

Quadrant II\_Notes\_GEG102\_1\_7

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Goa is a small piece of land blessed with equitable climate and favourable physiography. The presence of Western Ghats and rivers gives a great look along with agricultural farming. Agriculture is one of the important economic activities in Goa. There are different types of agricultural farming in Goa.

#### KHARIF

This crops are grown during monsoon season. In this type of farming seeds are sown at the beginning of monsoon & harvested at the end of the monsoon season. Crops are also called as monsoon crop. This is totally dependent on rainfall. Too high or too less rain can affect crop growth & can waste farmer's efforts. Major Kharif crop in Goa is Rice.

#### RABI

In this type crops are grown during winter season. Seeds of the crops are sown at the beginning of winter season & harvested at the end of the winter season. Crops grown in this type are called as winter crops. Farming is mainly done with the help of irrigation. Sources of irrigation in this type include canals, checkdams, lakes, ponds, etc. Major crops grown are chilies, onions, paddy, etc.

## HUMID FARMING

This farming is carried in rainy season. It is prevalent in areas where rainfall is abundant. Excess water is stored & provided to the farmlands systematically. Rainy season is sowing season & harvesting in dry months. Cropping pattern varies from one place to another.

## HORTICULTURE

Horticulture- Hortus-garden, Culture-cultivation. Agriculture of plants mainly for food, materials, comfort & beauty for decoration. It is done by using knowledge, skills & technologies. Intensively produced plants for food & non-food uses. It is produced for personal or social needs. Horticultural crops are diverse – they include annual & perennial species.

## PLANTATION

It is a large estate generally centered on a plantation house. It is meant for farming that specializes in cash crops. Crops that are grown include sugar cane, oil palms, coconut, rubber, etc. Most of the plantations are found in the plateau region of Goa. In case of plantation farmers are not only dependent on rain but in off rainy season irrigation is also carried out.

## Vaigan

This type is famous in Goa which means Rabi farming. In this crops are grown after the monsoon season. It is done with the help of irrigation. Farming is carried out in those areas where water is available through irrigation projects. Crops grown are mainly paddy, chilies, sweet potatoes, etc. Paddy grown at this farm is also called as Vaigan Paddy.

## Puran Xeti

An ancient type of farming once popular in various parts of Goa. It is the slit base agricultural system prevailing in Sattari, Dharbandora & Bicholim taluka. An unique kind of farming called flood farming. When the river banks

overflow the material which reaches to the banks is collected & spread on the farming plot. Subsequently level the land & sow seeds.

### Kumeri

It is described as shifting cultivation. Family members or a group of villagers clear a patch of natural forest or shrubs or bushes. Plants which are burnt provide natural manure on land. It includes rotation of fields. Keeping the land fallow for regeneration of fertility. It is responsible for producing Goa's output of millets & pulses. Use of human labour as main input.

### Kulagar

This is a type of plantation known as Kulagar in Goa. It is a large area under cultivation with a farm house. Most of the Kulagars in Goa have grown coconuts, arecanuts, bananas, spices, palms, etc. After the monsoon season farmers draw water from nearby water body or from wells which are at the farm. Different type of irrigation methods are used. Crop yeild depends upon type of crop grown in Kulagar.

Different type of farming has yeild a large variety of crops in Goa. It has generated income to the farmers. With types of farming it produced seasonal crops which are of great demand by Goan's.