

# Pinkz Public School - CBSE

Affiliated to Central Board of Senior Secondary Education

Affiliation No:1931155

Grade X

## Social Science Chapter 4 Agriculture Study Material

Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Grade : \_\_\_\_\_ Section \_\_\_\_\_

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*Pinkz Public School*



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**Geography**  
**Chapter 4 : Agriculture**

**One Mark Questions**

**1) What is Subsistence Farming?**

Answer: The farming in which farmers cultivate their crops to sustain their families.

**2) What is Commercial Farming?**

Answer: Farming in which production is mainly done for market use.

**3) Which type of farming is practised on Small areas of land with the help of primitive tools ?**

Answer: Primitive subsistence agriculture.

**4) Name any two primitive tools used in primitive subsistence agriculture.**

Answer: Hoe and Deo.

**5) Which type of farming depends upon Monsoon and Natural Fertility?**

Answer: Primitive subsistence agriculture.

**6) Which type of farming is also known as Slash and Burn Agriculture?**

Answer: Primitive Agriculture.

**7) In which type of farming , Land Productivity is lower ?**

Answer: Primitive subsistence agriculture.

**8) Name the Different Names of Slash and Burn Agriculture around the world?**

Answer: Milpa in Mexico, Conuco in Venezuela, Rosa in Brazil, Mosole in Central America, Ladang in Indonesia, Ray in Vietnam.

**9) In which type of farming , Farmers continue to obtain Maximum output from limited land?**

Answer: Intensive Subsistence agriculture.

**10) In which type of farming, there is enormous pressure on land?**

Answer: Intensive Subsistence agriculture.

Chapter Agriculture important one Mark questions

**11) Which Reason is responsible for decreasing size of land Holdings?**

Answer: Right to Inheritance.

**12) Which type of farming Acts as a Link between Agriculture and Industry?**

Answer: Commercial Farming.

**13) Name any one type of Commercial Farming?**

Answer: Plantations.

**14) Name any three Kharif crops.**

Answer: Paddy, Maize, Bajra.

**15) Name any three Rabi crops.**

Answer: Wheat, Barley, Peas.

**16) Name the Kharif crop which requires High temperature and annual rainfall above 100 cm.**

Answer: Rice.

**17) Which is largest producer of Rice in world?**

Answer: China ranks first, india ranks second.

**18) Which Rabi crop requires Cool growing season and Bright sunshine at the time of ripening?**

Answer: Wheat .

**19) Name two important Wheat growing Zones in India ?**

Answer: Ganga- SatlujPlains , Black soil region of Deccan.

**20) Which Crop is known as Coarse Grains?**

Answer: Millets.

**21) Which type of Millet is rain fed crop, mostly grown in moist areas which hardly needs Irrigation?**

Answer: Jowar.

**22) Which type of Millet is crop of dry regions and grown on red, black, sandy, loamy Soil?**

Answer: Ragi.

Most Important one Mark questions of chapter Agriculture

**23) Which State is largest producer of Jowar in India?**

Answer: Maharashtra.

**24) Which State is largest producer of Ragi in India?**

Answer: Karnataka.

**25) Which State is largest producer of Bajra in India?**

Answer: Rajasthan.

**26) Which Crop can be used as both Food and Fodder?**

Answer: Maize.

**27) Which Crop grows well in old Alluvial soil?**

Answer: Maize.

**28) In which State , Maize is also grown in Rabi season?**

Answer: Bihar.

**29) Which country is largest producer of Pulses ?**

Answer : India.

**30) Which country is largest consumers of Pulses?**

Answer: India.

Frequently asked One Mark questions of chapter Agriculture

**31) Name any two features of Pulses?**

Answer: 1) They need less moisture and Even survive in Dry conditions.

2) Major Source of protein in Vegetarian Diet.

**32) Which Crop is grown in Rotation with Other Crops ?**

Answer: Pulses.

**33) Which type of Pulses is not helping in Restoring Soil Fertility?**

Answer: Arhar( Tur).



Grapes plantation

**34) Which Crop is Tropical as well as Subtropical ?**

Answer: Sugarcane.

**35) Which Crop needs manual Labour from Sowing to Harvesting?**

Answer: Sugarcane.

**36) Which is largest producer of Sugarcane in the world?**

Answer: Brazil.

**37) Which State is largest producer of Sugarcane ?**

Answer : Uttar Pradesh.

**38) Which country is largest producer of Oilseeds?**

Answer: China .

**39) Which country is second largest producer of Oilseeds?**

Answer : India.

**40) How much Area is covered by Oilseeds in India?**

Answer: 12% of total Cropped Area.

**41) Name any two features of Oilseeds .**

Answer: 1) Most of these are Edible.

2) They can be used in Cooking mediums.

One Word questions and answers of Chapter Agriculture

**42) Which Oilseed accounts about half of the Major Oilseeds produced in the Country?**

Answer: Groundnut.

**43) Which State is largest producer of Groundnut in India?**

Answer: Gujrat.

**44) Name two Rabi Oilseed crops .**

Answer: Linseed and Mustard.

**45) Which Oilseed is Kharif crop in north India and Rabi crop in South India?**

Answer: Sesamum.

**46) Which Oilseed can be grown in both Kharif and Rabi Seasons?**

Answer: Castor Seeds.

**47) Name the drink crop at first presented by British in India.**

Answer: Tea.

**48) “High humidity is good for cultivation of tea”. Why?**

Answer: High humidity helps in the development of tender leaves.

**49) What is India rank in leading producer of Tea in world in 2008?**

Answer: Third Rank.

**50) From which country Arabica variety is initially brought to India?**

Answer: Yemen.

**51) On which hills in India , Coffee was First cultivated?**

Answer: Baba Budan Hills.

**52) Which country is largest producer of Fruits and Vegetables ?**

Answer: China.

Objective type questions of chapter Agriculture

**53) How much India produce in world Vegetables?**

Answer: 13% of World vegetables.

**54) Which is Equatorial Crop?**

Answer: Rubber.

**55) Which State is largest producer of Rubber ?**

Answer: Kerala.

**56) What is Sericulture?**

Answer: Rearing of Silkworms for the creation or production of silk .

**57) Which Crop Requires 210 frost free days ?**

Answer: Cotton.

**58) Which fibre is known as Golden Fibre?**

Answer: jute.

**59) Which State is largest producer of Jute in India?**

Answer: West Bengal.

Topic: Technological Reforms (One Mark questions of chapter Agriculture)

**60)What was main Focus of Our first five year plan towards Agriculture?**

Answer: Land Reforms.

**61) Write Full Form Of KCC?**

Answer :Kissan Credit card.

**62) Write Full Form Of PAIS?**

Answer: Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

**63) Which Movement is known as Blood less Revolution?**

Answer: Bhoodan – Gramdan Movement.

**64) Write Full Form Of ICAR?**

Answer: Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

**65) Which is keyword today alternative of Green Revolution?**

Answer: Gene Revolution.

**66) Name Two Biodiesel Crops .**

Answer: Jatropha and JoJoba

**67) Name Cotton Industries of Britain which flourished due to Export of Good Quality Cotton From India?**

Answer: Manchester And Liverpool.

Extra One Word questions and answers of Chapter Agriculture

**1) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Manipur?**

Answer: Pamlou.

**2) What is name of Slash and burn agriculture in Dipa district of Chhattisgarh?**

Answer: Pamlou.

**3) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Madhya Pradesh?**

Answer: Bewar or Dahiya.

**4) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh?**

Answer: Podu or Penda.

**5) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Odisha?**

Answer: PamaDabi or Koman or Bringa.

**6) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Western Ghats?**

Answer: Kumari.

**7) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in South- Eastern Rajasthan?**

Answer: Valre or Waltre.

**8) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Himalayan Belt ?**

Answer: Khil.

**9) What is name of Slash and Burn Agriculture in Jharkhand?**

Answer: Kuruwa.

**10) Name any two dry crops.**

Answer: Jawar and Bajra.

**11) What is Truck Gardening ?**

Answer: The cultivation of vegetables for direct sale to the consumers and restaurants.

**12) What is Floriculture ?**

Answer: The cultivation of flowers is called floriculture.

**13) What is Pisciculture ?**

Answer: The breeding of fishes in specially developed ponds is called pisciculture.

**14) What is viticulture ?**

Answer: The cultivation of grapevine for the production of grapes is called viticulture.

**3 Mark Questions**

**1. Define agriculture? Why has cultivation methods changed significantly over years?**

- Ans.** A. Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals.  
B. Agriculture is an age old economic activity in our country. Over these years cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technologically know how and socio-cultural practices.  
C. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.  
D. At present in different parts of India- primitive subsistence farming, Intensive Subsistence Farming and commercial Farming are practiced.
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**2. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics?**

- Ans.** Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In This kind of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. This kind of farming is a legacy of colonialism, adapted to local conditions. Following are its characteristics:  
A. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.  
B. Cultivation of cash for export purpose.  
C. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.  
D. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc are important plantation crops.
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**3. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?**

- Ans.** A. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.

- B. These are known as coarse grains.
  - C. These are used as food crops as well as fodder crops also.
  - D. These have very high nutritional value.
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**4. Why are some pulses known as leguminous crop? Why are they grown in rotation with other crops?**

- Ans.** A. Maximum pulses are known as leguminous crops.
- B. It helps in fixation of nitrogen.
  - C. Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops as they help in restoring soil fertility by using nitrogen from the air.
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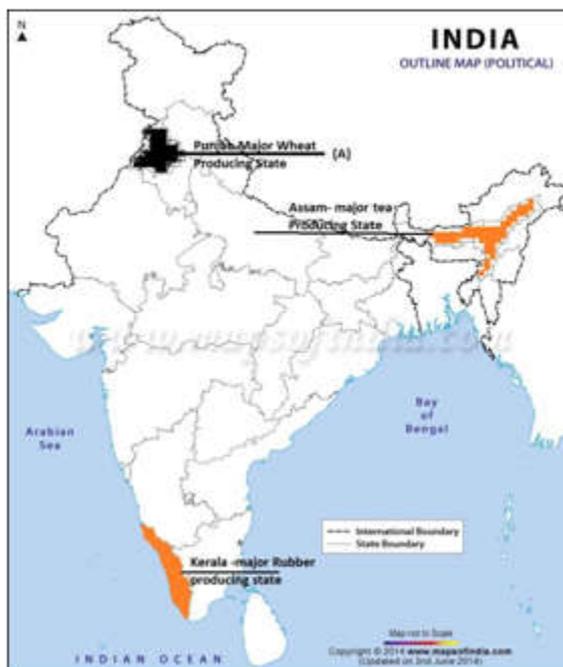
**5. Distinguish between Gramdan and Bhoodan.**

- Ans.** A. Bhoodan: Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to 80 landless villagers. This act was known as Bhoodan.
- B. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India.
  - C. Some Zamidars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among landless. It was known as Gramdaan.
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- 6. A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map. 1. A major wheat producing state**
- B. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: 1. A leading Rubber producing state. 2. A Major tea producing state**



Ans.



7. Which type of agriculture is known as slash and burn agriculture? What is the main disadvantage of this type farming?

Ans. A. Shifting agriculture is known as slash and burn agriculture.

B. Such type of agriculture is harmful for environment.

C. Due to burning of plants and bushes, it causes pollution.

D. Du

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**8. Explain the factor upon which the different farming practices depends.**

**Ans.** The types of farming practiced depend on following two factors:

A. Physical factors: It includes relief, climate and location.

B. Human Factors: Human factors include the cultural background of people, availability of irrigation and agricultural practices.

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**9. Why there enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming?**

**Ans.** A. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.

B. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.

C. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land

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**10. The land under cultivation is being reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?**

**Ans.** A. Less land under cultivation would cause the lack of food grains for people.

B. Due to less production of food crops the prices of food crops will raise to its maximum extent.

C. It will also lead to more use of fertilizer and pesticides to get more and more production.

D. Use of fertilizers and pesticides leads to health problems.

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**11. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?**

**Ans.** A. Two third population of India engaged in agricultural activities.

B. Agriculture is a primitive activity, which produces most of the food that we

consume.

C. It also produces raw material for various industries like cotton, sugar and jute industry

D. It also helps in collecting foreign exchange.

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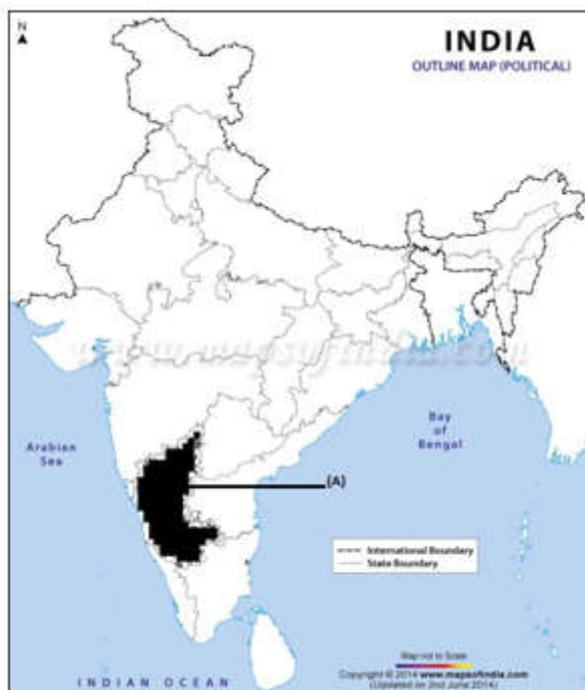
**12. A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.**

**1. A leading Coffee producing state**

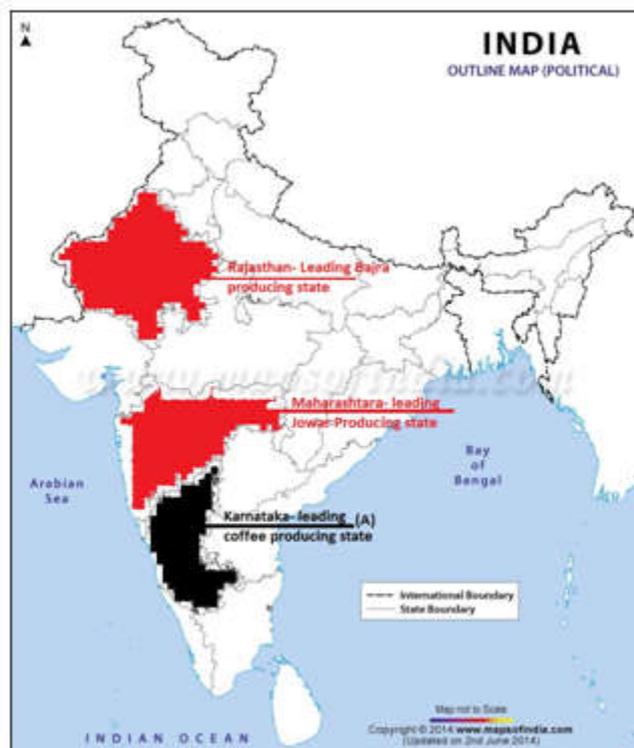
**B. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:**

**1. A leading Bajra producing state**

**2. A leading Jowar producing state**



Ans.



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**13. What are the different names gives to it in different parts of India?**

**Ans.** A. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya in Madhya Pradesh.

B. Podu or Pennda in Andhra Pradesh.

C. Pamadabi or Koan or Bringa in Orissa.

D. Kumari in Western Ghats.

E. Valre or Waltre in South eastern Rajasthan.

F. Khil in Himalayan belt.

G. Kuruwa in Jharkhand and Jhumming in the North eastern region.

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**14. What are the efforts made by the government to modernize agriculture in India?**

**Ans.** A. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research centre.

B. In 1980s and 1990s a comprehensive land development program was initiated, which include both institutional and technical reforms.

- C. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
  - D. Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance schemes introduced by the Government.
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**15. Write down the features of Primitive Subsistence agriculture.**

- Ans.** A. Farmers clear, slash and burn a small piece of land and on it grow cereals and other food crops to sustain themselves.
- B. The entire family or community is utilized as labour force.
  - C. Primitive tools such as hoe, digging sticks and dao are used.
  - D. No fertilizers and manures is used and land productivity is low.
  - E. Primitive subsistence depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of the other environmental conditions.
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**16. Write down the features of commercial farming.**

- Ans.** A. The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- B. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from region to another.
  - C. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa it is subsistence farming.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming
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**17. Write down the features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture.**

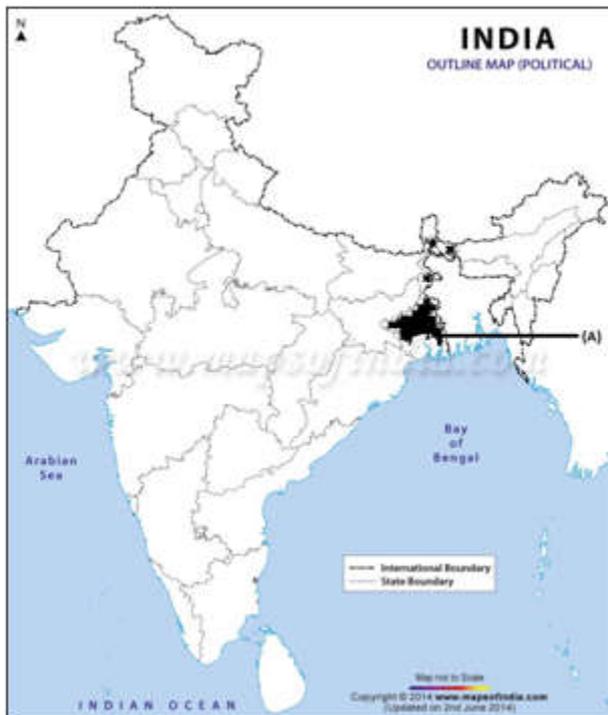
- Ans.** A. This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.
- B. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
  - C. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
  - D. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the

absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

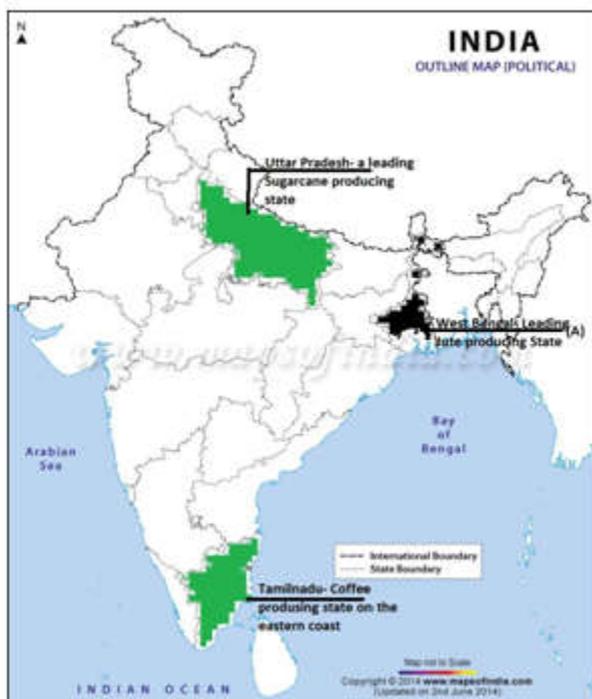
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**18. A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map. 1. A leading golden fiber crop producing state**

**B. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: 1. A leading sugarcane producing state 2. A coffee growing state on the eastern state food production? Explain with any three reasons.**



**Ans.**



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**19. Write down the features of Rabi crops.**

**Ans. A.** Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

B. These crops are harvested in summer from April to June.

C. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are some major rabi crops.

D. North and north western parts of the country are important for growth of rabi crops.

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**20. Write down the features of Kharif crops.**

**Ans. A.** Kharif crops are sown with the onset of monsoon in June.

B. These crops are harvested in the month of September and October.

C. Paddy, maize, jowar, tur, moong, urd, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean are some of the important crops.

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**21. Why is wheat mainly grown in Punjab? Give three reasons.**

**Ans. A.** Cool and moist climate during growing season is found in Punjab.

- B. Dry sunny warm climate at the time of ripening is also found in Punjab.
- C. Fertile alluvial soil is found there.
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**22. Kerala leads in the production of rubber. Give three reasons.**

**Ans.** A. Rubber requires high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year and Kerala has both these requirements.

B. Rubber collection is a labour oriented occupation and as such it requires cheap labour and it is easily available in Kerala.

C. It is a tropical crop and Kerala lies near the equator.

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**23. 'Rice grows well in Punjab and Haryana also.' State two reasons for it.**

**Ans.** A. Rice requires hot and humid climate and lot of water as such it is possible to grow this crop in the arid lands of Punjab and Haryana, but irrigation facilities in these states have done wonder and thirst of water has been provided by irrigation through tube wells and canals.

B. The farmers of Punjab and Haryana are deals in commercial crops.

C. The Governments of Punjab and Haryana have given full support to the farmers and they provide high yielding varieties of paddy to the farmers.

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**24. Why has Indian agriculture started a declining trend in food production? Explain with any three reasons.**

**Ans.** A. Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.

B. The quality of our production is not able to compete with those of the developed countries.

C. Subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and HYV has been decreased, it lead to increase in the production cost.

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**25. Write briefly about the movement started by VinobaBhave known as Bloodless revolution?**

**Ans.** A. VinobhaBhave introduced voluntary redistribution of farm-lands to poor

landless farmers for their economic well being.

B. It started when some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well being and unexpectedly Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to be distributed among 80 landless villagers.

C. This act was known as Bhoodan and many land owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due the land ceiling act. This Bhoodan and Gramdan movement initiated by VinobhaBhave is also known as the Blood less revolution.

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**26. What are millets and why are they called coarse grains? Give some examples of millet crops and areas they are grown in.**

Ans. Jowar, Bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains but they have very high nutritional value.

A. Jowar: Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

B. Bajra: Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Haryana.

C. Ragi: Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu.

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**27. What do you know about Green Revolution?**

Ans. A. Green Revolution is phrase used to describe the tremendous increase in the production of food grains like wheat and rice in India.

B. It has been caused by large scale use of high yielding variety of seeds and development of surface and ground water irrigation systems.

C. Large scale use of fertilizers, insecticides, and pesticides, land reforms, rural electrification and farm mechanization has caused Green revolution.

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**28. Describe the social impact of green revolution on the society.**

Ans. A. The standard of living of the farmers increased because of increase in per capita in per capita income.

B. Farmer starts doing farm activities with modern facilities like tractors, thrashing machines etc.

C. Literacy has risen among the farmers.

D. The link between the money lenders and the farmers is no more. Now farmers prefer to borrow money from the Banks.

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**29. Explain the economic impact of the Green Revolution on the society.**

**Ans.** A. Per capita income of the farmers has increased.

B. The agriculture has been transformed from subsistence to commercial levels.

C. Farmers prefer to borrow money from banks instead of money lenders.

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**30. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?**

**Ans.** A. Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.

B. These are known as coarse grains.

C. These are used as food crops as well as fodder crops also.

D. These have very high nutritional value.

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**31. Distinguish between rabi and kharif season? (At least two differences)**

**Ans.** Difference between rabi and kharif season. (any two diff.)

Rabi

a) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June

b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard.

c) States from north and north- western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

Kharif

a) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in the different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.

b) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra,

tur(arhar)moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

c) Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the(Kankan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana.

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### **32. What is Horticulture? Name the fruits grown in India?**

**Ans.** “Horticulture:-It is an art of cultivating fruits and vegetables. India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India is the producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.”

India is known for

- Mangoes – Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
  - Oranges – Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya),
  - Bananas- Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu,
  - Lichi and guava- Uttar Pradesh and Bihar,
  - Pineapples – Meghalaya,
  - Grapes – Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
  - Apples, pears, apricots, and walnuts – Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh
- are in great demand all over the world.

India produces about 13 per cent of the world vegetables. It is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato

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### **33. Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.**

**Ans.** Subsistence agriculture

- (a) Subsistence agriculture is practiced small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks, and family/ communitlabour.
- (b) Farmers and their family produce cereals for themselves and for the loc market.
- (c) It is practiced in thickly populated areas.
- (d) Cereals like wheat, rice, millets are mainly raised.

Commercial agriculture

- a) The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemicals fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
  - b) Crops are grown on a large scale with a view to export them to other countries.
  - c) It is practiced in sparsely populated areas. d) Wheat, cotton, sugarcane etc. are mainly raised
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**34. What are the four important fiber crops of India? Describe any one of them.**

**Ans.** four important fiber crops of India are:

Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural silk.

**Cotton:-**

- (a) India is known as the original home of the cotton plant.
- (b) India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world. (c) Cotton grows well in the drier parts of the black
- (c) cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
- (d) It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210-frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.
- (e) It is Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- (f) Major Cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

OR

**Jute:-**

- (a) Jute is known as the golden of fiber.
- (b) It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (c) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- (d) Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.
- (e) It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.

## 5 Mark Questions

**1. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea producing states.**

**Ans.** 1. Introduction: Tea is the main beverage crop. India is the leading producer and exporter of tea in the world.

2. Climate: Tea plants grow well in tropical and subtropical climate. Tea thrives well in a hot and humid climate.

3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

4. Temperature: Ideal temperature for the growth is 200 to 300 C.

5. Rainfall: 150 to 300 cm annual rainfall is required. High humidity and frequent showers evenly distributed throughout the year are good for rapid development of tender leaves.

**2. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of coffee. Name the leading tea producing states.**

**Ans.** 1. Introduction: It is second most important beverage crop of India. Indian coffee is known for its quality and is hence in great demand all over the world. The variety produced in India is Arabica variety which was initially brought from Yemen.

2. Climate: It requires hot and humid climatic conditions for growth.

3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

4. Temperature: 150C and 280 C.

5. Rainfall: rainfall 50 to 200 cm annually.

6.Areas of Cultivation: Its cultivation was initiated on Baba Buden hills and is today confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

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**3. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation.**

- Ans.** 1. Mangoes: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.  
2. Oranges: Nagpur and Cherapunji ( Meghalaya)  
3. Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.  
4. Litchi and Guava: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.  
5. Pineapple: Meghalaya  
6. Grapes: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.  
7. Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts: Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.  
8. Cashew nut: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
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**4. Which is the staple crop for majority of the people in India? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.**

- Ans.** 1. Introduction: Rice is the staple food crop of majority of the population.  
2. Climate: Paddy is a tropical crop and grows well in the wet monsoon.  
3. Temperature: Above 25°C, coupled with heavy humidity.  
4. Rainfall: It requires an annual rainfall above 100 cm. It requires heavy rainfall in summer and irrigation in areas of less rainfall.  
5. Areas of Cultivation: Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic region. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.
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**5. Which is the second most important cereal crop? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.**

- Ans.** 1. Introduction: Wheat is the second most important cereal crop. It is Rabi Crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western parts of the country.  
2. Soil Type: Alluvial soil and black soil  
3. Temperature: Cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.

4. Rainfall: 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

5. Areas of Cultivation: There are two prominent wheat growing zones in the country-the Ganga-Sutlej plain in the north-west and black soil region of Deccan. Wheat producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and certain parts of Madhya Pradesh.

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**6. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production?**

**Ans.** 1. Introduction: Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is Kharif crop.

2. Climate: 140 frost free days

3. Soil Type: It grows well in old alluvial soil.

4. Temperature: It requires temperature between 210 C to 270C .

5. Rainfall: annual rainfall between 60 to 120 cm

6. Areas of Cultivation: In some states like Bihar maize is grown in Rabi season also. Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize. Major maize producing states are Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

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**7. Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.**

**Ans. A.** Introduction: Sugar cane is the main source of sugar and gur. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. It is tropical and sub tropical crop.

B. Climate: It grows well in hot and humid climate.

C. Soil Type: it can be grown well on a variety of soils.

D. Temperature: Temperature requirement is 210 C to 270C .

E. Rainfall: Annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.

F. Areas of Cultivation: The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

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**8. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.**

**Ans.** 1. Introduction: Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.

2. Soil Type: Well drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.

3. Temperature: High temperature at the time of growth.

4. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states.

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**9. Why the growth rate in agriculture has been decreasing day by day. Give reasons.**

**Ans.** 1. Indian farmers are facing a challenge from international competition.

2. The cost of production inputs is increasing day by day.

3. Reduction in public investment in agricultural sector especially irrigation power, rural, roads, market, etc.

4. The pressure of WTO on the Indian government to remove the subsidies given to the farmers.

5. Reduction in import duties on agricultural products.

6. Withdrawal of investments by farmers from agriculture resulting in reducing employment in agriculture.

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**10. What are the basic features of Indian agriculture?**

**Ans.** 1. Indian agriculture mainly depends on the arriving of monsoon. Though large areas in India, after independence, have been brought under irrigation, only one-third of the cropped area is actually irrigated in true sense.

2. Maximum farmers are not aware about the modern farming techniques.

3. Indian farmers use fertilizers. Use of these fertilizers and pesticides has increased and large areas have been brought under high yielding variety of seeds.
  4. Indian farmers, in certain parts still practice subsistence agriculture. Farmers actually own small pieces of land and grow crops primarily for their own purpose.
  5. In India animals also play a significantly role in various kinds of agricultural operations.
-

**Pinkz Public School – CBSE**  
**Geography**  
**Agriculture**

**Question-1**

What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

**Solution:**

- a. India is an agricultural country.
- b. Nearly two-thirds of its population depends directly on agriculture for its livelihood.
- c. Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy.
- d. It accounts for 26% of the gross domestic product.
- e. It ensures food security for the country and produces several raw materials for industries.
- f. Agricultural development is therefore, a precondition of our national prosperity.

**.Question-2**

Name three features of Indian agriculture.

**Solution:**

- a. Farmers own small piece of land and grow crops primarily for their own consumption.
- b. Animals play a significant role in the various kinds of agricultural activities.
- c. Farmers depend mainly upon monsoon rains.

**Question-3**

What is plantation agriculture?

**Solution:**

- a. Plantation farming is bush or tree farming
- b. The British introduced it in the nineteenth century.
- c. It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruits like apples, grapes, oranges etc.
- d. It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilizers, irrigation and transport facilities.
- e. Some of the plantations like tea, coffee, rubber have a processing factory within the farm itself or close to it.
- f. This type of agriculture has developed in hilly areas of north- eastern India, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom hills in peninsular India.

**Question-4**

Name three important wheat-producing states of India.

**Solution:**

The main wheat producing states are U.P, Haryana, Bihar, and Punjab.

**Question-5**

Name three sugarcane-producing states of the country.

**Solution:**

The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

### Question-6

Mention three spice-producing states of India.

#### **Solution:**

Spice producing areas in India are Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu.

### Question-7

Name three tobacco-producing states of India.

#### **Solution:**

Tobacco producing states are Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

### Question-8

Distinguish between: Rabi and Kharif Crops.

#### **Solution:**

Rabi and Kharif crops

Kharif:

1. Cultivation begins with the on set of monsoons in May.
2. Sowing of seeds is done in June or early July.
3. Crops are harvested in September- October.
4. Crops depend on the monsoons.
5. Types: Rice, millets, maize, groundnuts, jute, cotton and various pulses.

Rabi

- 1 Cultivation begins with the withdrawal of monsoons in October.
2. Sowing of seeds is done in October- November.
3. Crops are harvested in April-May.
4. Crops depend on the sub-soil moisture.
5. Types : Wheat, gram and oil-seeds like mustard and rape- seeds

### Question-9:

Distinguish Between Dry and Wet Agriculture.

#### **Solution:**

Dry and Wet Agriculture

Dry Agriculture:

Dry farming is a type of farming in which moisture is maintained by raising special type of crops.

Crops such as gram and peas are grown.

There is vast dependence on irrigation.

This is practiced in dry areas of the country

Wet Agriculture:

Wet farming is a type of farming, which depends mainly upon rains.

In this type of farming rice, jute and maize are grown.

There is no irrigation required.

This type of farming is done in Northeastern parts of India.

### Question-10

Distinguish between Tea and Coffee Cultivation.

#### **Solution:**

Tea and Coffee Cultivation

Tea

Coffee

It requires warm and moist-free climate

It requires hot and humid climate

The British introduced it.

The Arabic variety was brought from Yemen.

It requires 20°C to 30°C temperatures.

It requires 15°C to 28°C temperature.

It requires 300 cm rainfall.

It requires 200 cm rainfall.

It is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

It is grown on hills around Nilgiris, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.

### Question-11

Describe various technological and institutional reforms, which led to Green and White revolutions in India.

#### Solution:

The various technological and institutional reforms consist of various measures taken by the Central and State governments from time to time. Flooding of fields with water is now being replaced by drip irrigation and the use of sprinklers. Chemical fertilizers are being used on a large scale, to increase the farm yields. Bio-fertilisers are now supplementing them. High yielding and early maturing quality seeds have been developed. Most of these technology inputs gave birth to Green Revolution in sixties and seventies of twentieth century. White Revolution followed the Green Revolution.

### Question-12

What is the importance of animal husbandry in India?

#### Solution:

Farm animals form an important ecosystem in an agriculture country like India. Farm animals are the partners of the farmers. Ox, he- buffalo and camel are used as draught animals in performing activities like ploughing, sowing, thrashing and transporting farm products. Cows and she- buffalo provide them milk.

### Question-13

Describe the distribution of rice cultivation in India.

#### Solution:

Rice is one of the major food crop in India. India is second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is grown on about one fourth of the total cropped area and provides food to about half of the country's population. Rice is a tropical plant. It requires high temperature of about 24°C with minor variation during sowing and harvesting. It requires 100cm of rain. It is grown in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, western and eastern coastal strips, Brahmaputra valley and Jammu and Kashmir.

### Question-14

How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rain, like Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan?

**Solution:**

Development of canal irrigation and tube wells have made possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan.

**Question-15:**

Mention some industries based on agricultural raw materials.

**Solution:**

Tea, coffee, sugar and cotton industries.

**Question-16:**

What is the the PDS programme of the government of India?

**Solution:**

It is a programme that, provides food grains and other essential commodities at subsidized process in rural and urban areas.

**Question-17**

Mention one reason for big zamindars to offer Bhoodan Gramdan.

**Solution:**

Many offered due to the fear of land ceiling act.

**Question-18**

Name the movements started by Vinoba Bhave, known as Blood-less revolution?

**Solution:**

The Bhoodan – Gramdan movements started by Vinoba Bhave are known as Blood – less revolution.

**Question-19**

What are the 2 important beverage crops of India?

**Solution:**

They are coffee and tea.

**Question-20****Solution:**

In shifting agriculture a piece of land is cleared, crops are grown and the patch is deserted when it loses its fertility in order to regain its fertility.

**Question-21****Solution:**

Agriculture for the production of tropical and sub-tropical crops, like bananas, coffee, cocoa, tea, cotton, palm oil, rubber, spices, sugar and sisal. Is called plantation agriculture.

**Question-22****Solution:**

The area, which is actually under the cultivation and crops.

### Question-23

#### Solution:

Agriculture with a high level of inputs, capital and labour and high yields.

### Question-24

What is gross cultivated area?

#### Solution:

The total area on which crops are grown. It includes the area on which crops are not raised for 1 to 2 seasons.

### Question-25

Define dry land farming?

#### Solution:

Farming without irrigation, using techniques, which conserve water for the crops.

### Question-26

Define agricultural resources?

#### Solution:

Gifts of nature that include fertile soils, water for irrigation favorable climatic conditions for the growth of plants.

### Question-27

Which are the states in India which are famous for commercial farming?

- (A) Punjab and Haryana
- (B) Orissa and West Bengal
- (C) Rajasthan
- (D) Himachal Pradesh

#### Solution:

(A) Punjab and Haryana.

### Question-28

Which is helpful in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds?

- (A) Green Revolution
- (B) White Revolution
- (C) Genetic Engineering
- (D) Scientific Research

#### Solution:

(C) Genetic Engineering .

### Question-29

Which industry is based on agricultural raw material?

- (A) Food-processing Industry
- (B) Marine Industry
- (C) Sericulture
- (D) Pisciculture

#### Solution:

(A) Food-processing Industry.

### Question-30

Which is not associated with primitive subsistence farming?

- (A) Natural fertility of soil
- (B) Monsoon
- (C) High yield crops or seeds
- (D) Involvement of family members

**Solution:**

(C) High yield crops or seeds.

### Question-31

Match the following conditions with the different crops growth: Crop Ideal condition

- A. Rice (i) Temperature- 25°C, Rainfall- 100 cm-200 cm.
  - B. Wheat (ii) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
  - C. Maize (iii) Temperature- 21-27°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
  - D. Pulses (iv) Temperature- 20-25°C, Rainfall- 50 cm-75 cm
- (A) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(i), D-(ii)
  - (B) A-(iii), B-(iv), C-(ii), D-(i)
  - (C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
  - (D) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)

**Solution:**

(C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)

### Question-32

Which is a leguminous crop?

- (A) Pulses
- (B) Millets
- (C) Jowar
- (D) Sesamum

**Solution:**

(A) Pulses.

### Question-33

Which is major pulse producing state in India?

- (A) Kerala
- (B) Goa
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Punjab

**Solution:**

(C) Uttar Pradesh.

### Question-34

Choose the correct answer

- (A) A, C and D are correct
- (B) C and D are correct
- (C) B, C, and D are correct
- (D) All are correct

**Solution:**

(A) A, C and D are correct.

### Question-35

Which country produces more sugarcane than the India?

- (A) Australia
- (B) Cuba
- (C) Brazil
- (D) France

**Solution:**

- (C) Brazil.

### Question-36

Match the following crops with states in India: Crops States

- (A) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii), D-(iv)
- (B) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii)
- (C) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iv), D-(iii)
- (D) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iv), D-(iii)

**Solution:**

- (B) A-(i), B-(iv), C-(iii), D-(ii).

### Question-37

Which crop is grown in shifting cultivation?

- (A) Maize
- (B) Rice
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Millet

**Solution:**

- (B) Rice.

### Question-38

Which crop is grown in Zaid season?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Wheat
- (C) Millets
- (D) Cucumber

**Solution:**

- (D) Cucumber.

### Question-39

In which state is intensive subsistence farming largely practiced?

- (A) Rajasthan
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Punjab

### Question-40

What is a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area called?

- (A) Shifting Agriculture
- (B) Plantation Agriculture
- (C) Horticulture

(D) Sericulture

**Solution:**

(B) Plantation Agriculture.

#### Question-41

Which are the states which have abundance of rice production?

(A) Punjab, Haryana

(B) Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

(C) Bengal, Bihar

(D) Gujarat, Maharashtra

**Solution:**

(C) Bengal, Bihar.

#### Question-42

Which is major producer of the maize in India?

(A) Bihar

(B) Punjab

(C) Haryana

(D) Himachal Pradesh

**Solution:**

(A) Bihar.

#### Question-43

Which one of the following institutions established by Government of India, helped in modernization of Agriculture?

(A) Krishidarshan

(B) Doordarshan

(C) Indian council of Agriculture

(D) Indian Institute of Agronomy

**Solution:**

(C) Indian council of Agriculture.

#### Question-44

Which system launched by government of India ensure subsidised prices for food grains to poor in rural areas?

(A) FCI

(B) Buffer Stock

(C) PDS

(D) FCD

**Solution:**

(C) PDS.

#### Question-45

Which type of farming is not harmful as compared to modern agriculture?

(A) Intensive farming

(B) Extensive farming

(C) Organic farming

(D) Genetic farming

**Solution:**

(C) Organic farming.

**Question-46**

Point out the five uses of jute. Why is it losing market?

**Solution:**

Uses – It is used in making gunny bags, mats robes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.

Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres, which are much cheaper and are now used for packing materials, particularly nylon.

**Question-47**

What is the rank, India holds in cotton production in the world? Name the major cotton producing state of India.

**Solution:**

(1) India ranks third in the cotton production in the world.

(2) Major Cotton producing states are :- Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

**Question-48**

What are the fibre crops of India and from where are they obtained?

**Solution:**

(1) The four major fibre crops of India are: – Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk.

(2) Cotton, jute and hemp are derived from crops grown in the soil: Natural silk is obtained from the cocoons of silk worms fed on green leaves, especially mulberry.

**Question-49**

Which variety of Indian coffee is of great demand in the world and from where was it initially brought? Where was its cultivation initially?

**Solution:**

(1) The Arabic variety of Indian coffee is in great demand in the world.

(2) It was initially brought from Yemen and now produced in the country.

(3) Initially it was cultivated on Baba Budan hills.

**Question-50**

Give importance of groundnut as an oil seed? Name the largest groundnut producing states in India.

**Solution:**

(1) Groundnut accounts for about half of the major oil seeds produced in India.

(2) The largest producer of ground nut is Andhra Pradesh. Other states are Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**Question-51**

Give the main oil seeds grown in India. Point out 2 to 3 of their uses.

**Solution:**

The main oil seeds produced in India are groundnut, coconut, mustard, sesamum, soya bean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.

Uses – Most of these are edible and used in cooking. Some of them are used a raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

#### Question-52

Why are pulses usually grown in rotation with other crops? How is it important in our diet?

#### Solution:

All pulses except, arhar helps in soil fertility, by fixing nitrogen from the air, that is why they are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

Role – They are a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet and India has more number of vegetarians. Also non vegetarian food is expensive and most of the Indians depend on vegetarian food.

#### Question-53

How is maize used? In which season is it grown? Describe briefly the soil, temperature required for the production of maize. Name 4 major maize producing states of India.

#### Solution:

(1) It is used as food as well as fodder.

(2) It is a Kharif crop, but in some states, like Bihar, its grown in Rabi season.

(3) It requires temperature between 21. c to 27. c, grows well in alluvial soil.

#### Question-54

How will the change in the cropping pattern affect the Indian Economy?

#### Solution:

(1) Change in the cropping pattern, for example from cereals to high value-crops will mean that India will have to import food.

(2) If India imports cereals while exporting high value commodities, it will be following successful economies like Italy, Israel and Chile.

#### Question-55

Why is organic farming in vogue nowadays?

#### Solution:

(1) It is much in vogue today, because it is practiced without factory made chemicals, such as fertilizers and pesticides.

(2) Therefore it does not affect environment in a negative manner.

#### Question-56

Mention two reasons for the reduction of net sown area in our country.

#### Solution:

Using land for non-agricultural purposes like housing, raising factories etc has resulted in reduction in net sown area.

#### Question-57

The excessive use of fertilizers and water has affected the soil-Explain?

#### Solution:

Excessive use of fertilizers and water has led to: water logging, salinity and depletion of essential micro nutrients in the soil.

### Question-58

Explain the term Food Corporation of India (FCI).

#### Solution:

The Food Corporation of India focuses and maintains stocks of food grains. It procures food grains from the farmers at the government announced minimum support price (MSP).

### Question-59

What is the lack of food security?

#### Solution:

Food is the basic need of every living being. If any segment of our population does not have access to food, that segment suffers from lack of food security.

### Question-60

#### Solution:

A term coined in late 1960's, recent developments in agriculture in our country which have led to considerable increase in agricultural yields in certain cereals, specially wheat as a result of new seeds, application of manures, and chemical fertilizers, assured water supply and use of machinery.

### Question-61

Why is food Security is a big concern for the small farmers?

#### Solution:

- (1) Free power to a certain section of farmers has encourage them to pump ground water and grow water intensive crops in low rain fall areas also (like rice in Punjab and sugarcane in Maharashtra). As a result water storage has reduced in aquifers tube wells and many wells has run dry, which has pushed small and marginal farmers out of cultivation.
- (2) Inadequate storage and marketing facilities also discourage the small farmers. Thus they are badly affected by uncertainties of production and market.
- (3) They pay high prices for inputs like H.Y.V seeds; fertilizers etc., but the bargaining power to fix prices in their favour, is very less
- (4) All the production reaches the market simultaneously. The higher the supply, the lower the demand. Due to all the above given reason the food scarcity of small farmers is a big concern.

### Question-62

Give four measures to increase agricultural production.

#### Solution:

- (1) Each district and block can be made self sufficient in food grain production if government provides proper agricultural infrastructure that is availability of electricity, irrigation facilities, good roads, building etc.
- (2) Providing loan facilities on lower interest to cultivator.
- (3) Encouraging latest techniques in agricultural and instead of concentrating on rice or wheat, the food crop with a better growth potential in that particular area must be encouraged.
- (4) Attract foreign investment in agriculture and also free trade in grains which will

not only increase agricultural production but will also create massive employment and reduce poverty in rural areas.

### Question-63

Mention the government of India's efforts to modernize agriculture.

#### Solution:

- (1) Establishment of Indian council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), agricultural universities veterinary services and animal breeding centers.
- (2) Horticulture development research and development in the field of metrology and weather forecast etc – have been given priority for improving India's agriculture.
- (3) Improvement in the rural infrastructure, the basic system the country needs in order to work properly (i.e) transport, communication and banking system.
- (4) Encouragement to the care of machines and chemical fertilizers, development of high yielding varieties of seeds.
- (5) The government has launched various schemes to protect and save plants from pests and diseases.
- (6) Development of various kinds of tools and implements like factors, harvesters, thrashers etc. have led to increased population and time, minimize chances of wastage, fire and rain destroying the grains lying in the few fields.

### Question-64

Give the main objectives of food security policy of government of India. What is the role of FCI?

#### Solution:

- (1) The primary objective of India's food security policy is to ensure availability of food grains to the common people at affordable price.
  - (2) The forces of the Policy is on growth in agricultural production and on fixing the support price of wheat and rice.
  - (3) To maintain the stocks of wheat, rice and other food grains
- Organizations the FCI that is food Corporation of India is responsible for procuring and stocking food grain whereas the distribution is ensured by public distribution.

### Question-65

What factors have hindered the pace of agricultural development in India?

#### Solution:

- (1) In spite of development of source of irrigation, most of the farmers still depend upon monsoons.
- (2) Farmers still depend on natural fertilizer and manures and therefore the land does not gain fertility.
- (3) Indian farmers are still using outdated tools and implements and have not implemented the use of modern farming machinery.
- (4) They are still using traditional methods of farming and have not made use of new technique of farming, technical and institutional reforms.
- (5) Division of land after every generation has led to fragments, allow of the land and smallholdings which have become uneconomic.

### Question-66

Which crop is known as golden fibre? Describe the geographical requirements for its

growth, and name the major states producing it.

**Solution:**

- (1) Jute is known as the golden fibre.
- (2) Geographical requirements: –
  - (a) Well drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
  - (b) High temperature during the time of growth.

**Question-67**

Why is the production of pulses and oil seeds still lagging behind?

**Solution:**

- (1) Though the production of oil seeds and pulses is rising but the population is growing at a greater pace.
- (2) The production of pulses and oil seeds is subject to fluctuation and market speculations.
- (3) They need HYV seeds for high productivity, assured irrigation and chemical fertilizers, which are costly, and Indian farmers cannot afford them.
- (4) Their support price is not attractive.

**Question-68**

Name the major challenges faced by the Indian farmers today?

**Solution:**

- (1) Though the production of oil seeds and pulses is rising but the population is growing at a greater pace.
- (2) The production of pulses and oil seeds is subject to fluctuation and market speculations.
- (3) They need HYV seeds for high productivity, assured irrigation and chemical fertilizers, which are costly, and India farmers cannot afford them.
- (4) Their support price is not attractive.

**Question-69**

What are the implications of growing population on Indian farming?

**Solution:**

Following are the implications of growing population on farming:

- (1) Almost every step has been taken to increase food production and now there is very little scope for increasing it further.
- (2) India's population is increasing at an alarming rate. Whatever has been advised so far in food production would soon be neutralized by this ever growing population.

**Question-70**

How has agriculture contributed to the national Income and employment?

**Solution:**

- (1) Agriculture has been the backbone of Indian economy. It provides employment and livelihood to nearly 63% of India's population (In 2001).
- (2) Two thirds of India's population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- (3) Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume. Besides food grains, it also produces raw materials for many industries. Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices etc are exported and they bring in foreign exchange for the country.

### Question-71

What are the 3 main problems faced by Indian farmers today?

#### Solution:

The problems faced by the Indian farmers are :-

- (1) There is lack of availability of water for irrigation.
- (2) Most of the farmers have small holdings which are uneconomical.
- (3) The high yielding variety of seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides etc are expensive and our farmers find it difficult to purchase these.
- (4) The soil is losing its fertility; due to soil erosion, absence of good forests.
- (5) Our farmers have to take heavy loans. Therefore, to payback these, they are compelled to sell their produce at cheap rates.

### Question-72

Who introduced tea in India? Why do we say that tea is a labour intensive industry? Where is it mostly produced? Name the major tea producing states.

#### Solution:

- (1) The British introduced tea to India.
- (2) Tea is labour intensive industry because it requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour.
- (3) Tea is generally processed within the tea gardens to restore its freshness.
- (4) Major tea producing states are – Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaigur districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala. Besides, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea producing states.

### Question-73

Mention the important millets grown in India. Which of them is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most important crop with respect to area and production? What is the importance of millets? Give examples.

#### Solution:

- (1) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the most important millets of India.
- (2) Jowar is the 3<sup>rd</sup> most important crop with respect to area and production.
- (3) Importance – Millets have high nutritional value. For example, Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage.

### Question-74

Give the second most important cereal crop of India? When is it grown? What is the temperature, soil, rainfall, and irrigation required for its production?

#### Solution:

- (1) Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of India.
- (2) This is a rabi crop, its sown in winter from October to December.
- (3) It requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- (4) Requires 50 to 75 cms of annual rainfall, evenly distributed over growing seasons or irrigation facilities.

### Question-75

Why has Indian agriculture been transformed from subsistence to commercial farming.

#### Solution:

Before independence Indian agriculture was mainly that of subsistence farming, but now it has changed to commercial farming. The reasons are –

- (1) The small and scattered land holdings have been consolidated and converted to large holding and ploughed on cooperative basis.
- (2) The farmers have started using modern techniques of farming and scientific methods; also they have started use of fertilizers and high yielding varieties of seeds and farm machinery.
- (3) Irrigation methods have improved, resulting in increased soil fertility.
- (4) New methods of agriculture like rotation of crops, inter cropping, strip cropping, multiple cropping, have been adopted for better results.
- (5) As a result of production of wheat, rice, sugarcane, millets etc spices, cotton, jute, tea etc has increased many times.

Due to all these reasons Indian agriculture is shifting from subsistence to commercial farming.

### Question-76

Distinguish between fertilizers and manures.

#### Solution:

- (1) Fertilizers generally refer to chemical fertilizers which are produced in factories. They contain chemical elements like phosphorus, potassium and nitrogen etc.
- (2) Whereas, manures refers to green leaf manures, farm wastes, compost produced by storing cow dung and farm wastes. Manures are of biological origin and are not prepared in factories.

### Question-77

What are the differences between intensive agriculture and extensive agriculture/farming.

#### Solution:

Intensive Agriculture:

- (1) To obtain high yields, large capitals and labourers are applied.
- (2) The size of land holding is small, production per hectare is high.
- (3) Most of the production is consumed locally.
- (4) Manual labour and drought animals are mostly used.

Extensive Agriculture:

- (1) As compared less capital and labour is applied.
- (2) The size of land holding is large and production per hectare is low.
- (3) Surplus production is sold in the market.
- (4) Mechanized farming is practiced. This type of farming is practiced in sparsely populated areas.

### Question-78

Differentiate between settled agriculture and shifting agriculture.

#### Solution:

Settled Agriculture:

- (1) In agricultural farms, it is practiced permanently on a small or big piece of land. In this type of agriculture, size of the field is not paid much attention.
- (2) The land / soil is often suitable for agriculture, if not it is made suitable by farmers, by using manures to increase the fertility of land.

Shifting agriculture:

- (1) In this type of agriculture the place of cultivation changes after 2 to 3 crops, when there is over growth of grass, weeds etc. It is left fallow to regain its fertility.
- (2) The land for this type of agriculture is obtained after burning bushes etc or after cutting down trees or bushes. The farmer does not use manure to regain the fertility of the land.

### Question-79

What are the cropping seasons are found in India? When are crops sown & harvested in each of these. With examples.

#### Solution:

India has 3 cropping seasons Rabi, Kharif and Zaid.

- a) Rabi – Crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important crops are – wheat, barley, mustard, peas, grass.
- b) Kharif – Crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and harvested in September – October. Important crops are – paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, ground nut, soya bean.
- c) Zaid – Crops are grown between rabi and kharif, there is a short season during summer known as Zaid season. Important crops are – watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugar cane takes almost a year to grow.

### Question-80

Define plantation farming. What are its main characteristics? Name any five plantation crops of India.

#### Solution:

Plantation farming is a bush or tree farming. In this type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. Characteristics –

This type of agriculture is found in:

- (1) Hilly areas or North India, Sub Himalayas, W Bengal, Nilgiris, Andaman and cardamom hills.
- (2) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (3) Covers large areas of land.
- (4) It is capital intensive, i.e it requires expensive inputs, requires skilled labourers.
- (5) All the production is used as raw material in respective industries. The important crops are tea, coffee, banana, sugarcane etc.

### Question-81

Give the characteristics of commercial farming?

#### Solution:

- (1) Use of higher doses of modern inputs, that is high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- (2) Agriculture goods are mainly produced for sale.
- (3) The main crops are rice, millets, spices, cotton, etc. The farmer can sell them on commercial lines.
- (4) The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is subsistence farming.

### Question-82

What is slash and burn agriculture?

#### **Solution:**

In this farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other crops to sustain their family, when the soil loses its fertility, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. Nature replenishes the fertility of soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low, because the farmers do not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. It is generally known as shifting agriculture, but also known in different names in different parts of the country.

### Question-83

Define subsistence farming and give its main characteristics.

#### **Solution:**

Refers to an agricultural system where crops are produced for self use or for circulation within the social networks for ritual, ceremonial exchange purposes, and some food may be sold in the market.

Characteristics:-

- (a) Small scattered land holding.
- (b) Primitive tools.
- (c) Farmers being poor do not use fertilizers and high yielding quality seeds as per requirement, facilities like electricity, irrigation, generally is not available to farmers.
- (d) It has given way to commercial agriculture to some extent.

### Question-84

What are the different types of farming / agriculture practiced in India?

#### **Solution:**

- (1) Primitive Subsistence Farming – Known by different name in different parts of India, subdivided into shifting agriculture.
- (2) Intensive Subsistence Farming – Practiced in areas of high population pressure. It is labour intensive.
- (3) Commercial Farming – Includes plantation farming.

### Question-85

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

#### **Solution:**

It is a kharif crop, which requires –

- (a) High Temperature – above 15. C and high humidity.
- (b) Rainfall – Annual rainfall above 100cms. In areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (c) Plains of North and North-eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions are suitable for the growth of rice.

### Question-86

What type of soil is suited for cultivation of tea?

#### **Solution:**

Deep fertile well drained soil rich in humus and organic matter is suited for cultivation of tea.

### Question-87

Mention two characteristics of commercial farming.

#### **Solution:**

High doses of fertilisers and pesticides are used in commercial farming.

### Question-88

Which price is announced by the government in support of a crop?

#### **Solution:**

Minimum Support Price is announced by the government in support of a crop.

### Question-89

Name four major wheat producing states in India.

#### **Solution:**

Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the four major wheat producing states in India.

### Question-90

How have technological and institutional reforms been able to improve the conditions of Indian farmers?

#### **Solution:**

The Zamindari system in which property rights are vested on absentee landlords was abolished after India became independent. Ownership rights were transferred to the actual tillers of the land. The new land owners made improvements on their lands. This led to increase in yields.

Land ceiling acts were passed to ensure that no person could hold agricultural land beyond a specified limit. The excess land was distributed among the landless labourers.

Small land holdings scattered over various places were consolidated through the Consolidation of holdings Acts passed by the State legislatures. This resulted in farmers being able to fence their lands, sink wells and use modern agricultural machinery.

Formation of Corporative societies helped farmers get seeds, pesticides and fertilizers at economical prices. All these helped improve the condition of the Indian farmers.

### Question-91

What is the importance of agriculture on Indian economy? Name 3 features of Indian agriculture.

#### **Solution:**

- a. India is an agricultural country.
- b. Nearly two-thirds of its population depends directly on agriculture for its livelihood.
- c. Agriculture is the main stay of India's economy.
- d. It accounts for 26% of the gross domestic product.
- e. It ensures food security for the country and produces several raw materials for industries.
- f. Agricultural development is therefore, a precondition of our national prosperity.

#### **Features**

- a. Farmers own small piece of land and grow crops primarily for their own

consumption.

- b. Animals play a significant role in the various kinds of agricultural activities.
- c. Farmers depend mainly upon monsoon rains.

### Question-92

#### Solution:

- a. Plantation farming is bush or tree farming
- b. The British introduced it in the nineteenth century.
- c. It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruits like apples, grapes, oranges etc.
- d. It is capital intensive and demands good managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilizers, irrigation and transport facilities.
- e. Some of the plantations like tea, coffee, rubber have a processing factory within the farm itself or close to it.
- f. This type of agriculture has developed in hilly areas of north- eastern India, sub-Himalayan, West Bengal and in Nilgiri, Anamalai and Cardamom hills in peninsular India.

### Question-93:

Describe various technological and institutional reforms, which led to Green and White revolutions in India.

#### Solution:

The various technological and institutional reforms consist of various measures taken by the Central and State governments from time to time. Flooding of fields with water is now being replaced by drip irrigation and the use of sprinklers. Chemical fertilizers are being used on a large scale, to increase the farm yields. Bio- fertilisers are now supplementing them. High yielding and early maturing quality seeds have been developed. Most of these technology inputs gave birth to Green Revolution in sixties and seventies of twentieth century. White Revolution followed the Green Revolution.

Q. No. 1) Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

**i. Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland?**

- a. Jhumming**
- b. Slash and burn farming**
- c. Commercial farming**
- d. Subsistence farming**

**Ans.** Option (a)

**ii. Jhumming in Brazil is called \_\_\_\_.**

- a. Ladang**
- b. Masole**
- c. Roca**
- d. None of these**

**Ans.** Option (c)

**iii. Choose the correctly matched pair about the Primitive Cultivation in India from the following options:**

- a. Dahiya – Madhya Pradesh**
- b. Kumari – Jharkhand**
- c. Khil – Andhra Pradesh**
- d. Koman – Karnataka**

**Ans.** Option (a)

**iv. What is common between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming?**

- a. Both require the use of modern machinery.**
- b. Both are done on large tracts of land.**
- c. Both require large amounts of credit.**
- d. Both are labor-intensive**

**Ans.** Option (d)

**v. Kamal uses high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds and chemical fertilizers to increase his wheat production. Which type of farming is Kamal practicing?**

- a. Intensive subsistence farming**
- b. Primitive subsistence farming**
- c. Commercial farming**
- d. Organic farming**

**Ans.** Option (c)

**vi. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, and fodder crops are the types of \_\_\_\_.**

- a. Zaid crop**
- b. Kharif crop**
- c. Rabi crop**
- d. None of these**

**Ans.** Option (a)

vii. Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?

- a. Jowar
- b. Bajra
- c. Wheat
- d. Rice

Ans. Option (d)

viii. Which of the following crop is grown three times in a year and is also called Aus, Aman, and Boro in the states of Assam, West Bengal, and Orissa?

- a. Tea
- b. Paddy
- c. Wheat
- d. Sugarcane

Ans. Option (b)

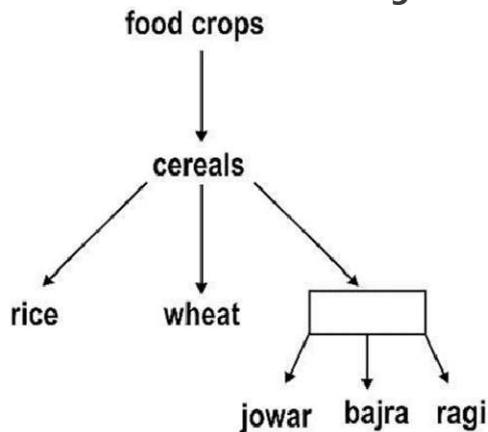
ix. Fill in the blank

Barley: Rabi crop, Cotton: Kharif crop, \_\_\_\_: Zaid crop.

- a. Wheat
- b. Mustard
- c. Soya bean
- d. Cucumber

Ans. Option (d)

x. Observe the flow chart given below:



What will come in the empty box?

- a. Gram
- b. Maize
- c. Millets
- d. Pulses

Ans. Option (c)

xi. Which of the following crops have high nutritional value?

- a. Wheat
- b. Rice

**c. Millets**

**d. Maize**

**Ans.** Option (c)

**xii. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients, and roughage is**

**a. Bajra**

**b. Rajma**

**c. Jowar**

**d. Ragi**

**Ans.** Option (d)

**xiii. Identify the crop with the help of the following information**

- It is a crop that is used both as food and fodder.
- It is a kharif crop that requires a temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
- It grows well in old alluvial soil.
- The use of modern inputs has contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

**Options:**

**a. Wheat**

**b. Maize**

**c. Rice**

**d. Sugarcane**

**Ans.** Option (b)

**xiv. Which of the following crop do not help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air?**

**a. Tur (arhar)**

**b. Urad**

**c. Moong**

**d. Masur**

**Ans.** Option (a)

**xv. The largest tea-producing state is \_\_\_\_\_.**

**a. Karnataka**

**b. Assam**

**c. Andhra Pradesh**

**d. Arunachal Pradesh**

**Ans.** Option (b)

**xvi. Choose the correctly matched pair about the crops and the areas they are grown in:**

**a. Groundnut – Assam**

**b. Tea – Gujarat**

**c. Coffee – Karnataka**

**d. Sugarcane – Chhattisgarh**

**Ans.** Option (c)

**xvii. Which of the following is the MOST LIKELY reason why the Government of India introduced a comprehensive land development program in the 1980s and 1990s?**

- a. To help farmers across the country as the earlier policies concentrated development in a few states only
- b. To help farmers grow those crops that are produced in countries where agriculture is subsidized
- c. To help farmers buy the land which was re-distributed during Bhoodan and Gramdan
- d. To encourage farmers to practice organic farming and reduce environmental stress

Ans. Option (a)

xviii. Raghu was an Indian farmer during the 1950s. Which of the following institutional reforms would he have witnessed in the 1950s?

- a. Package technology being used in agriculture
- b. Kissan Credit Card (KCC) being launched
- c. Establishment of the Grameen banks
- d. Abolition of the zamindari system

Ans. Option (d)

xix. Which of the following might NOT help in modernizing agriculture?

- a. Improving rural infrastructure
- b. Establishing agricultural universities
- c. Increasing export duties on agricultural products
- d. Investing in research in meteorology and weather forecast

Ans. Option (c)

xx. Look at this picture of Maahir, who practices organic farming from his rooftop.



What is MOST LIKELY to be true about Maahir?

- a. He does not have enough money to buy crops from the market.
- b. He is practicing a type of farming that is environmentally friendly.

- c. He is only growing kharif crops on his rooftop.
- d. He is a farmer by profession.

**Ans.** Option (b)

**xxi. According to some economists, which of these is a quick fix for farmers to increase their incomes and reduce environmental degradation?**

- a. diversifying their cropping pattern away from cereals
- b. joining alternative employment opportunities in the agriculture sector
- c. using high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds for obtaining higher productivity
- d. seeking more subsidies on fertilizers and decreasing the cost of production

**Ans.** Option (a)

Q. No. 2) Case-Based Questions

**Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:**

There has been a gradual shift from the cultivation of food crops to the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil seeds, and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing population of India, the declining food production puts a big question mark on the country's future food security. The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc. and agriculture has resulted in a reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to a reduction in the area under irrigation. Inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

- i. One can infer from the above-given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?
  - a. Food and fruit crops are expensive in the market
  - b. Shift to multifarious crops according to demand
  - c. Periodic scarcity of water in many regions
  - d. Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution

**Ans.** Option (d)

ii. Read the following statements and find the correct ones from the given options:

- I. Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern.
- II. They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
- III. Jute is in high demand in the Indian market.

**Options:**

- a. I & II
- b. II&III
- c. III Only
- d. II Only

**Ans.** Option (a)

**iii. According to the information given above, there has been a reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.**

- a. Lack of markets to sell cereals and pulses**
- b. Earn more income from the non-agricultural sector**
- c. Need of huge labor in cultivating cereals and pulses**
- d. Availability of more profits from commercial crops**

**Ans.** Option (d)

**iv. 'Fertilisers, pesticides, and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil.' Infer the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements:**

- a. These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity.**
- b. These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses.**
- c. These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.**
- d. These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.**

**Ans.** Option (a)

**v. There are states in India that are using fertilizers, pesticides, and insecticides at an excessive level to increase their agricultural production. Identify the states which are at a prominent level from the following options.**

- a. Karnataka and Kerala**
- b. Haryana and Punjab**
- c. Punjab and Gujarat**
- d. Haryana and Telangana**

**Ans.** Option (b)

**vi. Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.**

- a. To improve the land use pattern**
- b. To use intensive farming techniques**
- c. To improve the fertility of the soil**
- d. To fetch more income and high earnings**

**Ans.** Option (d)

**Q. No. 3) Why agriculture is the mainstay of India?**

**Or,**

**Write the features of Indian agriculture.**

**Ans.** Agriculture is the mainstay of India due to the following reasons:

- i. Two third of the population is engaged in agricultural activities.**
- ii. An age-old economic activity of India.**
- iii. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.**
- iv. Besides food grains, it also produces raw materials for various industries.**
- v. Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc., are also exported.**

Q. No. 4) i. Explain slash-and-burn agriculture. How it is known in different parts of India.

ii. By which other names are slash-and-burn farming or shifting agriculture known in different countries?

**Ans.** i. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their families. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of India:

- Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Nagaland.
- Pamlou in Manipur
- Dipa in Bastar district of Chattishgarh and in Andaman and Nicobar islands.

ii. Slash-and-burn farming or shifting agriculture is known by different names in different countries

- Mexico and Central America – Milpa
- Venezuela – Conuco
- Brazil – Roca
- Vietnam – Ray
- Central Africa – Masole.

Q. No. 5) State the characteristics of primitive subsistence farming.

**Ans.** The characteristics of primitive subsistence farming are:

- In this type of farming, farmers grow crops for self-consumption.
- It is practiced on small patches of land.
- Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao, digging sticks, etc.
- Completely depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil, and suitability of other environmental conditions for the crops grown.
- Only family labor is used for farming.
- Land productivity is low.
- It is also known as slash-and-burn agriculture.

Q. NO. 6) Establish the difference between Commercial farming and Subsistence farming with the help of a suitable example.

**Ans.**

Subsistence farming	Commercial farming
i. Practiced on small patches of land.	i. Practiced on big land holdings.
ii. Primitive techniques and tools are used.	ii. Modern techniques and tools are used.
iii. Production for the local markets.	iii. Production for the export.
iv. Dependent on monsoons.	iv. Dependent on irrigation facilities.

v. Family members provide labour.	v. Labourers are hired.
vi. No costly fertilizers are used.	vi. Chemical fertilizers are used.

Q. No. 7) What is plantation farming? Describe its characteristics.

**Ans.** Plantation farming: The plantation is a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area using capital-intensive inputs, with the help of migrant laborers.

Examples: Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, etc.

Characteristics of plantation farming:

- i. Plantations have very large areas.
- ii. Capital-intensive inputs are used.
- iii. Migrant labor is used.
- iv. It is done mainly for the market. The sole aim is to earn profit.
- v. It has an interface between agriculture and industry.
- vi. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

Q. No. 8) Which are the main cropping seasons in India? Mention their growing and harvesting periods.

**Ans.** India has three cropping seasons: Rabi, Kharif, and Zaid.

- i. Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Wheat, barley, peas, gram, etc. are the main rabi crops.
- ii. Kharif crops are sown with the onset of monsoon in June-July and harvested in September-October. Rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, cotton, jute, groundnut, etc. are the main kharif crops.
- iii. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops of this season are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, and fodder crops.

Q. No. 9) What are the growing conditions required for the main staple food crop of India? Mention the main growing regions.

**Ans.** Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of people in India.

Growing conditions required for rice are:

- Temperature: High temperature (above 25°C).
- Rainfall: High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
- Agricultural season: Kharif crop
- Major producing areas: West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh.

Q. No. 10) What are the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of wheat and explain its distribution also.

**Ans.** Wheat is the second staple food crop of a majority of people in India.

Growing conditions required for wheat are:

- Temperature: It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- Rainfall: 50-75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
- Agricultural season: Rabi crop

- Major producing areas: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, and Rajasthan.

Q. No. 11) a. Name any two important pulse-producing states.

b. State the importance of 'Pulses crop'.

c. Why the pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops?

**Ans.** a. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka.

b. Importance of Pulses:

- A major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- Being leguminous crops, pulses help in restoring soil fertility (except arhar) by fixing nitrogen from the air.
- Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.

c. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops because pulses being leguminous crops help in restoring soil fertility (except arhar) by fixing nitrogen from the air.

Q. No. 12) Mohan owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh. He wishes to cultivate either Jute or Sugarcane. Which crop out of these two should he cultivate keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.

**Ans.** He should cultivate Sugarcane as the geographical conditions it requires are available in Uttar Pradesh.

- Sugarcane grows well in a hot and humid climate
- Requires a temperature of 21°C to 27°C
- Needs annual rainfall between 75cm and 100cm
- Irrigation is required in regions of low rainfall.
- It can be grown on a variety of soils and needs manual labor from sowing to harvesting. All these conditions are available in Uttar Pradesh.

Q. No. 13) i. Name any four oilseeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oilseeds in our day-to-day life.

ii. State the importance of groundnut. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut?

**Ans.** i. Major oil seeds produced in India are :

- Groundnut
- Mustard
- Coconut
- Sesamum (til)
- Soyabean
- Castor seeds

The importance of oilseeds are:

- Most of the oilseeds are edible and used as cooking mediums.
- Used as raw materials in the production of soap, cosmetics, and ointments.

ii. Importance of groundnut are:

- Most of the oilseeds are edible and used as cooking mediums.
- Used as raw materials in the production of soap, cosmetics, and ointments.

Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut.

Q. No. 14) Name the beverage crop which was introduced by Britishers in India. Write the geographical conditions needed for its cultivation. Also, mention its two major producing states.

**Ans.** Tea.

Geographical conditions needed for the cultivation of tea are:

- Tea grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- Tea bushes require a warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year.
- Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

Two major tea-producing states are Assam and West Bengal (hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts).

Q. No. 15) Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads:

a. Importance

b. Geographical conditions

c. Any two rubber-producing states.

**Ans.** a. Importance: Rubber is an important raw material for industries.

b. Geographical conditions: It is an equatorial crop. It requires a moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C.

c. Two rubber-producing states are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc.

Q. No. 16) a. Name the four major fibre crops grown in India. Out of these which fibre is not obtained directly from the crops? Write the name of its production method.

b. Discuss the geographical conditions required to grow golden fibre and cotton.

c. Mention any four uses of the golden fibre.

**Ans.** a. Four major fibre crops are cotton, jute, hemp, and natural silk.

Silk is not obtained directly from the crops. It is obtained through sericulture (i.e., rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture).

b. The geographical conditions required to grow jute (also known as golden fibre) are:

- i. Grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- ii. High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- iii. The geographical conditions required to grow cotton are:
- iv. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
- v. It requires high temperature, light rainfall/irrigation, 210 frost-free days, and bright sun-shine for its growth.
- vi. It is a kharif crop and requires 6-8 months to mature.

c. It is used in making:

- Gunny bags
- Mats
- Ropes
- Yarn
- Carpets, etc.

Q. No. 17) Why do we need technical and institutional reforms in agriculture?

**Ans.** We need technical and institutional reforms in agriculture because:

- Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
- In spite of the development of sources of irrigation, most of the farmers still depend upon monsoons and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.
- Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 % of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.

Q. No. 18) Explain the technical and institutional reforms brought by the government to improve the condition of Indian agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.

Or,

Describe any five steps taken by the government of India to increase the productivity of agriculture in India.

**Ans.** Institutional reforms

- Collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation, and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms after Independence.
- Laws of land reforms were enacted.
- Provision of crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease.
- Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- Introduction of Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

Technological reforms

- Green revolution and white revolution (operation flood)
- HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides were provided.
- Methods of irrigation modernized.
- Latest agricultural equipment introduced.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programs for farmers were introduced on Radio and Television.
- Announcement of minimum support price (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

Q. No. 19) Describe the major challenges faced by the farmers in India.

**Ans.** The major challenges faced by the farmers in India are:

- Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition and a reduction in public investment in the agriculture sector.
- Subsidy on fertilizers is decreased leading to an increase in the cost of production.
- Reduction in import duties on agricultural products has proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in employment in agriculture.
- Uncertainty of monsoon.

Q. No. 20) Why Bhoodan and Gramdan are called bloodless revolutions?

**Ans.** It is called a bloodless revolution because some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless, and many landowners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of the land ceiling act.

Q. No. 21) The process of increasing the area under cultivation does not have a bright future. What steps should be taken to increase the food supply?

**Ans.** The steps taken are:

- i. Increasing productivity by the use of modern agricultural inputs like HYV seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, and pesticides.
- ii. Initiating agricultural research to evolve better production techniques.
- iii. Increasing the use of organic manure.
- iv. Using better irrigation methods like sprinklers and drip irrigation to irrigate the larger areas with less water.
- v. Implementing land reform measures like a ceiling on land holdings, consolidation of holdings, etc.

Q. No. 22) Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

**Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at a crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversy. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Organic farming is [also] much in vogue today because it is practiced without factory-made chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides. A few economists think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises. India's rural population is about 600 million which depends upon 250 million (approximate) hectares of agricultural land, an average of less than half a hectare per person. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously. Because fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, and bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane. India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high-value crops.**

**Source: NCERT Contemporary India, Chapter-4, Agriculture**

- a. Give two reasons why the Green Revolution is under controversy.
- b. '.... holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises.' Evaluate why this is a concern.
- c. Bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba have been referred to as high-value crops. Why?

**Ans.** a. The Green Revolution is under controversy because:

- i. chemical fertilizers ruined the soil fertility
- ii. negatively affected biodiversity

iii. adversely affected underground water

b. The sentence means that the yield per land holding will not be enough to feed the rising population hence a shift in agricultural practices is required.

c. Bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba have been referred to as high-value crops because:

- Bio-diesel crops are of high value as they act as alternatives to fuels from nonrenewable sources.
- Another reason is that these crops do not require much water or farmers' attention to grow

## Very Short Answer Type Questions

### 1. What is agriculture

**Answer:** The art and science of cultivating soil, raising crops and rearing livestock including animal husbandry and forestry.

### 2. Name any two farming system (agriculture type) which are practised in India.

**Answer:** (a) Primitive subsistence (fa) Commercial farming

### 3. Name any four agricultural products exported by India.

**Answer:** (a) Tea  
(b) Coffee  
(c) Spices  
(d) Jute

### 4. What is primitive subsistence farming [CBSE 2014]

**Answer:** It is a type of agriculture / farming which is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, doa, digging sticks and family / community labour.

### 5. What is slash and bum agriculture

**Answer:** Under slash and bum agriculture, farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family.

### 6. Which type of agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools

**Answer:** Primitive subsistence farming.

### 7. What is intensive subsistence farming

**Answer:** It is a type of farming practised in areas with high density of population using modern inputs

### 8. Name any two states where commercial farming is practised.

**Answer:** Punjab and Haryana.

### 9. Mention any four plantation crops produced in India.

**Answer:** Tea, coffee, rubber and sugarcane.

**10. Mention any two factors which play an important role in the development of plantations.**

**Answer:** (i) Developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas.

(ii) Developed market.

**11. Name the cropping seasons of India with examples.**

**Answer:** (i) Rabi – wheat

(ii) Kharif – paddy

(iii) Zaid – watermelon

**12. What are rabi crops Give four examples.**

**Answer:** The crops which are grown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Wheat, barley, peas, gram are some examples of rabi crops.

**13. What is the period of kharif crop [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** Kharif season starts with the onset of the monsoon i.e., June-July and continues till the beginning of winter i.e., October-November. For example, rice, millets etc.

**14. What are zaid crops**

**Answer:** These are crops which are sown between the rabi and kharif crops.

Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber and vegetables are some examples of zaid crops.

**15. Mention any two important factors responsible for the success of rabi crops.**

**Answer:** (i) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclone.

(ii) The success of Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

**16. Name any four states which are the main producers of kharif crops.**

**Answer:** (a) Assam (b) West Bengal (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Tamil Nadu

**17. Name any two kharif crops. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** Rice, millet, maize, groundnut, jute, cotton.

**18. Name any two states where three crops of paddy are grown in a year.**

**Answer:** Assam and West Bengal.

**19. Which is the staple crop of a majority of the people in India.**

**Answer:** Rice.

**20. Which country is the largest producer of rice in the world**

**Answer:** China.

**21. Mention any two factors which have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.**

**Answer:** (i) Development of dense network of canal irrigation.

(ii) Modern inputs like fertilisers, pesticides etc.

**22. Which are the two important wheat growing zones in India**

**Answer:** (i) The Ganga-Satluj plains.

(ii) North-west and black soil region of the Deccan. –

**23. Name the two most important wheat producing states of India.**

**Answer:** Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.

**24. Name the important millets of India.**

**Answer:** (a) Jowar (b) Bajra (c) Ragi (d) Maize

**25. Which states are the major producers of rice in India**

**Answer:** West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu.

**26. Name any four cereal crops of India.**

**Answer:** (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Millet (d) Maize

**27. Name the state which is the leading producers of the following millets.**

**(i) Jowar (ii) Bajra (iii) Ragi**

**Answer:** (i) Jowar – Maharashtra.

(ii) Bajra – Rajasthan.

(iii) Ragi – Karnataka.

**28. What is the importance of millets Mention any two points.**

**Answer:** (i) They have very high nutritional value.

(ii) Maize and bajra is used as fodder.

**29. Name a millet which is a rain fed crop, mostly grown in the moist areas.**

**Name the state which is the leading producer of that crop.**

**Answer:** Jowar. Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar.

**30. Name a millet which is used both as food and fodder.**

**Answer:** Maize.

**31. Name the states which are the leading producers of maize.**

**Answer:** Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

**32. Which country is the largest producer of pulses in the world**

**Answer:** India.

**33. Name the major pulses of India.**

**Answer:** Tur, moong, masur, peas and gram.

**34. Why should the production of pulses be increased Give two reasons. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** (i) These are the major sources of protein for most of the people.

(ii) These plants help in restoring the fertility of the soil.

**35. Why pulses are grown as rotation crop? Give two reasons.**

**Answer:** (i) Pulses are grown as a rotation crop because these have the capacity to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil into nitrogenous compound. These help to maintain or restore soil fertility.

(ii) These need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.

**36. Name the most important pulses producing states of India.**

**Answer:** (a) M. P (b) U. P (c) Rajasthan (d) Maharashtra

**37. Which country is the largest producer of sugarcane in the world**

**Answer:** Brazil.

**38. Which are the major sugarcane producing states of India**

**Answer:** U. P, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

**39. Name the by products of sugar industry.**

**Answer:** Jaggery, khandsari and molasses.

**40. Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world**

**Answer:** India.

**41. Name some major oilseeds of India.**

**Answer:** Groundnut, sesamum, rapeseed, mustard and linseed.

**42. Which is the most important oilseed of India Name the state which is the largest producer of that oil seed.**

**Answer:** Groundnut. Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer.

**43. Name a pulse crop which is grown both as a kharif and rabi crop.**

**Answer:** Castor.

**44. Name an oilseed which is grown as kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south.**

**Answer:** Sesamum.

**45. Name any four plantation crops.**

**Answer:** (a) Rubber (b) Tea (c) Coffee (d) Coconut

**46. Name any two important beverage crops of India with major producers.**

**Answer:** Tea – Assam; Coffee – Tamil Nadu

**47. “High humidity is good for the cultivation of tea.” Why**

**Answer:** High humidity helps in the development of tender leaves.

**48. Which are the major tea producing states of India**

**Answer:** Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

**49. Name a variety of coffee which is produced in India.**

**Answer:** The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen.

**50. What is horticulture**

**Answer:** Intensive cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers is known as horticulture.

**51. Name the rubber producing states of India.**

**Answer:** Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andaman and Nicobar.

**52. Name any four fibre crops of India.**

**Answer:** Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops of India.

**53. What is sericulture [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** Rearing of silkworms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.

**54. Name a fibre crop which is obtained from cocoons of the silkworm.**

**Answer:** Silk.

**55. Name two cotton producing states of India. [CBSE 1999]**

**Answer:** Maharashtra, Gujarat.

**56. Which region is ideal for the cultivation of cotton**

**Answer:** Black soil region of Deccan Trap is ideal for the cotton cultivation.

**57. Name the states which are the leading producers of cotton.**

**Answer:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.

**58. Which fibre is known as the golden fibre**

**Answer:** Jute.

**59. Name the chief producer of jute in India.**

**Answer:** West Bengal.

**60. What is package technology What was its result**

**Answer:** Under package technology combination or package of many improved methods of cultivation are adopted simultaneously in order to increase agricultural production. This leads to 'Green Revolution'.

**62. What is White Revolution**

**Answer:** Increase in production of milk is known as white revolution. It is also known as operation flood.

**63. Name two schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.**

**Answer:** (i) Kissan Credit Card (KCC) were introduced, (ii) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) was also introduced.

**64. 'The decline share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern'. Give reason.**

**Answer:** Because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for the society.

**65. What is Gross Cultivated Area**

**Answer:** The net sown area and the land cultivated more than once, together make gross cultivated area.

**66. Name any two dry crops**

**Answer:** Jawar, bajra.

**67. What is dry land farming**

**Answer:** It is a type of farming which is practised in scanty rainfall areas and where irrigation facilities are inadequate, e.g., cultivation of jowar and bajra.

**68. What is wet land farming**

**Answer:** It is a type of farming which is practised in high rainfall and irrigated areas, e.g., cultivation of rice and sugarcane.

**69. What is net sown area**

**Answer:** The land cultivated in a year is known as net sown area.

**70. Name two natural fibres except cotton. [CBSE 1994]**

**Answer:** Jute and flax.

**71. Name any four crops which are cultivated under shifting agriculture.**

**Answer:** (a) Maize (b) Millet (c) Vegetables (d) Dry paddy

**72. Why shifting agriculture is discouraged**

**Answer:** (i) It leads to deforestation.

(ii) The per hectare yield is very low.

**73. Which states are the major producers of jute in India**

**Answer:** West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

**74. Name any three cash crops.**

**Answer:** Rubber, tobacco and cotton.

**75. How has climate made our land more valuable from the agricultural point of view Give two points.**

**Answer:** (i) Due to wide climatic variations, all kinds of crops can be grown.

**76. List two characteristics of Green Revolution.**

**Answer:** (i) Increase in production of wheat and rice, (ii) Use of high yielding varieties of wheat and rice.

**77. 'Diversification of agriculture can be helpful for the Indian farmers.'**

**Explain.**

**Answer:** (i) Most of the traditional crops like wheat and rice have very low market value as compare to fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers etc.

(ii) India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high value crops.

Marks each

(iii) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this.

### **Short Answer Type Questions**

#### **1. Define the following terms:**

**(i) Agriculture**

**(ii) Kharif Crop**

**(iii) Zaid Crop**

**Answer:** (i) Agriculture : The art and science of cultivating soil, raising crops and rearing livestock including animal husbandry and forestry.

(ii) Kharif Crop : The Kharif season starts with the onset of the monsoon, i.e., June-July and continues till the beginning of winter, i.e., October-November.

(iii) Zaid Crop : These are crops which are sown between the rabi and kharif crops. Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber and vegetables are some examples of the zaid crops.

#### **2. Mention any three features of slash, and burn agriculture.**

**Answer:** (i) Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family.

(ii) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

(ii) India has tropical climate with ample sunshine. So, we have a long growing season.

#### **3. Diversification of agriculture can be helpful for the Indian farmers.**

**Explain.**

**Answer:** (i) Most of the traditional crops like wheat and rice have very low market value as compare to fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers etc.

(ii) India's diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high value crops.

Marks each

(iii) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

**4. What is commercial farming Mention its major features. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** Commercial farming is a type of farming under which farmers grow crops to sell in the market. Features:-

- (i) Farmers use higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides etc.
- (ii) The per hectare productivity is very high.
- (iii) Rice, sugarcane, tea, coffee are the major crops which are grown under this.

**5. (i) What is a plantation agriculture**

**(ii) Mention any four plantation crops produced in India.**

**(iii) Mention any two factors which play an important role in the development of plantations.**

**Answer:** (i) Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming under which a single crop is grown on a large area.

(ii) Tea, coffee, rubber and sugarcane.

(iii) (a) Developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas.

(b) Developed market.

**6. Name the cropping seasons of India with one crop of each season.**

**Answer:** (i) Rabi – Wheat

(ii) Kharif – Rice

(iii) Zaid – Watermelon

**7. (i) What are rabi crops? Give four examples.**

**Or**

**Mention growing and harvesting periods of rabi crops. [CBSE 2008]**

**(ii) Mention any two important factors responsible for the success of the rabi crops.**

**Answer:** (i) The crops which are grown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June are known as rabi crop. \*

Examples : Wheat, Barley, Peas and Gram, (ii) (a) Availability of precipitation during the winter months due to the western temperate cyclone.

(b) The success of Green Revolution in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

**8. With reference to kharif crop, answer the following questions :**

**(i) When are kharif crops sown**

- (ii) Name any four states which are the main producers of kharif crops.**  
**(iii) Name some kharif crops.**

**Answer:** (i) These are sown with the onset of monsoon.

- (ii) (a) Assam  
(b) West Bengal  
(c) Andhra Pradesh  
(d) Tamil Nadu  
(iii) Rice, millet, maize, groundnut, jute and cotton.

**9. Give any three features of zaid crops. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** (i) The crops which are grown in between rabi and the kharif crops are known as zaid crops.

- (ii) These crops are of short duration.  
(iii) Watermelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are most important examples of zaid crops.

**10. Mention any four features of the primitive subsistence farming. [CBSE Comp. (O) 2008, 14]**

**Answer:** (i) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks with the help of family/community labour.

- (ii) This type of farming depends upon the monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions for the crops to be grown.  
(iii) Under this, farmers produce for self-consumption.  
(iv) Per hectare availability of land is very low.

**11. Mention any three characteristics of the Shifting Agriculture.**

**Answer:** (i) The patch of land is cleared by cutting and burning the trees.

- (ii) Farming depends upon monsoons, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of the other environmental conditions.  
(iii) Per hectare productivity is very low as farmers do not use manure, fertilisers or other modern inputs.

**12. What is Intensive Subsistence Farming Mention its two features.**

**Answer:** This type of agriculture is practised in those areas or regions, or countries where the cultivable land is limited and the density of population is very high.

Major features of intensive agriculture are :

- (i) Per hectare yield is high.
- (ii) Farmers apply modern inputs like fertilisers, pesticides, high yielding varieties of seeds, etc., to obtain high yield.

**13. Name the important millets grown in India. Mention any two features of millets.**

- Answer:** (i) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the three important millets grown in India.  
(ii) Millets are also known as coarse grown.  
(iii) Most of millets have a very high nutritional value.

**14. Name the two most important food crops of India. Name any states where they are produced. [CBSE 2013]**

- Answer:** (i) The most important food crops of India are rice and wheat.  
(ii) Major areas where rice is grown are : Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh.  
(iii) Major areas where wheat is grown are : Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

**15. Explain any two geographical conditions required for the cultivation of pulses. Name any two important pulses producing states. [CBSE 2013]**

- Answer:** Geographical conditions required for the cultivation of pulses :
- (i) Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.
  - (ii) Temperature is required from 25°C to 30°C.
  - (iii) Pulses grow well in the areas of 50-75 cm rainfall.
  - (iv) These can be grown on all types of soil but dry light soil is the best suited.
  - (v) Pulses are leguminous crops which help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Thus, pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
- Major pulses producing states are : Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan Maharashtra Karnataka.

**16. With reference to millets, answer the following questions :**

- (a) What are the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of millets**
- (b) Name any two states which are the leading producers of millets.**

- Answer:** (a) (i) Millets need very low rainfall.  
(ii) They need sandy and shallow black soil, (b) Rajasthan and Maharashtra are the leading producers of millets.

**17. Name two important beverage crops grown in India. Who introduced these crops to the country What type of agriculture is followed for their cultivation [CBSE 2013]**

**Answer:** (i) Tea and coffee are the two important beverage crops grown in India.  
(ii) Tea was initially introduced by the British in India. The Arabica variety of coffee initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.  
(iii) Plantation agriculture is followed for their cultivation.

**18. What is agricultural term used for cultivation of fruits and vegetables Mention its three features with reference to India. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:** Horticulture Features :

- (i) India is one of the major producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- (ii) It is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- (iii) India produces about 13% of the world's vegetable.

**19. With reference to fibre crops, answer the following questions :**

- (i) Name the four fibre crops grown in India.**
- (ii) Name the fibre crop which is known as golden fibre.**

**Answer:** (i) Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.  
(ii) Jute.

**20. With reference to oilseeds, answer the following questions :**

- (i) Name a kharif oilseed. Also mention the three states which are the leading producers of the crop mentioned by you.**
- (ii) Name any two rabi oilseeds.**

**Answer:** (i) Groundnut. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat are the leading producers of groundnuts.  
(ii) Linseed and mustard.

**21. Which fibre is known as the 'golden fibre'? Why is the fibre named by you losing the market?**

**Answer:** Jute. It is losing market because :

- (i) High cost of production.
- (ii) Cheap substitutes are available.
- (iii) Bangladesh giving a tough competition.

**22. What was Comprehensive Land Development Programme?**

**Answer:** Under Comprehensive Land Development programme, institutional and technical reforms were introduced to increase the agricultural production. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

**23. Mention any three steps which have been taken by the government to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.**

**Answer:** (i) Announcement of the minimum support price.  
(ii) Opening of regulated markets.  
(iii) Announcement of procurement price.  
(iv) Encouraging cooperation marketing.

**24. Name any four factors that have distorted the cropping pattern in India.**

**Answer:** (i) High minimum support price.  
(ii) High subsidies for various inputs.  
(iii) Committed FCI purchases.  
(iv) Assured means of irrigation.

**25. Name the state which is the leading producer of rubber. Give two reasons.**

**Answer:** Kerala leads in the production of rubber because :  
(i) Rubber requires high temperature and heavy rainfall throughout the year.  
(ii) It requires cheap labour which is easily available in Kerala.

**26. Write the differences between intensive and extensive farming. [CBSE 2014]**

**Answer:**

<b>Extensive Agriculture</b>	<b>Intensive Agriculture</b>
It is practised in areas with low population density, where the labour is scarce.	It is practised in areas with high population density.
The size of and land holdings are large.	The size of land holdings is small but the cultivation is intense.

Due to large land holdings and scarcity of labourers, most of the work is generally done by machines.	Though, cultivation is done on the scientific lines, much of the work is labour intensive.
This type of cultivation is practised in Russia.	This kind of farming is practised in the Mediterranean regions.

**27. With reference to oilseeds, answer the following questions :**

- (a) Which is the main oilseed produced in India**
- (b) Which state is the leading producer of that oilseed**
- (c) Name two oilseeds which are grown as rabi as well as kharif crop.**

**Answer:** (a) Groundnut (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Sesamum and Castor.

**28. What is the importance of rubber for the Indian economy**

- Answer:** (i) Rubber is an important industrial raw material.  
(ii) It is used in automobile industry.  
(iii) It is also the major input for the footwear industry.  
(iv) India earns foreign exchange by exporting raw rubber and rubber products.

### **Long Answer Type Questions**

**1. Why is agriculture called the mainstay of Indian economy**

**Or**

**What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy**

- Answer:** (i) Agriculture is the mainstay of Indian economy because about 60% of our population depends directly or indirectly on agriculture.  
(ii) It provides raw materials to the industries.  
(iii) India earns foreign exchange by exporting agricultural products.  
(iv) It contributes about 29% to the Gross Domestic Product.  
(v) It provides food to over 1210.2 million population.

**2. What is primitive (subsistence) farming Write any four features of subsistence farming. [CBSE Comp. (O) 2008]**

**Or**

**Why is subsistence agriculture still practised in certain parts of the country Give four reasons. [CBSE Sept. 2010]**

**Answer:** A farming in which the main production is consumed by the farmer's household is known as subsistence farming.

Features :

- (i) Old technology and traditional implements are used.
- (ii) Agricultural fields are small and farmers possess scattered land holdings.
- (iii) Most of the farmers are poor, and do not use fertilisers and HYV seeds.
- (iv) The overall productivity is very low. \*

**3. What is intensive farming Write some features of intensive farming. [CBSE Sept. 2013]**

**Or**

**Why is there enormous pressure on land in Intensive Subsistence Farming [CBSE 2013]**

**Answer:** Intensive farming : It is a type of farming in which the agricultural production is increased by using scientific methods and better agricultural inputs.

Features :

- (i) HYV seeds and modern inputs are used to increase the production.
- (ii) More than one crop is cultivated during a year.
- (iii) It is practised in thickly populated areas.
- (iv) The per hectare yield is very high.

**4. What is plantation agriculture Write some features of the plantation agriculture. [CBSE Sept. 2012]**

**Or**

**Describe any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. [CBSE Comp. (D) 2008]**

**Answer:** This is a type of agriculture which involves growing and processing of a single cash crop purely meant for sale. Rubber, tea, coffee, spices, coconut and fruits are some of the important crops which come under the category of plantation agriculture.

Features :

- (i) It is a single crop farming.
- (ii) It is a capital intensive farming, i.e., a huge amount of capital is required.
- (iii) It needs vast estates, managerial ability, technical know-how, sophisticated machinery, fertilisers, good transport facilities and a factory for processing.
- (iv) This type of agriculture has developed in areas of north-eastern India, Sub-Himalayan region, West Bengal and Nilgiri.

**5. What is shifting agriculture Why shifting agriculture is being discouraged**

**Answer:** It is that type of agriculture in which farmers clear the forest land and use it for growing crops. The crops are grown for 2 to 3 years, and when the fertility of the soil decreases, the farmer shifts to a new land. Dry paddy, maize, millets and

vegetables are the crops commonly grown in this type of farming.

It is being discouraged because :

- (i) This leads to deforestation.
- (ii) The per hectare yield is very low.

**6. Explain the favourable geographical conditions required for the production of rice. Also mention the major rice producing states of India. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013]**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variation during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.

(ii) Rainfall : Rice needs abundant rainfall, i.e., more than 100 cm. It can grow in areas with less rainfall, but with assured irrigation. Rice is grown in Punjab and Haryana with the help of irrigation.

(iii) Soil : Rice can grow in a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels, but it is grown best in alluvial soil with a sub-soil of impervious clay. Areas of production : Rice is cultivated in almost all the states of India, but most of its cultivation is concentrated in the river valleys, deltas of rivers and the coastal plains.

The main rice producing states are West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam and Maharashtra.

**7. What type of climate is required for the cultivation of wheat Name any four important wheat producing states of India. [CBSE Sept. 2012]**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : Cool and moist weather during growth, and warm and dry climate during ripening is needed.

(ii) Rainfall : 50-75 cm rainfall is required. Rainfall is necessary and beneficial, 15 days after sowing, and 15 days before ripening. A few light winter showers or assured irrigation ensures a bumper harvest.

(iii) Soil : Light domat (loamy) soil is required. It can also be grown in black soil. Important producers : Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are the main producers of wheat.

**8. Describe three geographical requirements for maize cultivation – temperature, rainfall and soil. Name three maize producing states of India. [CBSE Sept. 2010]**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : It grows well under temperature between 21°C and 27°C.

(ii) Rainfall : It grows well in areas of 50–100 cm of rain, and in areas of less rain, if grown under irrigation.

(iii) Soil : It requires well drained alluvial fertile soil or red loams free from coarse materials. Important produces : Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh are the leading producers.

**9. Describe the temperature and climatic conditions required for the cultivation of sugarcane. Name two leading producers. [CBSE Comp. 2008,09(D), 2010(0)]**

**Or**

**What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane Name two largest producing states of sugarcane. [CBSE Sept. 2010]**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : Sugarcane needs hot and humid climate with temperature ranging between 21°C to 27°C. Very high temperature is harmful for its growth, while low temperature slows its growth. It cannot withstand frost. Cool temperature is needed at the time of ripening.

(ii) Rainfall : It grows best in areas receiving 75 cm to 100 cm of rainfall. Too heavy rainfall results in low sugar content.

(iii) Soil : Sugarcane grows on well-drained fertile soil. It can grow on a variety of soils including black, alluvial, loamy and reddish loam.

**Sugarcane :**

But the best soil is the alluvial soil of the Ganga Plain and the black soil of southern India. Sugarcane exhausts the fertility of the soil. Hence, the use of manure is essential to ensure high yields.

**Areas of Production :**

Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane. The other states in the Ganga-Plain are Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

**10. Name the most important beverage crop of India. Describe the suitable climatic conditions required for its growth. Also mention the major states producing that crop. [CBSE 2010(0)]**

**Or**

**Describe any three geographical conditions required for tea cultivation. Name any two producing states of tea. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2012]**

**Or**

**Name the important beverage crop introduced by the British in India. Explain the geographical conditions needed for its cultivation. Write any two important states where it is grown. [CBSE 2013]**

**Or**

**Describe any four ‘ geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of South India. [CBSE 2012]**

**Answer:** Tea is the most important beverage crop of India.

Climatic conditions :

(i) Temperature : The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub tropical climate. Tea bushes require warm and moist, frost-free climate all through the year. Tea bushes need temperature of more than 25°C.

(ii) Rainfall : Tea plant needs heavy rainfall ranging between 150 cm to 250 cm. The rainfall should be well distributed throughout the year.

(iii) Soil : The plant requires a light loamy soil. The soil should be rich in humus and iron content. Tea is a soil exhausting crop, so frequent use of chemical fertilisers and manure is essential.

**Producers :**

Major tea-producing states are Assam, West Bengal, (Hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts), Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea producing states in the country.

**11. Explain the favourable climatic conditions required for the production of rubber. Also mention the states producing rubber. [CBSE Comp. (D) 2008, 2008 (F), Sept. 2010, 2011, 2012]**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : It is a tree of the tropical forests, and requires a constant high temperature above 25°C. Thus, the rubber tree cannot be grown at high altitudes.

(ii) Rainfall : It needs heavy and well distributed rainfall throughout the year. The plant needs rainfall more than 200 cm.

(iii) Soil: The plant requires alluvial or laterite soil. Areas of Production :

India ranks fifth among the world’s natural rubber producers. The state of Kerala is the largest producer of rubber in India. Kerala accounts for about 91% of the total area under rubber plantation. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and The Andaman and Nicobar islands including the Garo Hills of the Himalayas are the other producers.

**12. Explain the climatic conditions required for the production of cotton. Also mention the major cotton producing states of India.**

**Answer:** (i) Temperature : Cotton needs a warm climate. Summer temperatures of 21°C to 27°C, and abundant sunshine is necessary during the growth of the plant. A long growing period of atleast 210 frostfree days is also necessary for the plant to mature.

(ii) Rainfall : Moderate to light rainfall is adequate for cotton cultivation. Rainfall

ranging between 50 cm to 80 cm is adequate. The crop can be successfully grown in areas of low rainfall with the help of irrigation.

(iii) Soil : Cotton can be grown on a variety of soils but the black cotton soil of the Deccan Plateau which has the ability to retain moisture is most suitable. It also grows well in alluvial soils of the Satluj-Ganga Plain.

**Areas of Production :**

The leading cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh. Punjab and Haryana grow the long staple variety.

**13. Which crop is known as the “golden fibre” Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention any four uses. [CBSE 2012]**

**Or**

**What is known as ‘golden fibre’? Where is it grown in India and why Describe various uses of this fibre.[CBSE 2012]**

**Answer:** (1) Jute is called golden fibre.

(2) Geographical conditions for its cultivation are as follows :

(i) Jute grows well in well-drained fertile soils of the flood plains where the soil is renewed every year.

(ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.

(3) It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains.

(4) Therefore, it is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

Uses : It can be used to manufacture gunny bags, mats, ropes, yam, carpets and other artifacts.

**14. Differentiate between the commercial agriculture and the subsistence agriculture. [CBSE Sept. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013]**

**Answer:**

**Subsistence farming:**

(i) Farming practices in which the entire crops are consumed by the farmers and their family. They do not have any surplus to sell in the market.

(ii) Farms are small and fragmented.

(iii) food crops are cultivated mostly are cereals like rice and wheat along with oil seeds, vegetables and sugarcane.

(iv) Old tools and implements are used by the farmers. There is a total absence of modern equipments like tractors and farm inputs like chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.

(v) Depends on monsoon and there is greater use of manpower.

**Commercial farming:**

- (i) In this Farming practice most of the goods produced are mainly sold in the market for earning money.
- (ii) Landholdings are large and cash crops are cultivated to earn money from them.
- (iii) Major commercial crops grown in different parts of India are cotton, jute, sugarcane groundnut.
- (iv) In this type of farming, farmers use inputs like irrigation, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides and high yielding varieties of seeds better.
- (v) By the use of modern equipments like tractors e.tc .less manpower is used .

**14. Name any four oilseeds produced in India. What is their economic importance**

**Or**

**Name any four oilseeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oilseeds in our day to day life. [CBSE 2012]**

**Answer:** Main oilseeds produced in India are :

- (i) Groundnut (ii) Mustard
- (iii) Coconut (iv) Sesamum

**Economic importance of oilseeds :**

- (i) Most of these are edible, and used as a cooking medium in the form of oil.
- (ii) Extracted oil is also used as raw material for manufacturing large number of items like paints, varnishes, hydrogenated oil, soaps, perfumes, lubricants, etc.
- (iii) Oil cake which is the by product, obtained after the extraction of oil from oilseeds is an excellent cattle feed.
- (iv) Oil cake is also used as a fertilisers.

**15. Which states are the leading producers of the following horticultural crops**

- (i) Mangoes**
- (ii) Bananas**
- (iii) Grapes**
- (iv) Apples and Apricots**

**Answer:** (i) Mangoes : Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(ii) Bananas : Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Grapes : Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(iv) Apples and Apricots : Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

**16. “Today Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.” What are the various factors responsible for this situation**

**Or**

**Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating [CBSE 2010(F)]**

**Answer:** (i) The Indian government is going ahead with reduction in the public investment in the agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.

(ii) Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.

(iii) Reduction in import duties on agricultural products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.

(iv) Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.

**17. Name any three features of Indian agriculture. [CBSE 2013]**

**Or**

**What are the factors responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture**

**Or**

**Describe any four features of agriculture in India. [CBSE Sept. 2010]**

**Answer:** (I) Over dependence on monsoon : Major portion of the cropped area still depends upon monsoons for irrigation. Only one- third of the cropped area is under assured irrigation.

(ii) Subsistence agriculture : (For this, refer Question No. 2, Long Answer Type Questions)

(iii) Small and scattered land holding : Due to the increasing population, the per hectare availability of land is very low. The land holding is also scattered.

(iv) Lack of inputs : Most of the farmers are poor so they do not use fertilisers and high yielding varieties of seeds.

**18. Describe various technological and institutional reforms which led to the Green and White Revolution in India. [CBSE Sept. 2012]**

**Answer:** No description regarding white Revolution. Green Revolution means revolution in the field of agricultural production due to the introduction of various technological and institutional reforms.

**Factors responsible :**

(i) Agriculture was given the top priority in Five Year Plans.

(ii) The development of HYV seeds of wheat in the early 60s, and those of rice in 70s laid the foundation of the Green Revolution in India.

(iii) Several schemes for irrigation were undertaken, and arid and semi-arid areas were brought under cultivation.

(iv) Collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, abolition of the Zamindari system, etc., were given top priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.

(v) Cropped insurance scheme was launched by the government to protect the farmers against losses caused by crop failure on account of natural calamities like drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, fire, etc.

(vi) Easy availability of capital or investment, input through a well knit network of rural banking and small scale co-operative societies with low interest rates were other facilities provided to the farmers for the modernisation of agriculture.

**19. How is the government helping the Indian farmers in increasing their agricultural production Explain any four points.**

**Or**

**Describe any four reforms brought in the Indian agriculture after independence through the efforts of the Indian government. [CBSE 2010(F), Sept. 2010]**

**Or**

**What initiatives have been taken by government to ensure an increase in agricultural production [CBSE Sept. 2011]**

**Answer:** (i) Institutional Reforms : To increase production in agriculture, the government has introduced some institutional measures which include collectivisation, consolidation of holding, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari system.

(ii) Comprehensive Land Development Programme : In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.

(iii) Subsidies : The government is providing huge subsidies on the agricultural inputs. At present, maximum subsidy is being given on fertilizers.

(iv) HYV Seeds and Agriculture Universities : In order to enhance production, the government is providing HYV seeds to the farmers. Special seminars are also being held. Many new agricultural universities have been established.

(v) Public Procurement System and Agriculture Price Commission : Agriculture Price Commission has been set up which declares the prices of agricultural products in advance so that the farmers may know what they are going to get for

their agricultural products. Government agencies like the F.C.I. (Food Corporation of India) purchase the agricultural products from the farmers.

(vi) Crop Insurance and Agricultural Finance : As we are aware that the Indian agriculture mainly depends on nature, so high risk crops are also being insured. The government has established special banks like the NABARD to provide agricultural loans to farmers.

**20. (i) Mention the climatic conditions required for the growth of Bajra.  
(ii) Mention any four states which are the main producers of this crop.**

**Answer:** Climatic conditions required for the growth of Bajra :

- (i) It grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.
- (ii) It needs dry climatic conditions. Producers : Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.

**21. Give an account of oil-seeds in India. State the importance of groundnut and name the states where it is grown. [CBSE 2013]**

**Answer:** (1) (i) India is the largest producer of oil-seeds in the world.  
(ii) Different types of oil-seeds are grown covering approximately 12 per cent of the total cropped area of India.  
(iii) India is an important producer of groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum, soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.  
(iv) Most of these are edible and used as cooking medium and some of these are also used as raw materials in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

(2) (i) Groundnut is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country.  
(ii) Andhra Pradesh, is the largest producer of groundnut. It is also grown in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

**22. Why the Indian farmers should grow more pulses**

**Answer:** (i) India is the one of the largest consumer of pulses as these are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.  
(ii) Pulses need less moisture and can survive even in dry conditions.  
(iii) Pulses are leguminous crops as these help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

**21. Which fibre crop is known as golden fibres Why is the golden fibre losing its market Why the products produced from golden fibre be promoted**

**Answer:** Jute is known as golden fibre. Jute products are losing market because of high cost. Jute products should be promoted because these are eco-friendly.

**22. Explain any four factors which have hindered the pace of agricultural development in India.**

**Answer:** (i) Overcrowding in agriculture : The real problem of Indian agriculture is that there are too many people who depend on agriculture. Since 1901, the proportion of people dependent on agriculture has almost remained constant, i.e., 70%.

(ii) Problem of inputs : Indian agriculture suffered because of the inadequacy of finance, seeds, fertilizers, marketing, transportation, etc.

(iii) Size of landholdings : The average size of holding in India is very low, less than 2 hectares or 5 acres. Not only agricultural holdings are small, but they are also fragmented. In certain parts of the country, plots of land have become so small that it is impossible to use modern machinery.

(iv) Over dependence on nature : In spite of the development of sources of irrigation, most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

**23. “The decline share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern”. Explain. [CBSE 2012]**

**Answer:** (i) More than half the population of India’s work force is employed by the farm sector.

(ii) Any decline in the share of agriculture means low production of foodgrains this may lead to food shortage.

(iii) Any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society.

## Chapter - 4 AGRICULTURE

### Assertion & Reason

I. In the given question (Q.1 and Q.2) there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option from the following.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true.

1. **Assertion (A)** : Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

**Reason (R)** : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

2. **Assertion (A)** Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining expensive production

**Reason (R)** : Doses of biochemical input are used to grow crops rapidly

- d. A is false but R is true.

II. **Directions** : In the following questions, A statements of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

- a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true but R is false
- d. A is false but R is true.

1. **Assertion (A)** : Agriculture is an old economic activity.

**Reason (R)** : Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type

**b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**

2. **Assertion (A)** : Tea is an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British.

**Reason (R)** : In 2015 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

**b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**

3. **Assertion (A)** : India's primary activity is agriculture

**Reason (R)** : Two- thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities

4. **Assertion (A)** : Plantation has an interface between agriculture and industry,

**Reason (R)** : Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.

**a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

5. **Assertion (A)** : Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil climate and cultivation practices

**Reason (R)** Crops are also grown according to the availability of water.

**b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**

**III. Directions** : In the following questions, A statements of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as.

**a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

**b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A**

**c. A is true but R is false**

**d. A is false but R is true.**

1. **Assertion (A)** : Organic farming is much in vogue.

**Reason (R)** : In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses to increase production

**c. A is true but R is false**

2. **Assertion (A)** : A few economist think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue growing food grains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises.

**Reason (R) :** Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

3. **Assertion (A) :** Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

. **Reason (R) :** This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

4. **Assertion (A) :** Indian farmers should not diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

**Reason (R) :** This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation

**Ans: A is False and R is True.**

**IV. Directions: In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a corresponding statement of Reason (R). Select the correct answer to codes (a), (b), (c) or (d) as given below.**

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

c. A is correct but R is wrong

d. A is wrong but R is correct

1. **Assertion (A) :** Subsidy on fertiliser is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production

**Reason (R) :** Subsidy is the discount on agricultural products

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

2. **Assertion (A) :** The Bhoodan - Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Bloodless Revolution.

**Reason (R) :** Due to this revolution, drastic land reforms occurred where lands were donated to the poor landless farmers without any violence.

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. **Assertion (A)** : The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price

**Reason (R)** : The public sector contributes to economic development.

b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

4. **Assertion (A)** : Stagnation in agriculture will not lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society

**Reason (R)** : All three economic sectors are dependent on each other.

d. A is wrong but R is correct

V. In the following questions, consist of two statements - Assertion (A) and

Reason (R). Answer the questions selecting the appropriate option given below:

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

c. A is true but R is false

d. A is false but R is false

1. **Assertion (A)** : Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality

**Reason (R)** : The Asian variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country

c. A is true but R is false

2. **Assertion (A)** : India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant.

**Reason (R)** : Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India.

b. Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A

3. **Assertion (A)** : Globalisation is not a new phenomenon

**Reason (R)** : It was there at the time of colonisation

a. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

4. **Assertion (A)** : During the British period cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately silk was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries

**Reason (R)** : Cotton textile industry in Manchester and Liverpool flourished due to the availability of good quality cotton from India.

d. A is false but R is false

5. **Assertion (A)** : Organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides.

**Reason (R)** : Hence, it does not affect the environment in a negative manner

a. **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

### Case based Questions

I. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy through its share in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has registered a declining trend from 1951 onwards, in 2010 -11 about 52 percent of the total workforce was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian Population dependent on agriculture for sustenance.

a. What is the growth rate of agriculture in 2015 -16?

i. 7.3%

ii. **9.2 %**

iii. 1.1%

iv. 4.5%

b. Which of the following sectors of the Indian economy has decelerating growth rate since 1951?

i. **Agriculture**

ii. Industry

iii. Services

d. Mining

c. What is the result of the farmers being withdrawing their investment from agriculture?

i. Increase in the employment in agriculture

ii. **Downfall in the employment in agriculture**

iii. Increase in the share of agriculture in the GDP

iv. GDP growth rate becomes constant

d. Why is the declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern?

i. **Because it will lead a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society**

ii. Because it will lead to a decline in the employment in manufacturing sector.

iii. Because it will lead to a decline in the income of the service sector.

iv. All of the above

- e. Which of the following measures have been taken by the Government of India to improve agriculture?
- i. Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
  - ii. Establishment of veterinary services and animal breeding centres
  - iii. Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast
  - iv. **All of the above**

**II. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:**

Agriculture is an age - old economic activity in our country. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.

- a. Which of the following is a characteristic of primitive subsistence farming?
- i. Practised on small patches of land
  - ii. Use of tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family / community labour
  - iii. Depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
  - iv. **All of the above**
- b. Which of the following is an important feature of Commercial Farming?
- i. **Use of higher doses of high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.**
  - ii. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family.
  - iii. Allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes
  - iv. All of the above
- c. **In which type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area, using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers?**
- i. Intensive Subsistence Farming
  - ii. Jhumming
  - iii. **Plantation**
  - iv. Conuco farming

### III. Read the passage below and answer the following questions:

Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts of India, states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the green revolution in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above mentioned rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September - October.

a. In which one of the following seasons are the rabi crops are harvested ?

- i. Summer                      ii. **Winter**                      iii. Spring                      iv. Autumn

b. In which months the rabi crops are harvested?

- i. **April to June**                      ii. October to December  
iii. January to March                      iv. July to September

c. Which of the following are important rabi crops?

- i. **Wheat, barley, peas**                      ii. Cotton, jute, mustard  
iii. Watermelon, muskmelon, gram                      iv. Barley, gram, hemp

d. Which one of the following crops is a Kharif crops?

- i. Paddy                      ii. Maize                      iii. Jowar                      iv. **All of the above**

### IV. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe dao and digging sticks and family/ community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

a. **What is the other name of primitive subsistence farming?**

b. **Why is it called so?**

**c. What is it called in the Northern States of India?**

i. The other name of primitive subsistence farming is 'slash & burn' cultivation.

ii. It is called 'Slash & burn' cultivation because in this type of agriculture farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation hence it is also called 'Shifting Cultivation'.

This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is also known as 'Jhumming' in North - Eastern parts of India.

iii. Jhumming

**V. Accept any 4 sub-parts from each question.**

**I. Read the extract given below and answer any five out of the six questions**

**Primitive Subsistence Farming**

This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family / community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

### **Commercial Farming:**

Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc., are important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

1. Primitive Subsistence farming depends on

- a. monsoon
- b. fertility of soil
- c. environmental conditions
- d. **All of the above**

2. When the \_\_\_\_\_decreases, the farmers clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

- a. production
- b. soil fertility
- c. natural calamities
- d. **Industries**

3. \_\_\_\_\_crop is grown in commercial farming

- a. Zaid
- b. Rabi
- c. **Single**
- d. Kharif

4. In commercial farming, we use :

- a. HYV seeds
- b. old methods of inputs
- c. small patches of land
- d. **Skilled labour**

5. What are the main requirements in the development of plantations?

- a. Single crop specialisation
- b. Good transportation system
- c. Cheap labour
- d. **All of the above**

### **VI. Read the extract given below and answer any five out of the six questions**

#### **Wheat :**

This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main foodcrop, in north and north western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75cm of annual rainfall



**VII. Read the extract given below and answer any five out of the six questions.**

Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians. The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub - tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. Major tea producing states are Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea-producing states in the country. In 2015 India was the second largest producer of tea after China.

**1. Who introduced tea cultivation in India?**

The tea crop was introduced in India initially by the British.

**2. Which type of climate is best from growing tea plant?**

The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost free climate all through the year. Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

**3. Why is tea a labour - intensive industry?**

Tea is a labour intensive crop and requires abundant supply of cheap and skilled labour, especially at the time of plucking the tea leaves. This is a tedious process which requires skilled manipulation of fingers for plucking two leaves and a bud at a time.

**4. Name the major tea producing states of India.**

Major tea producing states are Assam hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district, West Bengal, Tamilnadu and Kerala. Apart from these, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya. Andhra Pradesh and Tripura are also tea -producing states in the country.

**5. Why is tea processed with the tea garden?**

Tea is processed with the tea garden to restore its freshness.

**6. Which state ranks first in tea production in India?**

Assam ranks first in tea production in India.

**VIII. Read the extract given below and answer any 5 out of 6 the question**

**Jhumming** : The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Oodu' or 'Pends' in Andhra Pradesh. 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, "khil" in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

**1. How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related with Jhumming?**

- a. It is based on shifting cultivation**
- b. It is intensive in nature
- c. It is based on plantation cultivation
- d. It depends upon cash crop

**2. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?**

- a. Venezuela**
- b. Brazil
- c. Indonesia
- d. Mexico

**3. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?**

- a. Mexico
- b. Indonesia
- c. Brazil**
- d. Venezuela

**4. Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation**

- a. Single crop dominance
- b. Modern inputs
- c. High cost
- d. Low production**

5. In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' in which of the following States

a. Andhra Pradesh

b. Madhya Pradesh

c. Rajasthan

d. Jharkhand

6. Match Column I with Column II and choose the correct option:

Column I	Column II
I. Andhra Pradesh	A. Kuruwa
II. Odisha	B. Valre
III. Rajasthan	C. Penda
IV. Jharkhand	D. Pama Dabi

(A) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A

(B) I-A, II-B, III- , IV-D

(C) I-B, II-A, III -D, IV -C

(D) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B

**IX.** In this type of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries in India tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal, coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market a well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

A. Which one of the following types of farming can the plantation type of agriculture be classified into?

a. Primitive Agriculture

b. Intensive Agriculture

c. Commercial Agriculture

d. Slash and Burn Agriculture

B. Which of the following is not a plantation crop?

a. Silk

b. Sugarcane

c. Coffee

d. Banana

C. Which of the following statement supports the assertion. "The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry"?

- a. It uses transportation facilities
- b. Plantations cover large tracts of land
- c. A single crop is grown on a large area
- d. All the production is for the market

X. Jawar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production. It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation. Major Jawar producing States are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Bajra grows well on sandy soil and shallow black soil. Major Bajra producing States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra Gujarat and Haryana. Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy loamy and shallow black soils. Major ragi producing states are: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

**A. Classify Bajra into a suitable category of crops**

**B. Name a rain-fed crop**

**C. Why are the grains mentioned in the given case beneficial to consume?**

Ans. The crops given in the case are called coarse grains and require extremely short growing seasons. They grow in moist areas, sandy soils which don't need much irrigation. They are a rich source of fibre and protein.

### **XI. Case A : Types of Farming**

This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks and family community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

### **Case B: Commercial Farming**

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc, are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market a well - developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

### **Case C: Cropping Pattern**

In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'Zaid' are watermelon and muskmelon.

### **Case A: Types of farming**

#### **(A) Identify the type of Farming through its description in the case**

This type of farming is Primitive Subsistence Farming. This type of farming is only used for consumption and subsistence purposes.

### **Case B : Commercial Farming**

#### **(B) What do you mean by Plantation Crops?**

A plantation crop is a crop which is cultivated on large scale forms called plantations for export purposes. Plantation farming is a kind of commercial farming and is mainly done of trade. Coffee is a plantation crop.

### **Case C: Cropping Pattern**

#### **C. Name One Zaid Crop**

Another example of Zaid Crop is Cucumber

**XII.** There has been a gradual shift from cultivation of food crops to cultivation of fruits, vegetables, oil-seeds and industrial crops. This has led to the reduction in net sown area under cereals and pulses. With the growing Population of India the declining food production puts a big question mark over the country's future food security.

The competition for land between non-agricultural uses such as housing etc, and agriculture had resulted in reduction in the net sown area. The productivity of land has started showing a declining trend. Fertilisers pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results are now being held responsible for degrading the soils. Periodic scarcity of water has led to reduction in area under irrigation inefficient water management has led to water logging and salinity.

A. One can infer from the above given information that marginal and small farmers have been pushed out of cultivation. Which one of the following is the prominent cause?

- a. Food and fruit crops are expensive in market
- b. Shift to multifarious crops according to demand
- c. Periodic scarcity of water in many regions
- d. Soil degradation and extensive Green Revolution**

(B) Read the following statements and find the correct from the given options:

- i. Indian farmers are diversifying their cropping pattern
  - ii. They are shifting production from cereals to fruits, vegetables, etc.
  - iii. Jute is in high demand in the Indian market
- a. i & ii                      b. ii & iii                      c. iii only                      d. ii only

(C) According to the information given above, there has been reduction in the net sown area under cereals and pulses. Identify the reason.

- a. Lack of markets to sell cereals and pulses.
- b. Earn more income from non-agricultural sector
- c. Need of huge labour in cultivating cereals and pulses.
- d. Availability of more profits from commercial crops.**

(D). 'Fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides, which once showed dramatic results, are now being held responsible for degrading the soil' Inter the positive effects of these inputs noticed earlier from the following statements.

- a. **These inputs have shown increased outputs and productivity**
- b. These are integral to the process of reducing agrarian losses
- c. These inputs can cut the amount of harvestable produce.
- d. These are the leading causes of mortality and health problems.

(E) There are states in India which are using fertilisers, pesticides and insecticides at excessive level to increase their agricultural production. Identify the states which are at prominent level from the following options.

- a. Karnataka and Kerala
- b. **Haryana and Punjab**
- c. Punjab and Gujarat
- d. Haryana and Telangana

(F) Food production provides the base for food security and is a key determinant of food availability. Why is this trend shifting towards industrial crops? Choose the correct option in reference to the context.

- a. To improve the land use pattern
- b. To use intensive farming techniques
- c. To improve the fertility of soil
- d. **To fetch more income and high earnings.**

**XIII.** Sustained used of land without compatible techno- institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holding, cooperation and abolition of zamindar, etc, were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after

Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan (1951 - 1956). The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

**i. What was the main focus of the 'First Five Year Plan'?**

Its main focus was on 'Land reforms'

**ii. What was the serious challenge for the growing population?**

The serious challenge was that inspite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

**iii. Agriculture provided livelihood to how much population?**

Agriculture provided livelihood to 60% of the population

**XIV.** Agriculture has been practised in India for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the county still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The 'right of inheritance' had already led to fragmentation of land holding necessitating consolidation of holdings.

**i. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?**

a. Food gathering

**b. Agriculture**

c. Manufacturing

d. Services

ii. In spite of the development of irrigation, farmers still depend on \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. artificial water resources
- b. **monsoon**
- c. wells
- d. None of these

iii. What do you understand by the term 'collectivisation'?

a. **Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities on collective basis.**

b. Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities on individual basis.

c. Combining land of various farmers and then performing the agricultural activities on pocket basis

d. None of the above

iv. What was the main objective of the First Five Year Plan?

- a. Land forms
- b. Land degradation
- c. **Land reforms**
- d. All of these