# Article information:

CBSE Notes Class 10 Geography Chapter 4 - Agriculture
<https://byjus.com/cbse-notes/class-10-social-science-geography-chapter-4-agriculture/>

# Article summary:

1. Two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities, making agriculture a primary activity that produces food raw materials for various industries.

2. The article discusses different types of farming, including primitive subsistence farming, intensive subsistence farming, and commercial farming.

3. The article also highlights the major crops grown in India, such as rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton, and jute.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "CBSE Notes Class 10 Geography Chapter 4 - Agriculture" provides an overview of agriculture in India, including types of farming, cropping patterns, major crops grown, and the contribution of agriculture to the national economy. While the article provides some useful information, there are several areas where it lacks depth and balance.

One potential bias in the article is its focus on the positive aspects of agriculture without adequately addressing the challenges and issues faced by farmers. For example, it mentions that agriculture is a primary activity that produces food raw material for industries, but it does not mention the difficulties faced by farmers such as low income, lack of access to credit and markets, and vulnerability to climate change.

The article also presents information without providing sufficient evidence or sources. For example, it states that two-thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities without citing any data or studies to support this claim. Similarly, it claims that agriculture contributes to the national economy without providing any specific figures or statistics.

Another issue with the article is its promotion of certain government initiatives without discussing their limitations or potential drawbacks. It mentions schemes like Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme as positive steps taken by the government but does not mention any criticisms or challenges associated with these programs.

Additionally, the article lacks a balanced presentation of different perspectives on agricultural issues. It does not explore counterarguments or alternative viewpoints on topics such as intensive farming practices or the impact of commercial farming on small-scale farmers.

Furthermore, there are missing points of consideration in the article. It does not discuss important topics such as sustainable farming practices, organic farming, or the role of women in agriculture. These are crucial aspects that should be included in a comprehensive analysis of agriculture.

Overall, while the article provides some basic information about agriculture in India, it lacks depth and balance. It would benefit from providing more evidence for its claims, addressing potential biases and limitations, exploring alternative viewpoints, and including a broader range of topics related to agriculture.

# Topics for further research:

* Sustainable farming practices in India
* Organic farming methods and benefits in agriculture
* Role of women in Indian agriculture
* Challenges faced by farmers in India (e.g.
* low income
* lack of access to credit and markets
* climate change vulnerability)
* Criticisms and limitations of government initiatives in Indian agriculture (e.g.
* Kissan Credit Card
* Personal Accident Insurance Scheme)
* Impact of commercial farming on small-scale farmers in India

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/54ff3bbeb4e6eac3723023095bc83b06>