

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 4: India's population of two-thirds is involved in agriculture. The majority of the food raw materials used by several businesses are produced by agriculture, which is the main industry. CBSE Class 10 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 4 will cover the different kinds of farming, cropping patterns, and main crops grown in India.

You will ultimately be able to determine the extent to which agriculture impacts the country's economy, employment, and output. These CBSE Class 10 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 4 are also available for download in PDF format for offline reading.

CBSE Class 10 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 4

Below we have provided CBSE Class 10 Social Science Geography Notes Chapter 4 for students to help them understand the chapter better and to score good marks in their examination.

Types of Farming

The physical attributes of the environment, technical advancements, and sociocultural customs all influence the cultivation techniques.

There are two types of farming: commercial and subsistence. The following farming systems are used in various parts of India.

Primitive Subsistence Farming

It is an agriculture of "slash and burn." After clearing some ground, farmers plant cereals and other food crops. The farmers move and prepare a new area of land for cultivation as the fertility of the soil declines.

In different sections of the nation, it goes by different names. The term "jhumming" refers to it in the northeastern states.

- This kind of agriculture has low land productivity.
- This kind of cultivation is monsoon dependent.
- A small portion of India is home to this type of farming.

Intensive Subsistence Farming

- This kind of farming is done in places where there is a lot of population strain on the land.
- High dosages of biochemical fertilisers and irrigation are employed in this labor-intensive agricultural method to increase yield.

Commercial Farming

In order to achieve higher production, this style of farming uses higher amounts of contemporary inputs, such as chemical fertilisers, insecticides, herbicides, and high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds.

In plantations, a single crop is produced over a wide region as a sort of commercial farming. Large areas of land are covered by plantations, which employ migrant labourers to help with the use of capital-intensive inputs. Every produce item is utilised as a raw resource in manufacturing.

E.g., Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana.

Cropping Pattern

India has three cropping seasons:

1. Rabi
2. Kharif
3. Zaid

Cropping Pattern			
	Rabi	Kharif	Zaid
Sowing Season	Winter from October to December	Beginning of the rainy season between April and May	In between the Rabi and the Kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season (in the months of March to July)
Harvesting Season	Summer from April to June	September-October	
Important Crops	Wheat, Barley, Peas, Gram and Mustard.	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.	Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables and Fodder crops

Major Crops in India

A variety of food and non-food crops are grown in different parts of India, depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are:

- Rice
- Wheat

- Millets
- Pulses
- Tea
- Coffee
- Sugarcane
- oil seeds
- Cotton
- Jute

We will discuss all of these one by one in detail.

Rice

1. This crop is Kharif.
2. It needs high humidity, high temperatures, and more than 100 cm of yearly rainfall.
3. After China, India is the world's second-largest producer of rice.
4. It is grown in deltaic regions, coastal locations, and the plains of northeastern and northern India.

Wheat

1. It's a Rabi crop here.
2. When it comes to ripening, it needs strong sunshine and a cool growing season.
3. It needs 50 to 75 centimetres of yearly precipitation spread evenly throughout the growing season.
4. India's two principal wheat-growing regions are the northwest Ganga-Satluj plains and the Deccan's black soil region.
5. In the northern and northwestern regions of India, it is the principal food crop and the second-most significant cereal crop.

Millets

1. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.
2. These are known as coarse grains and have very high nutritional value.

Jowar

3rd most important food crop with respect to area and production.

It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in moist areas.

Mainly produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Bajra

Grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.

Major producing states are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

Ragi

It is a crop of dry regions.

Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.

Major producing states are Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim,

Maize

1. This crop is Kharif.
2. It flourishes in old alluvial soil and needs temperatures between 21°C and 27°C to thrive.
3. It serves as both sustenance and fodder.
4. Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana are the states that produce the most maize.

Pulses

1. The world's biggest producer and consumer of pulses is India.
2. The main source of protein in a vegetarian diet is pulses.
3. India grows a variety of pulses, including Tur (Arhar), Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas, and Gram.
4. The majority of the time, pulses are planted in tandem with other crops to replenish soil fertility.
5. The states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka are major producers of pulses.

Food Crops other than Grains

Sugarcane

1. This crop is both tropical and subtropical in nature.
2. It thrives in hot, humid regions with annual rainfall between 75 and 100 cm and temperatures between 21 and 27°C.
3. It grows well in a range of soil types.
4. Human work is required for planting through harvesting.
5. Only after Brazil is India the world's second-largest producer of sugarcane.
6. The primary source of sugar, molasses, gur (jaggery), and khansari is sugarcane.
7. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab, and Haryana are the states that produce the most sugarcane.

Oil Seeds

Different oil seeds are grown, covering approximately 12% of the total cropped area of India. The main oilseeds produced in India are:

- *Groundnut*: is a Kharif crop and accounts for half of the major oilseeds produced in India. Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnuts.
- *Mustard*: is a rabi crop.
- *Sesamum (til)*: is a Kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in south India.
- *Castor seeds*: It is grown as both Rabi and Kharif crop.
- *Linseed*: is a rabi crop.

- *Coconut*
- *Soyabean*
- *Cotton seeds*
- *Sunflower*

Tea

1. The British introduced this significant crop for beverages to India.
2. Tropical and subtropical regions with deep, fertile, well-drained soil that is rich in humus and organic matter are ideal for tea plant growth.
3. Tea bushes need a year-round climate that is warm, humid, and free of frost.
4. The tea industry is labor-intensive.
5. Assam, the highlands of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala are the states that produce the most tea.

Coffee

Yemen coffee is a highly sought-after coffee varietal worldwide, with production located in India. Its cultivation is limited to the Nilgiri region of Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu, having begun on the Baba Budan Hills.

Horticulture Crops

India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Major crops produced are pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato. Some of the famous horticulture crops grown in India are:

- **Mangoes** of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- **Oranges** of Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya), bananas of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- **Lichi and Guava** of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
- **Pineapples** of Meghalaya
- **Grapes** of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra
- **Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts** of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh

Non-Food Crops

Below we have mentioned Non-Food crops -

Non-Food Crops			
Rubber	Fibre	Cotton	Jute
It is an equatorial crop.	Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural Silk are the four major fibre crops.	It is a Kharif crop.	It is known as the golden fibre.

It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200cm and temperature above 25°C.	Cotton, Jute and Hemp are grown in the soil.	It requires hightemperature, light rainfall, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.	It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains. A high temperature is required for its growth.
It is an important industrial raw material	Natural Silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves	Cotton growswell in the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.	It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.
Mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.	Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as Sericulture .	Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh,Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.	Major jute-producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

Technological and Institutional Reforms

More than 60% of the population depends on agriculture for their living, so significant institutional and technical changes are required in this area. Among the reforms people started to enhance agriculture were the White Revolution and the Green Revolution.

Some initiatives taken by the Government are:

- Programmes launched by the government, including the Personal Accident Insurance Plan (PAIS) and the Kissan Credit Card (KCC).
- There were created special weather briefings and TV and radio agricultural shows for farmers.
- The government additionally declares the procurement, remunerative, and minimum support prices for significant crops in order to prevent middlemen and speculators from taking advantage of farmers.

Contribution of Agriculture to the National Economy, Employment and Output

- Approximately 52% of all workers were involved in the farming industry in 2010–11. Agriculture's contribution to GDP is decreasing.

- The government has implemented several initiatives to improve Indian agriculture, including the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities, veterinary services, animal breeding centres, horticulture development, research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecasting, etc.