

Modernisation of Indian Agriculture

Chapter 13: The Story of Indian Farming · Topic 2

Key Concept

The Green Revolution, starting in the 1960s, introduced high-yielding seed varieties, chemical fertilisers, and improved irrigation, significantly increasing India's food production.

Modern machinery, like tractors and harvesters, has replaced much manual labour, allowing farmers to work larger areas more quickly and efficiently.

Scientific methods, like soil testing and precision farming, help farmers use resources like water and fertiliser more efficiently, reducing waste.

While modernisation has increased food production significantly, it has also raised concerns about environmental impact, water usage, and the cost of inputs for small farmers.

Quick Revision Notes

- The Green Revolution began in the 1960s.
- It introduced high-yielding seeds, fertilisers and better irrigation.
- It significantly increased India's food production.
- Modern machinery includes tractors and harvesters.
- Machinery replaces manual labour and increases efficiency.
- Soil testing and precision farming are scientific methods.
- These methods reduce waste of water and fertiliser.
- Modernisation raises environmental and cost concerns too.

Practice Questions

- 1 Research the Green Revolution and its impact.
- 2 Discuss how tractors have changed farming.
- 3 Explain what precision farming means.
- 4 Discuss one benefit and one concern of modern agriculture.
- 5 Research a modern farming technology used in India.
- 6 Compare traditional and modern agriculture's environmental impact.