



CBSE : Grade 10
Class - X

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Board: CBSE

AGRICULTURE

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INTRODUCTION :

India → an agriculturally important country → 2/3rd of its population engaged in agricultural activities.

Types of Farming -

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 'Slash and Burn' agriculture• Done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family/community labour• It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Labour-intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.• This method is commonly done where less land holding is available.
COMMERCIAL FARMING	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is done using higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides to obtain higher productivity.• Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.• In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Name of Slash & Burn Agriculture</u>
Mexico and Central America	Milpa
Venezuela	Conuco
Brazil	Roca
Central Africa	Masole
Indonesia	Ladang
Vietnam	Ray
Madhya Pradesh	Bewar' or 'Dahiya
Andhra Pradesh	Podu or Penda
Odisha	Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or Bringa
Western Ghats	Kumari
South-eastern Rajasthan	Valre or Waltre
Jharkhand	Kuruwa
Himalayan belt	Khil
North-eastern region	Jhumming



CROPPING PATTERN :

<i>INDIA has Three Cropping Seasons</i>		
1	RABI	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.Important Rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
2	KHARIFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
3	ZAID	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.Important crops grown are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops

MAJOR CROPS :

Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Staple food crop→ India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China.→ It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
Wheat:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ The second most important cereal crop.→ It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country.→ This rabi crop requires a cool growing season with 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening.→ Wheat growing regions are the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north- west and black soil region of the Deccan.
Millets	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.→ These have very high nutritional value.
Pulses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.→ Major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.→ These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.→ Major producing states in India are Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka



FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS :

Sugarcane	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.→ It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm. and 100 cm.→ Major producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.
Oil Seeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ The oil seeds covers approximately 12 % of the total cropped area of the country.→ These are used as cooking mediums as well as used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.
Tea	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture.→ It is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British.→ It requires warm and moist frost-free climate with frequent showers all through the year.→ Major producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
Coffee	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.→ Its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Horticulture Crops:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.→ India produces about 13 % the world's vegetables.

NON-FOOD CROPS :

Rubber	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions, it is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas.→ It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temperature above 25°C.→ It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.
Fibre Crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.→ Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ It is a kharif crop grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.→ It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.→ Major producing states are – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh
Jute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.→ Major jute-producing states West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.→ It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts
Horticulture Crops:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">→ India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.→ India produces about 13 % of the world's vegetables.



TECHNOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS :

- More than 60 % of India's population depends on agriculture.
- After independence → major institutional reforms → Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. given priority.
- In 1960s and 1970s → Green Revolution and White Revolution introduced → to improve the condition of agriculture.
- In 1980s and 1990s → various provisions for crop insurance, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

BHOODAN – GRAMDAN :

- **Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir**
- **Vinoba Bhave** was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of **Gram swarajya**.
- Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country.
- This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the **Blood-less Revolution**

