

# Agriculture in India

Chapter 12: Agriculture in India · Topic 1

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## Key Concept

Rice, a major food crop, requires high temperature and abundant rainfall, grown extensively in states like West Bengal and Punjab.

Wheat, another staple crop, needs cooler temperatures and moderate rainfall, with Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh as major producers.

Cash crops like cotton and sugarcane are grown for commercial sale, requiring specific soil and climate conditions for optimal yield.

Modern agricultural techniques, including irrigation, fertilisers, and high-yield seeds, have significantly increased India's agricultural productivity.

## Quick Revision Notes

- Rice needs high temperature and abundant rainfall.
- Major rice states: West Bengal, Punjab.
- Wheat needs cooler temperatures, moderate rainfall.
- Major wheat states: Punjab, Haryana, UP.
- Cotton and sugarcane are cash crops.
- They need specific soil and climate.
- Modern techniques include irrigation and fertilisers.
- These have increased agricultural productivity.

## Practice Questions

- 1 Name three major food crops and their growing regions.
- 2 Discuss the conditions needed for rice cultivation.
- 3 Research a cash crop grown in your state.
- 4 Explain how modern techniques improved agriculture.
- 5 Discuss why agriculture is important for India's economy.
- 6 Create a map showing major crop regions in India.