

AGRICULTURE

PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING:

- small patches of land
 - with help of primitive tools, like hoe, dao, digging sticks, family or community labour.
 - depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and sustainability of other environmental conditions to the crop growth.
 - **SLASH & BURN AGRICULTURE:**
 - farmers clear a patch of land and produce food crops.
 - when soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This allows the soil to replenish through natural processes.
- ⇒ Land productivity in this type of farming is lowest as no use of fertilizers or other modern inputs are taking place.
[Read names from TB pg 30]

INTENSIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING:

- This type is practised in areas with high population pressure on land.
 - labour-intensive farming
 - fertilizers
 - high irrigation input
- Q. Why there is intense pressure on land?
→ through the 'right of inheritance' leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size

COMMERCIAL FARMING:

- The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher dosage of modern inputs:
 - 1) HYV seeds
 - 2) chemical fertilizers
 - 3) insecticides
 - 4) pesticides
- * Plantation is type of commercial farming.
→ a single crop is grown on large area.
Eg: tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana.

MAJOR CROPS

CROPS	CULTIVATION SEASON	TEMPERATURE	ANNUAL RAINFALL	state	Key points
Rice	Kharif	Above 25°C	above 100cm	Odisha & coastal states.	India is 2nd largest producer. • staple food crop.
wheat	Rabi	10°-15°C during 25°-28°C at ripening.	50-75 cm	Punjab, Haryana, UP	second most important crop, in country, main food in North and North-west.
Jowar	Kharif	Avg 26°C-33°C	45-100cm	Maharashtra	Coarse grains & have very high nutritional value. 3 rd most imp crop.
Bajra	Kharif	20°-28°C	40-75cm	Rajasthan	Coarse grains & have high nutritional value.
Ragi	Kharif	18°-28°C	60-80cm	Karnataka	Coarse grains & have high nutritional value.
maize	Kharif	21°C-27°C	50-75cm	Karnataka	used as both food and fodder.
Pulses	Both	20°C-30°C	50-75cm	MP	Leguminous crops, play role in nitrogen fixation. ∴ grown with other crops in rotation. India is largest producer & consumer.

NON FOOD CROPS

CROP	CULTIVATION SEASON	TEMPERATURE	ANNUAL RAINFALL	states	Key points
Rubber	Plantation crop	above 25°C	above 200cm	Kerala	important industrial raw material.
Cotton	Kharif	210 frost free days & sunshine	85-110cm	Maharashtra & Gujarat	India is believed to be original home.
Jute	Kharif	High temp	above 200cm	West Bengal	Golden Fiber

• rearing of silk worm from production of silk fibre - SERICULTURE

CROPS	CULTIVATION SEASON	TEMPERATURE	ANNUAL RAINFALL	state	key points
sugar cane	Annual	21°-27°C Hot & Humid	75-100 cm	UP	main source of sugar, gur, khandasari etc.
oil seeds	Kharif - Groundnut, castor Rabi - linseeds, mustard, castor	depends on crop	depends on crop	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu	used as cooking medium and raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.
Tea	Plantation	10°-30°C	above 200cm	Assam, Darjeeling, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu	Frequent evenly distributed rainfall.
coffee	Plantation	23°C-28°C	150-200 cm	Karnataka	Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in country.
Horti-culture crops	Zaid/ any				Fruits and vegetables

What were the Technological & Institutional Reforms?

Technological

- ① collectivisation
- ② consolidation of holding
- ③ cooperation
- ④ Green Revolution
- ⑤ White Revolution

Institutional

- ① comprehensive land development programs.
↓
Kampan Banks, cheap credits.
- ② Kisan credit card
- ③ special weather bulletins on radio
- ④ MSP and Procurement price.

(Read pg 32 and pg 39)