

A wide-angle photograph of a lush green cornfield under a dramatic sunset sky. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm orange glow across the sky and the tops of the corn plants. In the far distance, a small, dark-roofed barn is visible against the horizon line. The foreground is filled with the dense, green leaves of the corn plants.

Agriculture

Chapter 4 NC RTE (geography)

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introduction

- Agriculture involves 3 major activities.
- **Primary**- extraction and production of natural resources.
- Ex- agriculture, fishing, gathering.
- **Secondary**-processing of these resources and manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and, weaving of cloths.

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- **tertiary-** Provide support to both through services, transport, trade, insurance, banking, advertising.
- 50% of persons are engaged in agriculture in India
- The land on which the crops are grown is called arable land.



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Farm system

- Agriculture is a type of system where inputs are necessary- seeds, fertilisers, machines, labour.



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Topics

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- **Types of farming.**
 - a) commercial
 - b) Subsistence
- **subsistence**
 - a) Intensive
 - b) Primitive
- **Primitive**
 - a) shifting cultivation
 - b) Nomadic herding
- **Commercial farming**
 - a) Mixed farming
 - b) Plantation.
- **Agricultural development.**
 - A farm in India
 - A farm in USA

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Types of farming-subsistence farming

- Farming depends on geographical, labour and technology etc.
- Classified into two-subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Subsistence

- Practiced to meet the need of the farmers family-traditional, low level of technology, house labour produce on small land.

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- Classified into intensive and primitive.

Intensive

- Farmers cultivate on a large patch of land using high level tools and more labour with fertile soil that helps in growth
- Wheat, maize, pulses, rice
- Done in thickly populated area i.e. southeast Asia and east Asia.

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Primitive subsistence agriculture

- *Classified into two- shifting and nomadic herding.*

Shifting cultivation

- Done in thickly forested area of amazon, Africa, southeast Asia, northeast India. (areas with heavy rainfall and, fast vegetation)

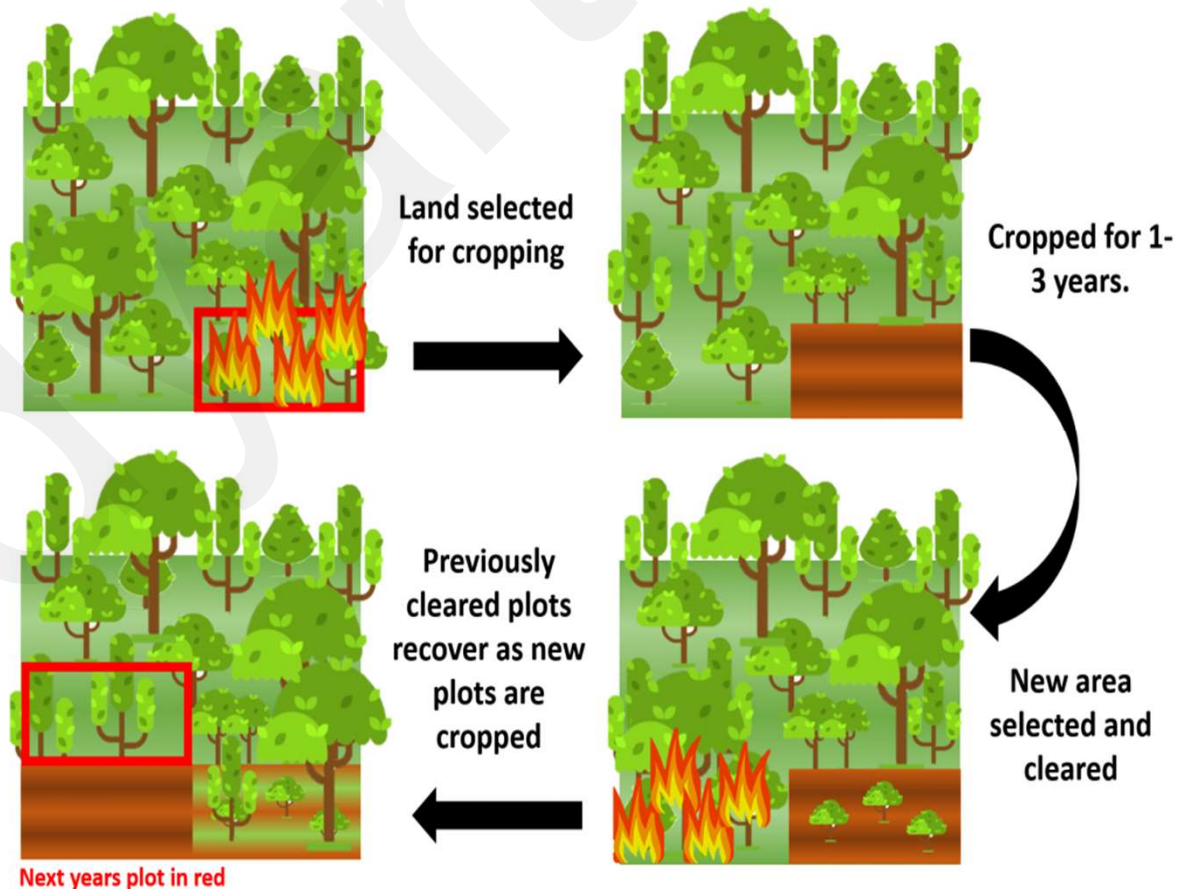


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- Plot is cleared and burned.
- Later ashes are mixed with soil crops like maize, cassava, potatoes, yam are grown.
- After loss of fertility farmer moves to another patch(also known as “slash and burn”



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Nomadic herding

- Done in semi arid land and arid regions of Sahara, central asia,rajasthan,jammu.
- Herdsmen move from place to place with animals like yak,camel,sheep for fodder and water.
- They provide meat,milk,wool,hides etc. their families.



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Commercial farming

- Crops and animals are reared for sale in the market with large area and capital.
- Ex-grains,plantation,mixed farming.
- In commercial grain farming crops are grown for commercial purpose i.e. wheat, maize are common.
- Done in temperate grasslands of north america,europe,asia,with large areas.



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- Farming gets restricted in winters in India.

Mixed farming

- The land is used for different purpose in one time- food, fodder, animal rearing, practiced in new Zealand ,USA,Europe,Australia], Africa.



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plantation

- Single crop is grown i.e. rubber, tea, coffee, banana, cotton.
- Produced crops may be processed in nearby factories.
- Major plantations are rubber in Malaysia, tea in India and Sri Lanka and coffee in Brazil.



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Major crops

- Crops are grown to meet the requirement of the growing population and are supplied to the agro industries.
- Major crops are- rice,maize,millets,jute,cotton,tea,coffee.
- **Rice**-needs high temp.humidity and rainfall best grows on alluvial and clayey soil.



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➤ **Countries-**

china,india,bangladeshJapan,Egypt,sri Lanka.

❑ **Wheat**-requires moderate rainfall and bright sunshine during harvest and best grows in loamy soil.

➤ **Countries-**

- Russia, India(grows in winters,Ukraine,Canada,Australia,)



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- ❑ **Millet**-grows in sandy and less fertile soil with low rainfall and moderate temperature.
- **Countries-**
 - India, Nigeria, China.
- ❑ **Maize**-requires moderate temp. with rainfall and lots of sunshine with well drained fertile soil.
- **Countries**
 - America, india, china, Russia, Canada etc.

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- ❑ **Cotton**-requires light rainfall, high temp. 210 frost free days with bright sunshine.
 - Best grows on black and alluvial.
- **Countries**
 - China, USA, india, pak, brazil etc.
- ❑ **Jute**-regions with heavy rainfall, humidity, high temp. with alluvial.
- **Countries**
 - Bangladesh or in tropical regions.

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- ❑ **Coffee**-requires warm and wet climate and loamy soil(hilly slopes are most suitable)

- **Countries**

- Brazil,Columbia,india.

- ❑ **Tea**-for tender leaves it requires Hugn rainfall and cool climate throughout the year with loamy soils.

- **Countries**

- Kenya India, China etc.

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Agricultural development

- It is done to increase production to meet the growing demand of the increasing population.
- It can be done by adding irrigation facilities, high yielding variety of seeds, crop area etc.
- Agriculture is exercised everywhere differently.
- **USA** developed **India** developing



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A farm in India

- Munna Lal has a farmland, buys high yielding variety of seeds in each year(grows wheat, rice in his fertile land).
- He has a tractor and irrigation facilities in rent along with he has 2 buffaloes and hens
- He is connected to co-cooperative society too, also take credit from the bank to buy hyv seeds.
- He sells his produce in mandi(gov. has taken steps to develop storage facilities.

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A farm in USA

- Story of Joe Horan.
- USA farms are way bigger than the Indian farms.
- Crops are generally grown- soyabean, wheat, cotton etc.
- His computer is connected to satellite for getting picture of his fields
- He has full facilities of water and pest control.

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- He sends the sample of soil for testing(takes scientific help too)
- He has tractor, seed drills, harvester and grain storage.



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EXERCISE

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Ques 1. Answer the following questions.

(i) What is agriculture?

Ans: Agriculture is the primary activity that involves cultivation of crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.

(ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture.

Ans. Factors influencing agriculture include topography of soil and climate.

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(iii) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

Ans. the form of agriculture in which a plot of land is cleared by cutting the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. it involves deforestation and burning of trees. Thus it is not good for environment.

(iv) What is plantation agriculture?

Ans. where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown.

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(v) Name the fiber crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

Ans. Two major fiber crops are jute and cotton. Jute grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate for its growth. Cotton needs high temperature, light rainfall and bright sunshine for its proper growth.

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Ques 2. Tick the correct Answer:

(i) Horticulture means

- (a) growing of fruits and vegetables
- (b) primitive farming
- (c) growing of wheat

(ii) Golden fiber refers to

- (a) Tea
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute

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(iii) Leading producers of coffee

- (a) Brazil
- (b) India
- (c) Russia

Ques 3. Give reasons.

(i) In India agriculture is a primary activity.

Ans. Agriculture is an activity of growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.

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(ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.

Ans. The growing of crops depends on a lot of factors. Climate, rainfall, humidity, etc. are important factors. In absence of certain conditions, it may not be possible to grow a certain crop. So, different crops are grown in different regions.

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Ques 4. Distinguish between the followings.

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Primary Activities	Secondary Activities
<p>1. Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities.</p> <p>2. Examples : agriculture, fishing and gathering.</p>	<p>1. Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary act</p> <p>2. Examples : manufacturing activities in industry, baking bread.</p>