SST L4 Assignment

1. Autumn
2. The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
3. 50 and 75 cm
4. Rajasthan
5. Pulses
6. Pulses are leguminous crops
7. Genetic Engineering
8. Food – processing Industry
9. (a) (ii)  
   (b) (iii)  
   (c) (iv)  
   (d) (i)
10. Brazil
11. Green Revolution
12. False
13. True
14. True
15. True
16. I)

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.

II)

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

III)

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 drought animals in performing activities like ploughing, sowing, thrashing and transporting farm products. Cows and she- buffalo provide them milk.

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

1.The irrigation facility from canals and tubewells has made possible to grow rice in less rainfall areas.

2.The states which grow rice in areas of less rainfall are Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.​

Uttar Pradesh -wheat

west Bengal - jute

Assam -tea

karnataka - coffee

madhya Pradesh – pulses

1. The **First Five**-**year Plan** was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in development of the **primary** sector.

**British** colonization also forced open the large **Indian** market to **British** goods, which could be sold in **India** without tariffs or duties, compared to local **Indian** producers, while raw **cotton** was imported from **India** without tariffs to **British** factories which manufactured textiles from **Indian cotton**

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers

it is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity.

the **gene revolution** is the application of **genetic** engineering in food production.It provides the farmers with hybrid disease resistant crops and develops crops that resists pets and diseases,reducing use of chemicals that harm the environment and human health.