

DAYAWATI MODI ACADEMY

MODIPURAM MEERUT

Class X

ASSIGNMENT AND NOTES - GEOGRAPHY

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Revision Notes Geography Chapter-4 Agriculture

Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume besides food grain it also produces raw material for various industries.

Some agriculture product like tea, coffee, spice, etc...

Types of farming:

Cultivation method has changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environmental, technological know – how and socio – culture practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type. At present in different parts of India.

Primitive Subsistence Farming:

This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India

1. The help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family /community labour.
2. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
3. It is 'slash and burn' agriculture.
4. The soil fertility decreases.
5. The farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

Intensive Subsistence Farming:

1. This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land .
2. It is labour intensive farming.

3. The biological inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
4. There is enormous pressure on agriculture land.

Commercial Farming:

1. This type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs.
2. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another.
3. A single crop is grown on a large area.
4. The help of migrant labourers.
5. The produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

Cropping Pattern:

1. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping pattern in the country.
2. India has three cropping seasons – rabi, kharif and zaid.
3. Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above-mentioned rabi crops.
4. The crops produced during ‘zaid’ 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.,

Non – Food Crops:

Rubber:

1. It is an equatorial crop, but under special conditions.
2. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm. and temperature above 25°C

Fibre Crops:

1. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.
2. Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.

Cotton:

1. India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.
2. In 2008 India was second largest producer of cotton after china.

Jute:

1. It is known as the golden fibre.
2. It is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

Technological and Institutional Reforms:

1. The pace of agricultural development.
2. Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 per cent.
3. The government of India embarked upon introducing agricultural in the 1960s and 1970s
4. The government also announces minimum support prices remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
5. Consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
6. The green revolution based on the use of package technology and the white revolution (operation flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve a lot of Indian agriculture.
7. Land reform was the main focus of our first five-year plan.
8. Development in few selected areas. In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which includes both institutional and technological reforms.
9. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
10. Establishment of Grameen Banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
11. Kissan credit cards and personal accident insurance schemes introduced.
12. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on radio and T.V.
13. The government also announces minimum support price.
14. Remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middleman.

Contribution of agriculture to the national economy, employment and output:

1. Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards.
2. The population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001.
3. The government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture in India.
4. India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture Establishment of Indian Council of Agriculture.
5. The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating which is an alarming situation.
6. Agriculture backbone of Indian Economy.
7. Share in the gross domestic product.
8. Providing employment.
9. Livelihood to the population.
10. The government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture.
11. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, agricultural universities.
12. Veterinary services and animal breeding centers.
13. Horticulture development.
14. Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast.

Chapter - 01 Resources and Development

1. Ravines refers to the **(1)**
 - a. Bad land created at Kulu valley
 - b. Bad land created at Chambal valley
 - c. Bad land created at Godavari valley
 - d. Bad land created at Ganga valley
2. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development': **(1)**
 - a. Brundtland Commission Report
 - b. Mandal Commission Report
 - c. Simon Commission Report
 - d. Bretley Commission Report
3. Name the most widely spread soil in India. **(1)**

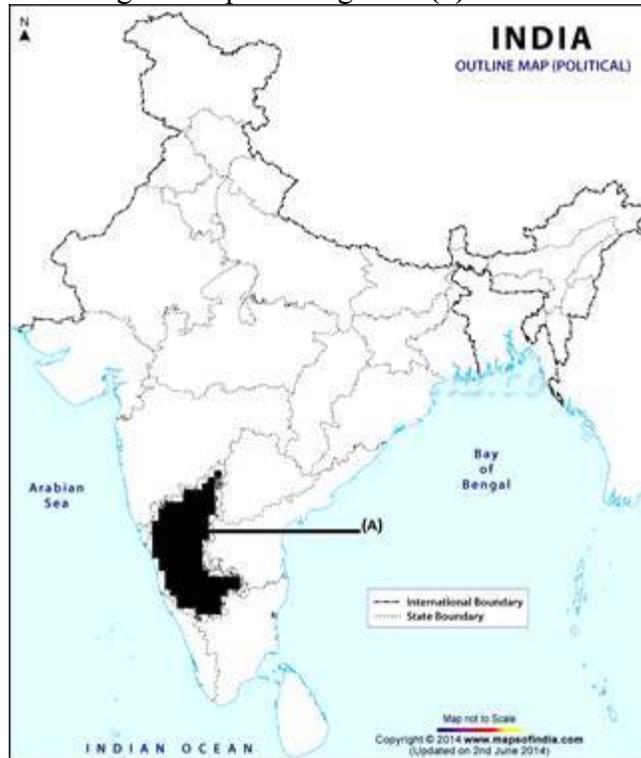
- a. black soil
 - b. red soil
 - c. Alluvial soil
 - d. late rite soil
4. At present, there are about _____ hectares of degraded land in India. (1)
- a. 130 thousand
 - b. 130 crores
 - c. 30 million
 - d. 130 million
5. In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practiced? (1)
- a. Punjab
 - b. Plains of Uttar Pradesh
 - c. Uttarakhand
 - d. Haryana
6. What is strip cropping? (1)
7. What soil is the best for cotton cultivation? (1)
8. Where was the first International Earth Summit held? (1)
9. State the importance of Rio convention. (1)
10. How do rocks plays an important role in the formation of soil? (3)
11. Explain any three steps that can be taken to solve the problem of land degradation. (3)
12. What are the different factors that determine land use? (3)
13. Why does the pattern of net sown area vary from one state to another? (3)
14. How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? (5)
15. Provide a suitable classification of resources on the basis of ownership. Mention main features of any three types of such resources. (5)

Chapter - 4 Agriculture

1. _____ is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. (1)
 - a. Plantation
 - b. irrigated cultivation
 - c. beverage crops
 - d. food grains cultivation
2. _____ is a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India. (1)
 - a. Sunflower
 - b. Castor
 - c. Sesamum
 - d. Groundnut
3. Who initiated the Blood less revolution? (1)
 - a. SardarVallabhai Patel
 - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - c. VinobhaBhave
 - d. Mahatma Gandhi

4. India produces 13% of world's _____. (1)
- cotton
 - vegetables
 - oil seeds
 - fruits
5. What concept of Mahatma Gandhi did VinobhaBhave spread? (1)
- gram swarajya
 - Nagaraswarajya
 - bhoomiswarajya
 - sacrifice land
6. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with which type of farming? (1)
7. Name the crop which is grown as a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south. (1)
8. Which fibre is called a golden fibre? (1)
9. Which is the leading coffee producer state in India? (1)
10. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. (3)
11. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical condition required for its growth. (3)
12. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming? (3)
- 13.
- Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.
 - A leading Coffee producing state
 - On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
 - A leading Bajra producing state

b. A leading Jowar producing state (3)



c.

- Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production. (5)
- Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production. (5)

1. **Resource:** Everything available in our environment which can be used to satisfy our needs, provided, it is technologically accessible, economically feasible and culturally acceptable can be termed as 'Resource'.

2. **TYPES OF RESOURCES :** These resources can be classified in the following ways –

(a) On the basis of origin – biotic and abiotic

(b) On the basis of exhaustibility – renewable and non-renewable

(c) On the basis of ownership – individual, community, national and international

(d) On the basis of status of development – potential, developed stock and reserves.

- Biotic Resources obtained from biosphere and have life such as human beings, flora and fauna, fisheries, livestock etc.
- All those things which are composed of non-living things are called abiotic resources. For example, rocks and metals.

- Renewable Resources can be renewed or reproduced by physical, chemical or mechanical processes For example, solar and wind energy, water, forests and wildlife, etc.
- Non-Renewable Resources occur over a very long geological time. Minerals and fossil fuels are examples of such resources. These resources take millions of years in their formation.
- Individual Resources are owned privately by individuals. Example: Many farmers own land which is allotted to them by government against the payment of revenue.
- Community Owned Resources are resources which are accessible to all the members of the community. Example: Village commons (grazing grounds, burial grounds, village ponds, etc.) public parks, picnic spots, playgrounds in urban areas etc.
- National Resources Technically, all the resources belong to the nation. The country has legal powers to acquire even private property for public good.
- International Resources are international institutions which regulate some resources. The oceanic resources beyond 200 km of the Exclusive Economic Zone belong to open ocean and no individual country can utilise these without the concurrence of international institutions.
- Potential Resources: Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised. For example, the western parts of India particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat have enormous potential for the development of wind and solar energy, but so far these have not been developed properly.
- Developed Resources Resources which are surveyed and their quality and quantity have been determined for utilisation.

3. DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

Resources are vital for human survival as well as for maintaining the quality of life. It was believed that resources are free gifts of nature. Human beings used them indiscriminately and this has led to the following major problems:

- Depletion of resources for satisfying the greed of few individuals.
- Accumulation of resources in few hands, which, in turn, divided the society into two segments i.e. haves and have nots or rich and poor.
- Indiscriminate exploitation of resources has led to global ecological crises such as, global warming, ozone layer depletion, environmental pollution and land degradation.

4. Resource Planning in India : It involves :

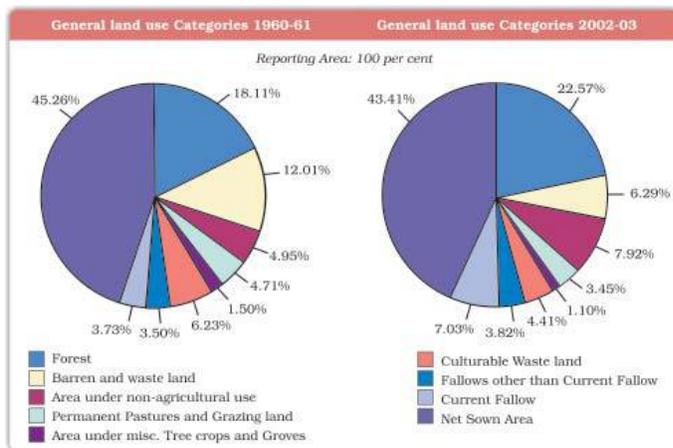
- identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.
- Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development plans.
- Matching the resource development plans with overall national development plans.

5. Conservation of Resources:

- Resource conservation at various levels is important.

- Gandhiji was very apt in voicing his concern about resource conservation in these words: “There is enough for everybody’s need and not for any body’s greed.”

6. LAND UTILISATION



Land resources are used for the following purposes:

- Forests
- Land not available for cultivation

(a) Barren and waste land

(b) Land put to non-agricultural uses, e.g. buildings, roads, factories, etc.

- Other uncultivated land (excluding fallow land)

(a) Permanent pastures and grazing land,

(b) Land under miscellaneous tree crops groves (not included in net sown area),

(c) Culturable waste land (left uncultivated for more than 5 agricultural years).

- Fallow lands

(a) Current fallow-(left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year),

(b) Other than current fallow-(left uncultivated for the past 1 to 5 agricultural years).

- Net sown area

Area sown more than once in an agricultural year plus net sown area is known as gross cropped area.

7. Land use Pattern in India :

- Total geographical area of India is 3.28 million sq. km.

- Land use data however is available only for 93% of the total area because the land use reporting for most of the North-East States except Assam has not been done fully.
- Some area of Jammu and Kashmir occupied by Pakistan and China have also not been surveyed.
- The land under permanent pasture has also decreased.
- Fallow land - left without cultivation for one or less than one agricultural year.
- Net sown area total -total area sown in an agricultural year.
- More net sown area in Punjab and Haryana.
- Less net sown area in Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur and Andaman Nicobar Islands.
- National Forest Policy in India in 1952.
- Waste land includes rocky, Arid and desert area and land put to other non agricultural uses includes settlements, roads, railways, industry etc.
- Continuous use of land over a long period of time without taking appropriate measures to conserve and manage it.

8. **LAND DEGRADATION AND CONSERVATION MEASURES**

- At present, there are about 130 million hectares of degraded land in India.
- Some human activities such as deforestation, over grazing, mining and quarrying too have contributed significantly in land degradation.
- In states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa deforestation due to mining have caused severe land degradation.
- In states like Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra overgrazing is one of the main reasons for land degradation.
- In the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, over irrigation is responsible for land degradation.