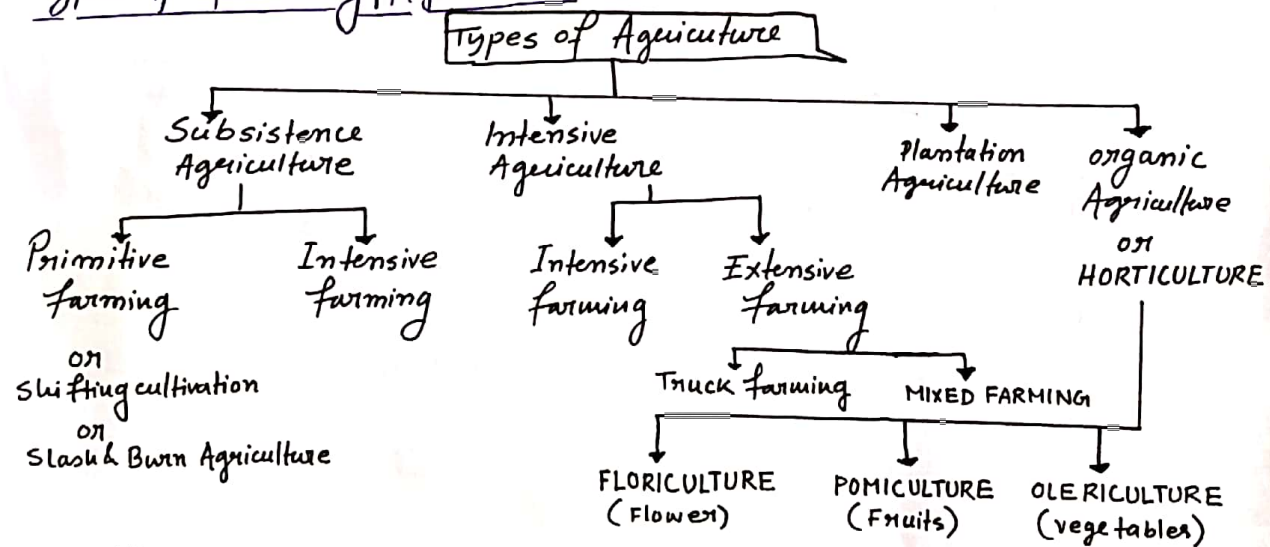
Class- X

Chapter: 4 (Agriculture)

Introduction:

Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy. The history of agriculture in India dates back to Indus Valley civilisation and even before that in some places of South India. India ranks second worldwide in farm output. As per 2018, agriculture employed more than 50 % of the Indian workforce and contributed 17-18% to the country's GDP. Even 2/3 rd of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. 'Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. As per FAO (Food and Agricultural organisation) India is the world's largest producer of many fresh fruits and one of the world's five largest producer of livestock and poultry meat etc.

Types of farming / Agriculture:

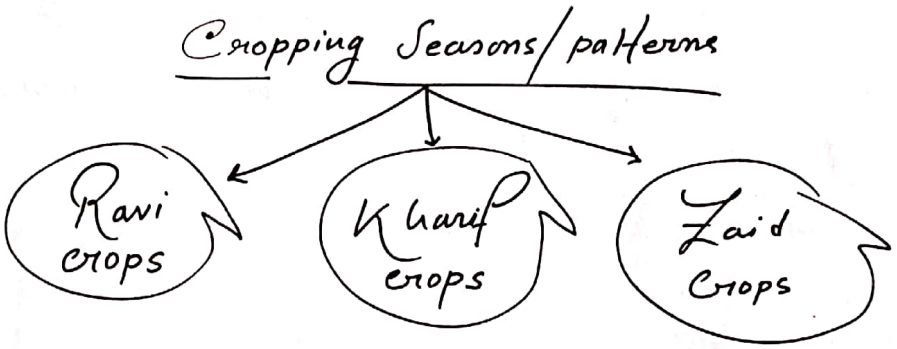


* DIFFERENT NAMES OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION:

IN WORLD		IN INDIA
• MILPA – MEXICA	• ROCA – BRAZIL	• BEWAR / DAHIYA – MADHYA PRADESH
• CONUCO – VENZUELA	• RAY – VIETNAM	• PODU / PENDA – ANDHRA PRADESH
• LADANG – INDONESIA	• MASOLE – CENTRAL AFRICA	• KOMAN – ODISHA
		• KUMARI – WESTERN GHAT
		• JHUMMING – NE INDIA (ASSAM, ARUNACHAL ETC.)

Cropping pattern in India

There are 3 cropping pattern or Seasons available in India. like:



i) **RABI CROPS** : (WINTER CROPS)

- **SOWN Period** (WINTER) : (Oct. - to December.)
- **Harvested** (SUMMER) : (April to June.)
- **Important crops** : Wheat, Barley, Mustard, Pea, gram,
- **State:** Punjab, Haryana, Himachal pradesh, J&K, etc.

ii) **KHARIF CROPS**: (Monsoon/Autumn)

- **SOWN period** : (April to may/June)
- **Harvested**: (Sep. to October)
- **Important crops** : Paddy, Maize, Jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, Jute, Groundnut, Soyabean, etc.
- **State**: West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Kerala, Tamilnadu etc.

iii) **ZAID CROPS** : (Summer Crops)

- Zaid crops grow in the long duration between Ravi and Kharif crops season, mainly from March to June.
- They require warm dry weather as major growth period and longer day length for flowering.
- Important crops are - watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, etc.
- **State**: West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc.

Technological and Institutional Reforms in India

In India agriculture provides 60% of its populations livelihood, and needs some serious technical and sistitutional reforms, because in our country agriculture faces a lots of problems. like—
i) Low production, ii) Traditional methods of farming, iii) Land areas are very small, iv) Low profit, v) Lack of proper storage and distribution, vi) farmers security etc.
Following technological and Institutional Reforms helps in rural.

i) Abolition of Zamindari System and Land Reform ACT 1949.
ii) 'Bhoodan- Gramdan' or Blood less Revolution by Vinoba Bhave.
iii) Developed planning Commission (First and Third five year plan) in 1951, with Green Revolution and White Revolution (operation Flood)
iv) Comprehensive Land Development programme in 1990's.
v) Development of Co-operative Societies and Bank in rural areas.
vi) Launched farmers reforms; like (KCC- Kissan Credit Card), (PAIS- Personal Accident and Insurance Scheme)
vii) Launched ICT (Information Communication Technology) based awarenes programme through radio, Television.
viii) Launching different Govt. Schemes for farming—
   a) NCU (Neem Coated Urea)
   b) PMKSY (Pradhan Mantri Krishi sinchai Yojana)
   c) e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)
   d) MIF (Micro Irrigation Fund)
   e) RADP (Rainfed Area Development Programme)

Food Security In India

Food Scarcity is an important issue in India now a days, because of over population and low production in agriculture.

Food Security entails ensuring adequate food supply to people, especially those who are deprived of basic nutrition. Thus food Security has been a major concern in India. According to UN, India, there are nearly 195 million undernourished peoples are exist, which is a quarter of world's hunger burden even India Ranked 102'nd in Global Hunger Index. In india food Security engaged in terms of following systems.

i) PDS (Public Distribution System) is an Indian food Security system established by the Govt. of India under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, food and public Distribution and are managed jointly by state and union govt. This Scheme was launced in 1947 for distributed major commodities et like - Rice, wheat, Sugar, Kerosene through Ration shops by making BPL & APL cards.

ii) MSP (Minimum Support Price) - The FCI (Food corporation of India) procures foodgrains from the farmers at govt announced MSP to provide maximum profit to farmers at bas level.

iii) Focus on increasing foodgrain production on Sustainable basis to reduce poverty in rural areas.

iv) Shifting cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits.

v) Economic liberalization in the 1990's and its impact on agriculture and food Security.

vi) 'Right to food' Campaign for improving food Security in the country & Supreme court orders on Mid-day-Meal Schemes.

Impact of Globalisation on Agriculture

The impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture has been felt since times. Raw cotton and spices were important export item from India. In 1917, Indian farmers revolted in Champaran against being forced to grow indigo in place of food-grains, in order to supply dye to Britain's flourishing textile industry.

India was main mover of globalisation. The Govt. of India made major modification in it economic policy in 1991 by which it allowed direct FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) in all sectors, specially on agriculture. Due to globalisation following impacts are grover in Indian agriculture:

i) The impact of trade liberalization on the price of agricultural products at international level and domestic level depend on what policies other countries follow.

ii) Export of major agricultural commodities have been liberalised.

iii) Major transformation took place with the introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops.

iv) The innovation, coupled with investments in infrastructure, expansion of credit marketing and processing facilities lead to a significant increase in the use of modern inputs.

v) It helps in increasement of GDP, and empowerment also.

vi) Now a days, with the help of 'Gene revolution' and genetic engineering farming in India developed better than ever because India's rural population is about 833 million (2011 census) which depends upon 250 million (appx.) hectares of agricultural Land.