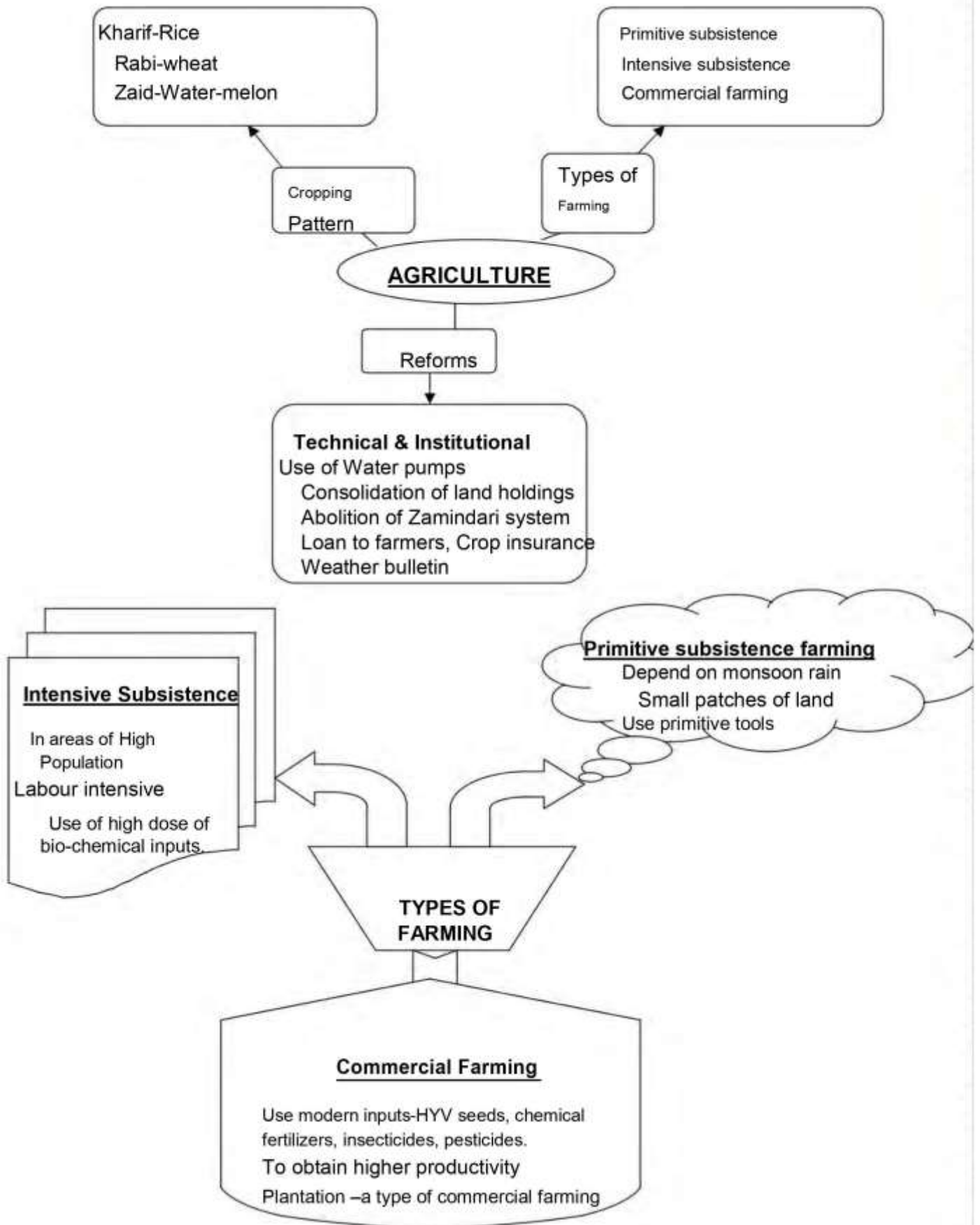


CHAPTER-3 AGRICULTURE



Sl. No.	Crop and Season	Climatic Requirements	Area of Production
1	Rice-Kharif [staple crop]	Temperature above 25°C, -high humidity- Annual Rain fall above 100cm Alluvial soil	Plains of north and north-eastern ,coastal areas, and deltaic regions WestBengal, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab,TamilNadu, Kerala
2	Wheat- Rabi[cereal crop]	50-75 cm annual rainfall, cool growing season and bright Sunshine at the time of ripening. Alluvial loamy soil.-	Punjab, Haryana, UP, Bihar, Rajasthan Ganga-satluj plains in North- western black soil region of Deccan.
3	Maize-Kharif	Temperature 21-27°C Old Alluvial soil	Bihar,[grown in Rabi season] UP, MP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh
4	Sugarcane-	Temperature 21-27°C Rain fall 75-100 cm, low rainfall Grow on variety of soils	India-second largest producer, UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Bihar
5	Tea- [Beverage crop] [leading producer and exporter]	Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter Warm-moist-frost free days, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years	Assam, hills of Darjiling and Jalpaiguru in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala,Himachal,Uttarakand,Meghalaya, Andra Pradesh and Tripura.
6	Coffee-	Cool climate, hilly region Well drained soil	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
7	Rubber-	Temperature –moist and humid climate, above 25°C Rain fall more than 200 cm	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Meghalaya, Andaman and Nicobar
8	Cotton-Kharif	Temperature avg=25°C Rain fall = 100 cm 210 frost free days Black soil	Maharashtra, Gujarat, M.P, Punjab, Haryana
9	Jute-Kharif	Temperature avg=25-30°C Rain fall = 15-200 cm Well drained fertile soil	Bengal Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Meghalaya
10	Jowar(Millet s)	Rain-fed crop – grown in moist area	Maharashtra is the largest producer , Karnataka , Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh
11	Bajra (Millets)	Sandy soil and shallow black soil	Rajasthan is the largest producer, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana
12	Ragi (Millets)	Grows in dry region. Grows well on red , black , sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.	Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Cropping Pattern

- **Slash and burn" agriculture** - Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clear a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India- like Jhumming ,mostly done in the Northeastern-states

Rabi Crops-Sown in Winter from October to December and harvested in Summer from April to June- eg. Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram

Kharif Crops -Grown with the onset of the Monsoon, □harvested□in September October- eg. paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra

Zaid Crops-in between Rabi and Kharif season-short season during the summer months- eg. water melon, cucumber.

Question and Answer

(3 Mark)

Write the uses of jute. Why is it losing its market in India today?

It is known as the golden fibre. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

List the two beverage crop of India and write the climatic conditions need for its growth.

Tea- Well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter- Warm-moist-frost freedays, frequent showers evenly distributed over the years Coffee- Cool climate, hilly region - Well drained soil

Question and Answer

(5 Marks)

Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.

- Intensive subsistence, labour intensive farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yield. The right of inheritance has led to division of land among successive generations.

Slash and burn" agriculture -Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clear a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India- like Jhumming ,mostly done in the Northeastern-states

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Agriculture Map

