

Types of Farming in India

Chapter 9: Agriculture · Topic 1

Key Concept

Subsistence farming, common among small farmers, focuses on growing enough food to feed the farming family, with little surplus for sale in the market.

Commercial farming focuses on growing crops for sale, often using modern technology, and includes plantation farming for crops like tea, coffee, or rubber.

Intensive farming uses more labour and capital on smaller land areas to maximise yield, common in densely populated regions, while extensive farming uses larger land areas with less intensive input.

Different farming types are chosen based on factors like available land, capital, technology, and market access, significantly shaping India's diverse agricultural landscape.

Quick Revision Notes

- Subsistence farming grows food mainly for the farmer's own family.
- Commercial farming grows crops for sale in the market.
- Commercial farming often uses modern technology.
- Plantation farming grows cash crops like tea or coffee.
- Intensive farming maximises yield on smaller land.
- Intensive farming uses more labour and capital.
- Extensive farming uses larger land with less intensive input.
- Farming type choice depends on land, capital and market access.

Practice Questions

- 1 Compare subsistence and commercial farming.
- 2 Research an example of plantation farming in India.
- 3 Explain the difference between intensive and extensive farming.
- 4 Discuss what type of farming is common in your region.
- 5 Research how technology has changed Indian farming.
- 6 Create a chart comparing different types of farming.