

CLASS 10TH

SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE (GEOGRAPHY)

CHAPTER -2 RESOURCES OF INDIA (II)

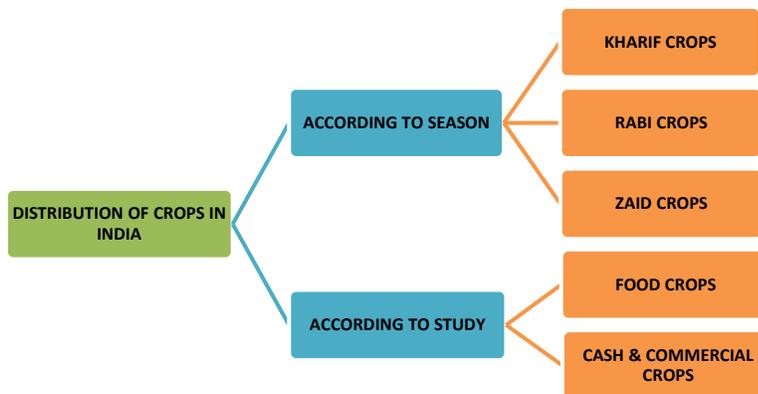
Presently the term agriculture is used in a broad sense. It not only includes cultivation but also forest, fisheries, animal rearing and dairying in it. India is an agricultural country. Geographical diversities in India create favourable climatic conditions for the production of different types of crops.

CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE IN INDIAN ECONOMY

Agriculture is our primary occupation. It includes both cultivation of crops and animal rearing. Contribution and importance of agriculture can be seen in Indian economy as follow-

- 17 percent population of the world nourishes on India depends on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Two third labour power of the country is engaged in Indian agriculture. Many people get their employment indirectly also. Either they are engaged in handicrafts or in small industries based on agricultural products in rural areas. Agriculture can give employment to large number of people.
- Agriculture gives raw material for clothing. Cloth is made from cotton, jute, silk, wool and wood pulp. Leather industry is also based on agriculture. It is the basis of all the industries using agricultural products as raw material. Cotton industry, Jute Industries edible oil industry, Sugar and Tobacco all these industries are based on agricultural products,
- Indian agriculture is nurturing the increasing population. Agricultural products gives carbohydrates, proteins, fats and vitamins from food products. Mahatma Gandhi has said- about the production and supply of food: "Life depends on Agriculture. Where agriculture is not beneficial, life itself could not be beneficial there."

IMPORTANT CROPS OF INDIA AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION



KHARIF CROPS – The crops which are sown in the beginning of rainy season (JUNE-JULY) and ready to reap by the end of spring season after Dusherra (OCTOBER-NOVEMBER) are called Kharif crops. Rice, Jawar, Bajra, Maize, Soyabean, Sugarcane, Cotton, Groundnut, Sesamum are the chief kharif crops.

RABI CROPS – The crops, which are sown in OCTOBER-NOVEMBER after Dussera and are ready to reap by the beginning of summer season in MARCH-APRIL are called Rabi crop. Wheat, Gram, Barely, Mustard, Tobacco are the main Rabi Crops.

ZAID CROPS – The crops grown in summer especially vegetables and green fodder are called Zaid crops.

FOOD CROPS – By food crops we mean the crops which are the main component of food. Rice, Wheat, Jawar, Maize, Gram, Tur and other pulses are included in food crops.

CASH AND COMMERCIAL CROPS – Cash and commercial crop means the crops which are not used as food directly but they are sold to generate cash. These crops include Cotton, Jute, Tea, Coffee, Soyabean, Oil seed, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Rubber etc.

The table given below shows the position of India in the world in production of some crops and their main producing states.

The main crops of India and the distribution of their producing areas is given hear.

- **WHEAT** : Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttarkhand and Gujrat.
- **RICE** : Wet Bengal, U.P., Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Assam.
- **BAJRA** : Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, A.P., Telangana, U.P., Gujrat, Haryana & M.P.
- **GRAM & PULSES** : Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Punjab & Karnataka.
- **OIL SEED** : Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- **GROUNDNUT** : Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. India ranks first in world in the production of groundnut.
- **SOYABEAN** : Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.
- **SUNFLOWER** : Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.
- **TEA** : Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh.
- **COFFE** : Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
- **TOBACCO** : Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh Maharashtra and West Bengal.
- **SUGARCANE** : Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar and Gujrat.
- **COTTON** : Gujrat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Hariyana, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka & Rajasthan.
- **JUTE** : West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya and Orissa.
- **RUBBER** : Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- **SPICES** : (Black Pepper) In Kerala and Tamil Nadu, (Red Chillies) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Bihar (Cloves) Tamil Nadu, Kerala (Turmeric) Andhra Pradesh, Orissa Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.
- **SILK** : Karnataka, Kashmir, Assam, West Bengal.

POSITION OF INDIA IN THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS		
CROPS	POSITION OF INDIA IN WORLD	HIGHEST PRODUCING STATE IN INDIA
WHEAT	SECOND	UTTAR PRADESH
RICE	SECOND	WEST BENGAL
JAWAR	FIRST	MAHARASHTRA
MAIZE	SIXTH	UTTAR PRADESH
COTTON	SECOND	MAHARASHTRA
JUTE	FIRST	WEST BENGAL
SUGARCANE	SECOND	UTTAR PRADESH
TEA	SECOND	ASSAM
SOYABEAN	FIFTH	MADHYA PRADESH

TYPES OF FORMING

In Madhya Pradesh improved varieties of different crops have been developed. Improved variety means such variety of crops which are produced in large quantity and which are more resistant against diseases and pests. Some of improved crops of Madhya Pradesh such as wheat, Maize, Paddy etc.

The classification of farming on any holding, on the basis production of crops, traditions of farming and the ratio of animals possessed by the farmer, is called types of farming. On the basis of the availability of resources such as irrigation fertilizers machines etc. Farming is divided into following types :-

1. GENERAL FARMING : When an agricultural farm is organized in such a way the its land is used for the production of different crops or for agriculture based occupations, and each one becomes the source of income, then this type of farming is called general or normal farming.

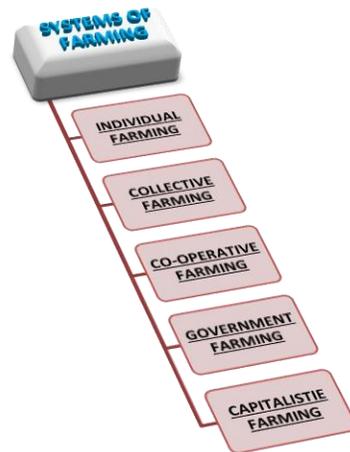
2. SPECIFIC FARMING : That type of farming is called specific farming, in which a farmer obtain 50% of the total income or more, from only one crop. For example if a farmer obtains 50% or more than 50% income of the total income from Soyabean only, we will call it 'Soyabean farm'.

3. DRY FARMING : Farming in the areas where the annual rainfall is less than 50 cm is called dry farming. In this system of dry farming, to grow crops, rain water is preserved for a long time. Failure of crops is a common feature of dry farming. The main reasons for this failure are (i) Insufficient and unusual rain (ii) late arrival and early retreat of monsoon (iii) no rain for a long time during cropping (iv) low capacity of soil to hold moisture, (v) low fertility of land, etc.

4. MIXED FARMING : In mixed farming animals are also reared along with crop production. Mixed farming is based on the principle that 10 to 49 percent of the total income should be obtained from rearing of animals. It means that the production of crop is primary work and rearing of cattle is supplementary to it. The complementary relationship between crop production and animal rearing increases both, the income and the productivity. The use of organic manure prepared from animal dung adds to the fertility of soil.

5. IRRIGATED FARMING : In India wells, tubewells and irrigation canals are the main sources of irrigation. Generally irrigated farming is practiced in areas receiving less rainfall. As a result the production of crop increases tremendously and due to irrigation the land can be used to raise crops through out the year. Major products of irrigated farming are paddy, sugarcane, wheat and cotton.

SYSTEMS OF FARMING



The systems of farming can be classified on the basis of the methods of agriculture applied and the ownership on land. Thus it is based on the economic and social activities and is called “System of farming.” There are mainly five types of systems of farming.

1. INDIVIDUAL FARMING : In this type of farming the farmer is the owner of the land he enjoys the right to work on it and in the field he performs all the activities in his own way. The farmer takes all the decisions himself regarding farming.

2. COLLECTIVE FARMING : In this system of farming, land livestock and other resources of all the members are kept under a society. All the members are kept under a society. All the members of the society work on the farm as directed by the managing committee of the society.

3. CO-OPERATIVE FARMING : Under this system of farming all the agricultural activities and holdings of farmers, collectively and voluntarily are united with each other, but farmers right of ownership on the land remains secured. All the farmers collect their land, labour and capital and cultivate collectively in the form of a unit. All the functions are done under the directions of the elected committee. The profit is distributed among the members, in the proportion of their holdings and wages.

4. GOVERNMENT FARMING : In this system the government officers manage all the activities of farm. Work on the farm is done by the labourers on monthly or weekly wages. In this system land and capital is provided by the government. Research institutions work under this system.

5. CAPITALISTIC FARMING : Under this system of farming the landowners invest capital for farming. The management of farms is done by the realised managers. The owners bear the loss or profit. Many industrialists such as those in sugar industry, purchase land and grow sugarcane on it themselves.

QUESTIONS:

1. What are food crops? Differentiate between Kharif and Rabi crops.
2. Explain the contribution of agriculture to Indian economy.
3. What do you mean by General farming and Specific farming?
4. Write the name of five main crops in India and the distribution of their production areas.