

# Agriculture



# Green Revolution

- (i) Use of High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds** that matures in short span of time.
- (ii) Application of fertilizers, manures and chemicals** in the agriculture production.
- (iii) Multiple Cropping Patterns** that allows farmers to grow two or more crops on the same land as HYV seeds matures quickly. This helped the increase of total production.
- (iv) Mechanization of farming** with the use of machines like tractors, harvesters pump sets etc in the agriculture occur in a big way.
- (v) Better Infrastructure facilities** in terms of better transportation, irrigation, warehousing, marketing facilities, rural electrification were developed during the period of green revolution.
- (vi) Price Incentives** involving provision of the minimum support prices for various crops so as to allow reasonable price to farmers for their produce. This offers incentive to the farmers to adopt new practices.
- (vii) Better financial assistance** through spread of credit facilities with the development of wide network of commercial banks, cooperative banks and establishment of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) as an apex bank to coordinate the rural finance in India.

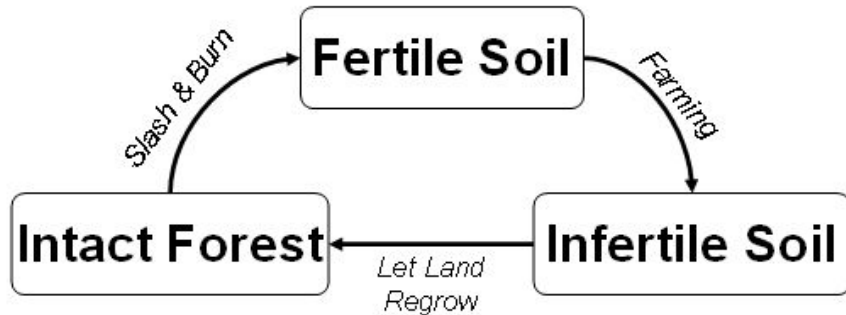
# Terracing

Forming land into a number of level flat areas resembling a series of steps.



# Slash and Burn

Land is cleared, cut, and any remaining vegetation burned. The resulting layer of ash provides the newly-cleared land with a nutrient-rich layer to help fertilize crops.



# Subsistence Farming

Farming that provides enough food for the farmer and his family but not enough for sale.



# Commercial Farming



Farming for a profit, where food is produced by advanced technological means for sale in the market. Often very few workers are employed.

# Factory Farming

A factory farm is a large, industrial operation that raises large numbers of animals for food.

Over 99% of farm animals in the U.S. are raised in factory farms, which focus on profit and efficiency at the expense of animal welfare.



# Nomadic Herding



A practice that entails moving from one place to another with cattle in search of pasture.

Pastoralists sell their animals to get products that they don't produce, and they also depend on the animals for food.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M6lcqQTDP50> Nigerian Herders



# Plantation

A plantation is a large piece of land where one crop is specifically planted for widespread commercial sale and usually tended by resident laborers.



# Intensive Farming

A method of farming using machinery and pesticides in order to create a greater yield.



Fertilizers contain minerals such as nitrogen, potassium and phosphorus, which help plants to grow. Fertilisers increase crop yields but cause the problem of eutrophication when they're washed into rivers and lakes by rainwater. These crops are also susceptible to disease.



# GMs: Genetically Modified

An organism that has had its DNA altered or modified in some way through genetic engineering.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8z\\_CqyB1dQo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8z_CqyB1dQo)

**GM PLANT BREEDING**

If a plant needs a trait that can't be achieved through advanced breeding, a gene can be turned off or moved, or a gene from another source can be inserted.

The infographic illustrates two methods of genetic modification using puzzle pieces. On the left, a corn plant is shown next to a puzzle piece with a left-pointing arrow, indicating gene removal or movement. On the right, a pea plant is shown next to a puzzle piece with an 'X' over it, indicating gene insertion. The word 'OR' is placed between the two plants.

**GMOs can help farmers ...**

- prevent crop disease (illustrated with a leaf and a beetle)
- control insects (illustrated with a beetle)
- manage weeds (illustrated with a weed)
- change nutritional profile (illustrated with a papaya and a bottle of oil labeled '0 grams trans fats')