

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL

SECTOR 33 B CHANDIGARH

CLASS : VI

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DATE : 13/5/24

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 3

Agriculture and Major Crops

Good Morning Students,

This is the lesson of Class VI Geography. In this lesson we will study about factors influencing Agriculture, Major Types of Agriculture (Subsistence, Shifting, Nomadic)

(1) Agriculture:

Agriculture is the Art, Science or practice of cultivation of crops or raising livestock. It is the primary occupation in the countries like India, Australia, New Zealand etc.

(2) Factors influencing Agriculture

(a) Climate

- Climate includes temperature, rainfall, humidity and winds.
- The warm regions have long growing season, i.e. throughout the year. On the other hand, Temperate and Subpolar regions have very less growing season, so only particular type of crop can be grown.
- There are crops such as wheat and millets that need rainfall about 50 cms and crops like Rice, tea etc. need rainfall more than 150 cms.

## (b) Soil:

- Each crop has different soil requirements.
- Say Rice grows well in Alluvial Soil, Cotton grows well in Black Soil and Soils rich in calcium content is good to grow cotton.

## (c) Topography

- Most crops grows well in low lying flat plains.
- Crops Such as Tea, Coffee is grown in Hill Slopes because Stagnant water will destroy the crop.

## (d) Technology

Technology in agriculture such as Tractors, Trishers etc has made human work easy and this has increased production.

## (E) Irrigation Facilities:

Irrigation facilities such as Canals, Tubewells etc have created proper medium to water the crops. This decreased dependency on Monsoon or rain.

## (f) Transport Facilities

Due to good Transport facilities like rail, road etc. It became very easy for the farmers to sell the products in the market.

# Main Types of Agriculture

## (i) Subsistence Agriculture:

- In this type of agriculture, food that is produced is mainly consumed by the farming household.
- If there is surplus production, it is sold in market.

It is of two types:-

### \* Intensive Subsistence Farming:

- It is practised in densely populated regions of South and South-east Asia.
- The landholdings are small and large number of people work in limited land.
- The land is cultivated intensively with labour, HYV seeds, fertilizers and irrigation facilities.
- A variety of crop is grown in succession alternated with legumes to retain soil fertility.
- Multiple cropping is done annually.

### \* Primitive Subsistence Agriculture:

- This type of Agriculture includes Shifting Agriculture Nomadic Herding.

#### (a) Shifting Agriculture:

- It is primitive type of Agriculture.
- It is practised in Congo Basin, Amazon Basin, Central America, Mexico, North-East India etc.
- In this, the cultivators clear the land and burn the leftover on land.
- After that they start the Agriculture. Soon after some time, the cultivators leave the land and go to some other place to do agriculture.
- This is very wasteful method and yield in this method is also very low.
- It is also known as Slash and Burn Agriculture.

## 00 Nomadic Herding:

- Nomads are the people who move from one place to another in search of water and grazing land for their animals. They rear cattle, sheep, goats, camels and Yak.
- This is practiced in Sahara Desert, parts of Central Asia and Northern Europe.
- They carry their belongings and animals with them.
- In Tibet and Andes, Yak and Llama are reared and In Arctic and Subarctic areas Reindeer is reared.

I hope you all have understood today's topic very well. So you are requested to read today's topic properly. With this I will end the interactive session.