

1. Q: Name two major tea-producing states in India.

A: Assam and West Bengal.

2. Q: Why is tea considered a labour-intensive industry?

A: Because it requires abundant, cheap, and skilled labour for plucking and processing tea leaves.

3. Q: Which country was the largest producer of tea in 2018?

A: China (India was second).

4. Q: Which variety of coffee is commonly grown in India?

A: Arabica.

5. Q: Where was coffee first introduced in India?

A: Baba Budan Hills of Karnataka.

6. Q: Name two states where coffee cultivation is common today.

A: Karnataka and Kerala.

7. Q: What are horticulture crops?

A: Crops that include fruits and vegetables grown for consumption and trade.

8. Q: Name any two fruits grown in Andhra Pradesh.

A: Grapes and pineapples.

9. Q: Name two horticulture crops grown in West Bengal.

A: Mangoes and vegetables.

10. Q: Name two vegetables shown in Fig. 4.13.

A: Tomato and brinjal.

11. Q: What is the importance of pulses in Indian diet?

A: They are a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.

12. Q: Name four main pulses grown in India.

A: Tur (arhar), urad, moong, and masur.

13. Q: Which pulses are grown in rabi season?

A: Peas, masur, and gram.

14. Q: Name any two major pulse-producing states.

A: Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

15. Q: Which crop is the main source of sugar, gur and molasses?

A: Sugarcane.

16. Q: What are the suitable conditions for growing sugarcane?

A: Hot and humid climate with 21°C to 27°C temperature and 75-100 cm rainfall.

17. Q: Name any two sugarcane-producing states.

A: Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

18. Q: What are oil seeds used for?

A: Cooking, cosmetics, soaps, and ointments.

19. Q: Name any three oil seeds grown in India.

A: Groundnut, mustard, and soyabeans

20. Q: Which state was the largest groundnut producer in 2019–20?

A: Gujarat.

21. Q: What is the cropping season of sesame in north India?

A: Kharif season.

22. Q: What is the cropping season of castor seed in south India?

A: Rabi season.

23. Q: What kind of climate is required for rubber cultivation?

A: Moist and humid climate with over 200 cm rainfall and more than 25°C temperature.

24. Q: Name two major rubber-producing regions.

A: Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

25. Q: Which fibre is obtained from silkworms?

A: Natural silk.

26. Q: What is the rearing of silkworms called?

A: Sericulture.

27. Q: What kind of soil is suitable for cotton cultivation?

A: Black soil of the Deccan plateau.

28. Q: Which climatic condition is needed for cotton?

A: High temperature, light rainfall, and 210 frost-free days.

29. Q: Name two cotton-producing states in India.

A: Maharashtra and Gujarat.

30. Q: Name two agricultural reforms introduced after independence.

A: Abolition of zamindari and land consolidation.

31. Which country is the largest producer of pulses ?

INDIA

32.

which cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture

A: tea

32. Which climate is suitable for tea plantations

A: tropical and sub tropical

33. In 2018 what position of India for producing oil seeds

A: second after China

34. Which state of India is largest producer of groundnut

A: rajasthan and Tamil Nadu

35. What are the majors pulse producing state

A: madhya pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh. And Karnataka.

36. Which country is the largest producer of sugarcane

A: brazil (2<sup>nd</sup> – india )

