

# Class-x ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Introduction

• Agriculture and our dependence over it.  
[Industry, food grains, Occupation]

• What we are going to learn in this chapter?

→ Types of farming

→ Cropping pattern

→ Major Crops

→ Technological and Institutional reforms

→ Food security

→ Impact of globalisation on Agriculture



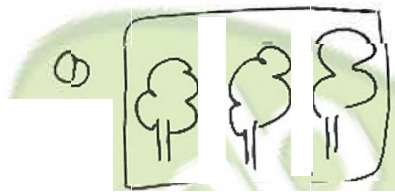
# Class-x ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Types of farming [Primitive Subsistence farming]

→ Primitive Subsistence farming

• Primitive Methods [Tools, Monsoon, Natural fertility]

\* Slash and burn



↓ Productivity



\* Jhuming in north-eastern

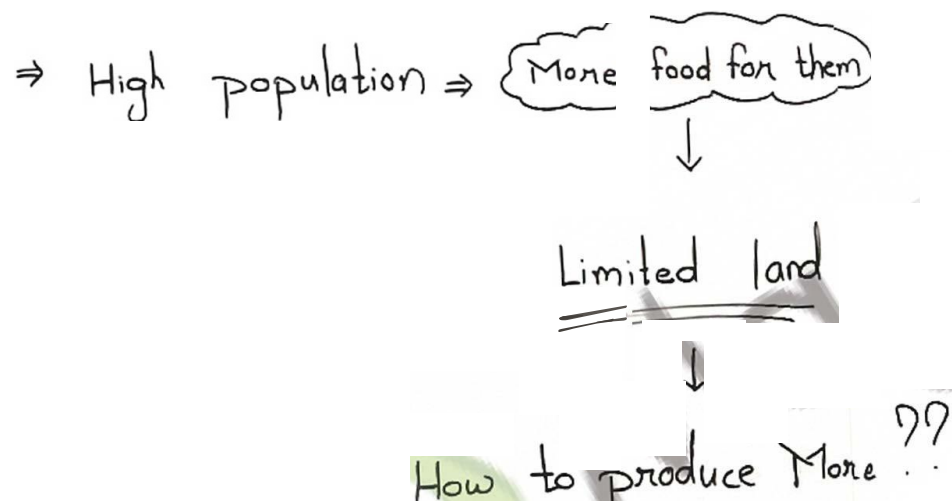
• shifting farming

• Natural replenishing

• known by various name

# Class-X ch-4 [Agriculture]

## Types of farming [Intensive Subsistence farming]



Why this situation occurred??

- Right of Inheritance  
↓
- Reduced land size holding
- Creating enormous pressure on agricultural land

→ Labour Intensive

→ Heavy doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation

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## Types of farming [ Commercial farming ]

→ Modern Inputs [HYV seeds, chemicals, fertilisers, Insecticides and Pesticides for Higher productivity]

→ Commercialisation vary from one region to another.

• Ex: Wheat and Rice

→ features

- Single Crop is grown on a large area
- Interface of agriculture and Industry
- Capital Intensive, Migrant labourers, Produce raw material
- Connectivity to market and processing Industries.

# Class - X ch - 4 [Agriculture]

## Cropping pattern

→ Three main type of Cropping Season are :-

	(i) <u>Kharif</u>	(ii) <u>Rabi</u>	(iii) <u>Zaid</u>
↓ → Sowing Period	onset of Monsoon [June - July]	In winter [Oct - Nov]	March - April
<u>Harvesting period</u>	In September - October	Summer [March - April]	May - June
<u>Crops</u>	Paddy, Maize, jowar, bajra tur, Moong, urad, Cotton, Jute groundnut and Soyabean	Wheat, barley, peas grams and Mustard	watermelon, Muskmelon Cucumber, vegetable and fodder Crops.
<u>Irrigation</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>	Western temperate Cyclone and Canals.	Private Source of irrigation ex: Tubewell lakes and well.

→ Three Types of Paddy Crops → Aus, aman and Boro

# Class - X ch-4 [Agriculture]

<u>Major Crops</u>	<u>Crops [Grains]</u> <u>Cropping Season</u>	<u>temperature</u>	<u>Rainfall</u>	<u>area</u>	<u>state</u>	<u>Key point</u>
Rice	Kharif Crop	Required 25°C	Above 100cm	Northern plains North-eastern states Deltaic Region	Odisha W.B, Bihar T.N.	Most important Cereal Crop
Wheat	Rabi Crop	Cool growing Season Bright Sunshine during Harvest.	50 to 75cm	Ganga - Sultaj plain Black Soil region of Deccan	Punjab, Haryana U.P and M.P	Second Most imp. Cereal Crop.
Maize	Kharif Crop	21°C to 27°C	60 - 110 [India 40]	old alluvial tracks	U.P, Bihar, MP	used as both food and fodder
Pulses [Arhar, urad moong, Masur Peas and Gram]	Depend on Crops.	25°C to 30°C	Average 45cm Rainfall.	Evenly distributed all over the Country	M.P, Rajasthan U.P, Karnataka	largest producers and Consumers [vegetarians]

## Millets [High nutritional value]

- Jowar → Third Most important crop, Rainfed Crop, Maharashtra is largest producer.
- Bajra → Grows well on sandy soil and Black Soil, Rajasthan is largest producer.
- Ragi → Crop of dry region, grows well on Red, Black, sandy and loamy soil. Karnataka is largest Producer.

# Class-X ch-4 [Agriculture]

## Major Crops [food Crops other than grains] - I

### (i). Sugarcane

Temperature

21°C to 27°C

Rainfall

75cm to 100cm

- Tropical as well as Sub-tropical Crop.
- Need Manual labour
- India is Second largest producer
- Raw Material / source of Jaggery, Khandasari, Sugar and Molasses.
- U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka.

### (ii). Oil seeds

- Groundnut, Mustard, Coconut, Sesamum, Soyabean, Castor Seed, linseed and Sunflower.
- used in production of Soap, Cosmetics and ointments.
- Groundnut, Kharif Crop, Major oil Seed
- Andhra Pradesh is largest producer.

### (iii). Horticulture Crops

- India is largest Producer of fruits and vegetables.
- Mangoes of Maharashtra, A.P and U.P, Oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee. Banana of Kerala, lichi and Guava of U.P and Bihar etc.
- India produces 13% of world's vegetable.
- Imp producer of Cauliflower, Brinjal, potato

# Class-X ch-4 [Agriculture]

## Major Crops [food Crops other than grains] - II

### (iv). Tea

- Tropical as well as subtropical Crops
- Plantation Crops
- Beverage Crop
- Grow well on deep and fertile well drained soil.
  - Requires warm and Moist, Frost-free climate.
  - frequent and evenly distributed Rainfall
- Labour Intensive Industry
- Processed within tea garden to restore freshness.
- Assam, Darjeeling Hills, Jalpaiguri District of W.B

### (v). Coffee

- Indian Coffee is known for its quality. Arabic variety brought from Yemen.
- India Produces 4% of world Coffee Production.
- Initially produced in Baba Budan Hills. Now also its production is confined to Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and T.N



# Class-X ch-4 [Agriculture]

## Major Crops [Non-food Crops]

### (i) Rubber

- Equatorial Crop, but can be grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.
- It requires Moist and Humid climate.
- Rainfall more than 200 cm
- Temperature more than 25°C
- Imp Industrial Raw material.
- Major areas → Kerala, T.N, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar.

### (ii) Fiber Crops

- Cotton, jute, hemp and Natural Silk are Major Fiber Crops.
- silk → Cocoons of silkworms → fed on Mulberry leaves.  
[Sericulture]

#### • Cotton

- Raw material for Cotton textile Industry.
- Third largest producer.
- Grows well on Black soil [MHA]
- High temp, low rainfall and 210 frost free days, Bright Sunshine.
- Maharashtra, M.P, Gujrat

#### • Jute

- known as Golden Fiber
- High temperature and well drained fertile soil of flood Plains.
- used for Making variety of Product. ex: Mats, Rope, Carpets etc.
- losing market due to High Cost and Synthetic fiber [Nylon].

# Class - X ch-4 [Agriculture]

## → Technological and Institutional Reforms

- Why it is required??

### Institutional Reforms

- Collectivisation, Consolidation of holdings, Cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
- Land Reforms was focus of first five year plan.
- Provision for Crop Insurance against drought, flood cyclone, fire and disease.
- Establishment of Grameen banks and Cooperative Societies for providing loans at low interest rate.
- KCC, PAIS, MSP etc.

⊕

revolution [operation flood]

- weather bulletins, Agricultural programmes for farmer and Radio and Television
- Subsidy on Agricultural products



# Class-X Ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## Bhoodan - Gramdan Movement

→ Vinoba Bhave [spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi]

→ Idea of Gramswarajya and Padyatna

→ Incident in Pochampalli, A.P

→ Announcement of Shri Ram Chandra Reddy <sup>to</sup> gave 80 acres of land to 80 land-less villagers. ] = Bhoodan

→ As the idea spread, zamindars offered the villages owned by them to be distributed among landless ] = Gramdan

Bloodless Revolution.

# Class-X Ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Contribution of agriculture to the national Economy

→ Share in GDP (↓) ⇒ Share in Employment (High ↑)

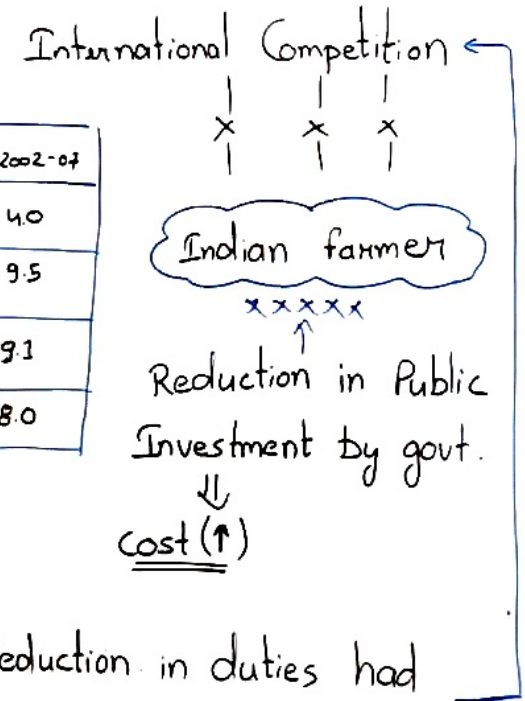
Sector	1980-91	1992-01	2002-07
Agriculture	3.6	3.3	4.0
Industries	7.1	6.5	9.5
Services	6.7	8.2	9.1
GDP	5.6	6.4	8.0

63% in 2001

Matter of Concern??  
Why??

∴ Steps taken to improve the situation

→ Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research [ICAR]  
Agricultural university, veterinary Services and animal  
breeding Centers etc.

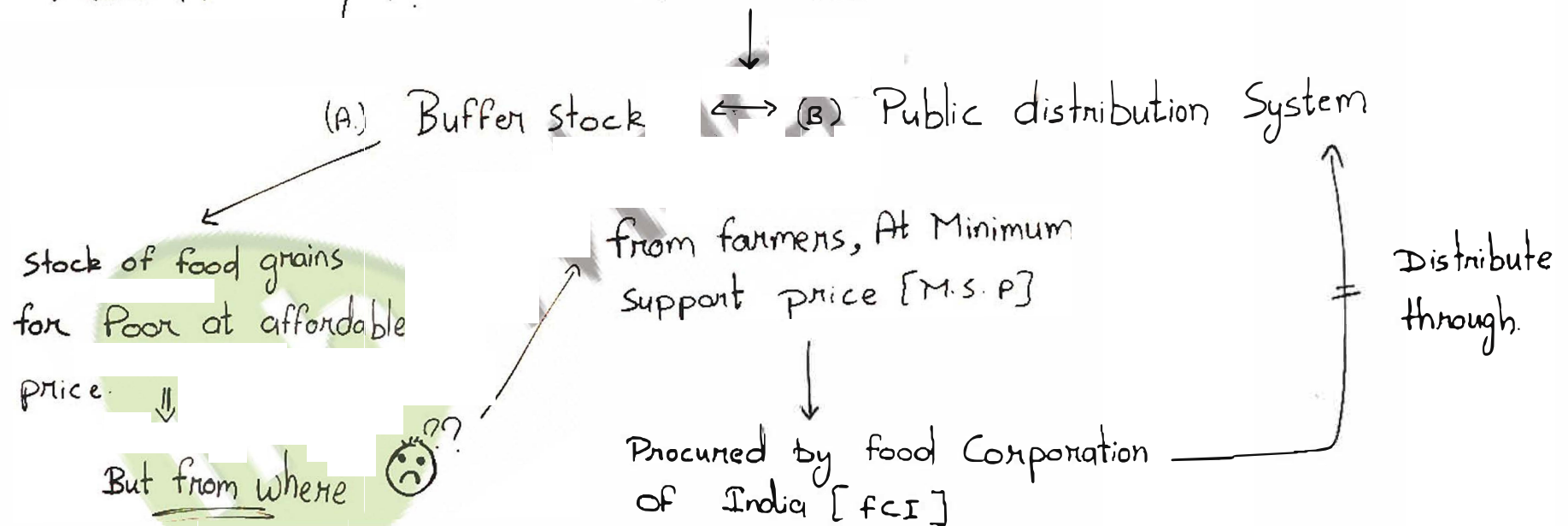


Reduction in duties had  
lead to increase in  
Competition.

# Class-X Ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Food Security - I

→ What ?? Why ?? Where ?? How ??



लास, न- लिने, य. ग- . ut

Food security = =

→ Problems Related to food Security.

Imbalance in Inter...

M.S.P ⇒ Higher Cultivation of wheat and Rice ⇒ Distorting Cropping Pattern ⇒ Priorities [Punjab & Haryana]

Subsidies ⇒ Excessive and Imprudent use ⇒ Water logging, Salinity and depletion of essential Micronutrients.

• Administrative difficulty with APL and BPL

• Shift in Cultivation

[food Crops → fruits, vegetables  
oil seeds and  
Industrial Crops.]

⇒ ↓ Net Sown Area  
[Cereal and Pulses]

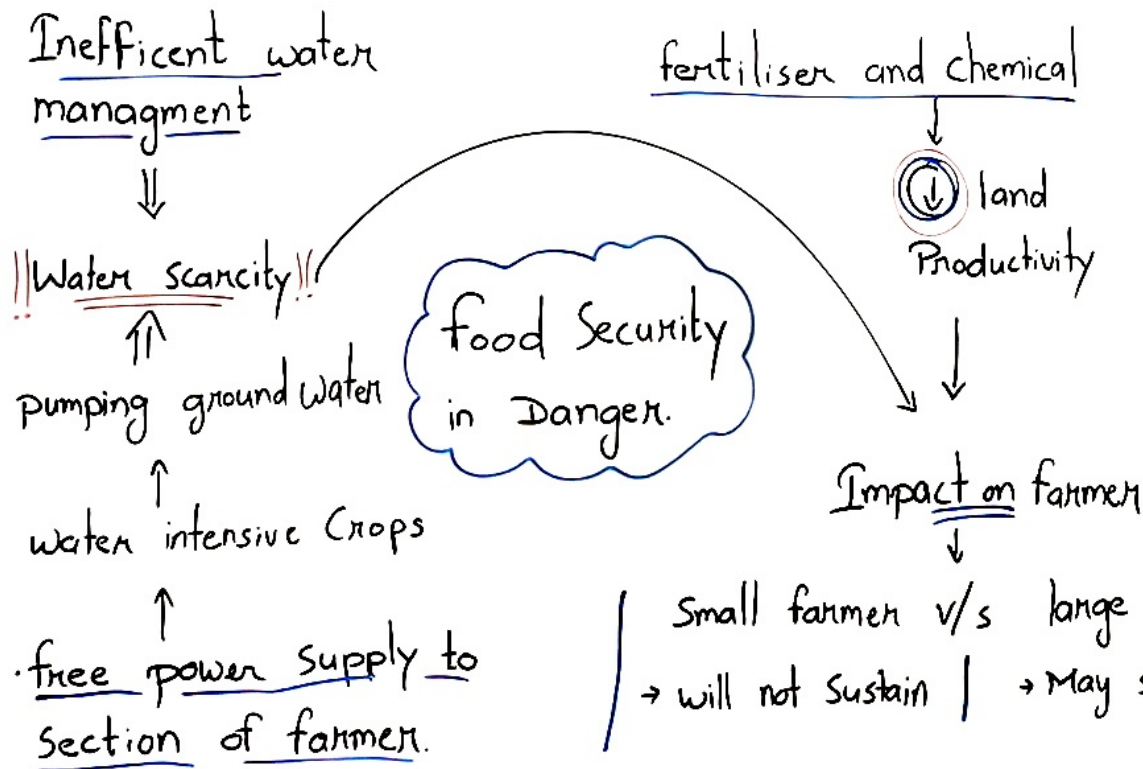
Competition between  
land use

Increasing population ↑

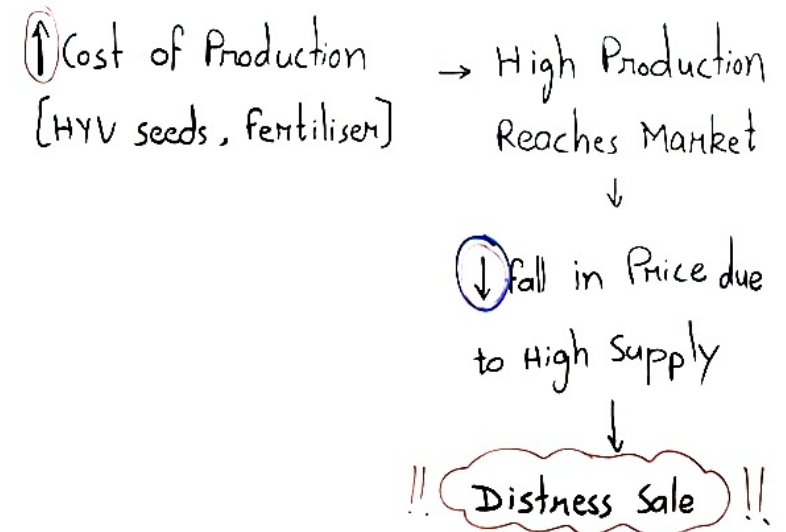
→ ↓ Net sown area = !! food Security !!  
In Danger !!

# Class-x ch-4 (Geography) Agriculture

## • Food Security - III



## \* Problem of Double Disadvantage



∴ No food security without the security of the small farmers.

## Class-x ch-4 (Geography) Agriculture

### • Food Security -IV

→ What can be done to overcome these challenges??

- Proper Agricultural Infrastructure

- Credit linkage

- Use of latest techniques

- Instead of wheat and Rice, food crops suitable to that geographical area must be encouraged.

- focus should be on sustainable way to increasing foodgrain production

- free trade in grains.



# Class-x Ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

→ Globalisation : Not a new phenomenon



After 1990, Indian farmers faced new challenges.

• Competition in International

x Indian farmers are not able to compete.

\* Indian Agriculture is on Crossroads

⬆️ Population ⬇️ Income ⬇️ Land Size

• Green revolution promised much

But Now it is under Controversies.

Highly Subsidised agriculture in developed countries [ U.S.A and European Countries ]

→ Other alternatives

• Gene revolution, organic farming  
Diversification of Cropping pattern.

# Class-x ch-4 [Geography] Agriculture

## • Frequently asked Questions

- Types of farming? [specific]
- Cropping pattern / Cropping Season? Rabi, kharif and zaid [Specific]
- Major Crop? [specific]
- Technological and Institutional reforms taken by Indian govt.? [Green Revolution]
- Bhoodan-Gramdan Movement?
- challenges to agriculture Sector? [farmers]
- food Security? How it is ensured? Problems/challenges to f.s? Double disadvantage?
- what steps can be taken to ensure food security?
- Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture? Alternative for Development of Ag.?