

The Schram Academy
Social science Notes

Class: X

AGRICULTURE

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 artefact

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.
- 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.

Contribution of agriculture to the national economy, employment and output

- In 2010-11 about 52 percent of the total workforce of India was employed by the farm sector.
- India's GDP growth rate is increasing over the years but it is not generating sufficient employment opportunities in the country.

Food Security

- The government designed national food security system to ensure the food security to every citizen:

→ It consists of two components

(a) buffer stock and

(b) public distribution system (PDS)

- Food Corporation of India (FCI) is responsible for procuring and stocking foodgrains, whereas

distribution is ensured by public distribution system (PDS).

- PDS is a programme which provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidised prices in rural and urban areas.

- The primary objective of national food security are:

→ Ensure availability of foodgrains to the common people at an affordable price.

→ The poor should have access to food.

→ Growth in agriculture production

→ Fixing the support price for procurement of wheat and rice, to maintain their stocks.

Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

- Globalisation is present at the time of colonisation.

→ During the British period, cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.

- After 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges under globalisation.

→ The agricultural products of India are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries.

- Genetic engineering is revolutionising the agricultural production now a days.

- Organic farming is also in fashion these days because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner.

- Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops which will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.