



## CHAPTER - 3 AGRICULTURE

### NOTES:

- **AGRICULTURE:** It refers to the cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock.
- **LIVESTOCKS:** Animals such as cattle, sheep, goat, buffalo, pig etc. and birds like chicken and duck.
- **WILD LIFE RESOURCES:** A variety of life forms, birds, fishes and animals.
- **SUBSISTENCE FARMING:** A farming in which the main production is consumed by the farmer's households.
- **NOMADIC HERDING:** In this type of farming animals like cattle, sheep, goats, camels, yaks etc. are reared and the farmers move from place to place in search of fodder along with the animal.
- **SUBSISTENCE FARMING:** A farming in which the main production is consumed by the farmer's households.
- **CROPS:** The plant species cultivated by human beings for their use.
- **SHIFTING CULTIVATION:** The form of agriculture in which continuous change is made for carrying on agricultural activities. People move from one area to another when soil loses its fertility.
- **COMMERCIAL FARMING:** The practice of farming in which crops are grown for trade.
- **MIXED FARMING:** The type of agriculture which involves both crops and livestock in the same farm.
- **PLANTATION FARMING:** A specialised agricultural where cultivation of cash crops is done on a large scale.
- **MULTIPLE CROPPING:** When two or more crops are grown in one and the same field.
- **JUTE DIVERSIFICATION:** In order to promote a wide variety of jute products, the Government of India is developing blended textiles, making of bags, shoes.