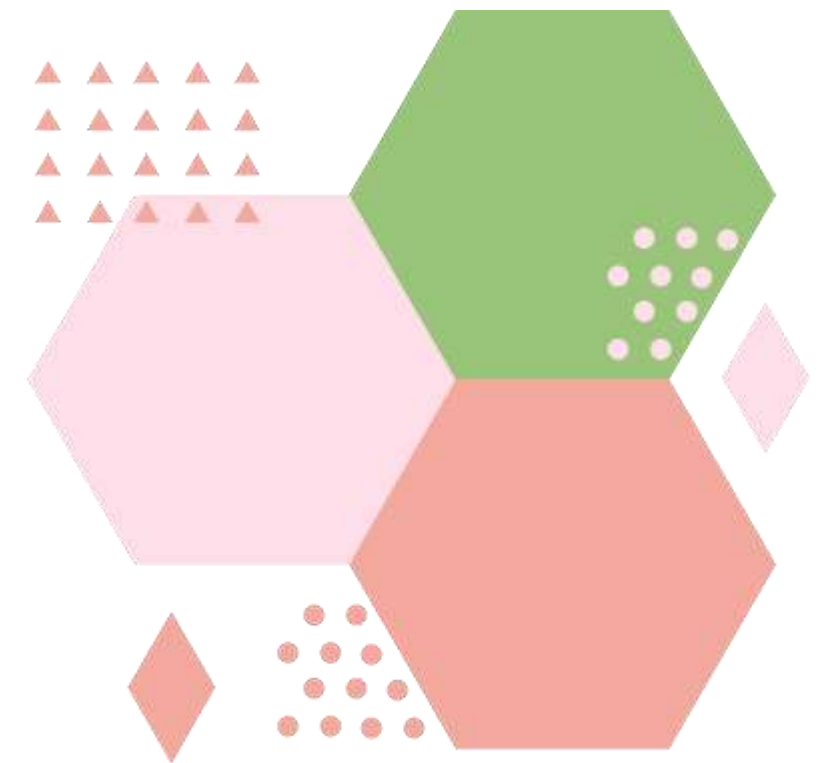


AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

UNIT - 2



WORLD AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION	FUNCTIONS
1. (AIAE) Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education	It is a professional organization for agricultural and extension educators who share a common goal of strengthening agricultural and extension education programs and institutions worldwide.
2. (AIARD) Association for International Agricultural and Rural Development	The Association represents the extensive disciplinary base of agricultural and related social science skill necessary to carry out global agricultural development and hunger alleviation programme
3. (AVF) Association for Vertical Farming	Leading and advancing the sustainable growth and Development of the Vertical Farming Industry and Movement
4. (EAAE) European Association of Agricultural Economists	The main objectives of the Association are: (a) to promote the Knowledge and understanding of agricultural economics, especially in the European context and; (b) to promote the exchange of experience, ideas and information between agricultural economists.
5. (FAO) Food and Agricultural Organization	Our goal is to achieve food security for all and make sure that people have regular access to enough high quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

<p>6. (GFIA) Guinea Fowl International Association</p>	<p>To support the responsible keeping and breeding of Guinea Fowl. To educate on the care and habits of Guinea Fowl. To offer assistance to those interested in the incubation, hatching and keeping of Guinea Fowl.</p>
<p>7. (IAAE) International Association of Agricultural Economists</p>	<p>Foster the application of agricultural economics to improve rural economic and social conditions. Advance knowledge of agriculture's economic organization</p>
<p>8. (IAAS) International Association of students in Agricultural and related Sciences</p>	<p>To promote the Exchange of Experience; Knowledge and Ideas and to improve the mutual understanding between students in the field of Agricultural and Related Sciences all over the world</p>
<p>9. (IBMA) International Biocontrol Manufacturers Association</p>	<p>IBMA aims to be the voice of the Biocontrol industry and effectively represents all its members at national and supranational levels</p>
<p>10. (IFAJ) International Federation of Agricultural Journalists</p>	<p>Studying of agricultural journalism in the various countries</p>
<p>11. (IOBC) International Organization for Biological Control</p>	<p>IOBC promotes environmentally safe methods of pest and disease control. It is a voluntary organization of biological control workers.</p>

<p>12. ISHS International Society for Horticultural Science</p>	<p>To promote and encourage research and education in all branches of horticulture science and to facilitate cooperation and knowledge transfer on a global scale through and its symposia and congresses and publications and scientific structure.</p>
<p>13. ISPA International Society of precision Agriculture</p>	<p>Develop and maintain a web-portal to communicate the latest developments in PA with the world, and maintain a member listsen to communicate among society members</p>
<p>14. TAA Tropical Agricultural Association</p>	<p>Encourage local and other initiatives to arrest the degradation of natural resources and improve the productivity of agriculture, rural enterprises and commercial investment in order to enhance family incomes and livelihoods</p>
<p>15. WVPA World Veterinary Poultry Association</p>	<p>Its goal is to provide a forum for the veterinarians working with poultry in various parts of the world.</p>

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS IN TAMIL NADU

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION	AIM
1 National Research Centre for Banana	Increase the production and productivity of banana and plantations through mission mode basic and strategic research approaches.
2 Tamil Nadu Agricultural Marketing Organisation	Undertake state level planning of the development of the agriculture produce markets
3 Agriculture Extension Centre	Reduce rural poverty
4 Tamilnadu Maize Research Station	The activities of maize research and extension by imparting training on maize production technologies to the farmers
5 Tamil Nadu Rice Research Institute	Promoting short-term cultivation andSome noteworthy breeds developed there
6 Vegetable Research Station	Evolve high yielding varieties/hybrids in Vegetable crops

7 E.B Periyasami Pannai	Enable inclusive and efficient agriculture and food systems
8 Agricultural College and Research Institute	Increasing the growth rate of agriculture development and crop production and productivity
9 Coconut Research Station	Survey and surveillance of coconut diseases and Identification of new coconut hybrids
10 Namazhvar Iyarkai Angaadi	Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition
11 National Pulses Research Centre	The Centre has made significant progress in all spheres of pulses research to improve the yield, stability and food quality of the major pulse crops
12 Tamilnadu Rice Research Institute	Supply first generation seeds for seed supply chain for the varieties released
13. Vellan Kootu Pannai	Converted the urban areas into agricultural lands and makes India green

ROLE OF WTO IN AGRICULTURE

- **WTO was formed in Jan 1,1995 as a successor to GATT. Many trade related agreements were signed by the member countries. First time Agreement on Agriculture was signed (AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE).**
- **The main objective is to reform and dismantle trade barriers**



WTO Agreement on Agriculture

The Agreement on Agriculture has 3 major clauses:



WTO AGRICULTURAL SUBSIDIES

	Description	WTO constraint
Green box	Support with no, or minimal, trade distorting effects or effects on production, and that meets policy-specific criteria. (e.g. research programmes, pest and disease-control measures, agri-environment schemes. Also, the EU claims, decoupled income support including, the Basic Payment Scheme and its Greening component)	No expenditure limits apply
Blue Box	Direct payments under production limiting programmes (e.g. area payments or 'livestock payments ... made on a fixed number of head)	Currently no expenditure limits
Amber Box	Price support (e.g. milk will be sold at £X per litre) and aid coupled to production (e.g. a farmer will get £X for each beef cattle)	Support in this category must be within de minimis limits, unless the WTO member has negotiated additional entitlement, as the EU has.

IMPACT OF PRIVATIZATION, LIBERALIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION ON AGRICULTURE

- In 1994, 124 countries along with India were signed**
- Dankel Proposal, giving the final pass to proposal World Trade Organization was established in January 1995. The member**
- countries involved themselves in globalization through WTO. These reforms and changes can be broadly classified into three areas:**
- Liberalization, privatization and globalization (LPG). It includes withdrawal of government control of the market, privatize public**
- sector organizations and reduce export subsidies and import**

- **Liberalization of external trade, first through lifting restrictions on exports of agricultural goods, and then by shifting**
- **from quantitative restrictions to tariffs on imports of agricultural commodities. A range of primary imports was decreases**
- **and thrown open to private agents.**
- **Import tariffs were very substantially lowered over the decade. Exports of important cultivated items, including wheat and rice, were freed from controls and subsequent measures were directed towards.**
- **The concept of privatization has initiated in the decades of the 1980s to 1990s by the governments particularly in the USA and UK under the inspiration of the New Right priorities and beliefs.**

- **Privatization at that time was used as the transferring of the government assets to the private sector. Meaning of privatization sense and lexically means de-nationalization which refers to the transfer of the state ownership of the assets to the private sectors.**
- **The concept of globalization in economic terms "an increasing in economic integration among nations". It means unrestricted cross border movements of technologies, financial resources, goods, and services, etc.**