of this advantage that Berry and Chorley suggested system analysis as a vital tool for geographical understanding.

7) **Ecological or Ecosystem Approach:**Ecological approach deals with the interrelationships of plants and animals (including man) with each other as well as with the elements of their nonliving environment. This approach focuses on the inter relationships of the biotic and abiotic environment and takes ecosystem as the home of man. The followers of ecological approach emphasize on the point that similar geoclimatic conditions lead to the similar agricultural activities. With the change in geoclimatic and pedological conditions, a change occurs in plants. Under the changed temperature and moisture regimes the plants (crops) have to struggle for their survival.

8) **Behavioural Approach:**In the study of agricultural geography the fundamental unit is the farm and the farmer. But most published agricultural statistics are available only at an administrative level that conceals farms by aggregation. Hence, it has been difficult to explain agricultural variations in terms of individual behavior. As a reaction to quantification, the behavioural approach has been adopted by some of the geographers to explain the agricultural activities and the decision making process of the farmers at the various levels. It became more popular after 1960 in geography. The essence of behavioural approach is that the way in which farmers behave is mediated by their understanding of the environment in which they live or with which they are confronted with. Behavioural geographers recognize that man shapes as well as responds to his environment and that

man and environment are dynamically interrelated. The behaviouralists argued that environment has a dual character, i.e: (i) as an objective environment-the world of actuality; and (ii) as a behavioural environment-the world of the mind.

9) **Inter-disciplinary Approach:**Agricultural geography, agricultural economics and agricultural sciences etc. are all concerned with the study of crop production and enhancement in crop productivity. In recent times agricultural geography intruded into related disciplines in the search of techniques, methods, principles and objectives to study man-environment interdependence, interactions and interrelationship. Subsequently, agricultural geographers began to tackle problems such as the interpretation of imbalances in levels of agricultural efficiency and disparities in socio-economic and agricultural development etc. which pertain to agricultural economics, agricultural sciences and sociology. At this juncture the sister disciplines were trying to be more exact in analysis so that an attempt at planning could be made. This fact made agricultural geographers also conscious of their inadequacy and they made an attempt at micro and macro level planning with knowledge gained from sister disciplines. Moreover, on account of a great intellectual ferment in the last three decades or so, inter or multi- disciplinary approach has developed into a viable movement.

CONCLUSION:-

Agriculture sector is a backbone of any country. There are various approaches in the field of agricultural sector. It should be properly implemented in this sector, results should be positive and beneficial effect for farmers. Various extension approaches completed successfully by giving satisfactory results in past toimprove the farmers knowledge regarding newly developed agricultural technologies. Various extension approaches completed successfully by giving satisfactory results in past toimprove the farmers knowledge regarding newly developed agricultural technologies.

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