

Tender Heart High School
Sector 33B, Chandigarh

Class: 10th

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Subject: Geography

Teacher: Pooja Morewal

Chapter: 10

Agriculture in India: Introduction

Firstly Brief Introduction of the chapter to the students
Students today we will going to learn about Agriculture in India.
It is primary activity of the economy and it is very important
for the remaining two sectors - secondary and tertiary because
its provide raw materials to the manufacturing industries.
So lets start the topic.

→ Introduction: the term agriculture is derived from two latin words, agri - meaning 'land' and cultu meaning 'cultivation'. Thus Agriculture mean land cultivation.

India is primarily an agriculture country. 58% population is dependant on agriculture for their livelihood. It contribute 14.5% of the net national product.

* Agriculture Seasons of India:

India has three major crop seasons:

- 1) Kharif:- It is rainy season crops.
eg - Rice, Millet, Cotton, Jute
- 2) Rabi:- It is winter crops. Season
eg - wheat, gram, oilseeds
- 3) Zayad or Zaid:-
Summer Crops Season
eg - vegetables, Bajra, Gram.

CROPS OF INDIA

① Food

→ Agro-based
(Rice, wheat, millets)

② Cash Crops

Fibre
(Cotton)

Oilseeds

Beverages
(Tea, Coffee)

③ Commercial

→ Intensive

→ Plantation

→ All the crops of India that has been grown detailing done in the class with proper explanation.

Types of Agriculture

In India various types of agriculture has done but all the types can be classified in two main categories -

(a) Subsistence

(b) Commercial

(a) Primitive

(b) Shifting

• Intensive
(Mediterranean India)

• Extensive
(U.S.A, Russia)

• Plantation
(India, Malaysia)

• Mixed Farming
(Western Europe)

→ Detailing of all the types of agriculture will be doing in the class.