



# Topics

## *to be covered*



- 1 Agriculture –Types 
- 2 Cropping Seasons , Food Crops 
- 3 Non Food Crops
- 4 Technological and Institutional Reforms





# AGRICULTURE



India –Agriculturally Important Country

2/3<sup>rd</sup> Population –Engaged In Agriculture



## Types Of Farming



### PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- 'Slash and Burn' agriculture
- Done with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family/community labour
- It depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.



Country	Name of Slash & Burn Agriculture
Mexico and Central America	Milpa
Venezuela	Conuco
Brazil	Roca
Central Africa	Masole
Indonesia	Ladang
Vietnam	Ray
Madhya Pradesh	'Bewar' or 'Dahiya'
Andhra Pradesh	Podu or Penda
Odisha	'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or Bringa
Western Ghats	Kumari
South-eastern Rajasthan	Valre or Waltre
Jharkhand	Kuruwa
Himalayan belt	Khil
North-eastern region	Jhumming'



## Types Of Farming



### INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING

- 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.

## Types Of Farming

Labour  
+ Capital



### COMMERCIAL FARMING

- It is done using higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides 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.



Basis	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid
<b>Sowing Season</b>	Winter from October to December	Beginning of the rainy season between April and May	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)
<b>Harvesting Season</b>	Summer from April to June	September-October	
<b>Important Crops</b>	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

## Major Crops

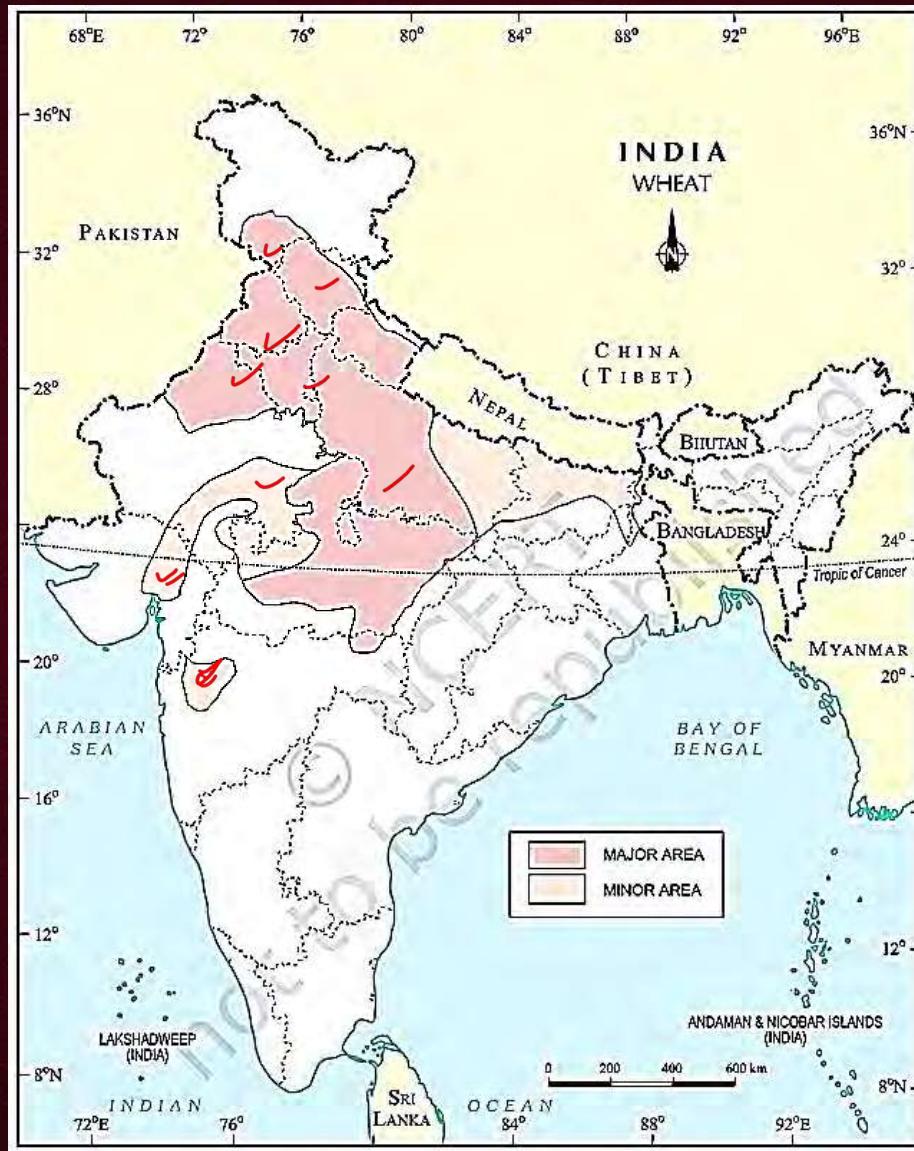
### Rice

- Staple food crop
- India 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.

### 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, Ragi





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>Grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.</p>	<p>It is a crop of dry regions.</p>
<p>Mainly produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh(2011-2012).</p>	<p>Major producing states are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana(2011-2012)</p>	<p>Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.</p>
		<p>Major producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.</p>



## 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.



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

BAT



## 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

### 1. 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.

### 2. Oil Seeds

- The oil seeds covers approximately 12 % 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.

### 3. 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.



Groundnut



Mustard



Sesamum(Til)



Castor Seeds



**Linseed**



**Cotton Seed**



**Coconut**



**Soyabean Seeds**



**Sunflower Seeds**



**Rapeseed**



#### 4. 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.

#### 5. Horticulture Crops

- India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- India produces about 13 % the world's vegetables.



- Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- Oranges of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya)
- 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.

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.



## Technological and Institutional Reforms

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

• After independence major institutional reforms Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. given priority.

• In 1960s and 1970s Green Revolution and White Revolution introduced to improve 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.

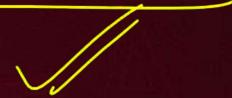


## Technological and Institutional Reforms

- 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.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- Minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.



## Bhoodan Gramdan

1. 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.  

2. After Gandhiji's martyrdom, Vinoba Bhave undertook padyatra to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country.  

3. Once, when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh, some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being.  

4. 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.  

5. Suddenly, Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 land-less villagers.  




6. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India.



7. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan.



8. 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-

This was the birthplace of a movement which was also known as 'The Bloodless Revolution'

- A** Pochamalli ,Karnataka
- B** Pochampalli, Andhra Pradesh
- C** Naharkatiya
- D** Ankaleshwar



## QUESTION-

Whom did Gandhi regard as his spiritual heir ?

- A** Jawahar Lal Nehru
- B** Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C** K.R . Krishnamurthy
- D** Vinoba Bhave





## QUESTION-

Which of the following acts came to be called Bhoodan ?

- A Donating of Villages by Gandhi
- B Donation of 80 acres of land by Shi Ram Chandra Reddy to landless farmers
- C Donating a state to the landless farmers
- D Both a and c