

Geography of India.

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Agriculture

1. Land utilisation
- ✓ 2. Types of agricultural practices
- ✓ 3. Green revolution
4. Soils and crops
5. Irrigation
6. Land reforms
7. Animal Husbandry

8. Government Schemes

- India is the second largest producer of wheat and rice.



several dry fruits

- agricultural raw materials, roots, tuber crops, pulses, farmed fish, eggs, coconut, sugarcane, vegetables

Types of Agriculture

- Mixed farming

Involves rearing of livestock and crops together.

E.g. - wheat, barley, potatoes, legumes.
maize.



manure is used as ^{natural} fertilisers.

↳ healthier crops

Plantation Agriculture

↳ Commercial Agriculture

↳ growing a single crop for large scale markets

↳ Tea, Coffee, rubber, sugarcane,
coconut

↳ Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra,

Subsistence Farming

↳ of the farmers

Dry land & wet land farming



→ Dry / semi-arid / arid locations in India.

→ less than 80 cms of rainfall.

→ once a year cultivation.

Wet land farming

→ place receives avg rainfall of over 200 cms

→ multiple crops can be grown

↳ solely for the consumption of the farmers and their families.

↳ No mechanisation or any kind of large scale fertiliser is used.

↳ Home farming.

→ multiple crops can be grown

→ Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram.

Intensive & Extensive farming

• small areas, high production

• large areas • high production

Intensive Farming

- requires everything in smaller proportion

→ land, labour, fertilisers, high yield seeds

- Odisha, Bihar

Extensive Farming

- requires everything in larger proportion

→ - - -

- Punjab & Haryana

Green Revolution

- William Gaud
- Norman Borlaug

↓
Father of Green Revolution

M.S. Swaminathan (Father of Green Revolution in India)

1965, Govt. of India launched the Green Revolution, with the help of a geneticist
M.S. Swaminathan

India — ^{previously —} food deficient economy
↳ ^{now —} one of the world's leading
agricultural nations.

1978.

- High Yielding Varieties (HYV)
- Mechanisation of Agriculture
- Use of Chemical Fertilisers and Pesticides
- Irrigation

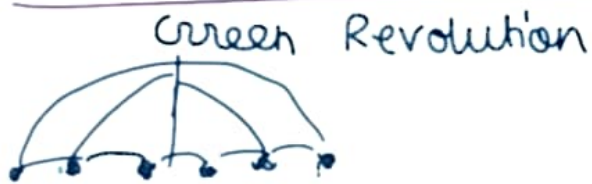
→ Irrigation

→ Double cropping

→ continue expansion
of farming areas



Schemes under Green Revolution (India)



Krishonnati Yojana (2017 to 2020)

27) NFSM National Food Security Mission

→ production of wheat, rice, oils, pulses, coarse cereals, commercial crops, to improve the productivity

→ area expansion

→ restoring soil fertility.

→ increasing the availability of vegetable oils and edible oils in the country.

→ reduces the import of vegetable oils from outside

11 schemes :-

1) MIDH - Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture.

- Improving nutritional security
- Increase income of household farms
- infrastructural facilities
- post-harvest management
- export