

TENDER HEART HIGH SCHOOL

SECTOR-33, CHANDIGARH

CLASS: VI

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SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 3 (continue)

Agriculture and Major Crops

Major Crops

The crops are broadly divided into Cash crops and Food crops.

(A) Food Crops:

These are those crops that are grown for consumption. eg. Rice, Wheat, Pulses.

(i) Rice:

- It is the major food crop of the world.
- Asia accounts for 90% of the world's rice production.
- During growing period it needs temperature of about 25°C and rainfall over 100 cms.
- It grows well in alluvial and clayey soil and needs standing water.
- In world, China, Bangladesh, South-East Asia, Japan, Korea, Sri Lanka, Brazil and USA are the leading producers.
- In India, Rice is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana etc.
- Tamil Nadu has the highest yield.

(ii) Wheat:

- It requires $15-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ temperature and rainfall of about 75 cms.
- It needs a cool, moist growing season and sunny weather at the time of harvest.
- It grows widely in well drained loamy soil.
- It needs adequate supply of chemical fertilizers and insecticides.
- In world, it grows in steppe region of Russia and Ukraine, prairies region of U.S.A and Canada, Downs of Australia, grasslands of Argentina and China.
- In India, it grows in the states of Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Moreover, Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer.

(iii) Maize:

- It is important food as well as fodder crops.
- It requires moderate temperature from 21°C to 27°C and rainfall upto 75 cms.
- It cannot withstand frost and needs plenty of sunshine for growth.
- It grows best in fertile alluvium and well drained red loamy soil.
- Maize is called Corn in U.S.A.
- In world, it is grown in U.S.A, Russia, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, China.
- In India, it is grown in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- Maize is often grown with other crops like vegetables and pulses.

(iv) Millets

- It includes coarse grains like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi.
- It is short duration crops and grows on less fertile and sandy soil.
- It need moderate to low rainfall and high temperature for growth.
- In world, it is grown in China, Nigeria and Niger.
- In USA, millets are grown as fodder crops.
- In India, it is grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan and it is the staple food of the poor.

(B) Cash Crops:

These are those crops that are grown to earn profit.

(i) Tea:

- It is a beverage and plantation crop.
- It grows in well drained loamy soil.
- It requires temperature between 20°C - 30°C and heavy rainfall between 150-300 cms annually.
- It is grown on slopes as stagnant water harms the crops.
- It requires a lot of manual labour.
- In world, it grows in Kenya, Sri Lanka and China.
- In India, it grows in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh.

(ii) Coffee:

- It is a beverage made from coffee seeds and Beans after roasting and grinding them.
- It requires temperature between 15° to 28°C and rainfall between 150 cms to 250 cms annually.
- It grows well in well-drained loamy soil rich in humus, iron and calcium.
- It needs dry climate at the time of ripening of berries.
- Hill slopes are more suitable for the growth of coffee.
- In world, it is mostly grown in Brazil, Vietnam, Columbia, Mexico, Indonesia, Jamaica and East Africa.
- In India, it is grown in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.
- Brazil is known as 'Coffee Pot of the World'.

(iii) Cotton:

- It is a fibre crop.
- It needs temperature between 21°C to 30°C and rainfall between 50 to 100 cms annually and also bright Sunshine for its growth.
- It grows well in black soil as it is rich in lime and has good water holding capacity.
- In world, it grows in USA, China, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt.
- In India, it grows in Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana etc.

(iv) Jute:

- It is known as 'Golden Fibre'.
- It grows well in clayey loamy soil and Alluvial soil.
- It requires temperature between 24°C to 35°C and heavy rainfall between 120 cms to 150 cms annually.
- It is a soil exhausting crop and it is ideally suited to grow in flood plains and Deltaic Regions.
- In world, it is mainly grown in India, Bangladesh and China.
- In India, it is grown in West Bengal, Assam, Odisha and Bihar.
- West Bengal is the largest producer of Jute.

on Sugarcane:

- It is a plantation crop that grows well from the cutting of stem.
- It needs temperature between 21°C to 27°C and rainfall between 75 cms to 150 cms.
- It takes 15 to 18 months to mature.
- It can grow in any kind of moisture retaining soil. But Alluvial soil is the best.
- It is a labour intensive crop as most of the work is done manually.
- In World, it is produced in Cuba, India, Brazil, Mexico, Pakistan and China.
- In India, it is produced in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Punjab.
- The good quality sugarcane are produced in Peninsular India.

Development of Agriculture

To develop agriculture in India following steps were taken:

- (i) Land Reforms were done to consolidate land and abolish zamindari system.
- (ii) Agricultural Reforms were done, in which Green Revolution and White Revolution was adopted.
- (iii) Many land development programmes were taken to bring unused land under Agriculture.
- (iv) Many Grameen banks, cooperative societies etc were set to provide loans at cheap interest.
- (v) Irrigation facilities were improved and increased.
- (vi) Moreover, net cropped area was also increased.

Green Revolution in India

- The Green Revolution in India refers to a period of time when agriculture in India changed due to adoption of modern methods and technology such as HYV seeds, pesticides, fertilizers.
- It was launched by Government of India in the year 1965.
- M.S Swaminathan was the 'Father of Green Revolution'.

→ Green Revolution has remarkably increased the production of food grains.

→ Green Revolution has increased per acre yield area in India.

→ Green Revolution has made self sufficient in food grains.

→ Green Revolution benefited the farmers a lot.

→ Green Revolution increased country's Export and decreased country's Import.

I hope you all understood the topic very well. So with this I will end the interactive session.