

UPDAAN

2025

Agriculture

Geography

Lecture – 01

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Topics

to be covered



1 Agriculture → Farming Types

2

3

4



**Hey Udaanians ! I am your Vimdhayak Ji .. Soch Rahe Hai
ki Ab Agriculture Me Career Bana Le**



QUESTION

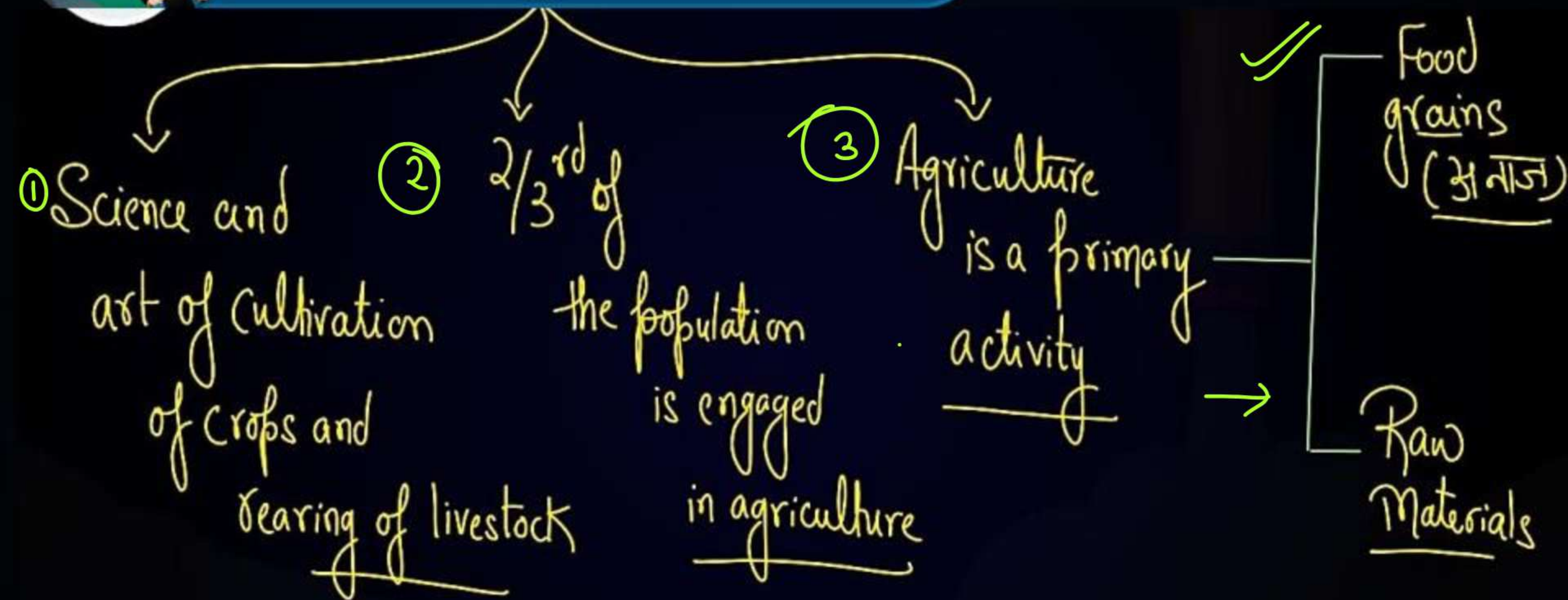


Which of the following employs the maximum number of people in India

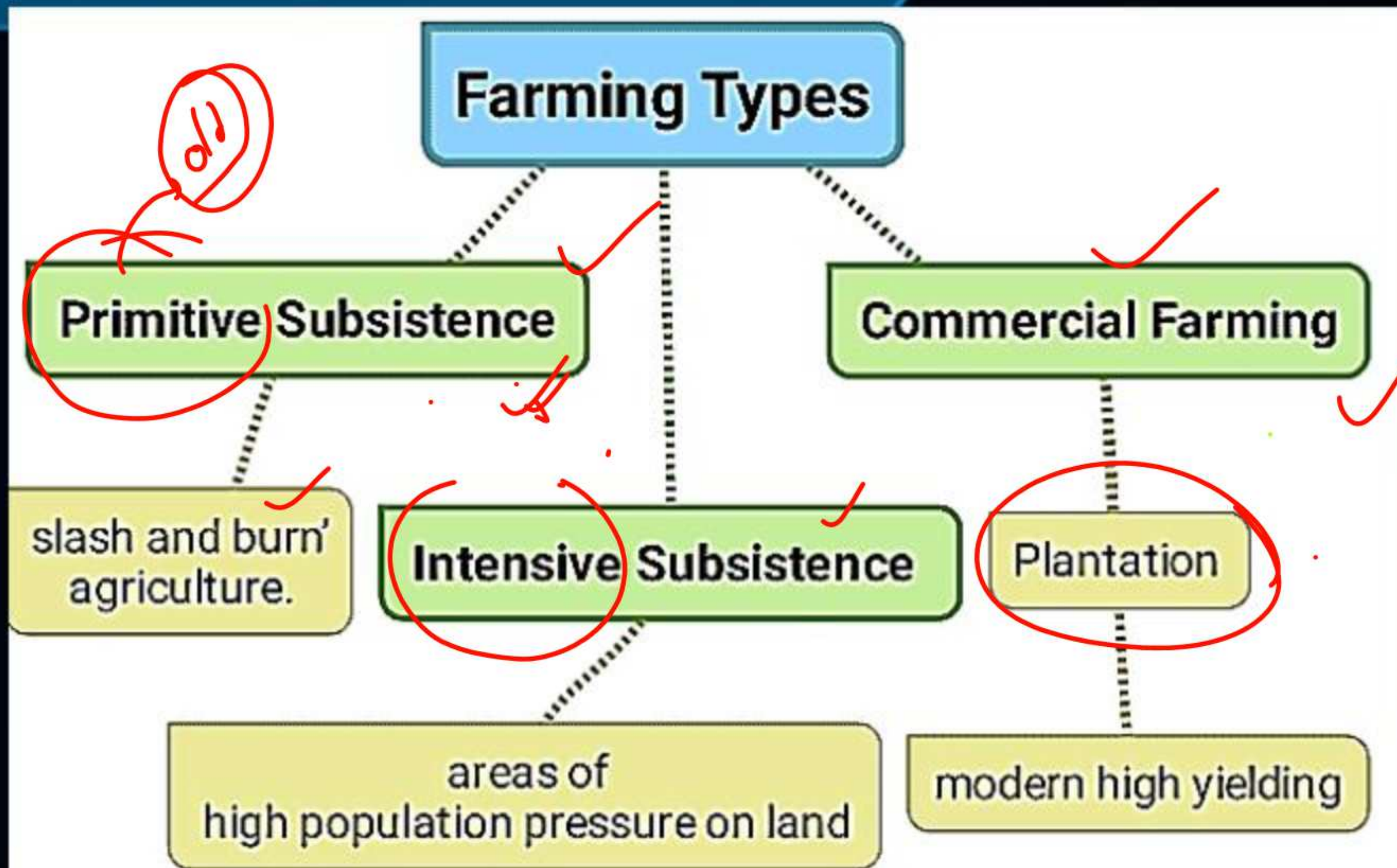
- A** Tertiary Sector
- B** Industries
- C** Agriculture
- D** Banking Sector



Agriculture



Farming Types





Primitive Subsistence Farming



✓ Old (पुराना) + Survival + Agriculture (खेती-बाड़ी) ✓

- ① Type of farming done with the help of family members using old methods
- ② They use tools like hoe, dao, digging sticks
- ③ Farmer produces to fulfill the need of the family
- ④ Productivity is low and the farming is nature dependent

Primitive Subsistence Farming



Floe



Dao



Digging
sticks



Primitive Subsistence Farming

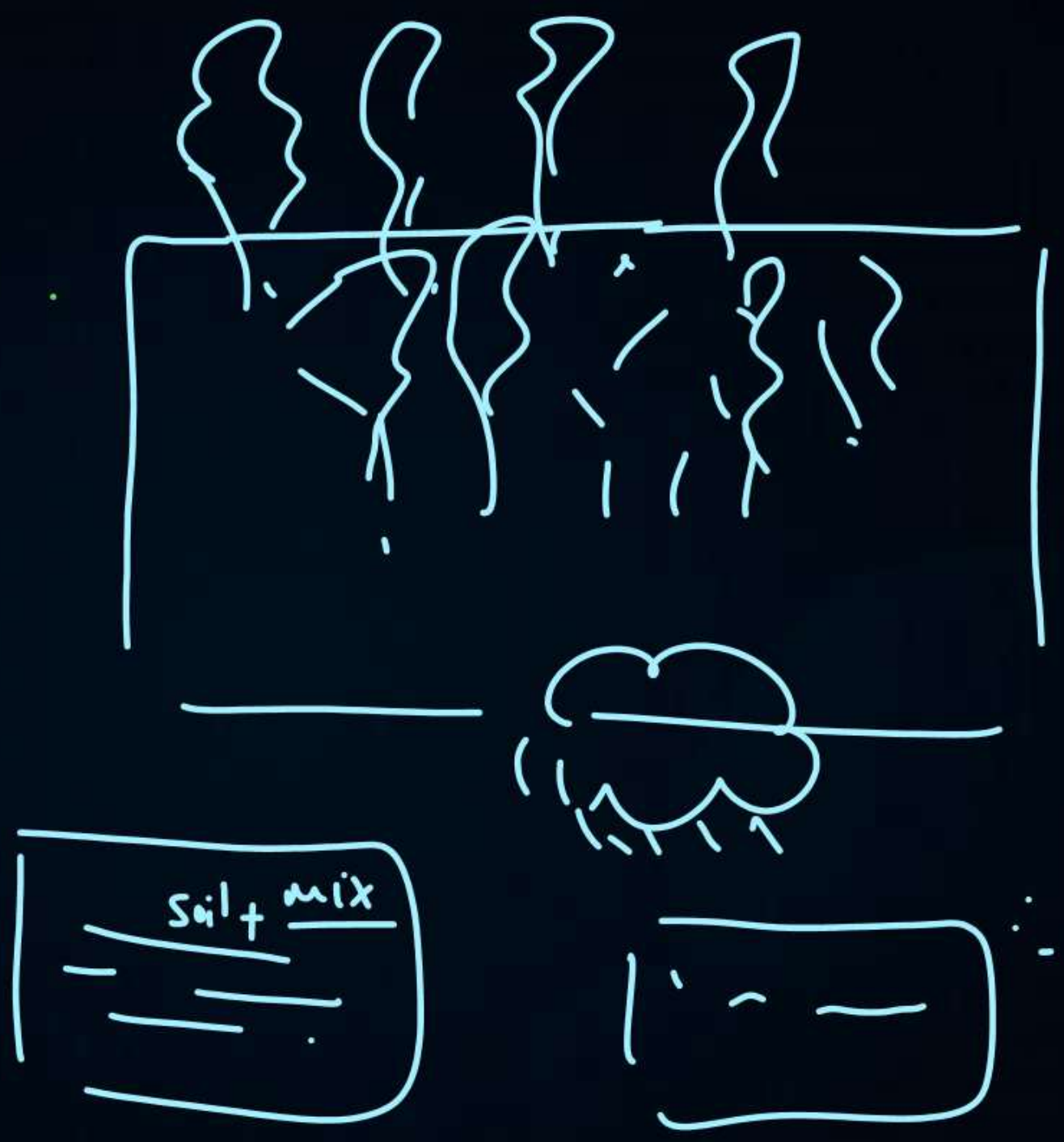
Major Features

2 marks

- * Low Productivity ✓
- * Depends on Monsoon rainfall ✓
for irrigation and other environmental factors
- * Farmer uses old methods and it is practised in ✓
few parts of India.

Q4Q

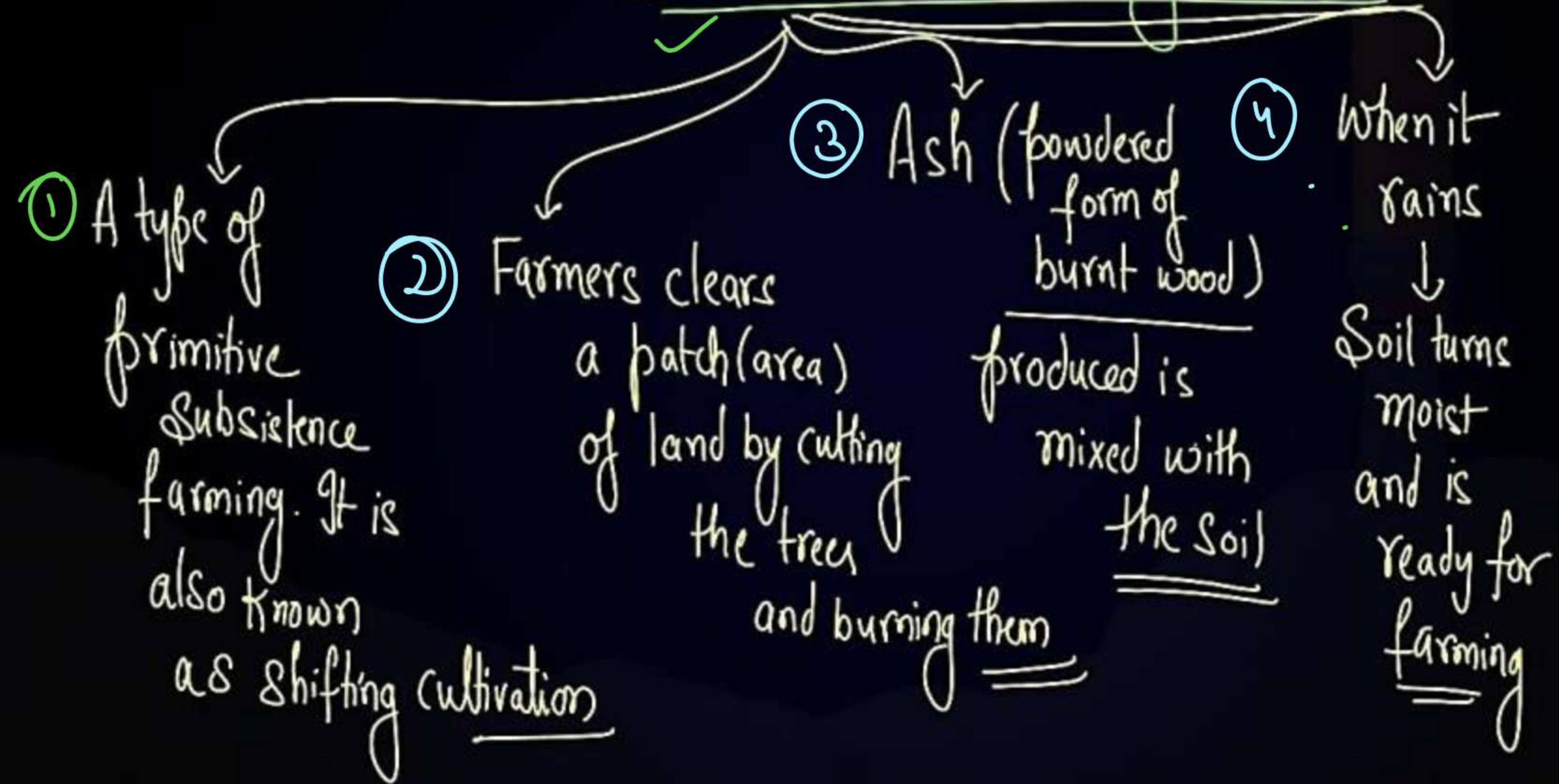
Discuss Primitive Subsistence Farming by giving the example of "Slash and Burn" Agriculture?
(3)



Step 1



Slash and Burn Agriculture



Slash and Burn

⑤ Farmer practises farming for 1-2 yrs and then Shifts to a new place

⑥ Reason

↓
Fertility of the

Soil decreases as

no additional nutrients (manure & fertilisers) are added

⑦ The land that is left behind either get degraded or restores back naturally

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.

→ Slash and Burn Agr.

- * M M A → Milpa → Mexico, Central America
- * Conuco → Venezuela
- * Roca → Brazil
- * Masole → Central Africa

(Trick)

- ① Bahut dino ke bad आरु हमारे Bhaiyya
↳ M.P to shifting cult. को बोलते
↳ Bewar / Dahiya

- ② Ghar se Nikla Bahar → Mil Gya Genda → A.P में
बोलते Podu or Penda
- ③ Bhaiya gaye Odisha → वहाँ से लारे Bhabhi, Unse
Pucha Naam To Boli → Koman, Bringa, Pama Dabi



- ④ Western Ghats में पहुँचे तो मिल गयी एक → Kumari.
- ⑤ South-Eastern Raj में Waltre में Chudail कहते हैं।
- ⑥ Himalayan belt में पहुँचे तो दिल गया Khi।
- ⑦ Jharkhand में Kurwa भाई ने जीत लिया ♥

Ques.

Shifting cultivation in Andhra Pradesh is known as _____

- (a) Khil
- ☒ (b) Podu or Penda
- (c) Waltre
- (d) Bewar

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

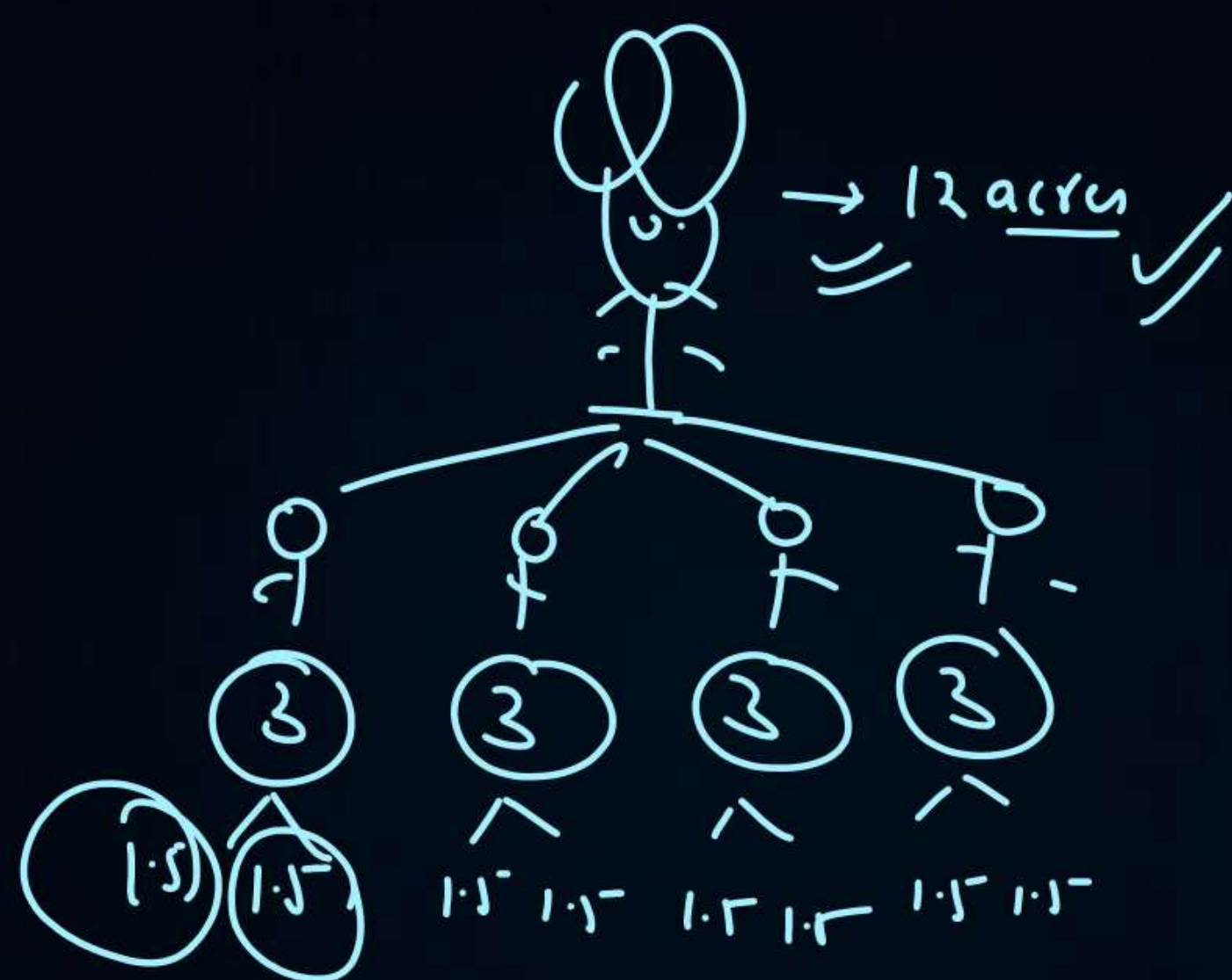


Pick the incorrect statement

- 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

Intensive Subsistence Farming

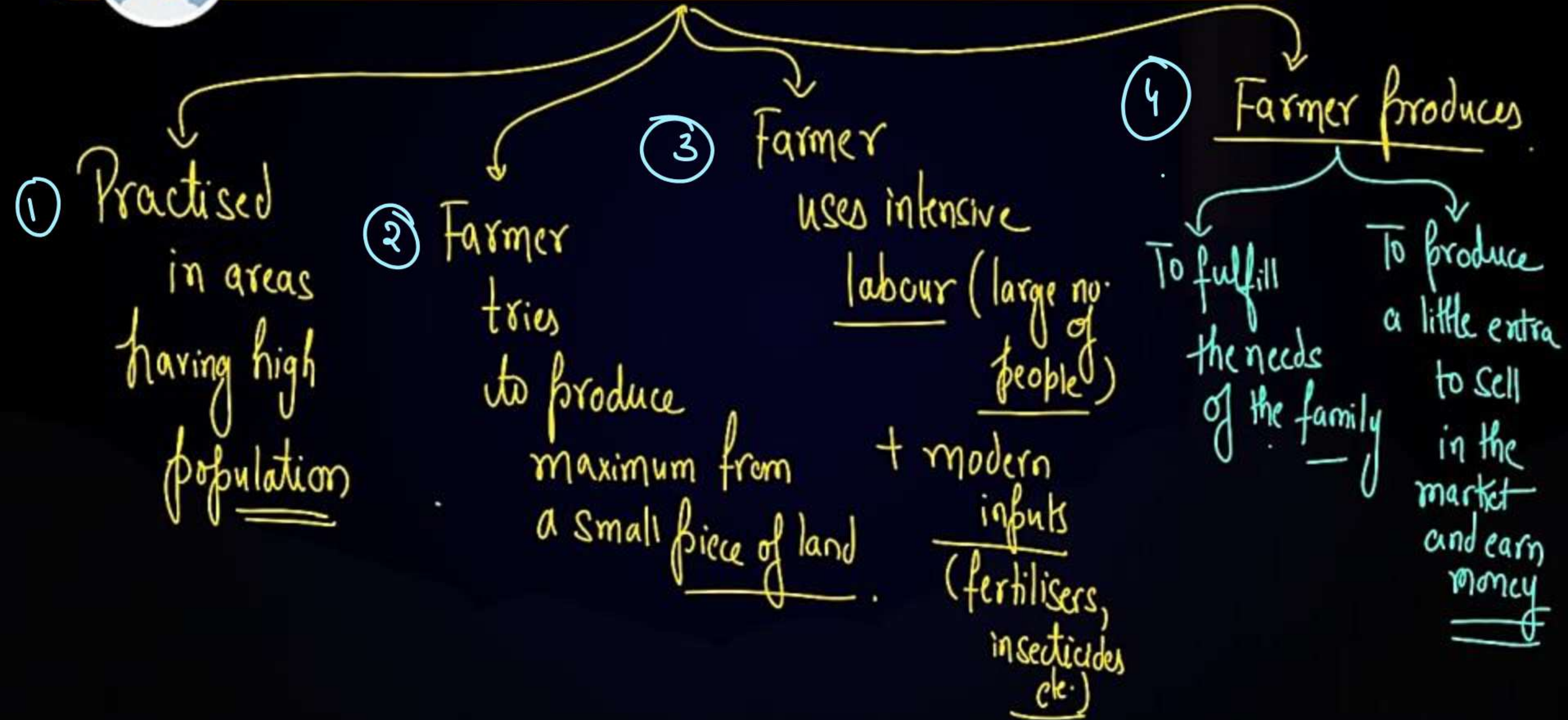




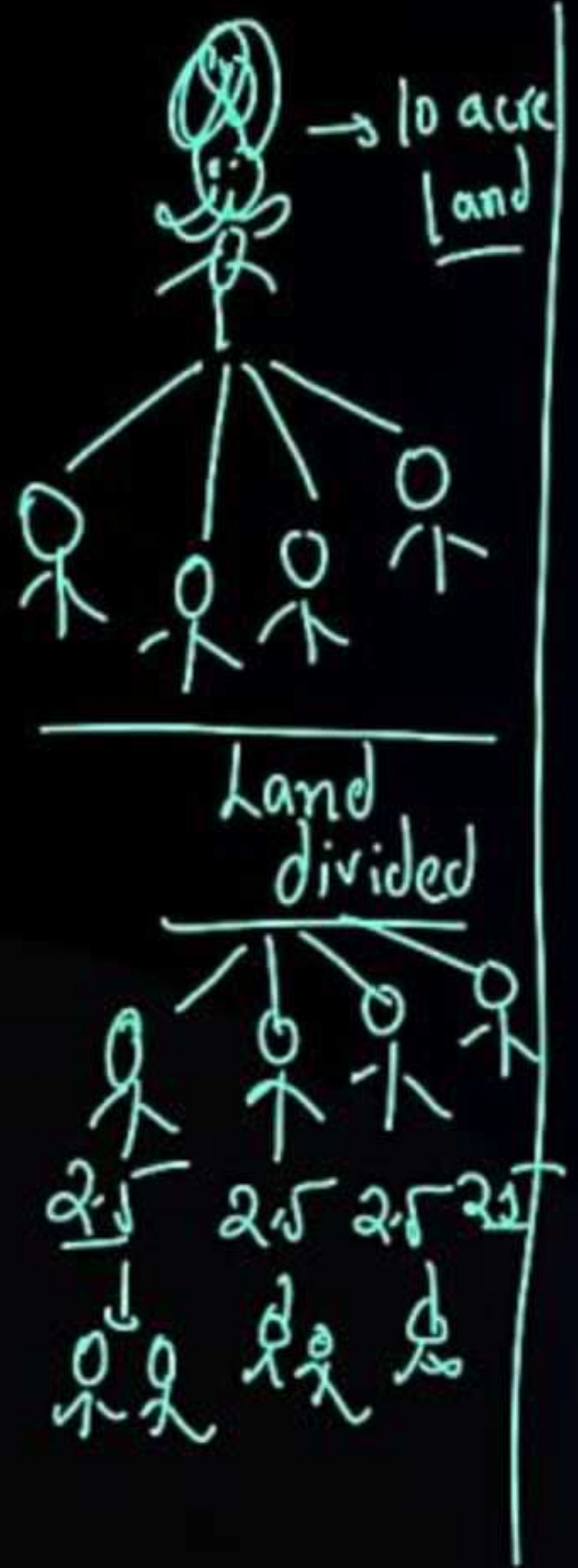
1.5 acre



Intensive Subsistence Farming



Pressure on land



① Due to Right of Inheritance
 ↓
 Land got transferred from generations to generations

② Size of land became small as the land got divided

③ Farmer tries to produce maximum from this small piece of land
 ↓
 This has created pressure on land



Commercial Farming



Commercial Farming

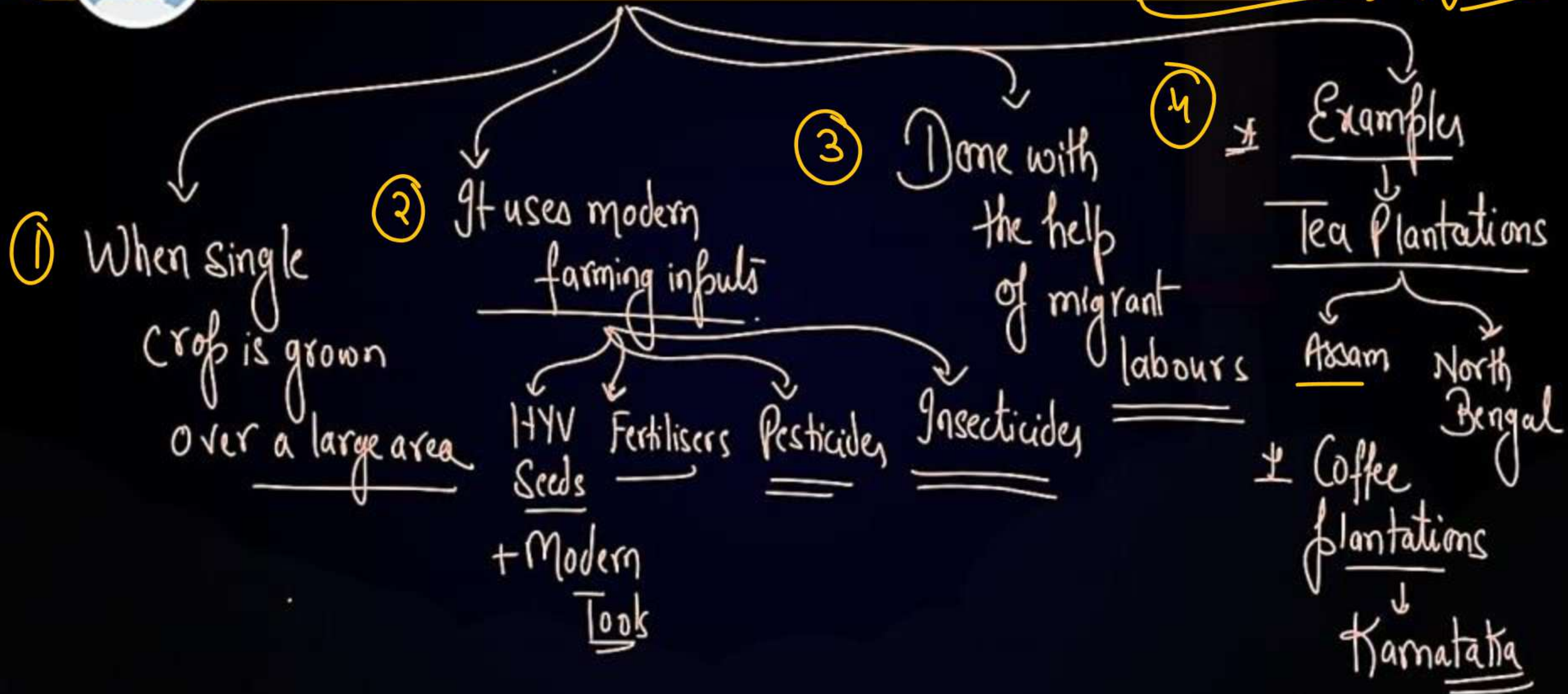




Plantation



3 marks



Plantations

⑤

Related to Industry



As the products are
used as raw
materials in Industries

⑥

Good transportation.

+ Communication

network helps in
development



Major Cropping Patterns



Basis	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid
Sowing Season	Winter from <u>October</u> to <u>December</u>	Beginning of the rainy season between April and May <i>beginning of monsoon</i>	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 <u>April</u> to <u>June</u>	September-October	
Important Crops	Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard.	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.	Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables and Fodder crops



Ques

Mr. X is a farmer who grows a crop Y. He sows the crop during monsoon months and harvest it by Sep-Oct. Crop Y is _____

- (a) Rabi Crop
- (b) Kharif Crop
- (c) Zaid Crop
- (d) None



Homework



↓
Ques

Point out differences

between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial
Farming Farming

3



THANK
YOU

