

AgricultureNotes

∴ India and Agriculture -

2D Study Mantra
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* Types of Farming ~

Depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio culture practices farming can be classified as -

i) Primitive Subsistence farming :-

old for the survival of family

- Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.
- Depends on monsoon, natural fertility and other environmental conditions.
- 'Slash and Burn' different names.

Type of this farming - Trees are cutted and burnt and the left ashes work as a fertilisers and farmers sow seeds and grow

Crops

→ This similar activity is done again & again

In Northern States it is called

Jhumming

ii) Intensive Subsistence Farming :-

- In area of high population and less land size holding this farming is performed.
- labour - Intensive, high doses of biochemical ^{cal} inputs & irrigation are used.
- less land size holding ————— Right to Inheritance
Division of land by the accents.
- Enormous pressure on agricultural land.

iii) Commercial Farming :-

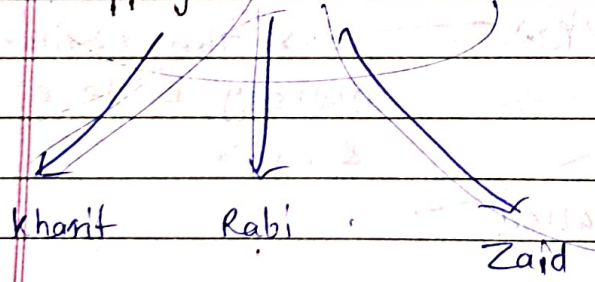
This farming is mainly used to earn profit.

Higher doses of modern inputs.

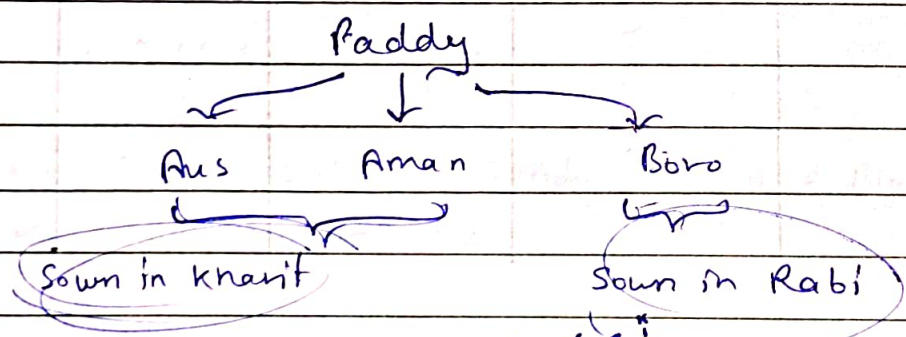
HYV, modern techniques, Chemical fertilizers etc.

- Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming.
- Interface of agriculture and industry.

:- Cropping Pattern —



	Kharif	Rabi	Zaid
Sowing Period	Onset of monsoon (June - July)	In winter (October - November)	March - April
Harvesting Period	In September - October	Summer (March - April)	May - June
Crops	Paddy, maize, Jawar, Bajra, tur, moong, Cotton, jute, groundnut & Soya bean	Wheat, barley, peas, gram & mustard.	Watermelon, muskmelon, Cucumber, vegetables & fodder crops.
Irrigation	Rainfall	Western temperate cyclone & canals.	Private source of irrigation - Tube wells, lakes & wells.



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:- Major Crops (grain)

Crops	Cropping season	Temperature	Rainfall	Area	State
Rice	Kharif	Required 25°C	Above 100cm	N.P. & north eastern states, deltaic region	Odisha, Bihar, MP
Wheat	Rabi	Cool growing season, Bright Sunshine — harvesting	50-75cm	Granga Sully Plain, black Soil region of Deccan	Punjab, Haryana, UP & MP
Maize	Kharif	21°C to 17°C	60-110 cm (Andhra)	old Alluvial tracts.	UP, Bihar & MP
Pulses (urad, moong, peas & gram)	Depend on crops	25°C to 30°C	Average 45 cm rainfall	Evenly distribution all over country	MP, Rajasthan, UP, Karnataka

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Key Point

⇒ Most Important Cereal Crop

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⇒ Second most Important Cereal Crop

⇒ Used as both food & fodder

except Arhar

⇒ Leguminous crops, plays role in nitrogen fixation. India is the largest producer as well as consumer (vegetarians)

* Milletts :- Coarse grains & have very high nutritional value.

• Jowar - Third most important crop, Rainfed crop, Maharashtra is largest producer.

• Bajra - Grows well on sandy soil and Black soil, Rajasthan is the largest producer.

• Ragi - Crops of dry region, grows well on red, black, sandy and loamy soil, Karnataka is the largest producer.

⇒ Crops - other than Grains

Crops	Season Cultivation	Temperature	Rainfall req.	State
Sugarcane	Annual	21° - 27° (Hot & Humid)	75-100 cm	UP
Oil seeds	Kharif (groundnut) Rabi (linseed & mustard) & both (castor)	Depends on the crop	Depends on the crops	Groundnut (Gujarat)
Tea	Plantation	10° - 30°	Above 200cm	Assam
Coffee	1111	23° - 28°	150-200cm	Karnataka
Horticulture Crops	Zaid / any			



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- ⇒ Main Source Sugar, gur, khandani etc.
- ⇒ Used as Cooking medium and raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics, and ointments.
- ⇒ Frequent evenly distributed rainfall.
- ⇒ Aratica variety is produced in the country.
- ⇒ Fruits & vegetables

* Major Non-Food Crops:-

- i) Rubber:- It is a plantation & Equatorial crop, but can be grown in tropical & subtropical areas.
 - It requires moist & humid climate. Rainfall more than 250 cm.
 - Important industrial raw materials.
 - Major area - Kerala, T.N, Meghalaya, Andaman & Nicobar.
- KTM

ii) Fiber crops - Cotton, Jute, hemp & natural silk are major fiber crops.

- Silk → Cocoons of silkworms → Fed on mulberry leaves. (sericulture)

* Cotton ~

- Raw material for cotton textile industry.

- Third largest producers.

- Grows well on black soil. (Maharashtra)

- High temperature, low rainfall & 210 frost free days bright sunshine.

- Maharashtra, MP, Gujarat.

* Jute ~

- Known as Golden fibre.

- High temperature & well drained fertile soil of flood plains.

- Used for making variety of product. E.g. - Mats, Rope, Carpets, etc.

- Losing market due to high cost & synthetic fibre. (Nylon)

o- Technological and Institutional Reforms :-

Steps taken since Independence to uplift agricultural sector.

Phase - 1 (after Independence)

- Collectivisation, Consolidation of land holdings & cooperation.

- Abolition of the zamindari system.

- Land reforms

Phase II - (1960's & 1970's)

- Green revolution and white revolution - to uplift Primary sector
use of HYV seeds, modern tools, techniques, pesticides, chemical fertilizer etc. to increase Production
- Concentration of development in few selected areas.

Phase III {1980's & 1990's}

- Comprehensive land development programmes.
- Crop Insurance.
- Establish Gramen banks & Cooperative societies for providing loans to farmers at low rates of interests.
- Kisan credit Card (KCC) & Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)
- Special weather bulletins for farmers.

:- Bhoodan - Gramdan Movement ~

- ~~Vinoba Bhave~~
- ~~Spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi~~
- ~~Idea of Gram Swarajya & Padyatra.~~

* Incident in Pochampalli, A.P.

- Announcement of Shri Ram Chandra Reddy to give 80 acres of land less villagers

Bhoodan

As the idea spread, zamindars offered the villages owned by them to be distributed among landless

Chamdan

It is also known as Bloodless Revolution.

Questions

1. Features of Rabi Crops are as follows:-

i. These crops are majorly sown during the month of October - November.

ii. Rabi Crops are harvested in summer from March to April.

iii. Major Rabi Crops are :- Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Peas, gram and Mustard.

iv. The Major source of irrigation for these crops are Temperate Cycles and canals.

2. The two main cropping seasons in India are :-

i. Kharif Crops :- Grown during ~~April~~ June-July and harvested

ii. Rabi Crops :- between September-October.

iii. Rabi Crops :- Grown during October - November and harvested between March - April.

- 3) Oil seeds usually have two main uses
- i) They are used as a cooking medium as most of them are edible, for e.g. - Groundnut oil, Sunflower oil, mustard oil etc.
 - ii) They are used as a raw material. for e.g. - oil seeds are important raw materials for the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.
 - iii) Gujarat is the largest producer of oilseeds.

4) The Difference Between Commercial Farming and Subsistence Farming :-

Commercial Farming	Subsistence Farming
i) This type of farming is done to earn profit.	i) This type of farming is performed for the survival of the family.
ii) It includes the uses of HYV seeds, Modern tools etc.	ii) It is doesn't include the uses of HYV seeds, Modern tools etc.
iii) It doesn't consist slash and burn farming.	iii) It consist slash and burn farming.
iv) Land is not under enormous pressure.	iv) Land is under enormous pressure.
v) E.g. - Rice etc.	v) E.g. - Corn etc.

5. Agriculture is the back bone of Indian Economy due to the following reasons:-

- i) It is the primary sector which produces Raw materials.
- ii) Almost two third of the total population of the Country is engaged in Agricultural Sector.
- iii) It provides base to all Industries for their goods.
- iv) It majorly contributes in the GDP of the Country.
- v) Agriculture helps to grow the country economically.
- vi) It helps earn foreign exchange for the country through the export of agricultural produce.

6. Features of Plantation Farming are as follows:-

- i) Plantation Farming is a type of Commercial farming in which a crop is grown in a particular or space or area.
- ii) The Plantation has an Interface of agriculture and Industry.
- iii) Plantations cover large tracts of land, using Capital Intensive inputs, with the help of Migrant labourers.
- iv) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

v. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc. are important plantation crops.

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yet:-

→ Questions of All Chapters Completed

i. The period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe due to the following reasons:-

i. The first upheaval took place in France in 1830 when the Bourbon dynasty was overthrown and established a constitutional monarchy under Louis Phillippe

ii. The Greek War of Independence which mobilised the people of Europe to struggle for the nation-state

iii. The ideology of Romanticism or Romantic Imagination united the people of Europe through their culture, art, folk dance, songs, mythologies etc.

iv. Hunger, hardships and unemployment bring out the people of France on road therefore the citizens march over the king's palace and Louis Phillippe was forced to flee and France became a Republic.

v. Silesia revolt against the contractors who denied to pay the amount whole amount to weavers for their work therefore they revolt but 11 of them got died.

vi. The making of All German National Assembly in Frankfurt parliament by Germans to draft a constitution and make the Germany a Constitutional Monarchy under Fredrick Wilhelem II.

2.) Mahatma Gandhi's views on Women's participations in the national movements are as follows:-

i.) Women's struggle against the British rules or laws for freedom.

ii.) Women when Gandhi ji started Dandi March ~~march~~ the women were also his volunteers to contribute in struggle.

iii.) Women's listen Gandhi ji's speech during Dandi March when he stopped to take rest.

iv.) Women's went to jail for the Country's freedom.

v.) Many women's died during the struggle and contribute in the Independence of Country.

OR

i.) According to Gandhi ji, the woman is the companion of man and gifted with equal rights of freedom & liberty.

ii.) The woman is more fit than a man to take exploration & bolder action in non-violence.

iii.) The woman is the better half of humanity, not the weaker sex.

iv.)

3. Main features of Alluvial soil are as follows:-

i. Alluvial soil is the mostly spread soil mainly in the Northern plains.

ii. It is made up of three river system - the Ganga, Brahmaputra & Indus.

iii. It is rich in potash, phosphoric acid & lime.

iv. It is the most fertile soil which is suitable for the growing of crops.

v. It can be classified on the basis of age:-

a. Bhanger: Old alluvium.

b. Khadar: New alluvium.

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4. The Role of Communities to conserve and protect forests are as follows:-

i. In Sariska Wildlife Sanctuary the people voice against the mining activities to conserve forest.

ii. The inhabitants of five villages in alwar district of Rajasthan declared 1200 hectares of land as 'Bhairoder Dakav Sonchun'

iii. The Chipko Movement in Himalayas not only protect the trees but also mobilise people to grow trees (afforestation) on large scale.

iv) Beej Bachao Andolan in Jharkhand and Nardanya have shown that adequate levels of diversified crop production without the use of synthetic chemicals are possible and economically viable.

v) People of Bihar and Odisha worshiped the mango trees and tamarind as Sacred Groves.

5) The two most important cereal crop in India are as follows:-

1) Rice

2) Wheat

Characteristics of Rice :-

i) Rice is a Kharif crop which is one of the most important cereal crop in India.

ii) It needs temperature between 16°C to 27°C and rainfall above 100 cm.

iii) Rice is a crop which is grown well on alluvial soil present near the River Basins.

iv) Rice is majorly grown in the states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha and Tamil Nadu.

v) ~~The~~ Areas like Northern Plains, North eastern states and Deltaic region are suitable for the growing of crops.

Characteristics of wheat :-

- i) Wheat is a Rabi Crop which is second most important cereal crop of India.
- ii) It needs temperature between 14° to 18° C and rainfall between 50-75 cm.
- iii) Fertile alluvial soil or mixed soil is ideal for the growth of wheat.
- iv) Wheat is majorly grown in the states like Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh.
- v) Areas like Ganga Sulej Plain, black soil region of Deccan are suitable for the growing of crops.
- vi) Five Institutional and technical reforms brought by the government to improve the condition of Indian Agriculture are as follows:
 - i) Consolidation and collectivisation of land holdings & cooperation. Abolition of zamindari system were such land reforms introduced.
 - ii) Green Revolution and white Revolution were launched to uplift the agricultural sector with the help of HYV seeds, modern techniques, tools, insecticides, pesticides etc. to increase the production.

iii) Provision launched were:-

- a) Cheap Credit.
- b) ~~Kissan~~ Credit Cooperative Societies.
- c) Low rate of interest.
- d) Loan for agricultural sector.

iv) Schemes introduced were:-

- a) KCC (Kissan Credit Card)
- b) PAIS (Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)

v) Special weather Bulletins and agricultural programmes were introduced for farmers on Radio & televisions.

7.) "Tertiary sector is playing a significant role in the development of Indian Economy" due to the following reasons:-

i) Tertiary sector contributes most in the GDP of the country in comparison to other sectors.

ii) Tertiary sector helps in the development of Primary and secondary sector. As Primary and secondary ~~to~~ become started developing then tertiary sector also becoming developed.

iii) It is also service sector as it provides basic facilities such as Health, Education, Finance, etc.

iv) It creates opportunities to those related to

information and communication technology.

vii) Tertiary sector provides some other facilities and services like doctor, engineer, teacher, etc who plays a major role in the development of the society.

viii) Tertiary play an important role in the change of people's lifestyle. As tertiary improved people started affording extra services such as maid, tourism, food in restaurant etc.

8) The organised sector is mostly preferred to be employed due to the following reasons:-

i) Organised sector works under the provision of government.

ii) Employee get fixed salary.

iii) This sector includes paid leaves for employees.

iv) All employee have their job security.

v) They get benefits such as Retirement, gratuity etc.

vi) They work for a fixed tenure.

9. The workers of the unorganized sector can be protected by the following ways:-
- i. Farmer need to supported through adequate facility for timely delivery of seeds, agricultural input, credit, storage and marketing outlets.
 - ii. In urban areas, Casual workers need government support for procuring raw materials.
 - iii. Small scale industries also need support for procuring raw materials and marketing of the goods.

10. The Difference between Private sector & Public sector are as follows:-

Private sector	Public sector
i. It is owned by a an individual player.	i. This sector is owned by the government.
ii. This sector generally aims to earn profit.	ii. This sector doesn't work for profit.
iii. This sector provides basic facilities at higher prices.	iii. This sector provides basic facilities at cheap prices or free of cost such as government schools, hospitals.

iv) Private sector is also dependent on Public sector for basic services such as electricity.

iv) This sector provides basic services to the Private sector.

v) Eg. - Reliance, Tata Steel etc.

v) Eg. - Indian Railways, Post office, ~~Bank~~ Government Bank etc.

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