



12th Economics

Chapter 8: Agriculture Sector

GSEB

Amit Academy

Traditional Agriculture vs. Modern Agriculture

1. Old Farming Methods



1. Depend on Rainfall



3. Simple Tools & Local Seeds



4. Subsistence Farming

1. Scientific Methods



2. Hybrid Seeds & Chemicals



3. Irrigation Facilities



Why is India known as an Agriculture-Oriented Country?

1. Large population depends on Agriculture for employment & income.



2. Many industries depend on Agriculture for raw materials.



3. Decline in agricultural production leads to shortage of raw materials for industries.



4. Farmers' income impacts demand for industrial products.



Different Names of the Green Revolution



1. Intensive Agricultural District Programme (IADP)

2. High-Yielding Varieties Programme (HYVP)

3. Modern Agricultural Technology Programme

4. Programme of Seeds, Fertiliser and Water Technology

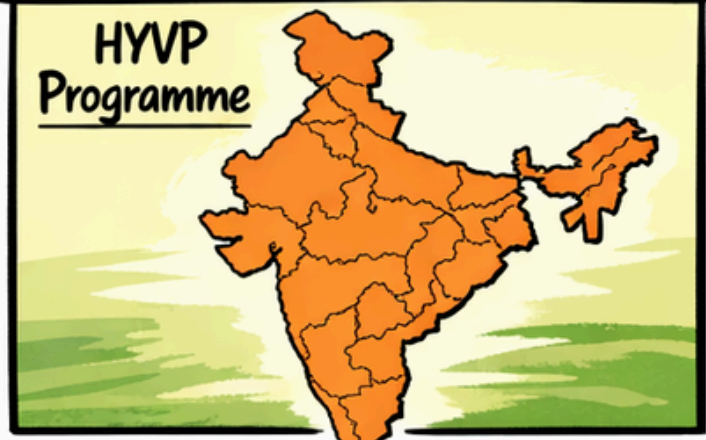
THE GREEN REVOLUTION

1. Modern Agricultural Technology

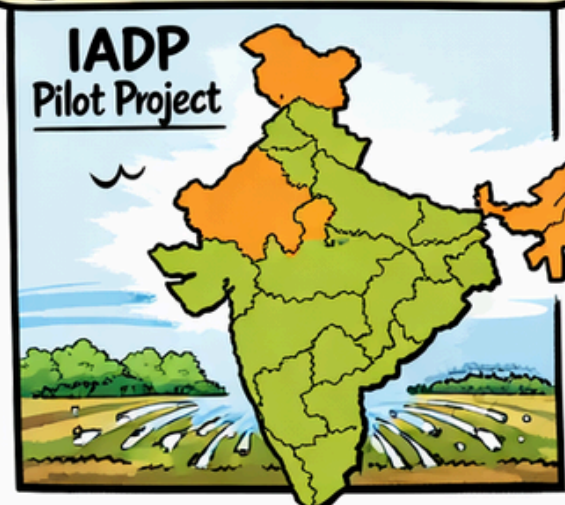


To Increase Production

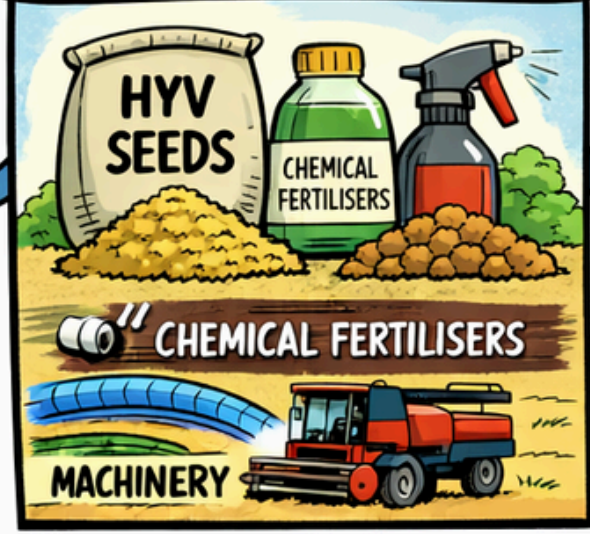
3. Expanded Nationwide



2. Started in 1960-61



4. Expanded Nationwide



5. Increased Production



Difference Between Food Grains and Cash Crops

Food Grains

1. Food grains are grown mainly for consumption as food.
2. They are used to meet the food needs of the population.
3. Example: Wheat, rice, bajra, jowar, maize.



Cash Crops

1. Cash crops are grown mainly to earn income.
2. They are mainly used as raw materials in industries.
3. Example: Cotton, sugarcane, jute, rubber.



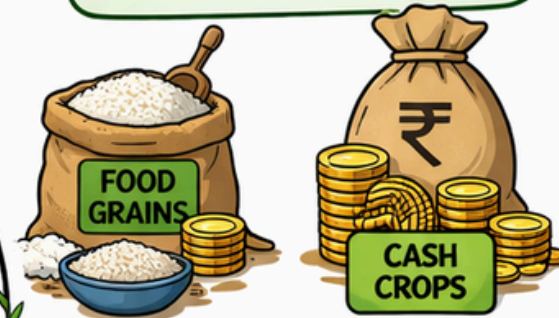
MULTIPLE CROPPING

Multiple cropping means growing more than one crop on the same land in a year.

1. In agriculture, farmers grow different types of crops in different seasons.



2. These crops mainly include food grains and cash crops.



3. Examples:

a Food grains:
Wheat, rice, jowar,
bajra, maize, pulses.



b Cash crops:
Groundnut, cotton,
sugarcane, sesame,
sunflower, jute.



4. Reasons for Multiple Cropping:

a Technological reasons:
Use of improved seeds,
fertilisers, irrigation,
and modern machines.



b Economic reasons:
To increase production,
earn a higher income,
and use land efficiently.



THE GREEN REVOLUTION

Green Revolution:

- The Green Revolution refers to the use of modern agricultural technology to increase agricultural production.

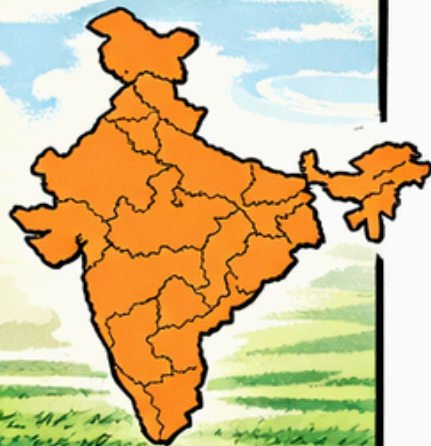
- Started as **IADP** Pilot Project in 1960-61

- Expanded Nationwide as **HYVP**



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Components of the Green Revolution:

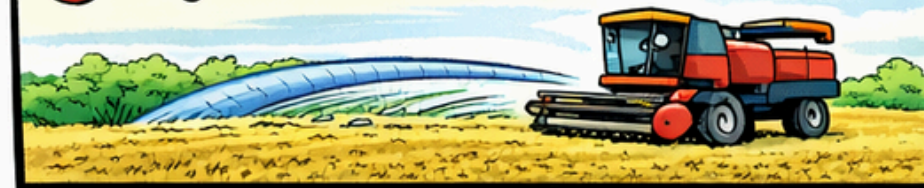
1. Use of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds



2. Use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides



3. Irrigation facilities



Agriculture is the Backbone of the Indian Economy

1. A large number of people in India depend on agriculture for their livelihood.



2. Around 68.8% of people live in rural areas (2011 Census).



3. Agriculture gives jobs to many people.



4. It provides raw materials to industries like cotton, sugar, and food processing.



4. It provides raw materials to industries like cotton, sugar, and food




7. When farming fails, farmers earn less money.



6. Agriculture also adds to national income



 **Conclusion:**
Agriculture is very important for India's economy and is called its backbone.

8. So, they buy fewer goods, which affects industries.



Population Pressure on Low Productivity of Agriculture

1. Too many people depend on agriculture



2. Total production shared among many people



3. Income per person is low



5. Land divided among family



12. Production Stays Low



4. More focus on industries



6. Small and scattered farms



7. Repeated cropping on same land



8. Soil loses fertility



10. Farmers cannot afford:



a. Good Seeds



b. Fertilisers



c. Machines

Importance of Agriculture

1. Food Supply

- Agriculture provides food like grains, fruits, vegetables, and milk
- It helps feed the country's large population



2. Employment

- Many people in India depend on agriculture for jobs
- It gives both direct and indirect employment.



3. National Income

- Agriculture contributes to the country's GDP
- It plays an important role in economic growth.



Conclusion:

Agriculture is important because it provides food, jobs, and income to the country.



Types of Crops in the Agriculture Sector

1. Food Crops

These crops are grown mainly for human consumption.

They form the staple food of the population.

Examples: Rice, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Pulses.



2. Cash Crops (Commercial Crops)

These crops are grown mainly for sale in the market to earn a profit.

Examples: Cotton, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Groundnut, Jute.



3. Plantation Crops

These are grown on large estates or plantations, usually for export and industrial use.

Examples: Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Coconut.



4. Horticulture Crops

These include fruits, vegetables, and flowers grown for food and commercial purposes.

Examples: Mango, Banana, Potato; Onion, Flowers (Rose, Jasmine).



Importance of Agriculture

1. Source of Food Supply



Provides food grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, and essential items.

2. Employment Generation

Provides direct and indirect employment to a large population.



5. Foreign Exchange Earnings

Exports agricultural products to earn foreign exchange.



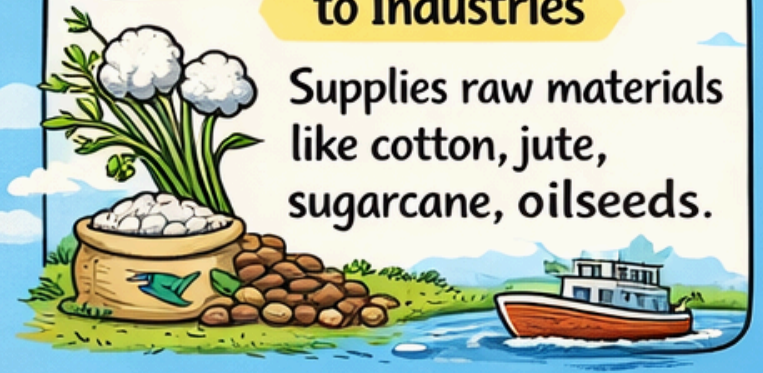
3. Contribution to National Income

Contributes significantly to GDP and economic development.



4. Supply of Raw Materials to Industries

Supplies raw materials like cotton, jute, sugarcane, oilseeds.



Importance of Agriculture

6. Development of Rural Economy



Supports rural development and related activities like dairy, poultry, fisheries.

7. Support to Trade and Transport



Increases demand for transport, storage, and marketing.

Importance of Agriculture

8. Source of Government Revenue



Contributes to government income through taxes, duties.

9. Development of Allied Activities



Supports dairy farming, poultry, fisheries, animal husbandry.

10. Industrial Development



Supports industries like textiles, sugar, food processing, paper.

Measures to Improve Productivity in Agriculture



(A) Institutional Measures

1. Land Reforms

- Land reforms were introduced to protect farmers and abolish the zamindari system.
- These reforms gave ownership rights to tillers and control rent.
- It reduced the exploitation of farmers and encouraged them to increase agricultural production.



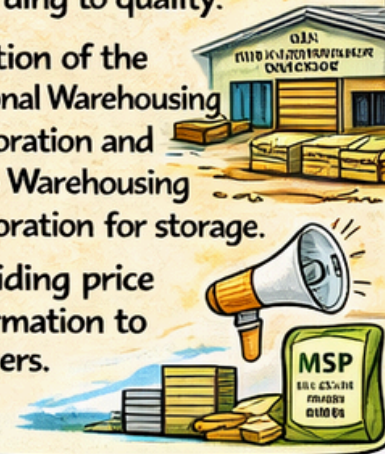
2. Availability of Institutional Credit

- To provide financial support to farmers, banks were nationalised in 1969 and 1980.



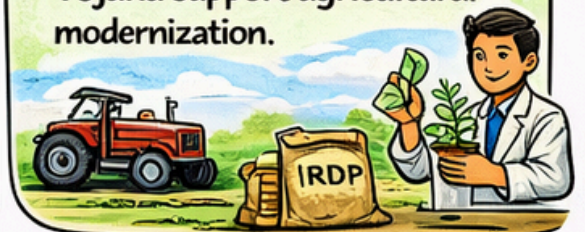
3. Improvement in Agricultural Marketing

- Establishment of regulated markets.
- Introduction of AGMARK to classify agricultural products according to quality.
- Creation of the National Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporation for storage.
- Providing price information to farmers.



4. Agricultural Research

- Farmers are provided training and knowledge of modern farming techniques.
- Research institutions help farmers adopt scientific methods of cultivation.
- Programms like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Panchayati Raj, and Jan-Dhan Yojana support agricultural modernization.



Technological Measures

1. Improved Seeds



Hybrid & High-Yield Seeds

2. Chemical Fertilisers



Nitrogen, Phosphate & Potash

3. Irrigation Facilities



Better Irrigation Systems

4. Modern Machines



Tractors & Threshers

5. Use of Pesticides



Control Pests & Diseases

6. Soil Testing



Analyze Soil Fertility



Other Measures

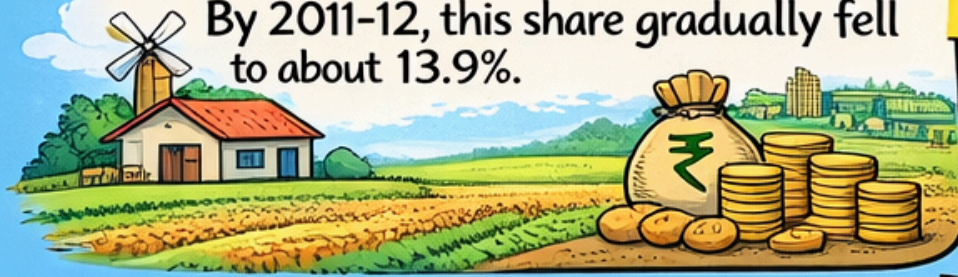


- ✓ Farmers should be educated about modern agricultural technology.
- ✓ Agricultural fairs and training programs should be organised.
- ✓ Farmers should be encouraged to adopt allied activities like dairy farming, poultry farming, and fisheries.

Agricultural Pattern

1. Contribution to National Income

- In 1950-51, agriculture contributed about 53.1% to India's GDP.
- By 2011-12, this share gradually fell to about 13.9%.



Agricultural Pattern

2. Employment Generation

- In 1950, about 72% population depended on agriculture.
- In 2001-02, this reduced to 58% and by 2014-15, to about 49%.
- Growth in other sectors lessened dependence on agriculture.



3. Export Income

- India exports tea, coffee, spices, rice, cotton, sugar, etc.
- These exports earn valuable foreign exchange.
- Foreign exchange helps economic development.



4. Improvement in Standard of Living

- India produces a wide variety of agricultural products.
- Increased production has improved the income and consumption levels of people.
- In 1951, an average Indian consumed 395 grams of food grains per day, which increased to 511 grams in 2013.





	1950-51	2013-14	Increase
Foodgrains		51 million tons	264.4 million tons
Pulses		8.4 million tons	19.6 million tons
Sugarcane		69 million tons	348 million tons
Oilseeds		5.1 million tons	32.4 million tons
Cotton		2.1 million bales	36.5 million bales



- Raw Materials for Industries
- 69-70% Population in Rural Areas
- Rising Demand for Goods



Conclusion:

Vital for Employment, Food Supply, Exports & Industry

Causes Behind Low Agricultural Productivity in India

1. Land Revenue Collection Systems



Zamindari, Mahalwari & Ryotwari Systems

2. Lack of Agricultural Finance



Dependence on Moneylenders

3. Weak Agricultural Marketing System



Lack of Roads & Transportation

4. Rural Social Structure



Belief in Traditional Customs & Fate

WHY IS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY IN INDIA LOW?

(B) TECHNOLOGICAL FACTORS

1. Traditional Methods



Old Tools & Bullock Ploughs

2. Limited Use of Inputs



Hybrid Seeds, Fertilisers & Pesticides



Slow Agricultural Growth

(C) OTHER FACTORS

1. Population Pressure



High Dependency on Agriculture

2. Poor Economic Planning



Focus on Industry, Low Investment in Agriculture

CONCLUSION



Low Agricultural Productivity in India