

UPAAN

2025

Agriculture

Geography

Lecture - 03

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Topics

to be covered

1 Non-Food Crops

2 Crops other Than Grains

3

4



Kitchen me Kadhai , Kadhai me Chamcha .. Babua Dekhe
Ho Ka Kahi ? Humaar Lal Colour ka Ghamcha.. Hui .Hui..



QUESTION



Read the given paragraph and answer:

Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Though, these are known as coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value. For example, ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.

Which of the following grows well in sandy and shallow black soils ?

- A Rabi
- B Jowar
- C Bajra
- D All



Kuch nahi hua bro...



*Colony Me Macha Bawal Jab
Hum Kha Rahe The Chawal Dal..*



Crops Other Than Grains





Sugarcane



S.T
X → Tropical

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.





Sugarcane



++

VBPH

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.

KTM



Oilseeds



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.

* Oilseeds

- Most of them are edible and used as cooking
mediums ✓
- Some of them are used as raw materials in Soaps,
Cosmetics and ointments ✓



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*





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*



KHALO THODE THODE



TEA



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

ट्रिक्स दिया जा सके.

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.

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



4. Tea is a labour-intensive industry-

↳ cheap, skilled and abundant labour
↳ (in good amount)

* Tea is processed within Tea gardens → to maintain its freshness

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.

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

→ [HUMA]



Coffee



①

India → Known for its good variety of Arabica coffee.

② → Coffee was introduced in India by Baba Budan who brought it from Yemen.

③ Major Coffee Producing Areas → Baba Budan Hills, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu



Fig. 4.12: Apricots, apple and pomegranate



Fig. 4.13: Cultivation of vegetables – peas, cauliflower, tomato and brinjal

Horticulture Crops

- ↳ fruits + veg.
- 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 ✓✓

Oranges ✓

Bananas ✓

Litchi and guava

Pineapples ✓

Grapes ✓

Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts ✓

➤ Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal ✓✓

➤ Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya), ✓

➤ Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. ✓✓

➤ U.P. and Bihar

➤ Meghalaya ✓

➤ Andhra Pradesh , Telangana, Maharashtra

➤ Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. ✓

MAT

MMT

MAT

Ques.

Litchi and guava are famous of ——.

- (a) U.P & Bihar
- (b) China and Brazil
- (c) A.P. and Telangana
- (d) Goa and Karnataka

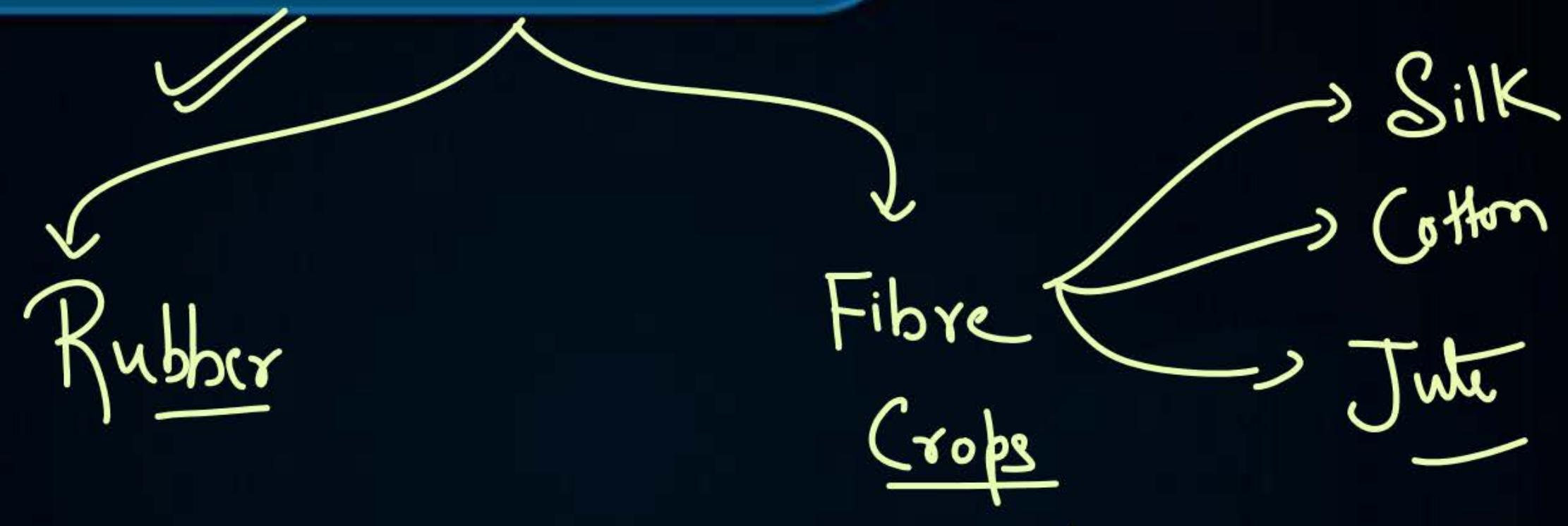
Ques

_____ is a crop that needs well drained fertile soil, full of organic matter, warm and moist, frost free climate

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Tea
- (c) Sugarcane
- (d) Wheat



Non Food Crops



Rubber	Fibre	Cotton	Jute
It is an <u>equatorial</u> 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 <u>high temperature, light</u> rainfall, <u>210 frost-free</u> days and bright sunshine for its growth.	It grows well on well-drained <u>fertile</u> 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 <u>of Meghalaya</u> .	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.



Technological and Institutional Reforms



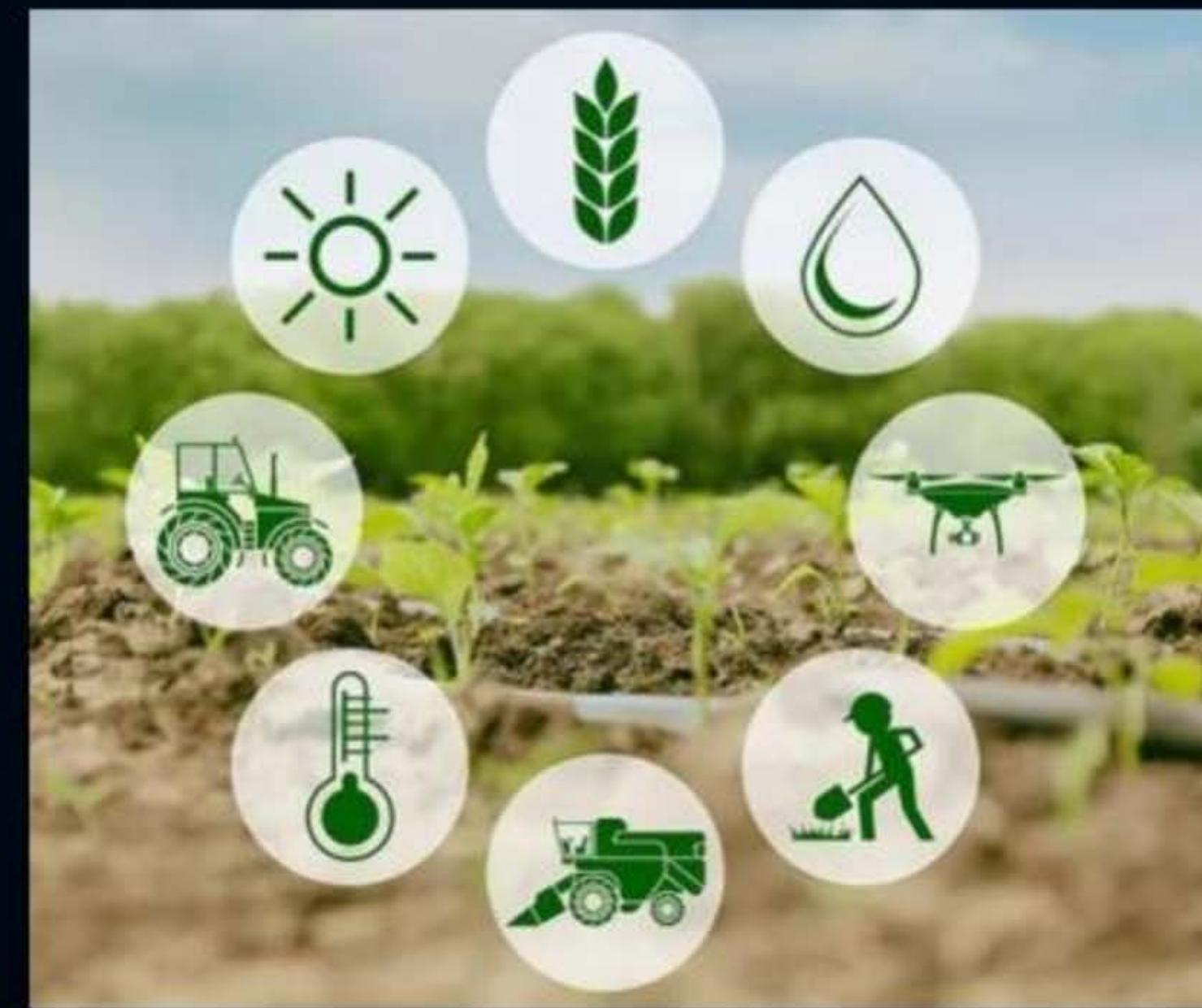
Technological and Institutional Reforms

- Agriculture –practised in India for thousand of years ✓
- Using land without proper techno-institutional changes have reduced the pace of agricultural development . ✓ ✓
- Inspite –sources of irrigation being developed in the country – large number of farmers depend on monsoon rainfall and natural fertility for agriculture ✓ , -

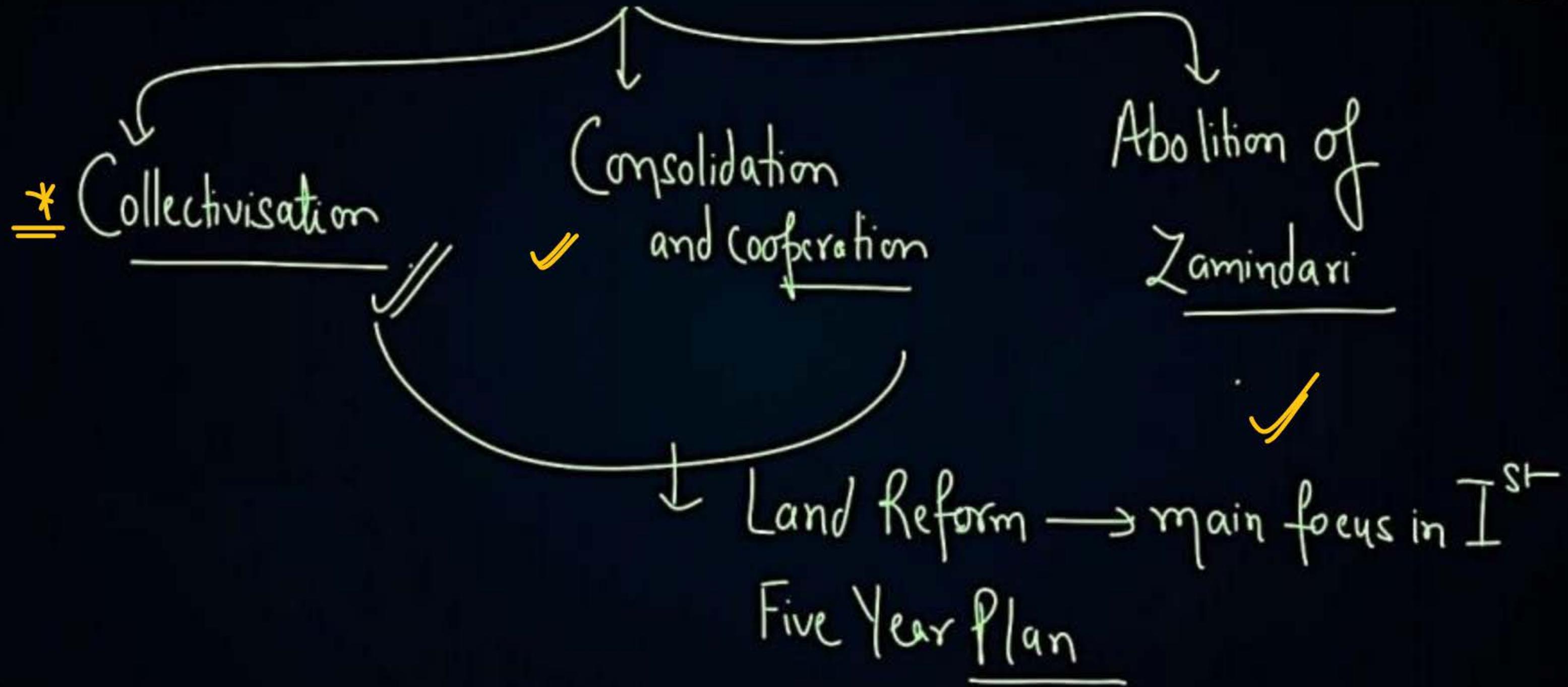
- For a growing population –it is a serious challenge



- Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.



Institutional Reforms



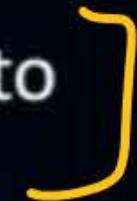
Need For Agricultural Reforms ?



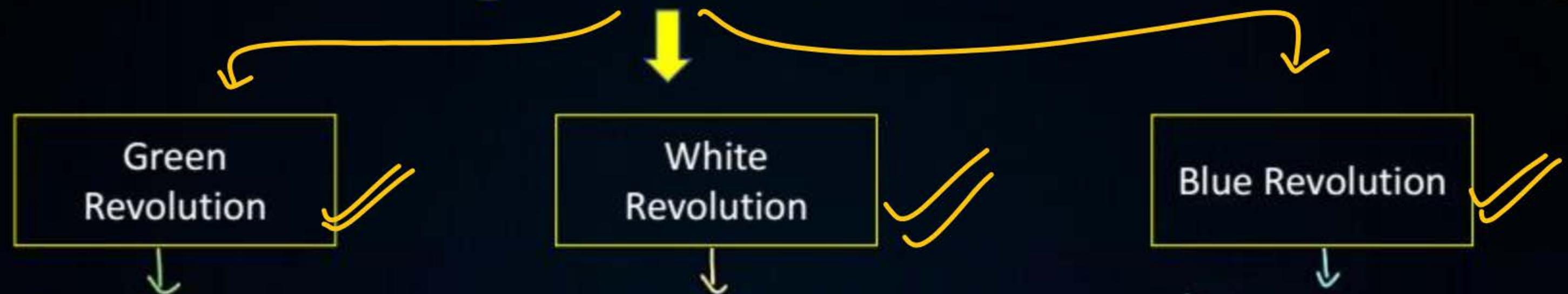
The laws of land reforms were enacted but the implementation was lacking.



The Government of India decided upon introducing agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the **1960s and 1970s.**



Agricultural Reforms



- Based on package technology ✓
- Objective → To achieve Self-sufficiency in production of foodgrains ✓
- Also called Operation Flood ✓
- Aimed at increasing the dairy production ✓
- Also known as 'Nilikranti'
- Aimed at increasing the fisheries production

Agricultural Reforms



Result ?



- This too led to the concentration of development in few selected areas.



Solution?



In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms





Land Development Programme –Features

1. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease,
2. Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
3. 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.
4. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.

Land Development Programme –Features



1. The government also announces:

↪ MSP

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

↪ দল

✓]

Read the given paragraph and answer the questions



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.

QUESTION



Which of the following ideologies of Gandhi did Vinoba Bhave Support ?



- A Gram Samarpan
- B Gram Swarajya
- C Adarsh Gram
- D Gram Sanyojan

QUESTION



Who among the following donated 80 acres of land ?

- A Shree Ram Chandra Reddy
- B Shree Venkatraman
- C Shree Ram Charan Teja
- D Raghuram Rajan

QUESTION



Which of the following is also known as the Bloodless revolution?



- A Non Cooperation Movement
- B Bhoodan Sahyog Andolan
- C Bhoodan Gramdan
- D Pochampalli Satyagraha

Agriculture

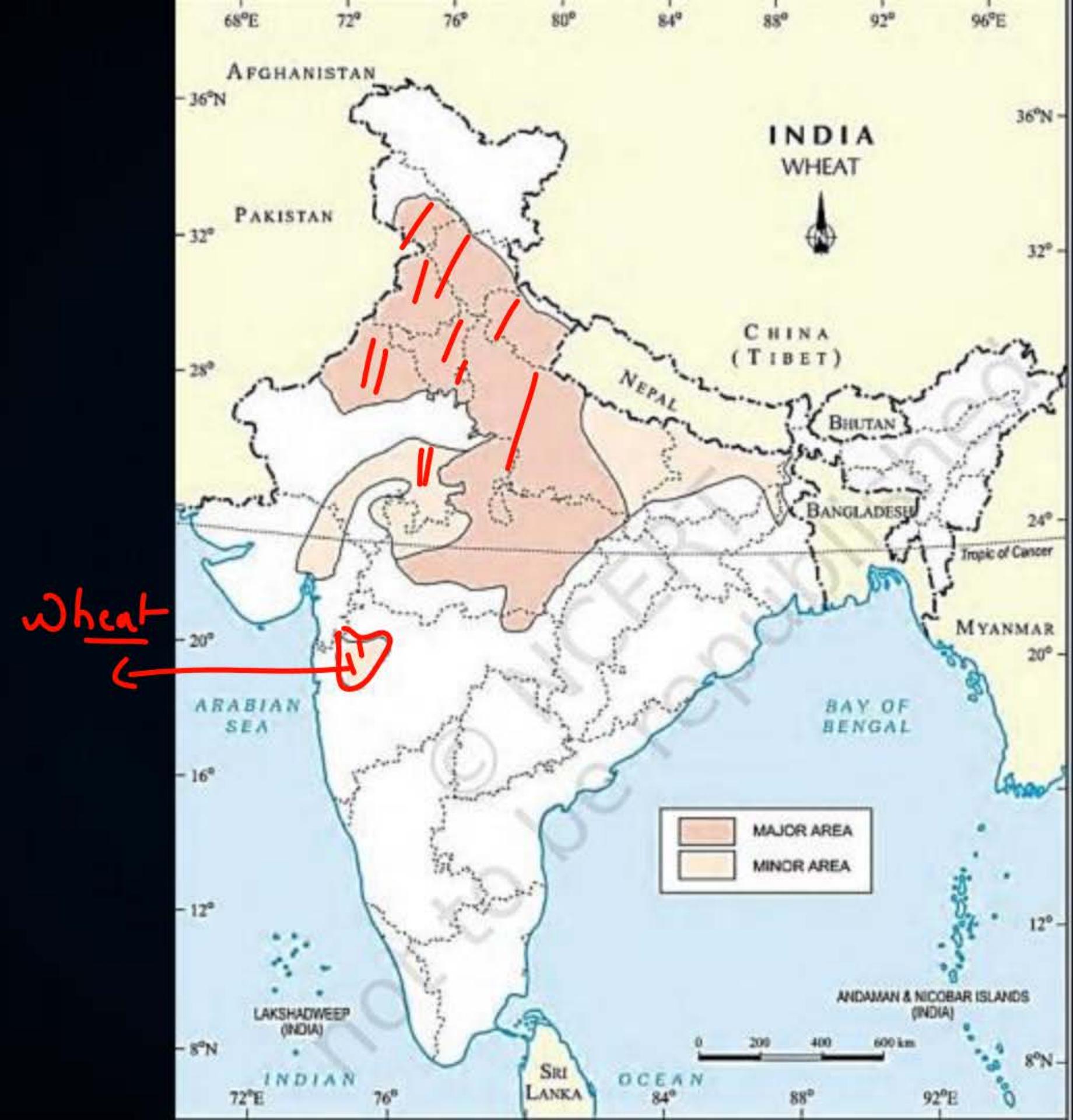
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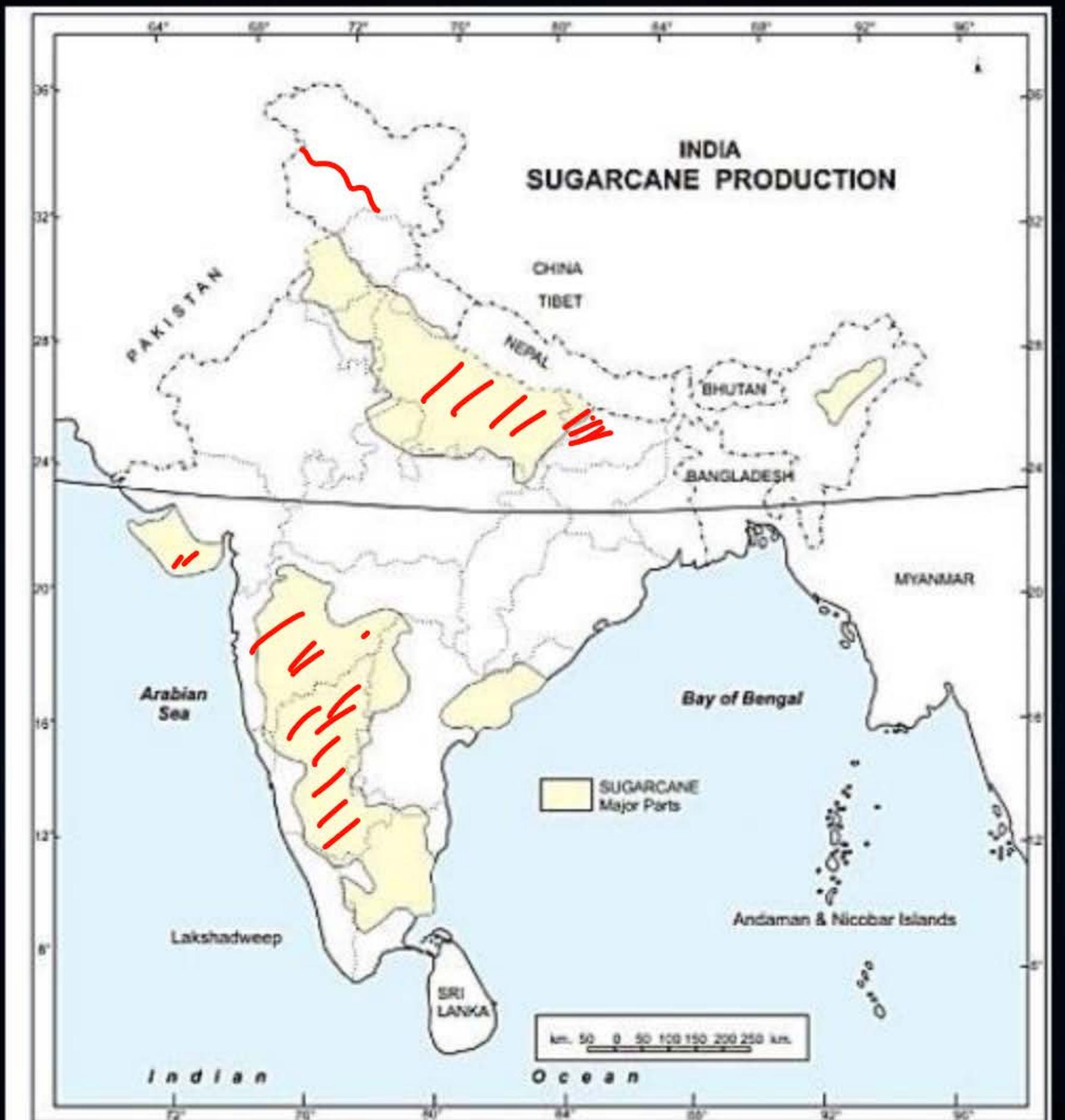
- Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- Largest/Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute

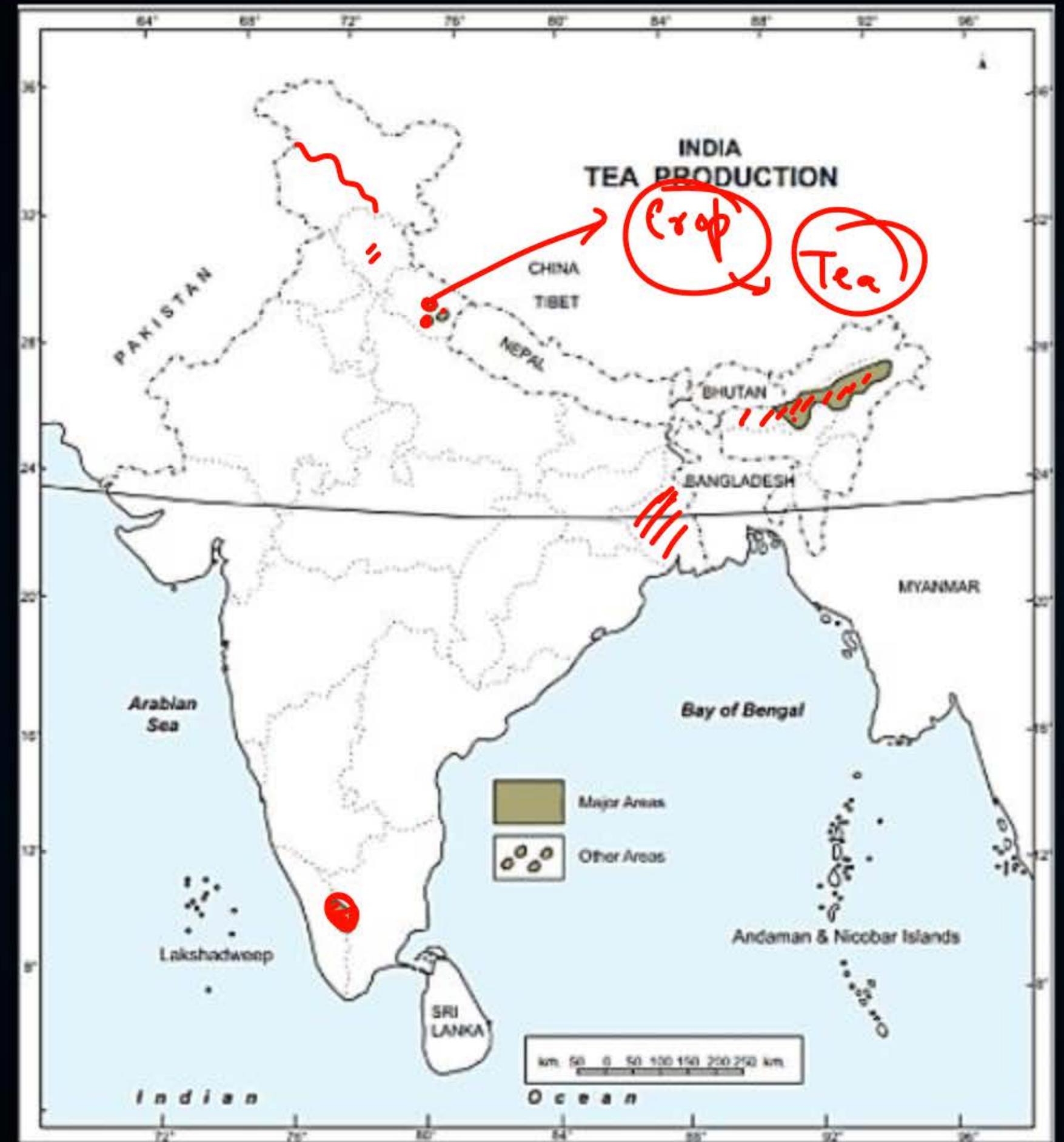


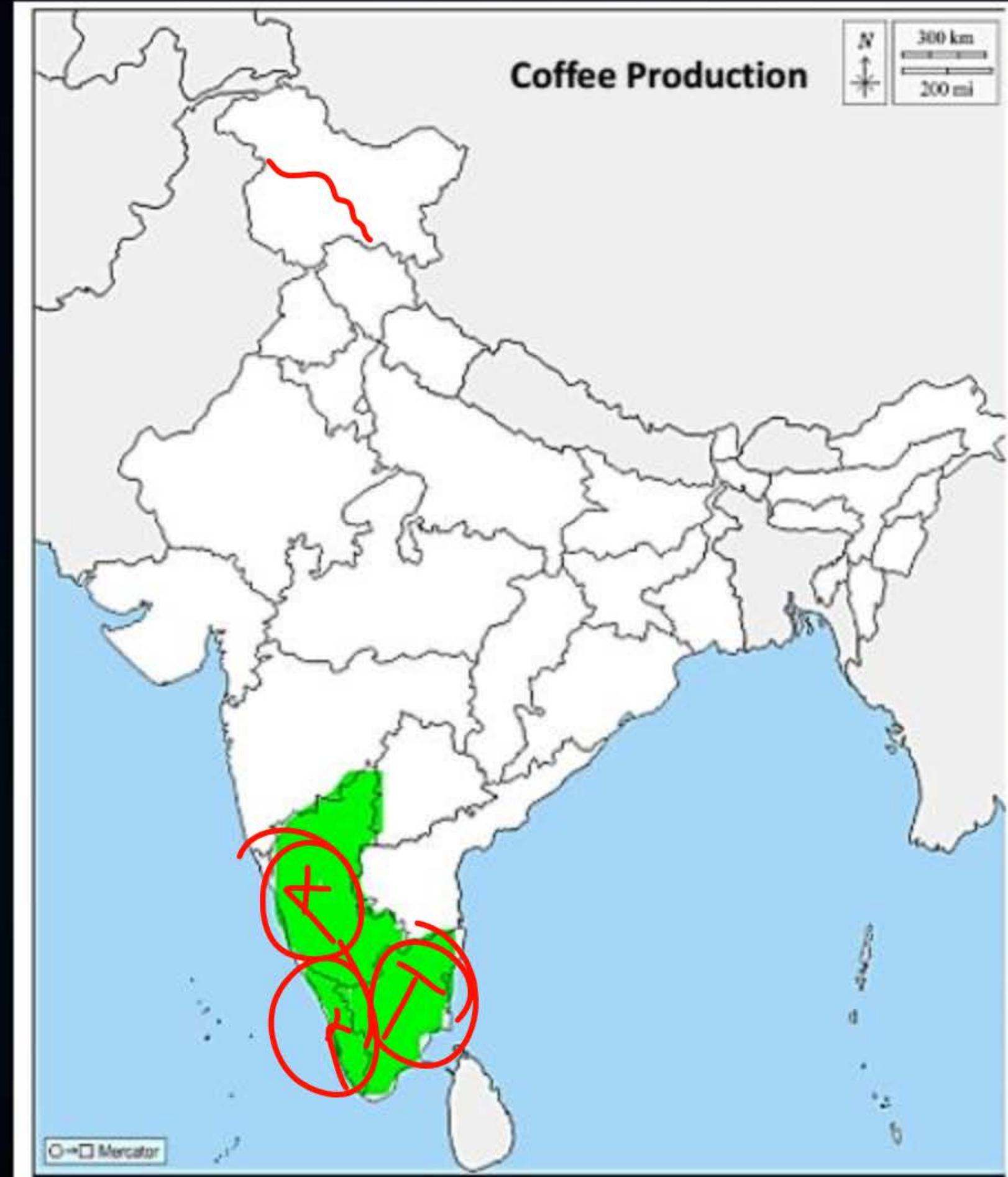
Map Work

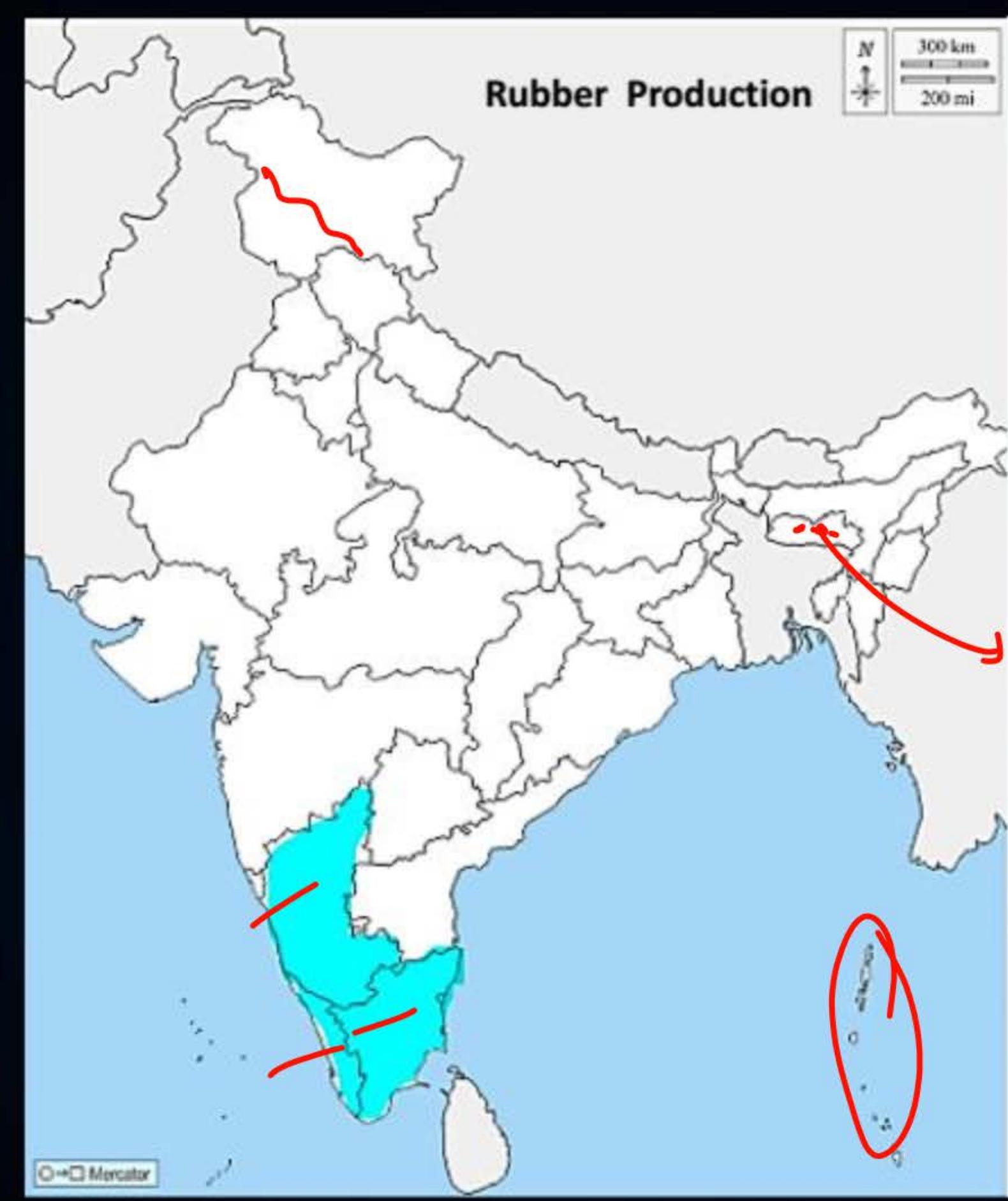


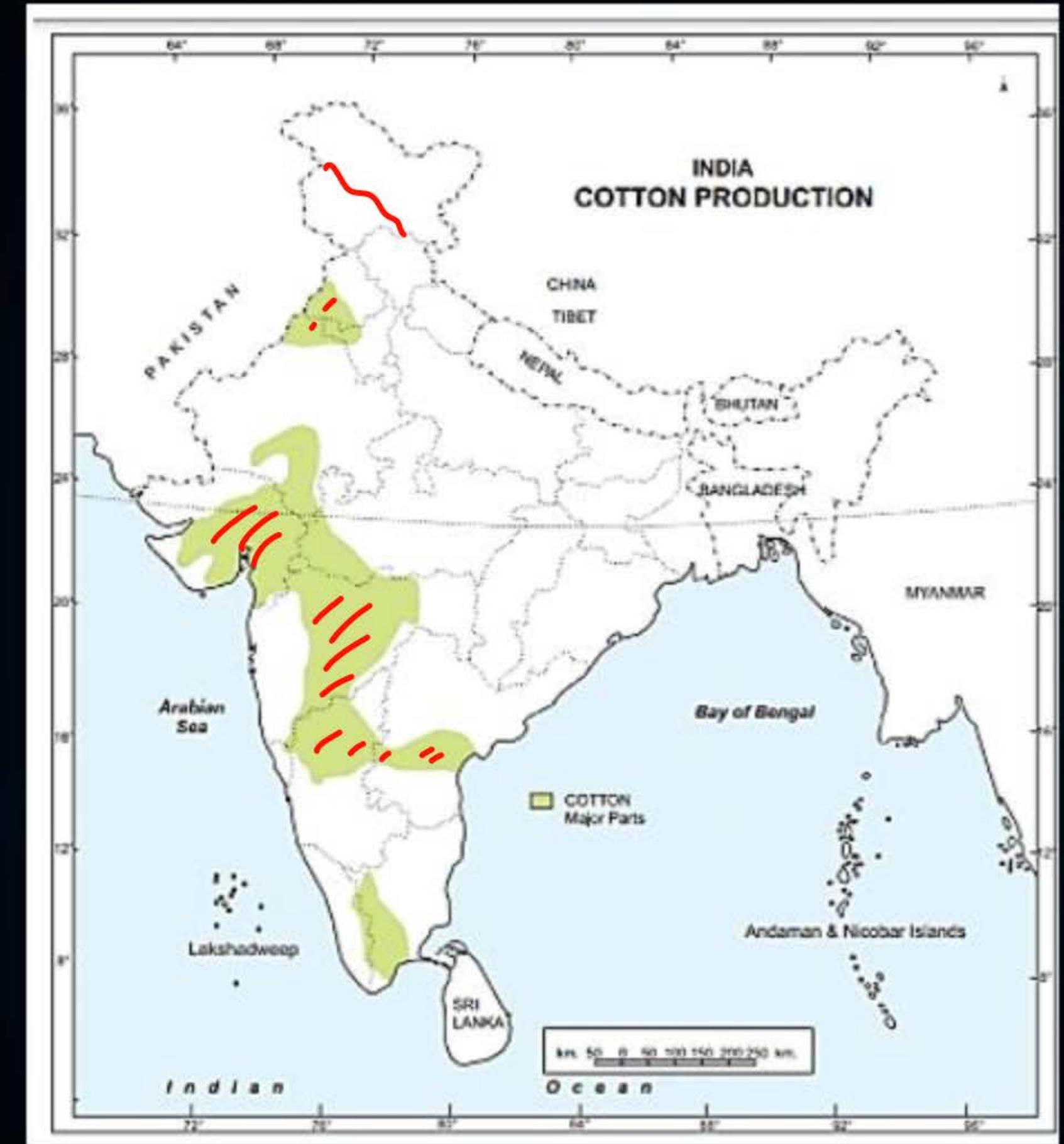


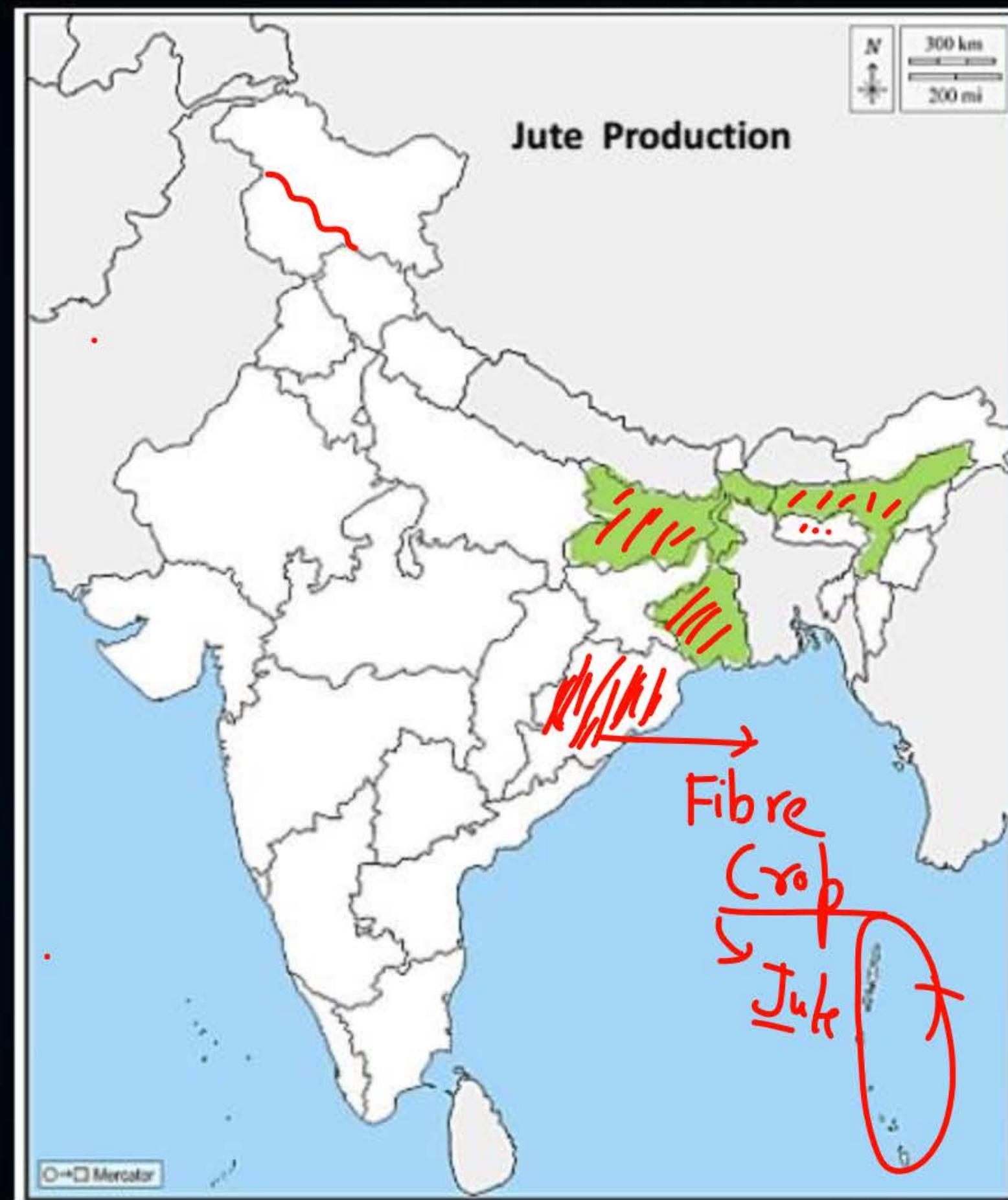














Homework



Revise the Class

Notes



THANK YOU

