CHAPTER - 5
LAND RESOURCESAND AGRICULTUE

GIST OF THE LESSON:

LANDUSE CATEGORIES

1. Forests
2. Land put to non-agricultural use
3. Barren and waste land
4. Are aunder permanent pastures
5. Areaunder miscellaneous tree crops
6. Culturallywaste land
7. Current fallow land
8. Fallow other than current fallow
9. Net sown area

LAND USE CHANGES IN INDIA THREE TYPES OF CHANGES

I. Sizeof economy: growover time; change in income level, marginal lands will become useful

II. Composition of the economy: the secondary and tertiary grew much faster than primary activities especially agriculture

III. The contribution of agricultural activities reduces over time

The share of Aggriculture is declined. No. of people fed by Aggriculture is increasing

INCREASE IN THREE CATEGORIES

1. Forest
2. Area under non agricultural use
3. Current fallow land
4. Four areas declined
    1. Barren and waste land
    2. Cultivable waste land
    3. Area under pastures & tree crops
    4. Net sown area

COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES

I. The CPRs are used by common purpose / society owned by state

ii. Provide fodder for livestock fuel for the house holds

iii. Produce minor forest products such as fruits, nuts, fiber, and medicinal plants

iv. Every member has right to access agricultural land use in India

1. Contribution of land in agricultural use is more important
2. Lack of access to land leads to poverty
3. Productivity depends on quality of land
4. Land ownership has social value in rural areas

TOTAL CULTIVABLE LAND IS = NET SWOWN AREA + FALLOW LAND + CULTURABLE WASTE LAND

1. Since there is no extra land available only the high yielding varieties can increase the productivity
2. Number of times the land can be increased by providing irrigation

Crop intensity can be raised

CROPPING SEASONS

SEASON	PERIOD	CROPS
KHARIF	JUNE-SEP	RICE, COTTON, MILLETS, GROUND NUT
RABI	OCT-NOV	WHEAT, GRAM, RICE, MAIZE, MILLETS
ZAID	APRIL-JUNE	VEGTABLES FRUITS

STRATEGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Govt. of India took steps to increase the production

i. Switching over from cash crops to food grains

ii. Increase crop intensity

iii. Increasing cultivated area

iv. Improvement of irrigation

v. Intensive agricultural district programme and intensive agricultural area programme were launched

vi. Useof HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, pesticides,

vii. Useof package technology

viii. Introduction of GREEN REVOLUTION

ix. Large agricultureinputs

GROWTH OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Production and yield increased (wheat, rice, oilseeds, sugarcane, tea pulses, cattle, milk, and ground nut)
2. Expansion of irrigated area.

3. Useof HYV seeds
4. Useof modern agricultural technology
5. Increased consumption of chemical fertilizers

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

1. Uneven and unreliable rainfall
2. Low productivity
3. Povertyof the farmers
4. Lack of landreforms
5. Fragmentation of land holdings
6. Lack of commercialization
7. Vast under employment
8. Degradation of cultivableland.
9. Illiteracy

Very short Answer question (1mark each)

1. Which state is the leading producer of rice?

Ans: West Bengal

2. How much part of total geographical area is cultivated?

Ans: 43%

3. What is follow land?

Ans: A land which is not cultivated for 1 to 5 years.

4. Which state has the highest intensity of crops?

Ans: Punjab 189%

5. Name the main cropping season of India.

Ans: Rabi, kharif and zaid

Short answer question (3 marks each)

6. What is the difference between dry land and wetland farming?

Ans: **Dry land farming:**

1. Dryland farming located in the area of less than 75cm rain fall
2. Drought resistant crops are grown
3. Millets, maizefodder crops
4. Practice rain water harvesting

Wetland farming:

1. Found in areas of high rainfall zones
2. Water intensive crops such as rice, sugarcane, jute are grown

7. Describe the condition of growth, production and major area of cultivation of rice in India.

Ans: RICE is a crop of tropical reasons

Temperature: 20 to 27 degree centigrade.

Rainfall: 75 to 200 cm

Soil: Alluvial

Cheap and skilled labour : large no of labour required Production area : middle plain, coastal plain, Himalaya foot hill, Punjab, Haryana

8. Describe three main achievements of the green Revolution in India.

Ans: i) it has led to a substantial increase in production and productivity of food grains.

ii) Import of food grains declined from

10. 3 million tons to 2.4 million tones in 1983. There is no import of food grains in 2000-01.

The cropped area, use of HYVs, the yield per hectare use of irrigation and Fertilizers has increased.

Long answer question (5marks each)

9 Discuss the problems of Indian agriculture?

Ans:
1. Uneven and unreliable rainfall
2. Low productivity
3. Poverty of the farmers
4. Lack of landreforms
5. Fragmentation of land holdings
6. Lack of commercialization
7. Vast under employment
8. Degradation of cultivableland
9. Illiteracy
10. What geographical condition is required to grow wheat?

Ans:
i) **Temperature:** 10 to 20 degree Celsius and 100 frost free period
ii) **Rainfall**: need 50 to 100 cm of rainfall
iii) **Irrigation**: Irrigation is required
iv) **Soil:** heavy loamy or light clay is the best
v) **Production in India**: Punjab, Haryana, India is the second largest wheat
vi) Producing country after green revolution.