

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **Agriculture**



#### **SUMMARY:**

- India is an agriculturally a prominent country.
- Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume and a sources of raw material for man industries.
- Crops like tea, coffee and spices are also exported.
- Methods of cultivation depends upon physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practices.
- India has three cropping seasons, Kharif, Rabi & Zaid.
- In India we follow different methods of farming and grow variety of crops from food crops, non-food crops and commercial crops etc.

#### **Things to remember:**

- **Plantation agriculture**: Where single crop is grown on a large area like Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Sugarcane, Coconut & Banana. It is a type of commercial farming.
- **Aus, Aman & Boro**: 3 crops of paddy grown in a year in Assam, WB and Odisha.
- **Zaid**: A short cropping season between Rabi and Kharif during summer months.
- **Millets**: Jowar, Bajra & Ragi etc. are also known as coarse grains.
- **Horticulture**: Cultivation of fruits flowers and vegetables.
- **Sericulture**: Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre.

- **Fibre Crops:** Crop which produce fibre for yarn. Cotton, Jute, Silk and Hemp are major fibre crops of India.
- **Blood-less Revolution:** Bhodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is known as Blood-less Revolution.

## I. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING TABLE

| HORTICULTURE CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS |                                 |                              |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| S. No.                                     | Type of Fruit                   | STATES                       |
| 1  | Mangoes                         |                              |
| 2  |                                 | Nagpur, Meghalaya            |
| 3  | Bananas                         |                              |
| 4  |                                 | Uttar Pradesh and Bihar      |
| 5  | Pineapple                       |                              |
| 6  |                                 | Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra |
| 7  | Apples, pears, walnut, apricots |                              |

## II Multiple Choice Questions:

1M

- Which one of the following is the cash crop of India?
  - Wheat
  - Maize
  - Rubber
  - Rice
- Which of the following grain is used both as food and fodder?
  - Jowar
  - Wheat
  - Maize
  - Rice
- Which of the following crop is a rich source of protein?
  - Wheat
  - Rice
  - Millets
  - Pulses
- In which of the following states coffee is not grown?
  - West Bengal
  - Kerala
  - Karnataka
  - TamilNadu
- Green revolution was introduced in this state of India.
  - UP
  - Punjab
  - MP
  - Bihar
- Sugar Cane needs
  - Hot climate
  - Cool climate
  - Moderate climate
  - Wet climate
- Why groundnut is the most important oil seeds among all grown in India?
  - It is healthiest
  - Very cheap
  - widely grown
  - accounts for half of the major oil seeds produced in the country.

- 8 A type of farming practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.  
a. Primitive subsistence    b. Intensive subsistence    c. Plantation    d. extensive
- 9 Which of the following crop needs High temperature, High humidity and annual rainfall above 100cm.  
a. Rice    b. Jute    c. Tea    d. cotton
- 10 Which farming system includes Plantation agriculture?  
a. Terrace farming    b. commercial farming    c. Primitive subsistence    d. Intensive subsistence

**III Very short answer questions: 2M**

- 1 Name the cropping seasons in India.
- 2 Elucidate any two features of Institutional Reforms.

**IV Short Answer questions: 3M**

- 1 What are the steps taken by Indian government to modernize agriculture other than green Revolution?
- 2 Why is agriculture considered as the backbone of the economy?
- 3 Describe the three cropping seasons of India.
- 4 Which crop is known as a 'Golden fibre'? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its four uses.

**V Long Answer question 5M**

- 1 What are High value crops? What are the advantages and disadvantages of growing these crops?
- 2 What type of farming is called plantation farming? Which factors are needed to promote them in India?

**VI Read the following passage and answer the given questions: 1+1+2**

Agriculture has been practiced in India for thousands of years. Sustainable uses of land without compatible technological institutional changes have hindered the pace of agriculture development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in a large part of country still depends upon monsoons 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% of its populations, need some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus collectivisation, consolidation of holding corporation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence. Land reforms were the main focus of our first 5-year plan. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holding necessitating consolidation of holdings.

- a. What was the main objective of the first five year plan?
- b. What is the most important Occupation of the people of India?
- c. What are the factors that have hindered the pace of agriculture development in India?

**VII Map Work (Identification only)**

- a. Major areas of Rice and Wheat
- b. Largest / Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute















