



WARRIOR ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

Geography

Agriculture

By- Kunal Sir (KMC)



Physics Wallah

TOPICS

to be covered



- 1 Agriculture → Types
- 2 Crops
- 3 Reforms
- 4 Practice Questions

Kuch nahi hua bro...



*Kal Class Me Dil Bana rha tha ..
Fir Pampa Ne Dekhliya .. Ab meri
ek kidney Pampa k pas hai*

Ques.

Ravi was studying about agriculture. Which of the following is not a part of the same?

- (a) Rearing livestock
- (b) Producing wheat flour
- (c) Growing grains
- (d) Both b & c



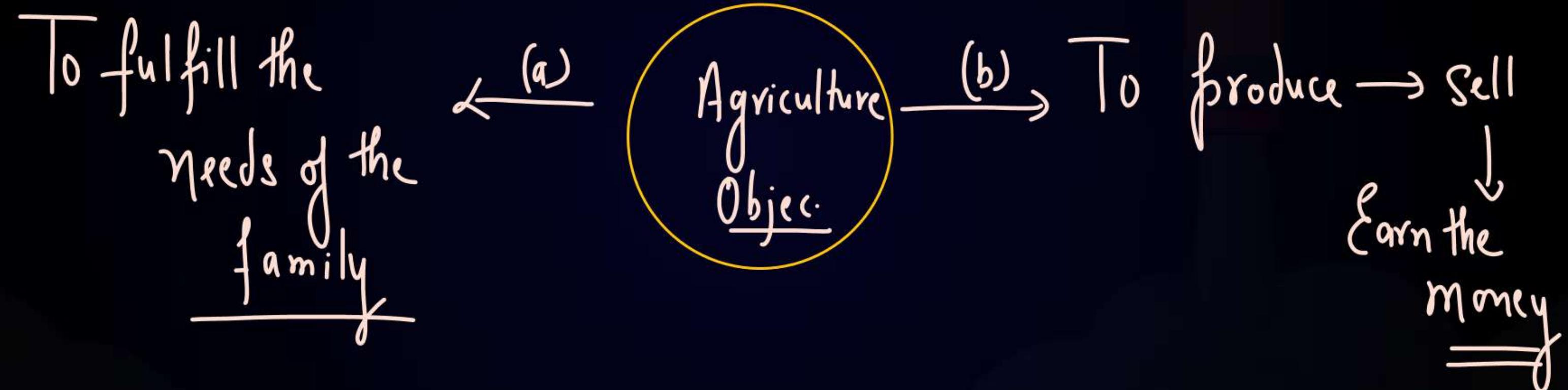
Agriculture



(a) Science and art
of cultivation
of crops
and rearing of livestock

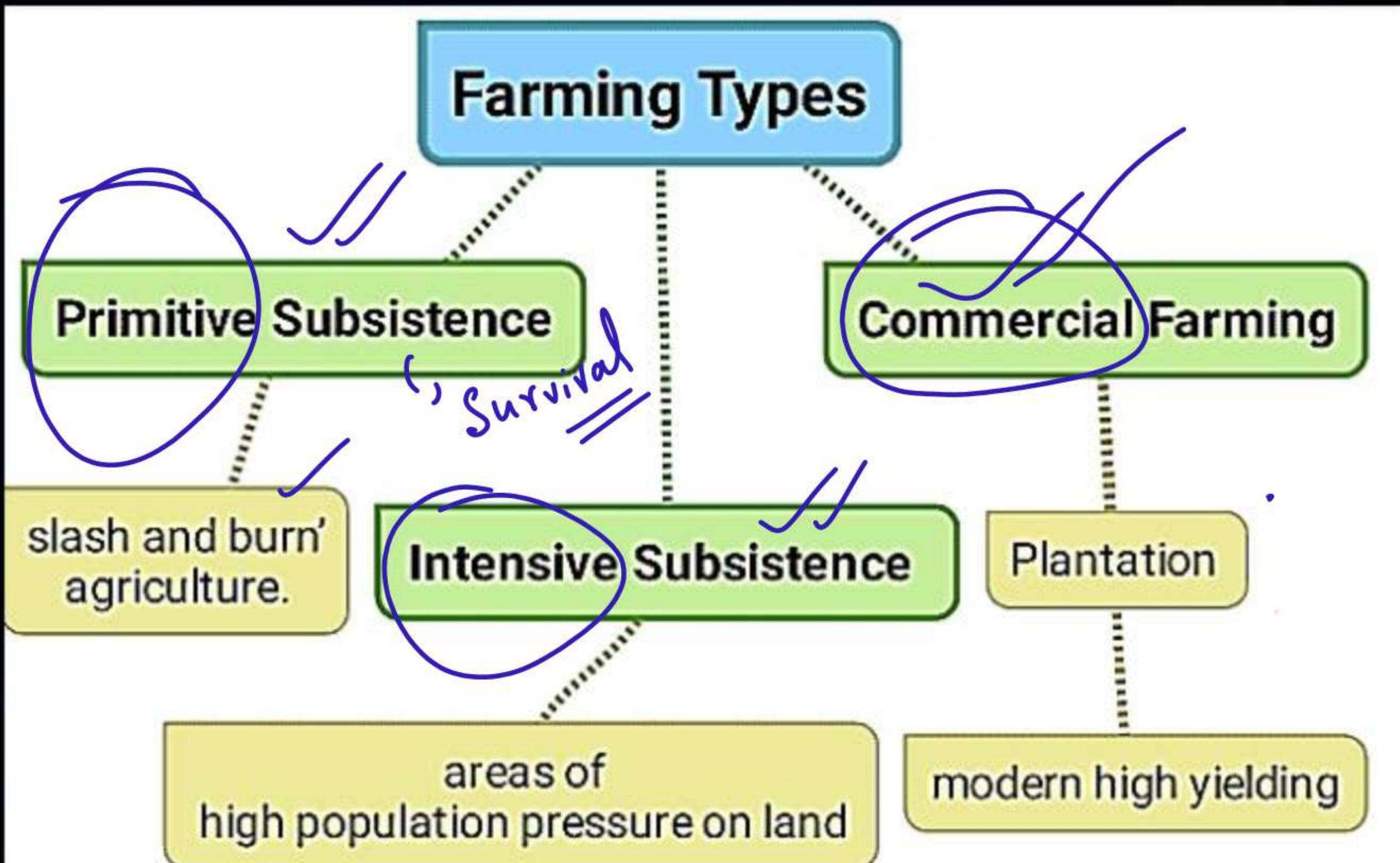
(b) $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the
population is
engaged in
agriculture

(c) Agriculture
↓
Primary
Activity





Farming Types



Q. Which of the following is completely profit oriented?

- (a) Slash and burn agriculture
- (b) Intensive Subsistence
- (c) Commercial Agriculture
- (d) All of the above



Primitive Subsistence Farming



- (a) Type of farming done with the help of family members
- (b) They use tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks
- (c) Farmer produces to fulfill the needs of the family
- (d) Prod. is low and is nature dependent



Primitive Subsistence Farming



Hoe



Dao



Digging
Sticks

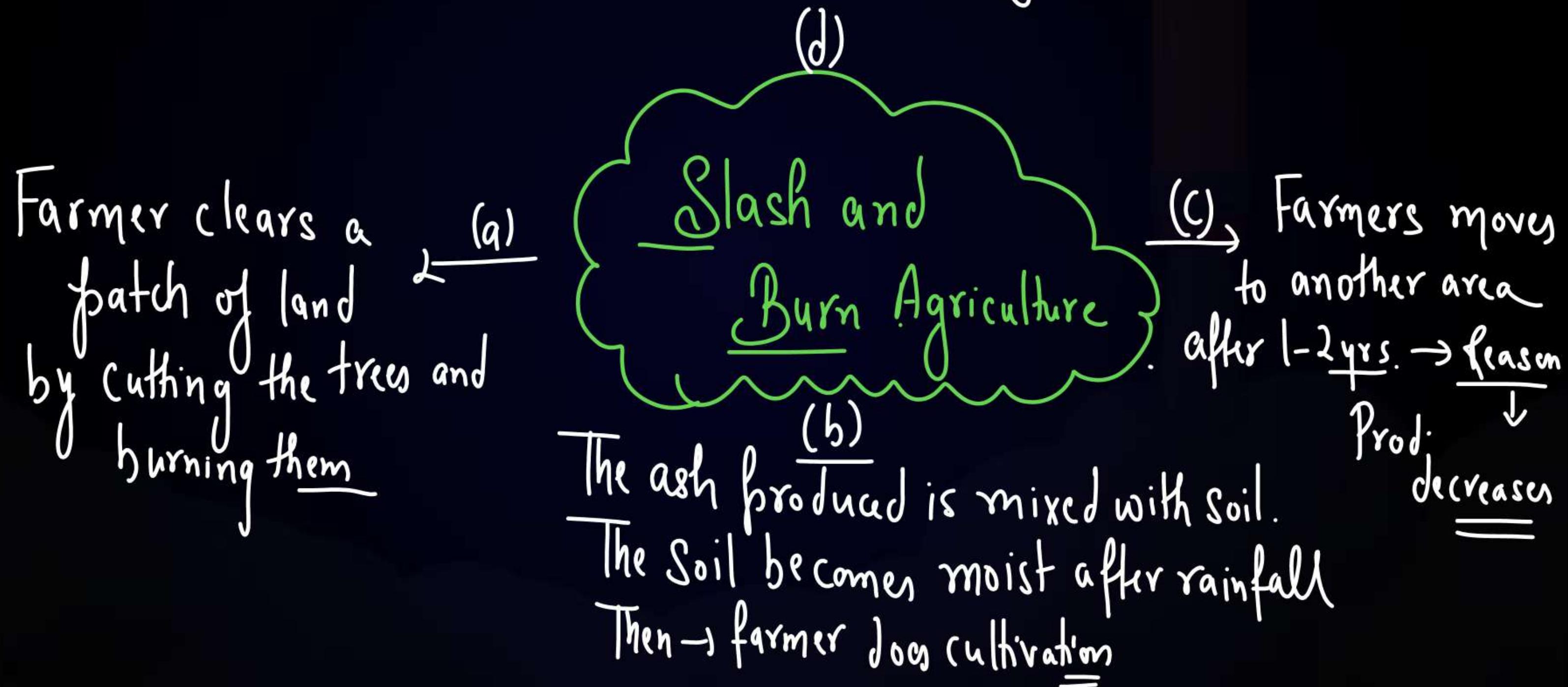
Primitive Subsistence

Agri. → Features

✓ (2/3)

- * Low Productivity
- * Depends on monsoon rainfall and other environmental factors
- * Farmer uses old methods of farming. It is practised in few parts of India.

This is also known as shifting cultivation .





Case Study



Read the given paragraph and answer the questions that follow : .

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

Question



Name the type of cultivation practised by the family

A Intensive Subsistence Agriculture

B Commercial Farming

C Primitive Subsistence Agriculture

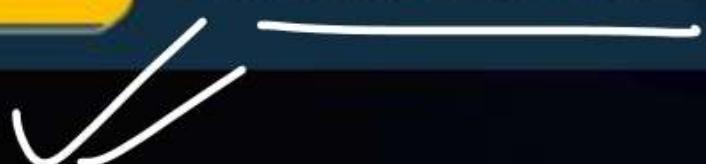
D Both a and b

Question



Pick the incorrect statement

- A** Primitive Subsistence agriculture depends on monsoon
- B** Productivity in Primitive Subsistence is high
- C** Primitive subsistence uses modern farming inputs
- D** Both b and c





Primitive Subsistence Farming-Names



→ North-East

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, Masole in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

Other Countries

① Tricks: Meri ↓
↓ Milpa → Mexico Central America

② Didi की Roca } इसी Brazil

③ Chalak Varun
↓
Conuco Venezuela

④ Kunal Sir की Jhil (Masole)
इसी → Central Africa

Ques.

Shifting cultivation in Jharkhand is known as _____

(a) Khil

(b) Waltre

✓ (c) Kuruwa

(d) Podu or Penda



Intensive Subsistence Farming



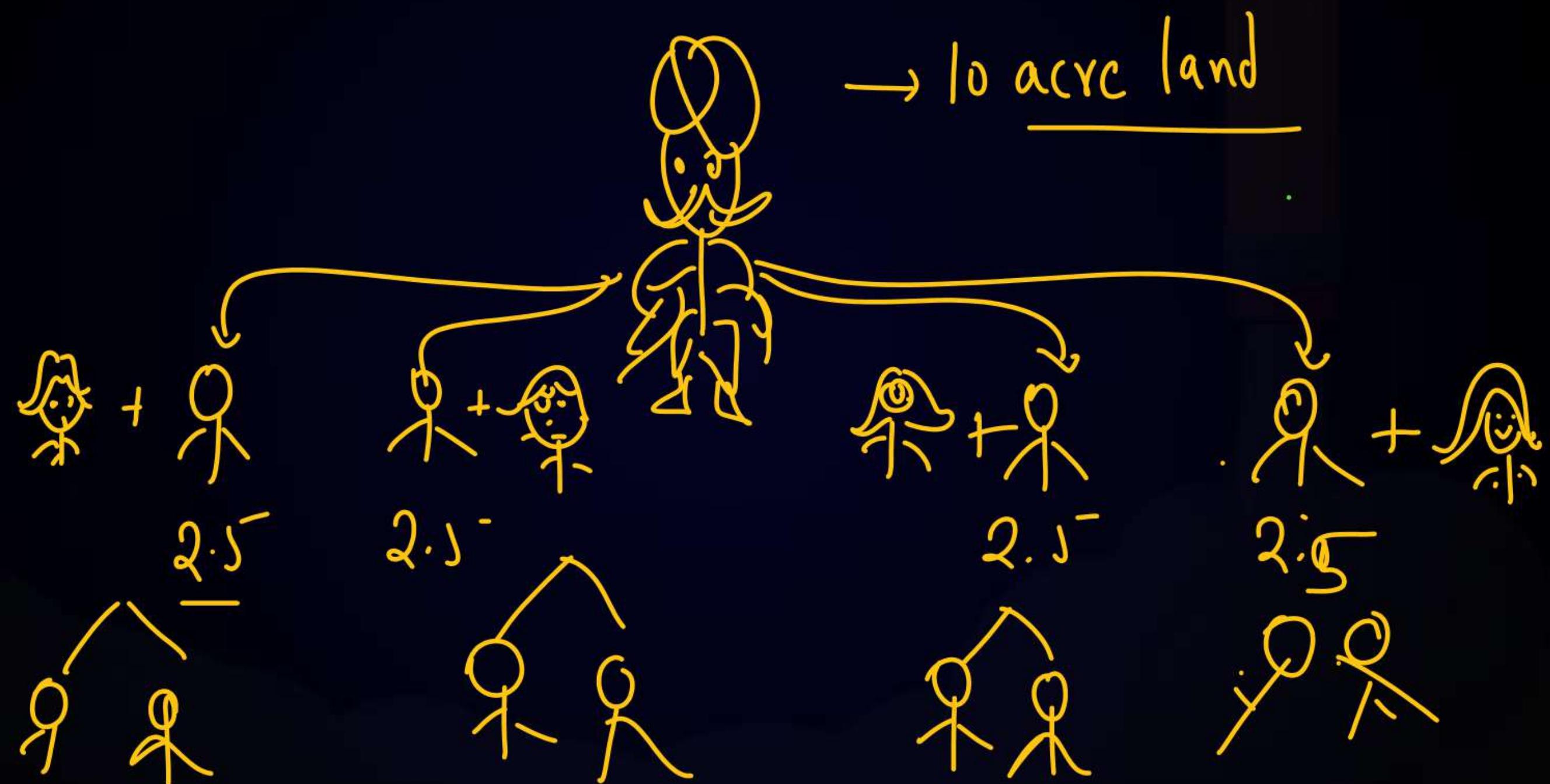


Intensive Subsistence Farming



- (a) Practised in areas of high population
- (b) Farmer tries to produce maximum from the small piece of land.
- (c) He uses both labour + modern inputs
(HYV seeds, fertilisers)
[*large amount]
- (d) Farmer has two objectives
- To fulfill family needs To prod. a little extra to sell in the market and earn money

Ques "Intensive farming has increased the pressure on land." -
(213)



Due to right of inheritance
Land got transferred from
generations to generations



(a)

(c)

(b)

Size of land
became small
as it got divided



Farmer tries to produce
Max. from small
piece of land

Pressure on land
increased

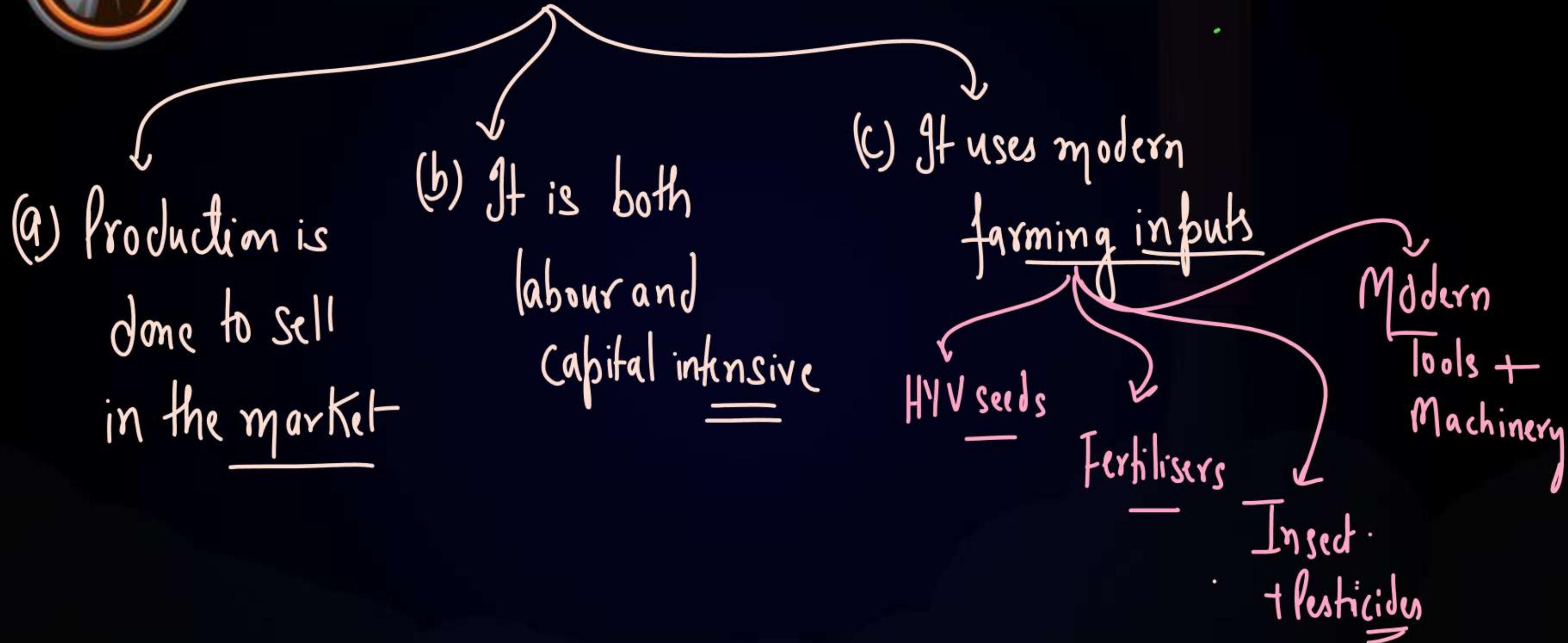


Commercial Farming





Commercial Farming





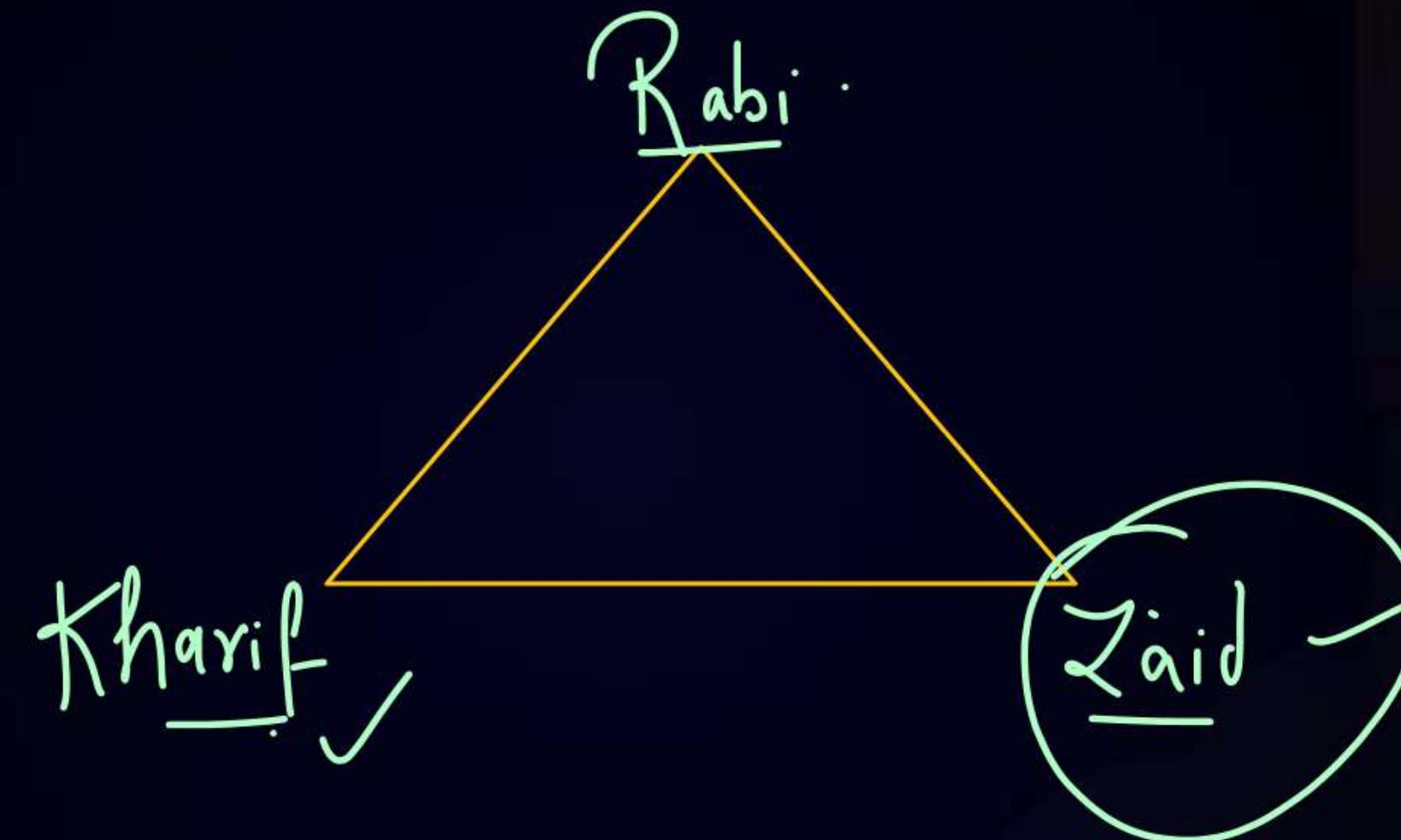
Plantation

- (a) When a Single crop is grown over a large area
- (b) It uses modern farming inputs
- (c) Done with the help of migrant labours
- (d) Examples
 - Tea plantations
 - Annam = North Bengal
 - * Coffee plant.
 - Karnataka





Cropping Seasons



Ques

Discuss the different cropping Seasons ?



Cropping Seasons

Season	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid
Sowing Season	Winter from October to December <u>O-D</u>	Beginning of the rainy season between April and May <u>Apr-Jun</u>	In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season (in the months of March to July)
Harvesting Season	Summer from April to June <u>A-J</u>	September-October <u>T</u>	
Important Crops	Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard. <u>W B P</u> <u>G M</u>	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean. <u>Rice</u>	Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables and Fodder crops



Rabi Crops – Reasons For Success

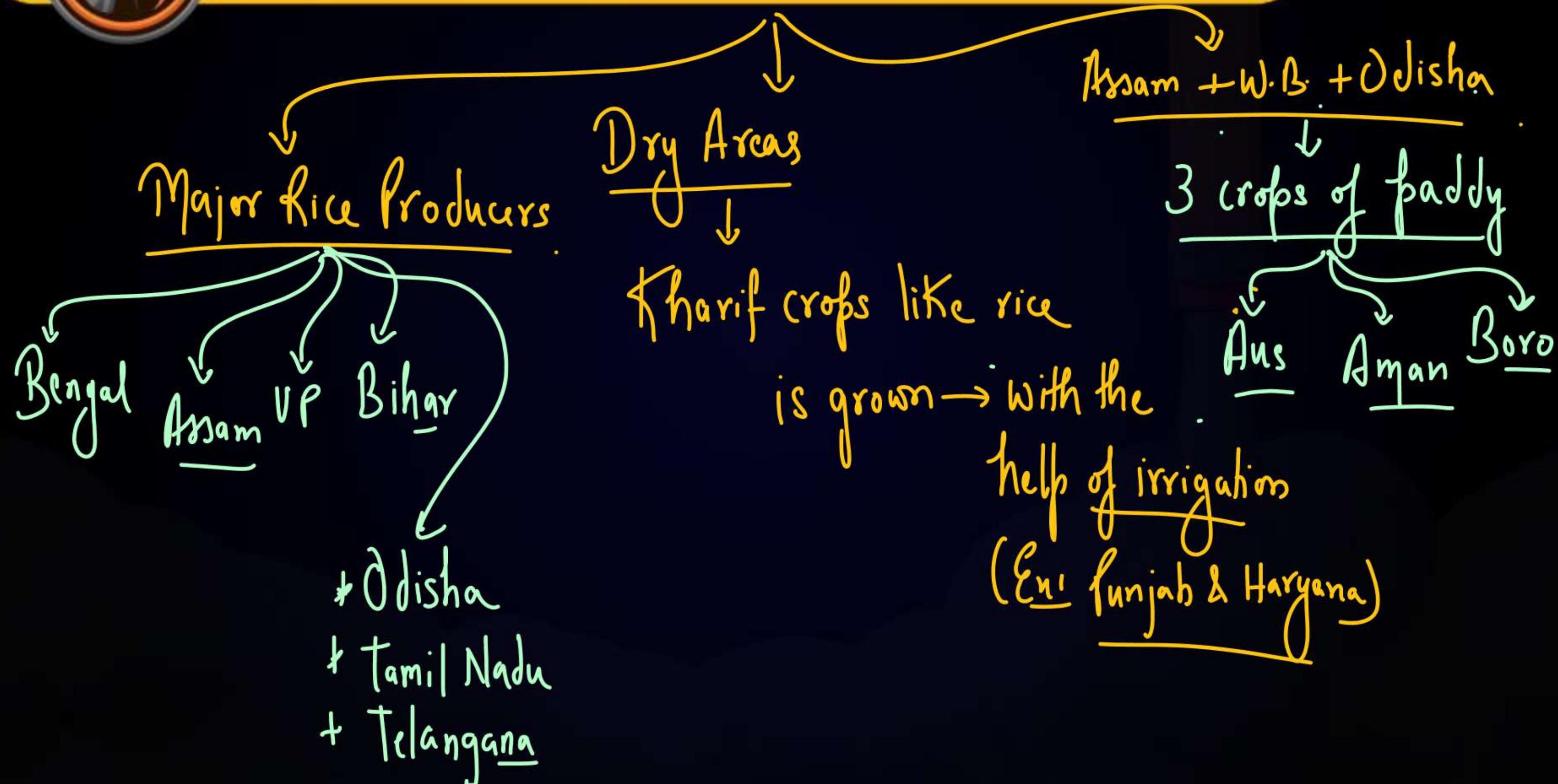


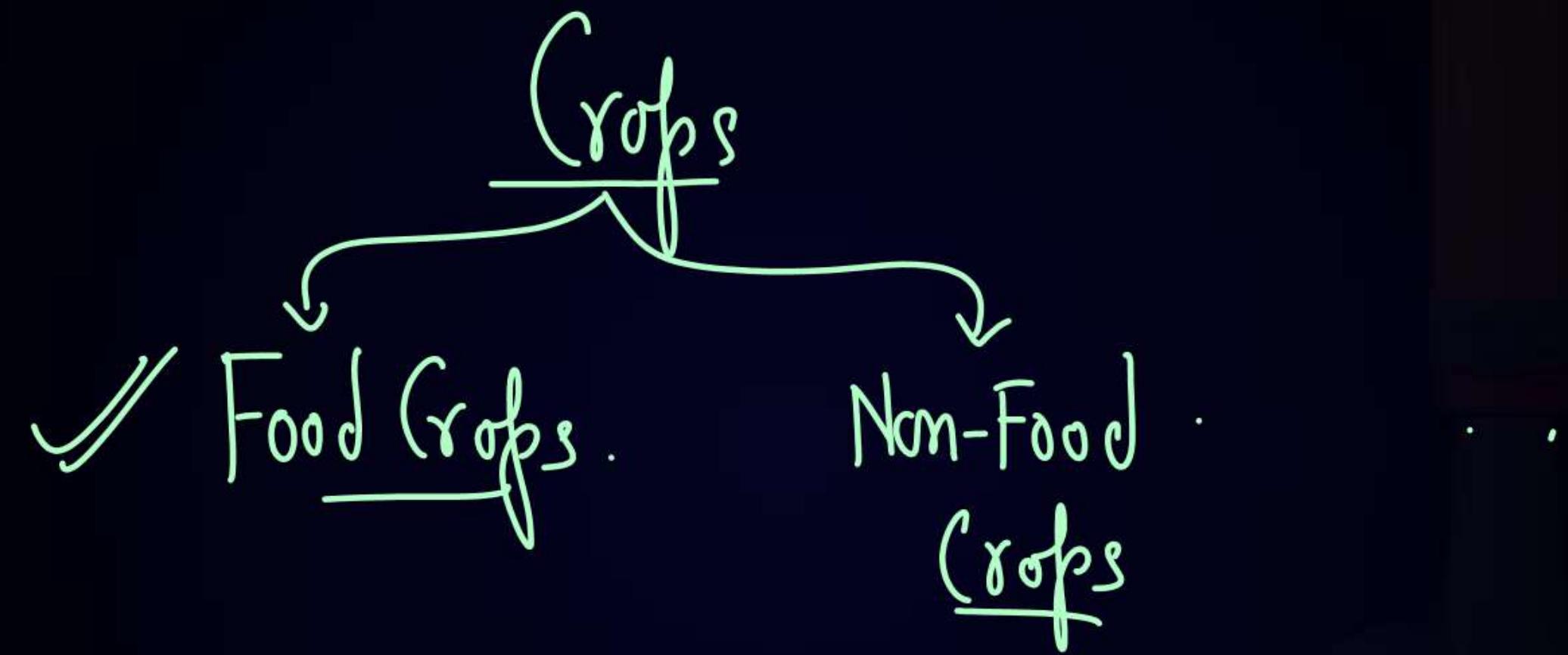
* Rainfall → Due to western
Cyclonic Disturbances

* Success of Green
Revolution



Kharif Crops – Reasons For Success





Rice
↓
Kharif crop

* Discuss the geographical
conditions for the
growth of rice

Q. Rice is a _____ crop in Punjab and Haryana.

- (a) Staple
- (b) Commercial
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) None



Major Food Crops – Rice

1. It is a kharif crop.



2. It requires high temperature(25 degrees and above) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.



3. India is the second largest producer of rice in the world after

China.

4. It is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.



Rice is comm.
Crop



Q. Identify
(rice producing
state) =

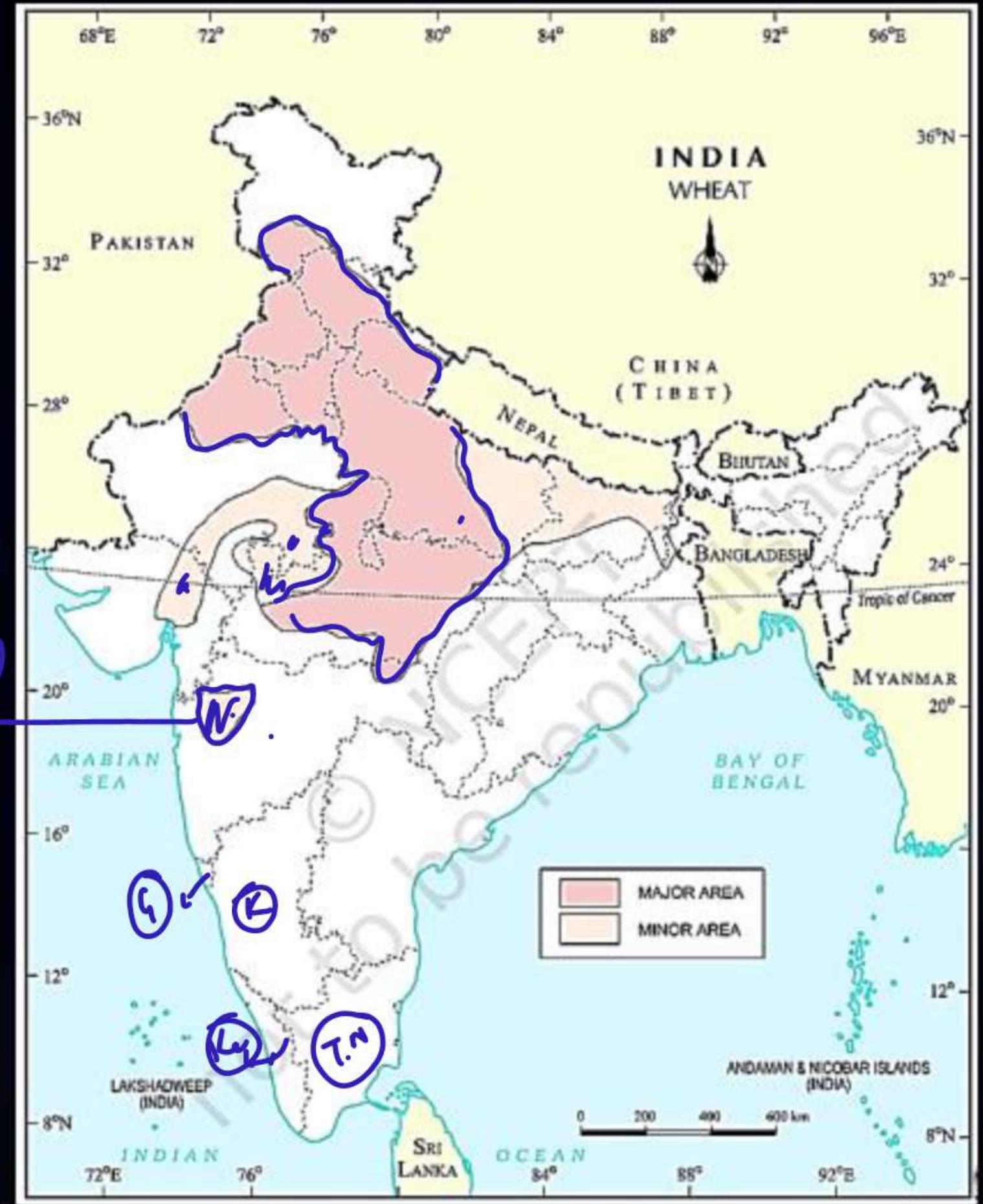


Major Food Crops-Wheat



1. This is a rabi crop. ✓
2. It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
1
1
3. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
1
50-75 cm
T

Identify
State (B)





Major Food Crops-Wheat

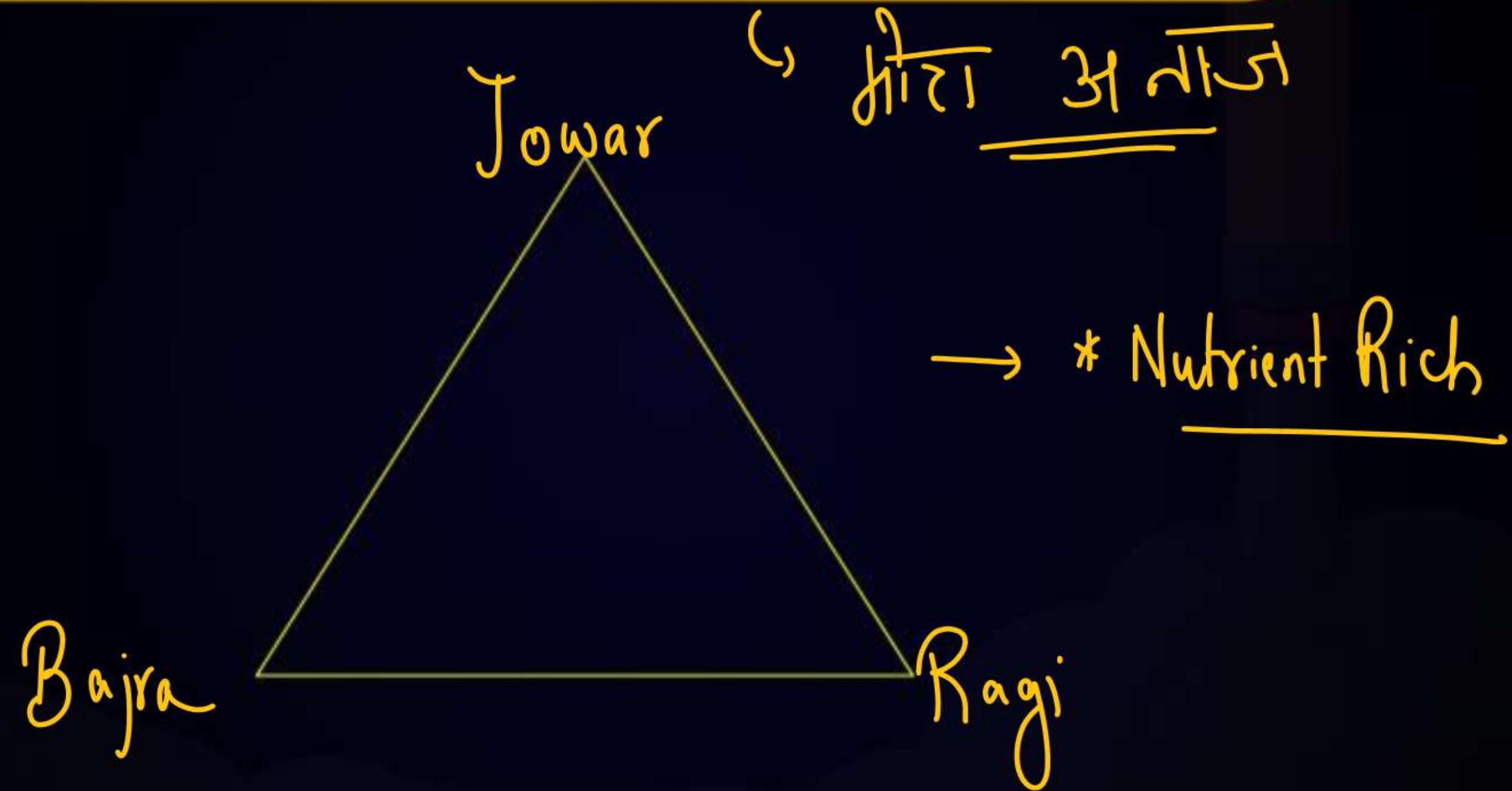


4. The Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan are two main wheat-growing zones in India.

5. It is the second most important cereal crop and main food crop, in the north and north-western part of India.



Millets



Jowar	Bajra	Ragi
<p>3rd most important food crop with respect to area and production.</p> <p>It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas.</p> <p>Mainly produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh(2011-2012).</p> <p>Mevi Mummy ThatauniK Maha MP Kavn.</p>	<p>Grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.</p> <p>Major producing states are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana(2011-2012).</p> <p>Raj, UP, M</p>	<p>It is a crop of dry regions.</p> <p>Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.</p> <p>Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.</p> <p>V, H S, N</p>

Q _____ is the 3rd most imp. food crop

- (a) Bajra
- (b) Ragi
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Jowar



Maize

1. It is a Kharif crop.

2. It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

3. It is used both as food and fodder.

$21^{\circ}\text{C} - 27^{\circ}\text{C}$

Bhangar

Used as food for animals

4. Major maize-producing states are Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

मृगी खार

Trick:

KMU

Tuna के Mama Ultra ओर्जन्स

Maize



in Bihar

↓
Maize is also
grown in
Rabi

Maize Production



Increasing



Use of Modern
Farming Methods

Kuch nahi hua bro...



*Lambe Kale Mere Baal , Khata Hu
Roz Me Do Katori Dal ..Hui..Hui..*



Pulses

1. India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
2. Pulses are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
3. Major pulses grown in India are Tur (Arhar), Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas and Gram.





Pulses

↓ can be grown in less moisture and dry areas

4. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops so that the soil restores fertility.

5. Major pulse producing states are Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.



↑ → Reason → Have the ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen



Crops Other Than Grains





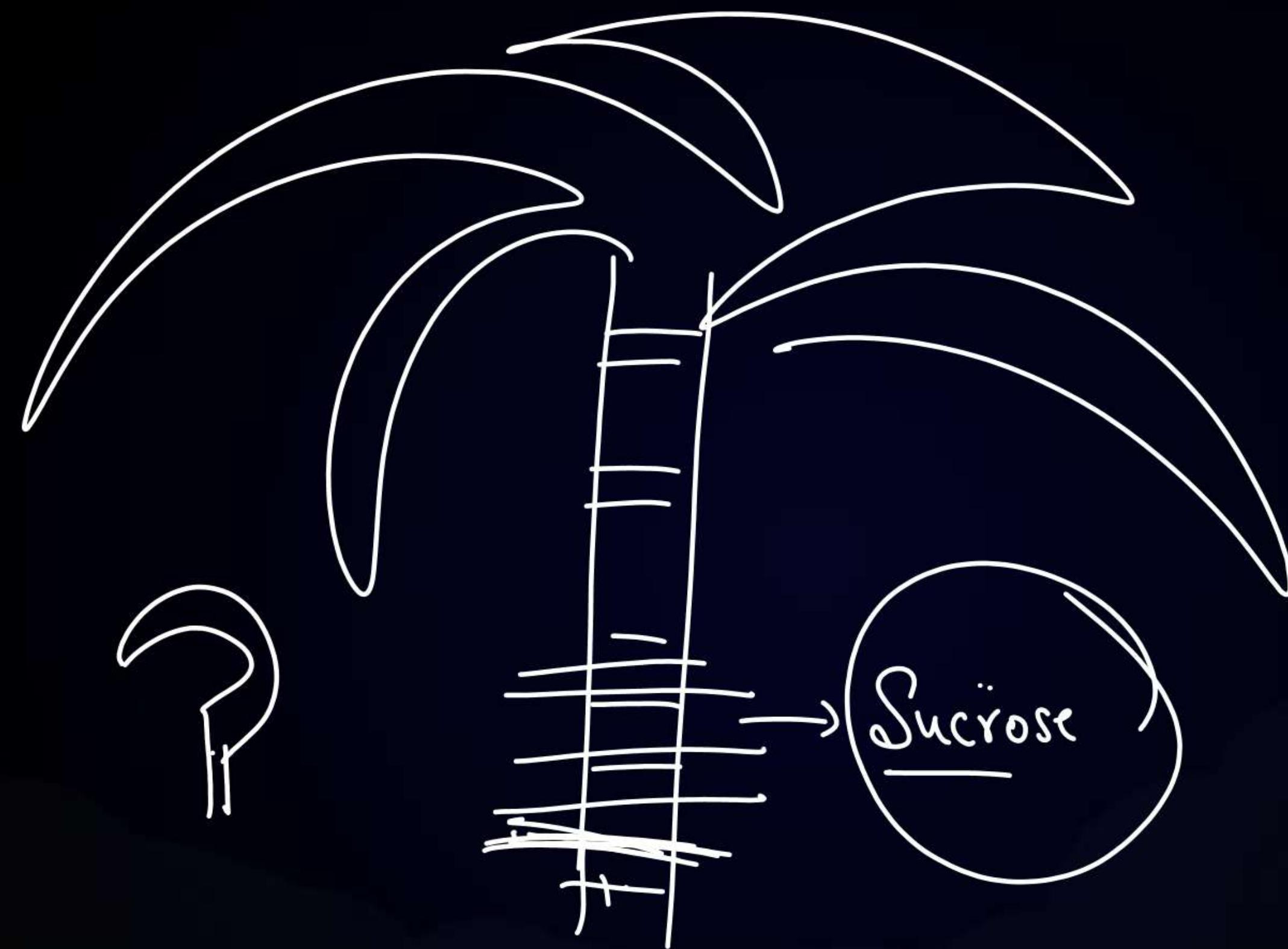
P
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Sugarcane

1. It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. ✓
2. It grows well in hot and humid climates with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and annual rainfall between 75cm to 100cm.
3. It can be grown on a variety of soils. \downarrow 75-100 cm

✓ ↗





Sugarcane

4. Needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.

5. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after **Brazil**.

6. Sugarcane is the main source of **Sugar**, **Gur (Jaggery)**, **Khansari** and molasses.

7. The major sugarcane-producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

[U.P., M., K., T.]

Ques. Identify the crop

(i) It needs bright sunshine at the time of ripening

(ii) Also grown in black soil region

(a) Rice

✓(b) Wheat-

(c) Maize

(d) Sugarcane

Oil Seeds



Groundnut



Mustard



Sesamum(Til)



Castor Seeds



Linseed



Cotton Seed



Coconut



Soyabean Seeds



Sunflower Seeds



Rapeseed



Oilseeds

- In 2018 India was the second largest producer of groundnut in the world after China.
- In rapeseed production India was third largest producer in the world after Canada and China in 2018.

↑ ↓
3rd
~~Groundnut~~ → India → 2nd



Oilseeds

Oil seeds cover approximately 12% of the total cropped area of India. Main oil-seeds produced in India are:

• *Groundnut*: is a Kharif crop and accounts for half of the major oilseeds produced in India.

• *Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut followed by Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in 2019–20*

2019-20 → Largest Guj.



Oilseeds

- Mustard: is a rabi crop.
- Sesamum (til): is a Kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in south India.
- Castor seeds: It is grown as both Rabi and Kharif crop.
- Linseed: is a rabi crop.
- Coconut
- Soyabean
- Cotton seeds
- Sunflower



Tea
↓

Introduced by
British in India
↑



Tea

1. It is also an important beverage crop introduced by the British in India.

Geo. Com J



2. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.

T T T

3. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.





Tea

4. Tea is a labour-intensive industry.
5. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
6. In 2018 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

1 2ⁿ ✓

1st



Tea

7. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing





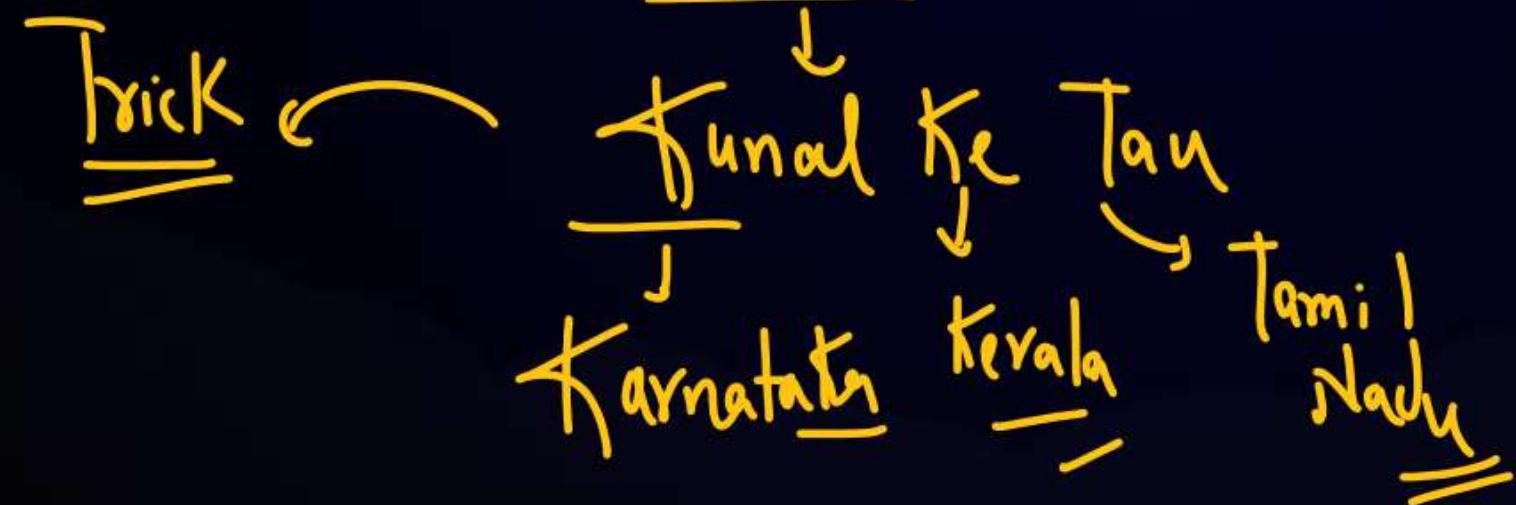
Coffee



→ Coffee introduced by Baba Budan ✓

brought the seeds from
Yemen

→ Production







Horticulture Crops

- In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China.
- India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- Oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya)

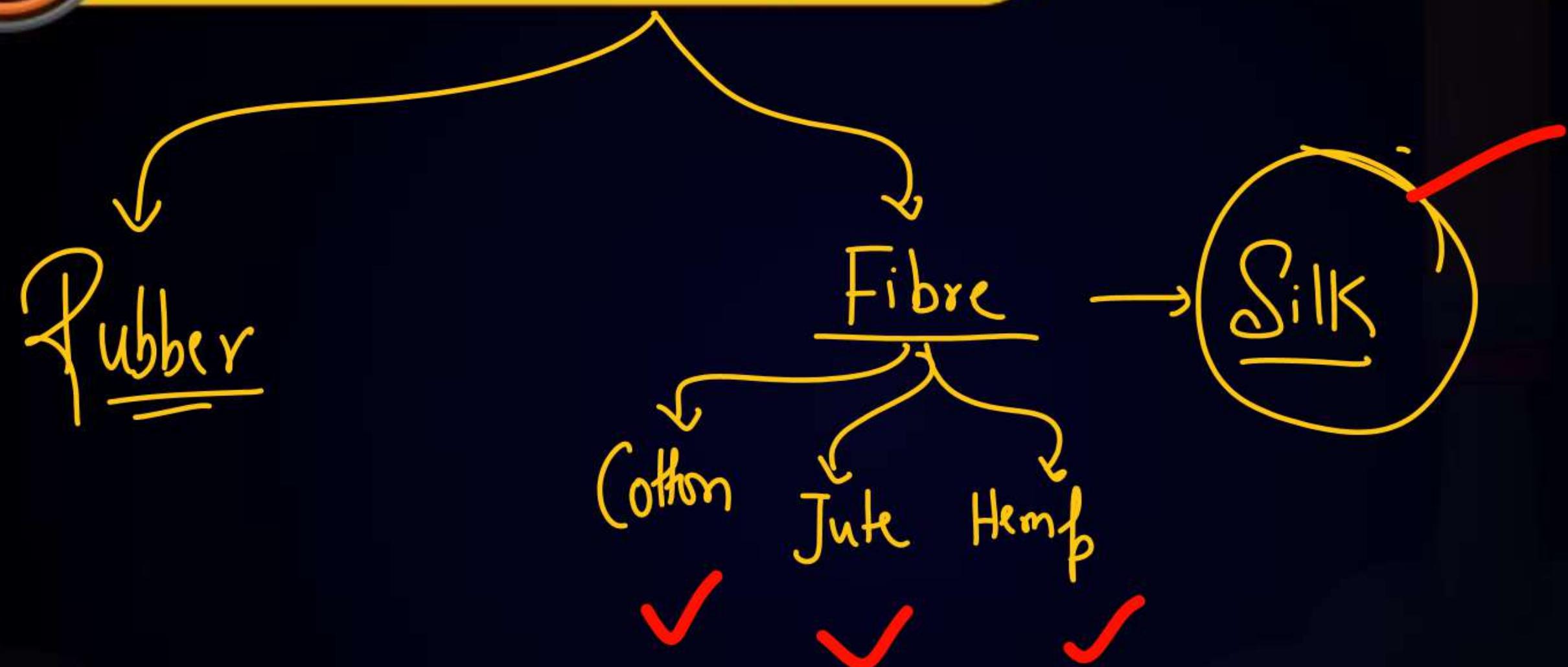


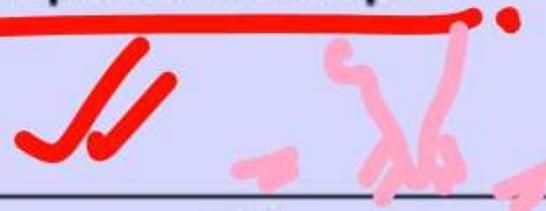
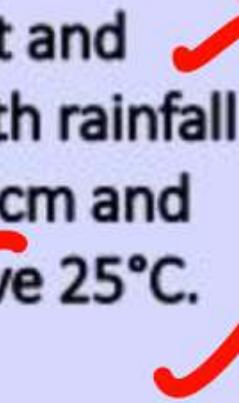
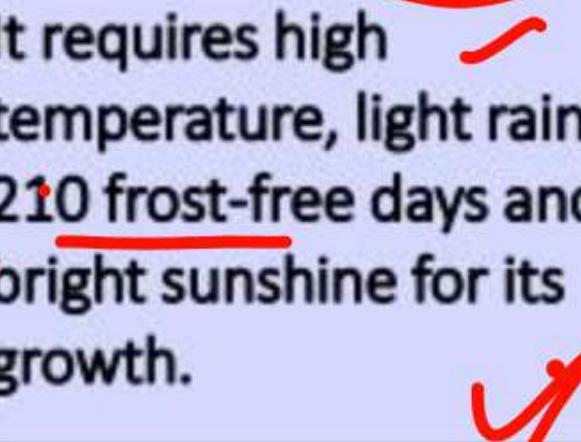
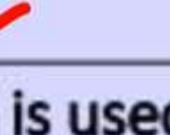
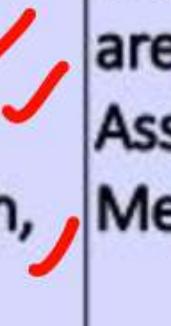
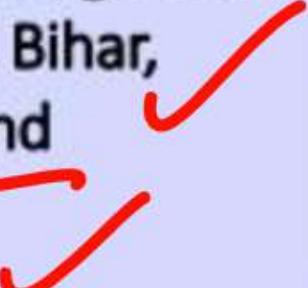
Horticulture Crops

- Bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- Litchi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- Pineapples of Meghalaya
- Grapes of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra
- Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.



Non Food Crops



Rubber	Fibre	Cotton	Jute
It is an equatorial crop. 	Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural Silk are the four major fibre crops. 	It is a Kharif crop 	It is known as the golden fibre.
It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm and temperature above 25°C. 	Cotton, Jute and Hemp are grown in the soil. 	It requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth. 	It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains. High temperature is required for its growth. 
It is an important industrial raw material 	Natural Silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves 	Cotton grows well in black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. 	It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. 
Mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya. 	Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as Sericulture. 	Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. 	Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya. 

Q _____ is an equatorial crop

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Silk

Kuch nahi hua bro...



*Aaj Mera Bday Nahi Hai Vro.. Fir
Bhi Gift De De .. Hui Hui Hui*



Technological and Institutional Reforms



1960s - 1970s

Agricultural
Reforms



Problem



1960s → 1970s



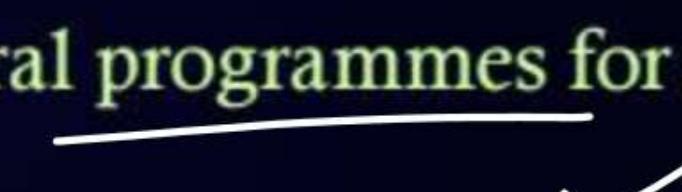
Reforms → Not that-
effective





Measures Taken By Govt.

Some Initiatives taken by the Government are:

- Schemes introduced by Government such as Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS). 
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on the radio and television were introduced. 



Measures Taken By Govt.

Some Initiatives taken by the Government are:

- The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

All grains

Sugarcane grow



reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers. Moreover, special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television. The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

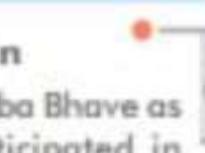
Activity

Collect information about agriculture, horticulture, agricultural schemes, etc. from Farmers' Portal website <https://farmer.gov.in/FarmerHome.aspx>. Discuss about the benefits of the information available on the portal.

Bhoodan – Gramdan

Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in

Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of **gram swarajya**. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook **padyatra** to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming. Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as **Gramdan**. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the **Blood-less Revolution**.



AGRICULTURE

39





Case Study Based Question



Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being. Vinoba Bhave could not promise it to them immediately but assured them to talk to the Government of India regarding provision of land for them if they undertook cooperative farming. Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan. However, many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

Q. Who was spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi ?

(a) J. L. Nehru

(b) Indira Gandhi

(c) Vinoba Bhave

(d) None

Practice Questions

↑

QUESTION- 01

Which of the following method has been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?

- A** Industrial activity
- B** Irrigation Pattern
- C** Cultivation
- D** None of these

QUESTION- 02

Jhumming in Brazil is called:

- A** Ladang
- B** Masole
- C**  Roca
- D** None of these

QUESTION- 03

What is 'Boro'?

- A Kharif crop
- B Zaid crop
- C Rabi crop
- D None of these

QUESTION- 04

Ragi is very rich in:

- A** Zinc
- B** Iodine
- C** Iron
- D** Phosphorous

QUESTION- 05



----- is a slash and burn agriculture.

- A Intensive farming
- B Commercial farming
- C Jhumming
- D None of the above

QUESTION- 06

Which out of the following is a Zaid crop?

- A** Moong
- B** Mustard
- C** Urad
- D** Watermelon

QUESTION- 07



For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on

- A Reservoirs
- B Rivers
- C Monsoon
- D Tube wells



QUESTION- 08

Aus, aman and boro are types of which crop?

- A Maize
- B Paddy
- C Jowar
- D Bajra

QUESTION- 09

Assertion : India's primary activity is Agriculture.

Reason : Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Ans : Both A and R true, R explains A

QUESTION- 10

Assertion: Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Reason: Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly.

Ans. Both A and R true, R explains A

QUESTION- 11

Assertion : Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

Reason: Rice is a kharif crop and requires a lot of rain to grow.

Ans : A is false , R is true

QUESTION- 12

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. The availability of precipitation during the winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops. 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, jawar, bajra, Tur (Arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean.

Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

QUESTION - i

Read the combinations showing the cropping season(sown) and select the correct option:

X: June-July

Y: October-December

Z: Around March

Options:

A X-Rabi, Y-Kharif, Z-Zaid

B X-Zaid, Y-Rabi, Z- Kharif

C X-Kharif, Y-Zaid, Z-Rabi

D X-Kharif, Y-Rabi, Z-Zaid

QUESTION - ii

The three major cropping seasons of India are:

- A** Aus, Aman, Boro
- B** Rabi, Kharif, Zaid
- C** Bhadava, Shravan, Vasant
- D** Summer, Winter, Monsoon

QUESTION - iii

In between two major seasons, Indian farmers take the best advantage of the brief interval during the summer and grow _____ crops.

- A** Kharif
- B** Zaid
- C** Rabi
- D** All of the above

QUESTION- 13

Read the extract given below and answer the questions that follow:

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initiative by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea-producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2016 India was the second-largest producer of tea after

Coffee: Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiris in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu.

QUESTION - i

What is common between Tea and Coffee?

- A** They are beverages
- B** They are plantation crop
- C** They grow in the hilly region
- D** All of these

QUESTION - ii

Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crops?

- A** Frequent rains widespread throughout the year
- B** Clayey soil which has a high water-holding capacity
- C** Deep fertile well-drained soil
- D** Warm, moist and frost-filled climate

QUESTION - iii

India competes with _____ for its production of tea.

- A Brazil
- B Yemen
- C China
- D Nepal

QUESTION - iv

Taking a hint from the given picture identify what this woman is engaged in?



- A Sowing the tea and coffee seeds
- B Plucking coffee beans
- C Pruning tea bushes
- D Plucking tea leaves





Thank
You

