

CH-5- AGRICULTURE

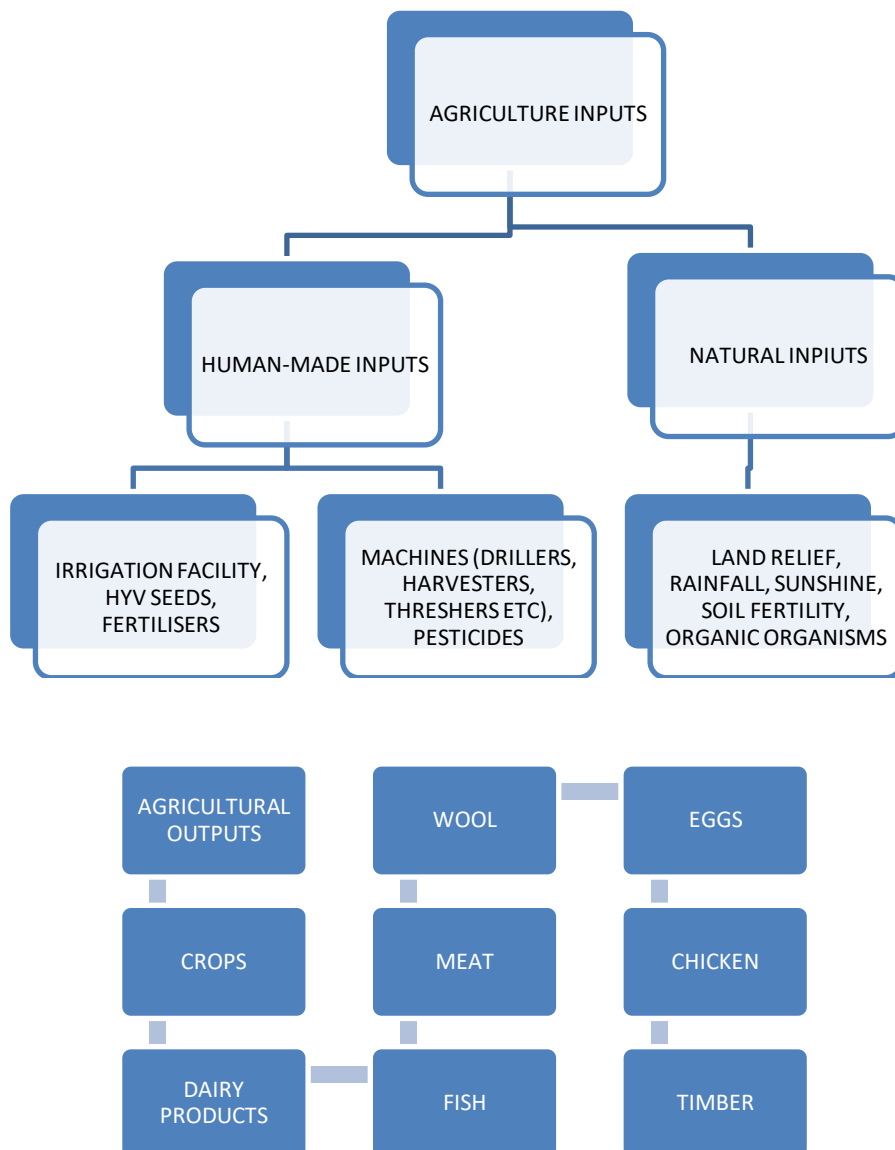
Points to remember:

- Economic activities are of three types: (i) Primary Activities, (ii) Secondary Activities, (iii) Tertiary Activities.
- Primary activities are those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources, for example, agriculture, fishing, etc.
- Secondary activities are concerned with the processing of natural resources to manufacturing products like baking of bread, weaving of cloth, etc.
- Tertiary activities provide services like transport, trade banking, insurance, advertising, etc.
- Agriculture is a primary activity which include growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.
- 50% of persons in the world are engaged in agricultural
- activity. 2/3 of India's population is still dependent on agriculture.
- Favorable topography of soil and climate are vital for agricultural activity. The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land.

Various types of cultures:

1. Agriculture: raising crops and rearing livestock
2. Sericulture: rearing of silk worms and silk production
3. Pisciculture: Breeding of fish
4. Viticulture: Cultivation of grapes
5. Horticulture: Growing of vegetables, flowers and fruits

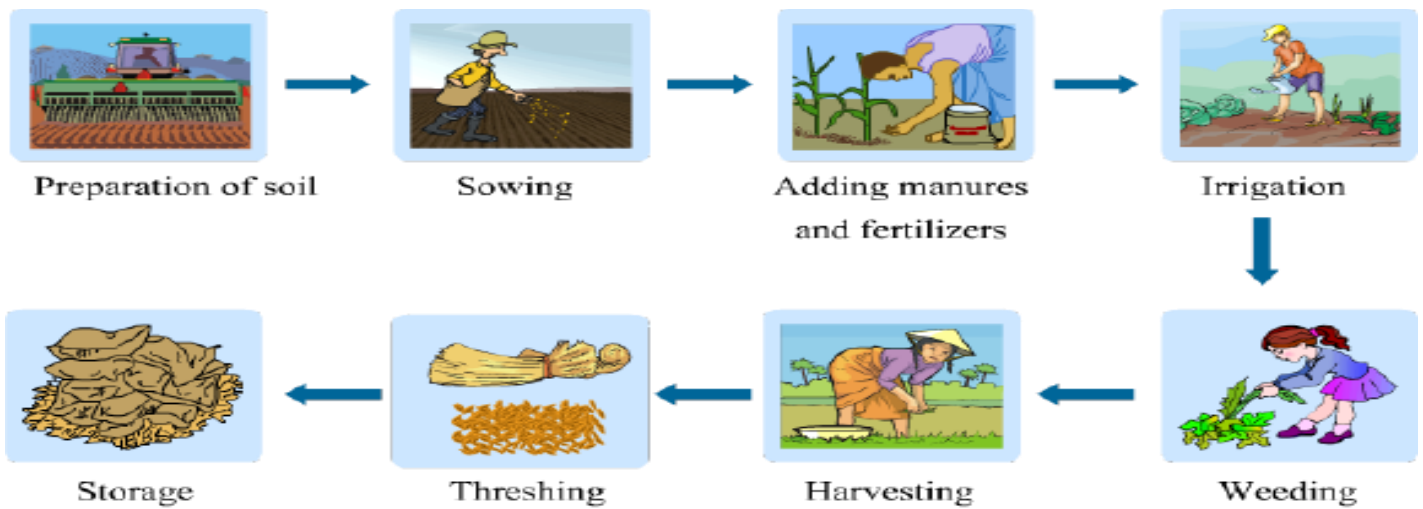
Agriculture is a productive system by itself.



Farm System:

1. Agriculture or farming is a system in which seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour are important inputs.
2. Ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding, and harvesting are some of the operations.
3. The outputs from the system include crops, dairy, wool and poultry products.

4. Farming includes the rearing of crops as well as animals.
5. Farming removes the concern of farmers of bad crops and crop loss as well.



Type of Farming:

- i. Farming depends upon the geographical conditions, demand of produce, labour and level of technology.
- ii. Subsistence farming and commercial farming are the two types of farming.
 - **Subsistence Farming:** Subsistence farming is practices to meet the needs of the farmer's family and needs less technology and labour.
 - **Intensive Subsistence Agriculture:** In this farming, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oil seeds. This type of cultivation produces little to be left over and mainly farmers fulfil only personal needs.
 - **Primitive Subsistence Agriculture:** Primitive subsistence agriculture includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.
 - **Shifting Cultivation:** In shifting cultivation, after cultivation the soil is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture. In most of the part of country it has been banned as proved to be futile.
 - **Nomadic Herding:** In nomadic herding, herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water along defined routes. Sheep, yak and

goats are the herding animals. They sell their milk and flesh in market and get things for survival.

- **Commercial Farming:** In commercial farming crops are grown and animals are reared and grown for sale in market. it involves high mechanization and less labour. Developed nation mostly perform this farming extensively.
- **Commercial Grain Farming:** In commercial grain farming crops like wheat and maize are grown for commercial purpose. This farming practiced in temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia.
- **Mixed Farming:** In mixed farming, the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. it protects against crop loss.
- **Plantation:** Plantations are a type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. These crops are labour intensive and needs specific climatic conditions.

- **Major Crops:** A variety of crops or many crops are grown to meet the requirement of the growing population. Major crops of India are: Rice, Wheat, Millets, Maize, cotton, jute, coffee, tea. These crops can be grow as subsistence as well as commercial level.

S.NO	CROP	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL	SOILS	SPECIAL FEATURE	AREAS OF AVAILABILITY
1	RICE	Above 25*c, high humidity	Annual above 100cm	Alluvial, Clayey soil that retains water.	Major food crop (staple diet), <u>Kharif</u> crop	China, India, Bangladesh, Japan, Sri Lanka, Egypt
2	WHEAT	Below 25*c	Annual 50 to 75cm	Loamy	Staple crop, winter crop of India	USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia, India
3	MILLETS (<u>Jowar</u> , <u>bajra</u> , <u>ragi</u>)	Moderate temp.	Low rainfall	Sandy	Coarse grains <u>Ragi</u> is rich in iron, calcium, micro nutrients and roughage.	India, Nigeria, China, Niger
4	MAIZE	21*c to 27*c	75cm	Well drained fertile soil	Food and fodder crop	USA, Brazil, China, Russia, Canada, Mexico

S.NO.	CROP	TEMPERATURE	RAINFALL	SOILS	SPECIAL FEATURE	AREAS OF AVAILABILITY
5	COTTON	High temp, bright sunshine	Light rainfall	Black soil	Takes 6-8months to mature. Raw material for cotton textile industry.	China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt
6	JUTE	High temp. during growing season	Heavy rainfall, humid	Alluvial soil	Golden fibre	India, Bangladesh
7	COFFEE	Warm and wet climate	-	Loamy soil	Beverage crop Indian coffee is famous for its quality in the world.	Brazil, Columbia, India
8	TEA	Cool, frost free climate	Abundant Rainfall	Loamy Soil	Beverage crop Plantation crop Terrace Cultivation Labour Intensive crop (skilled labour requires)	Kenya, China, Sri Lanka and in India it was introduced by the British.

- **Agriculture Development:** Agriculture Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of

increasing population. It includes better farming practices, better crops variety and awareness of farmers.

- **A Farm in India:** A typical Indian, Munna Lal has a farmland of about 1.5 hectares. He purchases high yielding varieties of seeds from the market every alternate year. mostly subsistence farming exists in India. Labour availability and small size of farm lands make it for farmers to use intensive farming practices.
- **A Farm in the USA:** The average size of a farm in the USA is about 250 hectares. The farmers grow corn, soya bean, wheat, cotton and sugar beet. Crops are grown at commercial level. large farm lands and less population is suitable to development of this type of farming in developed nations.

AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN INDIA	AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN USA
Size of farm is very small, about (1.5 hectares).	Size of farm is very large, (about 250 – 500 hectares).
Land is intensively cultivated, Double & Multiple cropping is very common. Wheat, rice, pulses, etc. are main crops grown.	Extensive type of farming is practiced, where yield per acre is low but the yield per worker is high.
All family members help in various agricultural activities. Production is for self usage and hardly there is any surplus.	Most of the work is done by machines. Manual labour is scarce and therefore, expensive.
Use of traditional methods of farming. Use of machine is limited.	Modern irrigation facilities are used.
Green Revolution – use of high yielding variety seeds, due to which agricultural production has increased manifolds.	Animals are reared on dairy farms. Mixed farming is common. Fodder crops are grown to feed the animals.
Farmers keep domestic animals like, buffaloes, hen, etc. for milk, egg, etc.	Highly scientific methods of agriculture are used. E.g. Soil is tested frequently for its fertility and best suitability for the crop to be grown.
Farmers do not have transport or storage facility. Thus, sell their products in the local market at low price.	