



ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10 GEOGRAPHY

AGRICULTURE



India and Agriculture

Types of farming 🤖

→ Depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-culture practices farming can be classified as -

Primitive Subsistence farming



Intensive Subsistence farming

- In area of **high population** and **less land size holding**.
- Labour-Intensive, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used.
- Enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Commercial



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culture

Cropping Pattern


India has three cropping seasons: *Rabi*, *Kharif* and *Zaid*.

	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid
Sowing Period	Onset of monsoon [June-July]	In winter [October-November]	March-April
Harvesting Period	In September-October	Summer [March-April]	May-June
Crops	Paddy, maize, jawar, bajra, tur, moong, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean.	Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.	Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
Irrigation	Rainfall	Western temperate cyclone and canals.	Private source of irrigation- Tube wells, lakes and wells.

Three types of paddy crops - Aus, aman and boro.

Major Crops: (Grains)

Factor on which the growth of any crop depends. 🤔

Crops	Cropping Season	Temperature	* Arhar among all Pulses	State	Key point
Rice	Kharif crop	Required 25°C		Odisha, W.B., Bihar and Tamil Nadu	Most important cereal crop.
Wheat	Rabi crop	Cool growing season. Bright sunshine during harvest.		Punjab, Haryana, U.P. and M.P.	Second most important cereal crop.
Maize	Kharif crop	21°C to 17°C		U.P., Bihar and M.P.	Used as both food and fodder.
Pulses [urad, moong, peas and gram]	Depend on crops	25°C to 30°C		M.P., Rajasthan, U.P., Karnataka	Leguminous crops, plays role in nitrogen fixation. India is the largest producer as well as consumer. [Vegetarians]

Millets

Coarse grains & have very 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 producers.
- **Ragi** - Crops of dry region, grows well on red, black, sandy and loamy soil, Karnataka is largest producers.



Crops - Other than Grains

Crops	Cultivation season	Temperature	Annual rainfall required	State	Key Point
Sugarcane	Annual	21° - 27° C (Hot & humid)	75 - 100 cm	UP	Main source of sugar, gur, Khandsari etc.
Oil seeds	Kharif (groundnut), Rabi (linseed and mustard) and both (castor)	Depends on the crop	Depends on the crop	Groundnut (Gujarat)	Used as cooking medium and raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics, and ointments.
Tea	Plantation	10° - 30° C	Above 200 cm	Assam	Frequent evenly distributed rainfall
Coffee	Plantation	23° - 28° C	150 - 200 cm	Karnataka	Arabica variety is produced in the country.
Horticulture crops	Zaid / Any	-	-	-	Fruits and vegetable.

Major Non-Food Crops

Rubber

- Equatorial and subtropical areas.
- It requires rainfall more than 250C.
- Important crop in India.
- Major areas in India are Assam and Nicobar.



Fiber Crops

- Cotton and Jute are the major fiber crops.
- Silk → Obtained from mulberry leaves. (Sericulture)

Cotton

- Raw cotton is used in the textile industry.
- It is grown in the Deccan trap region of Maharashtra]
- It requires rainfall and 210
- It is a hardy plant.



Jute

- Known as the golden fiber.
- High yielding crop.
- Grown in the plain and flood plain.
- Used to make jute products.
- E.g. Jute bags, etc.
- Losing to synthetic fibre. [Nylon]



Technological and Industrial Reforms**Meaning**

➡ Why it is required?

***Phase – I (after Independence)***

- Collectivisation, consolidation of land holdings & cooperation.
- Abolition of the zamindari system.
- Land reforms.

Phase – II (1960's & 1970s)

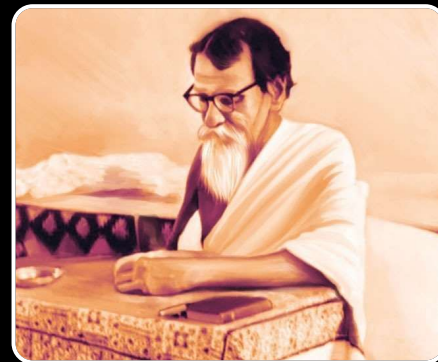
- Green revolution the white revolution
- Concentration of development in few selected areas.

Phase – III (1980's & 1990s)

- Comprehensive land development programme.
- Crop insurance.
- Establish Grameen banks & cooperative societies for providing loans to farmers at low rates of interests.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC) & Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- Special weather bulletins for farmers.

Bhoodan - Gramdan Movement

- Vinoba Bhave
- [Spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi]
- Idea of Gram Swarajya and Padyatra.



Incident in Pochampalli, A.P.

Announcement of Shri Ram Chandra Reddy to give 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

It is also known as

Bloodless Revolution



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