

Ch 4 Agriculture

Introduction

- India is an agriculturally important country as two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

Types of Farming

- **There are various types of farming systems in different parts of India are:**

→ **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. It is done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. The farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

→ **Intensive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is 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:** This type of farming is done using higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order 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.

Cropping Pattern

- **India has three cropping seasons**

→ Rabi - 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.

→ Kharif - 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.

→ Zaid - 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

- Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc.

- **Rice:**

→ Staple food crop

→ Our country 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.

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

- **Wheat:**

→ 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:**

→ Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.

→ These have very high nutritional value.

- **Pulses:**

→ 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:

→ 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:

→ The oil seeds covers approximately 12 percent 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:

→ 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:

→ 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:

→ India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.

→ India produces about 13 percent of the world's vegetables.

Non-Food Crops

• Rubber:

→ 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:

→ 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:

→ 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 sunshine for its growth.

→ Major producing states are – Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

• Jute:

→ 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.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

- More than 60 percent of India's population depends on agriculture.

- After independence, major institutional reforms such as Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority.

- In 1960s and 1970s, technical reforms such as Green Revolution and White Revolution also introduced to improved 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.