

Class X - Social Science

Agriculture

CBSE NOTES

Agriculture - Quick Look Revision Guide

Your 1-page summary of the most exam-relevant takeaways from Contemporary India.



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Key Points

1. Define Agriculture and its importance in India.

Agriculture is a primary activity producing food and raw materials. Two-thirds of India's population depends on it, making it vital for the economy and employment.

2. Explain Primitive Subsistence Farming.

It's a 'slash and burn' method using primitive tools, dependent on monsoon. Practiced in small land patches, it's known as Jhumming in NE states.

3. Describe Intensive Subsistence Farming.

Practiced in high population areas, it uses high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation for higher production on limited land.

4. What is Commercial Farming?

Uses HYV seeds, chemicals for high productivity. Crops like rice in Punjab are commercial, unlike subsistence in Odisha.

5. Define Plantation Agriculture.

Single crop grown on large areas with capital-intensive inputs. Examples include tea in Assam, coffee in Karnataka.

6. List India's cropping seasons.

Rabi (winter), Kharif (monsoon), and Zaid (summer). Rabi includes wheat; Kharif includes rice; Zaid has watermelon.

7. Major crops of India.

Rice, wheat, millets, pulses, sugarcane, tea, coffee, cotton, jute. India is a leading producer of many.

8. Conditions for Rice cultivation.

Requires high temperature ($>25^{\circ}\text{C}$), high humidity, and rainfall >100 cm. Grown in plains, deltas, and irrigated areas.

9. Wheat growing conditions.

Needs cool growing season, bright sunshine, 50-75 cm rainfall. Major states: Punjab, Haryana, UP.

10. Importance of Millets.

Jowar, bajra, ragi are nutritious. Ragi is rich in iron, calcium. Grown in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan.

11. Sugarcane cultivation details.

Tropical crop needing hot, humid climate, 75-100 cm rainfall. Takes a year to grow. Major producer: UP, Maharashtra.

12. Oil seeds produced in India.

Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesame, etc. Gujarat leads in groundnut. Used for cooking and industries.

13. Tea cultivation requirements.

Needs tropical climate, deep fertile soil, frequent showers. Assam, WB, TN are major producers.

14. Coffee production in India.

Arabica variety is popular. Grown in Karnataka, Kerala, TN. Known for quality globally.

15. Horticulture crops significance.

India is 2nd largest fruits & veggies producer. Mangoes, bananas, apples, etc., are major exports.

16. Rubber cultivation conditions.

Equatorial crop needing >200 cm rainfall, >25°C. Kerala, TN, Karnataka are key producers.

17. Jute - the golden fibre.

Grows in fertile, well-drained flood plains. WB, Bihar, Assam major producers. Used for bags, ropes.

18. Cotton cultivation details.

Requires 210 frost-free days, light rainfall. Maharashtra, Gujarat lead. Key for textile industry.

19. Technological reforms in agriculture.

Green Revolution, White Revolution, crop insurance, Kissan Credit Card, MSP to support farmers.

20. Bhoodan-Gramdan movement.

Vinoba Bhave's land gift movement for landless. Aimed at voluntary land redistribution, called Blood-less Revolution.

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