

A red tractor is pulling a green combine harvester across a field of harvested crops. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright glow and long shadows. The sky is a mix of blue and orange.

M.A./M.Sc.GEOGRAPHY-PART-I
PAPER-IV-GENERAL GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA
TOPIC- INDIA AGRICULTURE

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OUTLINE OF THE TOPIC

- ❑ Introduction to Agriculture
- ❑ Technological and Institutional reforms
- ❑ Bhoodan-Gramdan
- ❑ Contribution of agriculture to the national economy employment and output
- ❑ Impact of globalization on agriculture
- ❑ Recapitulation





INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURE

- ❑ Agriculture plays a pivotal role in dominating the economic, social and cultural life of the people.
- ❑ Agriculture not only includes crop raising but all other allied activities like animal rearing, horticulture etc. which are directly attached to land.

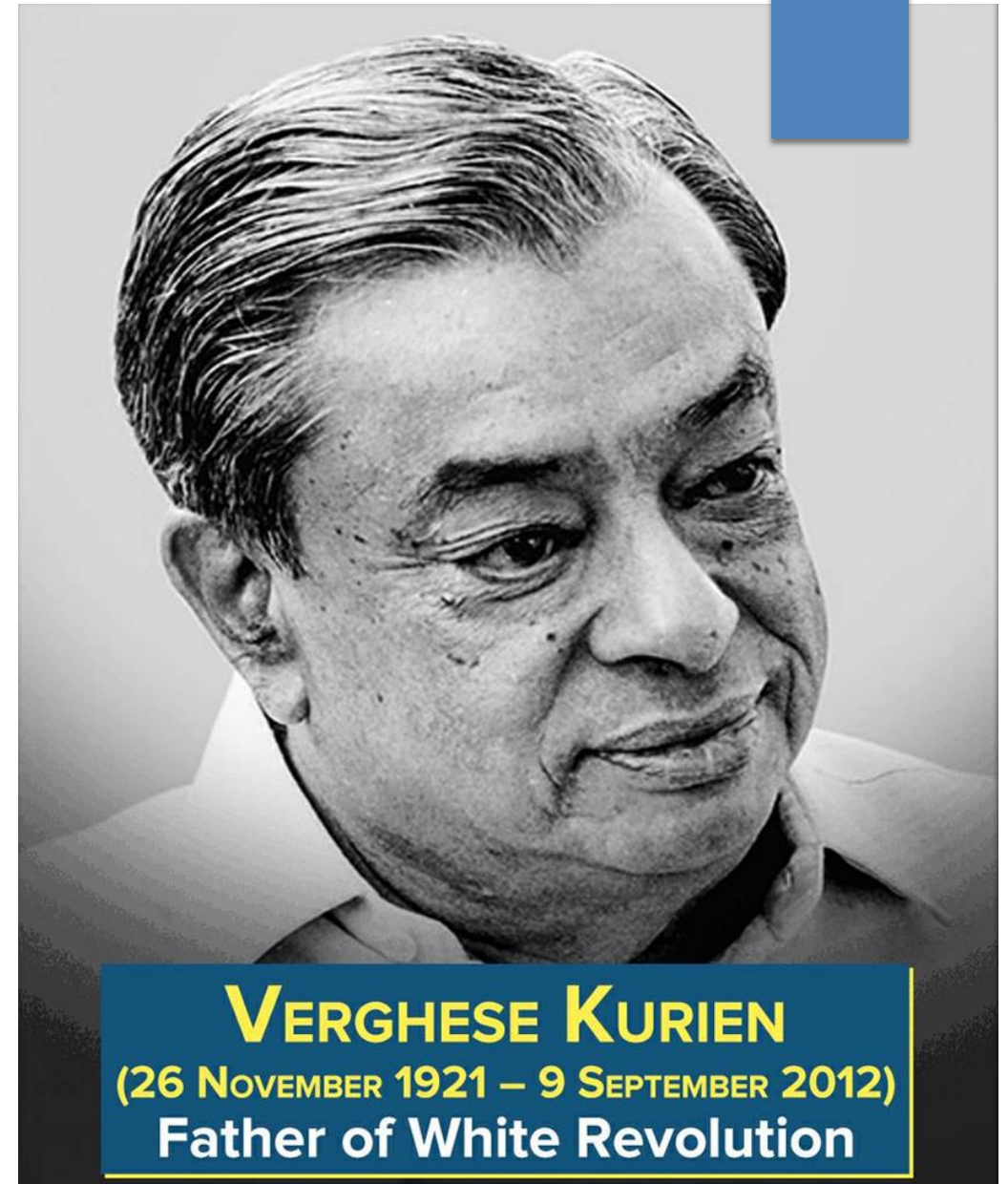
TECHNOLOGICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

After independence following technological and institutional reforms were introduced :

- ❑ Collective farming
- ❑ Land holdings were consolidated
- ❑ The Zamindar system was abolished
- ❑ The Green Revolution
- ❑ The White Revolution

In 1980s & 1990s a comprehensive land Development programme was initiated which includes -

- ❑ Crop insurance
- ❑ Gramin Bank
- ❑ KCC and PAIS
- ❑ MSP etc.



VERGHESE KURIEN
(26 NOVEMBER 1921 – 9 SEPTEMBER 2012)
Father of White Revolution



BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN

Due to efforts of **Acharya Sri Vinoba Bhave** (in picture) voluntary redistribution of farm lands to poor landless farmers for their economic well being was started known as Bhoodan-Gramdan.



CONTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURE TO NATIONAL ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT

- ❑ Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.
- ❑ It provides employment and livelihood to 52% of the population.
- ❑ Government established ICAR, agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres.

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	4.2	-0.2	1.1
Industry	5.0	5.9	7.3
Services	7.8	10.3	9.2
GDP	6.6	7.2	7.6

India: Growth Rate of GDP and Major Sectors



Tissue Culture is applied to enhance the modern agricultural yield

IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON AGRICULTURE

- ❑ Globalization : The process by which business or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.
- ❑ Due to the process of globalization, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges.



RECAPITULATION

- ❑ Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume.
- ❑ Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
- ❑ India has three cropping seasons : (1) Kharif (2) Rabi and (3) Zaid.
- ❑ Major crops include rice, wheat, millets, maize, pulses etc.
- ❑ Food crops other than grains like sugarcane, oilseeds, groundnuts, tea coffee etc.
- ❑ India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world after China.
- ❑ Non-food crops like rubber cotton jute are grown extensively in India.

