

AGRICULTURE

Cotton requires

high temperature, light rainfall

low temperature, light rainfall

high temperature, high rainfall

low temperature, high rainfall

The following is also known as ‘Golden fibre’.

Cotton

Jute

Wool

Silk

Jute requires

Alluvial soil

High temperature

Heavy rainfall

All of the above

The leading producer of jute is

India

Myanmar

Bangladesh

Pakistan

The suitable condition for production of coffee is (are)

Warm and wet climate

well drained loamy soil

Hill slopes

All of the above

The leading producer of coffee is

Brazil

India

Sri-lanka

Columbia

**Production of tea requires
cool climate and high rainfall**

hot climate and high rainfall

cool climate and low rainfall

hot climate and low rainfall

Which of the following comes under primary activities?

Agriculture

Manufacturing

Transportation

None of the above

Q.1. Which of the following is the most important occupation of the people of India?

(a) Food gathering

(b) Agriculture

(c) Manufacturing

(d) Services

Q.2. Which of the following types of economic activity is agriculture?

(a) Primary activity

(b) Secondary activity

(c) Tertiary activity

(d) All the above

Q.3. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?

(a) Horticulture

(b) Penda

(c) Jhumming

(d) Milpa

Q.4. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land?

(a) Primitive Subsistence Farming

(b) Intensive Subsistence Farming

(c) Commercial Farming

(d) Plantations

Q.5. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?

- (a) Yams and Sweet Potato
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Rice
- (d) Cotton

Q.6. Rice is a subsistence crop in Orissa. In which of the following states, is rice a commercial crop?

- (a) West Bengal and Bihar
- (b) Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Punjab and Haryana
- (d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Q.7. Which of the following is a kharif crop?

- (a) Barley
- (b) Peas
- (c) Bajra
- (d) Mustard

Q.8. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Muskmelon
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Moong

Q.9. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as which of the following?

- (a) Once-Arabica
- (b) Two-Rabi anti Zaid
- (c) Three-Aus, Aman, Boro
- (d) Three-Kumar- valre, Waltre

Q.10. Which of the following is an annual crop?

- (a) Sugarcane
- (b) Cotton
- (c) Jute
- (d) Cucumber

Q.11. Which of the following are known as coarse grains?

- (a) Wheat and Rice
- (b) Millets—Jowar, bajra and ragi

- (c) Pulses—urad, arhar, gram
- (d) Oilseeds

Q.12. Which of the following used both as a food and as a fodder?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Tea

Q.13. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of which of the following crops?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Millets
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Oilseeds

Q.14. Which of the following crops is the main source of jaggary, khandsari and molasses?

- (a) Arhar
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Linseed
- (d) Sugarcane

Q.15. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of oilseeds?

- (a) China
- (b) Brazil
- (c) India
- (d) Yemen

Q.16. Which of the following is a kharif crop and accounts for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Coconut
- (c) Groundnut
- (d) Soya bean

Q.17. Which of the following group of crops are known as beverage crops?

- (a) Castor seed and Sunflower
- (b) Peas and Gram
- (c) Cotton and Jute
- (d) Tea and Coffee

Q.18. Tea cultivation is an example of which of the following types of agriculture?

- (a) Horticulture
- (b) Plantation

- (c) Beverage cultivation
- (d) Intensive agriculture

Q.19. Which of the following are known as horticulture crops?

- (a) Tea and coffee
- (b) Cotton and Jute
- (c) Rubber and Tobacco
- (d) Fruits and Vegetables

Q.20. India is believed to be the original home of which of the following fibre crops?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Hemp
- (d) Silk

MCQs Chapter 4 Agriculture

1. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the months of September-October?

- (a) Rabi
- (b) Kharif
- (c) Zadi
- (d) None of the above

Answer: b

2. 'Slash and bum' agriculture is a

- (a) Shifting agriculture
- (b) Intensive agriculture
- (c) Commercial agriculture
- (d) None of these

Answer: a

3. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of _____ .

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Answer: d

4. Bhoodan – Gramdan movement was initiated by

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Vinoba Bhave
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Answer: c

5. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called

- (a) ceiling on land holdings.
- (b) collectivisation.
- (c) cooperative farming.
- (d) consolidation of land holdings.

Answer: d

6. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of _____ .

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Answer: b

7. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area of _____

- (a) high population
- (b) low population
- (c) deserts
- (d) thick forests

Answer: a

8. Which one of the following statements is incorrect as regards to commercial farming?

- (a) Use of heavy doses of modern inputs.
- (b) Crops are grown for sale.

- (c) Family members are involved in growing crops.
- (d) Practised on large land holdings.

Answer: c

9. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Bajra
- (d) Jowar

Answer: b

10. The largest tea producing state of India is

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Assam
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Answer: b

11. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is

- (a) Bajra
- (b) Rajma
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Ragi

Answer: d

12. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Horticulture
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Pisciculture

Answer: b

13. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to

- (a) availability of cheap labour.

- (b) development of canals irrigation and tubewells.
- (c) fertile soil.
- (d) development of transport network.

Answer: b

14. Rabi crops are sown in

- (a) Winter
- (b) Summer
- (c) Autumn
- (d) Spring

Answer: a

15. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

- (a) Shifting agriculture
- (b) Plantation agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive agriculture

Answer: b

16. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Millets
- (c) Gram
- (d) Cotton

Answer: b

17. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Jawar
- (c) Millets
- (d) Sesamum

Answer: a

18. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?

- (a) Maximum support price
- (b) Minimum support price
- (c) Moderate support price
- (d) Influential support price

Answer: b

19. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:

- (a) Mixed farming
- (b) Cooperative farming
- (c) Slash and burn agriculture
- (d) Commercial farming

Answer: c

20. Plantation agriculture is a type of:

- (a) Subsistence farming
- (b) Commercial farming
- (c) Mixed farming
- (d) None of the above

Answer: b

21. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?

- (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- (c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
- (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.

Answer: d

22. Which of the following are plantation crops?

- (a) Rice and maize
- (b) Wheat and pulses
- (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

23. The three major cropping seasons of India are:

- (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
- (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
- (c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
- (d) None of the above

Answer: b

24. Rabi crops are:

- (a) sown in winter and harvested in summer
- (b) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
- (c) sown in summer and harvested in winter
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

25. Kharif crops are grown:

- (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
- (b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
- (c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

26. The main food crop of Kharif season is:

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Pulses
- (c) Rice
- (d) Wheat

Answer: c

27. The main food crop of Rabi season is:

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Maize
- (d) Jowar

Answer: a

28. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:

- (a) Aus
- (b) Boro
- (c) Zaid
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

29. Important non-food crops of our country are:

- (a) Tea and coffee
- (b) Millets and pulses
- (c) Cotton and jute
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

30. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Maize
- (d) Sugarcane

Answer: a

31. The two main wheat growing regions are:

- (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
- (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
- (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

32. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:

- (a) 50 and 75 cm
- (b) about 200 cm

- (c) 200 and 300 cm
- (d) less than 20 cm

Answer: a

33. The third most important food crop of our country is:

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Jowar
- (d) Ragi

Answer: c

34. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Haryana

Answer: a

35. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?

- (a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil
- (b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
- (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

36. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Oilseeds

Answer: c

37. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?

- (a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season

- (b) Pulses are leguminous crops
- (c) They are grown in rotation with other crops
- (d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Answer: d

38. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?

- (a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm
- (b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall
- (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
- (d) none of the above

Answer: a

39. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?

- (a) 21
- (b) 12
- (c) 2
- (d) 4

Answer: b

40. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?

- (a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year
- (b) Frost free climate
- (c) Deep fertile well drained soil
- (d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity

Answer: d

41. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:

- (a) Himalayas
- (b) Aravalli Hills
- (c) Garo Hills
- (d) Baba Budan Hills

Answer: d

42. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Ragi
- (c) Rubber
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

43. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:

- (a) Sericulture
- (b) Aquaculture
- (c) Apiculture
- (d) Pisciculture

Answer: a

44. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Hemp
- (d) Silk

Answer: b

45. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after _____ **.Brazil**

46. _____ is the Golden fibre of India. **Jute**

47. _____ is a programme introduced by the Government that has resulted in increased production of food grains. **Green Revolution**

48. Kerala is the largest producer of _____ in India. **rubber**

49. The slash and burn agriculture is known as _____ in the north-eastern states of India. **Jhumming**

50. India is the largest producer and consumer of _____ in the world. **pulses**

51. The crop grown in black soil is Rice. (True/False)

52. Castor seed is grown both as Rabi and Kharif crop. (True/False)

53. The main characteristic feature of commercial farming is the use of high doses of modern inputs. (True/False)

54. Watermelon is grown during Zaid season. (True/False)

55. Terrace cultivation leads to increase in the level of soil erosion. (True/False)

56. Match the columns

Column A	Column B
(a) Leading producer of Maize	(i) Kerala
(b) Leading rice producing state	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Leading sugarcane producing state	(iii) West Bengal
(d) Leading producer of rubber	(iv) Uttar Pradesh

Answer:

(a) (ii)

(b) (iii)

(c) (iv)

(d) (i)

57. Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools. **Primitive Subsistence farming.**

58. Name any two states of India where jhumming is practised.

North-eastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (any two)

59. Which crop is commercial crop in one state while subsistence crop in another state? **Rice**

60. What type of inputs are required in plantations?
Plantations use capital intensive inputs like large tracts of land.

61. In which season are rabi crops sown in India
Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

62. Name any two rabi crops.
Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. (any two)

63. In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops.
Aus, Aman and Boro. (any two)

64. What is 'Zaid'?
It is a season for short duration between the rabi and kharif season.

65. Name any two Zaid crops.
Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. (any two)

66. Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India.
Explanation: Wheat

67. Name the two important wheat growing zones in India.
The two wheat growing zones in India are
(a) Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west.
(b) Black soil region of the Deccan.

68. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder.
Maize

69. In which type of soil does maize grow well?

Maize grows well in old alluvial soil.

70. Write the names of any two millets grown in India.

Jowar and bajra are the important millets grown in India.

71. Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi.

Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi.

72. Name one rain-fed crop.

Jowar

73. Name any two Jowar producing states.

Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. (any two)

74. What type of soil is required for the growth of Bajra?

Bajra grows well on sand and shallow black soil.

75. Name two major bajra producing states in India.

Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. (any two)

76. Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer.

Pulses

77. Name any two major pulses grown in India.:

Major pulses grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. (any two)

78. Name any one pulse crop grown in kharif and rabi season.

Kharif season: Moong, tur (arhar)

Rabi season: Masur, peas, gram (any one for each)

79. Sugar is the main source of which products?

Gur, khandsari and molasses

80. What was the rank of India in rapeseed production in 2014?

India was the third largest producer in the world after Canada and China in 2014.

81. Name any two oilseeds produced in India.

Groundnut, castor seeds, cotton seeds, mustard, coconut, sesamum, linseed and sunflower. (any two)

82. Name the first and the second largest producers of groundnut in the world in 2014.

China is the largest producer of groundnut followed by India in 2014.

83. Name any two oilseed crops which are grown as a kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in the south.

Explanation: Sesamum and castor seed

84. Mention two beverage crops grown in India.

Tea and coffee are two important beverage crops grown in India.

85. Name the beverage crop introduced by the British in India.

Explanation: Tea

86. Which variety of coffee is grown in India?

Arabica variety from Yemen is grown in India.

87. To which part of India is coffee cultivation confined?

Coffee cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

88. Name one Equatorial crop.

Explanation: Rubber

89. List any two items in which natural rubber is used.

Auto tyres and tubes, belts and hoses, footwears, Latex foam, cycle tyres and tubes. (any two)

90. What is the rearing of silkworms called?

Sericulture

91. Name any one competitors of jute.

Explanation: Nylon

92. Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones?

Consolidation of landholdings

93. What is White Revolution related to?

White Revolution is related to the production of milk. It is also called Operation Flood.

94. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.

Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

95. What was the main aim of Bhoodan?

Its main aim was to give land to the landless villagers.

96. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give one reason.

Because it provides employment and livelihood to 63% of the population according to 2001 census.

97. To which type of crops is wheat related?

Rabi crops.

98. Name two crops grown during the zaid seasons.

The crops grown during the zaid season are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. (any two)

99. Name two fibre crops.

Cotton and Jute.

100. On the leaves of which plant are the silkworm fed?

The silkworms are fed on the leaves of the mulberry tree.

Agriculture

1 Mark Questions

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1. What is the average size of agricultural holding in India in 1970?

Ans. 2.1 hectare

2. In which part of India is Jhumming practiced ?

Ans. North eastern parts of India

3. Name any two fiber crops.

Ans. Jute, Cotton and natural silk

4. Name the country in which Jhumming agriculture is known as Milpa?

Ans. Mexico

5. Which type of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?

Ans. Intensive Subsistence Farming

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

Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming

7. What is Bewar?

Ans. It is primitive form of cultivation (called Bewar or Dahiya) in Madhya Pradesh.

8. What is Pama Dabi?

Ans. It is primitive form of cultivation is called Pama Dabi in Odisha.

9. Can you name the type of farming Rinjha's family is engaged in?

Ans. Shifting agriculture locally known as Jhumming.

10. Can you enlist some crops which are grown on shifting agriculture?

Ans. Cereals and some food crops like wheat and maize.

11. What is Zaid season?

Ans. In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.

12. Name the season during which watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are produced?

Ans. Zaid season

13. What are Aus, Aman and Boro?

Ans. . In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are locally known as Aus, Aman and Boro.

14. Name two important wheat growing zones of India?

Ans. The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the north and black soil region in the Deccan.

15. Name the rain fed millet crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation?

Ans. Jowar.

16. Which crop is used both as food and fodder?

Ans. Maize

17. Who offered 80 acres of land to landless villagers?

Ans. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy

18. Which is the kharif crop accounting for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?

Ans. Groundnut

19. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as by which names?

Ans. Three- Aus, Aman and Boro

20. Name the crops which are known as coarse grains.

Ans. Jowar, bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains.

21. What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities:

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$

(b) $\frac{1}{3}$

(c) 2/5

(d) 1/4

Ans. (a) 2/3

22. Which one of following is not Agro-based industry:

(a) Cement Industry

(b) Jute Industry

(c) Cotton textile Industry

(d) Sugar Industry

Ans. (a) Cement Industry

23. It's type of Agriculture where farmers clear a patch of and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain THEIR family that is:

(a) Commercial farming

(b) Extensive farming

(c) Modern farming

(d) Slash and burn farming

Ans. d) Slash and burn farming

24. Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area:

(a) Shifting Agriculture

(b) Plantation agriculture

(c) Horticulture

(d) Extensive Agriculture

Ans. (b) Plantation agriculture

25. Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop:

(a) Wheat

(b) Mustard

(c) Maize

(d) None of these

Ans. (c) Maize

26. Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of –

(a) Auto tyres & tubes

(b) Footwear

(c) Beats and hoses

(d) Dipped goods

Ans. (a) Auto tyres & tubes

27. India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Maize
- (c) Pulses
- (d) Millets

Ans. c) Pulses

28. What are three cropping seasons of India? Explain any one in brief.

Ans. India has three cropping seasons:-

- (1) Rabi
- (2) Kharif and
- (3) Zaid

(1) Rabi crops: – Sown in winter from October to December.

– Harvest in summer from April to June.

– Main crop-wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard

(2) Kharif crop:

– Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.

– Harvest in September-October.

– Maize jowar , bajra ,cotton, Soya been

(3) Zaid crops:

-sown between rabbi and kharif seasons. Crops: watermelon, Muskmelon, cucumber, fodder etc.

29. Discuss three main impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Ans. 1.Indian agriculture products are not able to compete with the developed countries.

2.Bad condition of marginal and small farmers

3.Caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals.

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.

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 Zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among landless. It was known as Gramdaan.
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6. On the map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: 1. A leading Rubber producing state. 2. A Major tea producing state, 3. A major wheat producing state

Ans.

DO IT YOURSELF

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

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.

9. Why IS there enormous pressure on agricultural land in 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

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.

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 carious industries like cotton, sugar and jute industry

D. It also helps in collecting foreign exchange.

12. On the map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

1. A leading Bajra producing state
2. A leading Jowar producing state
3. A leading Coffee producing state

Ans.

DO IT YOURSELF

13. What are the different names gives to Jhumming 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. Pama dabi 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.

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.

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.

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

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.

18. On the 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 3. A leading golden fiber crop producing state

DO IT YOURSELF

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

25. Write briefly about the movement started by Vinoba Bhave known as Bloodless revolution?

Ans. A. Vinobha Bhave 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 Vinobha Bhave is also known as the Blood less revolution.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Ans. “Horticulture:-It is an art of cultivating fruits and vegetables. India is the 2nd 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, Telangana 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

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/ community labour.

(b) Farmers and their family produce cereals for themselves and for the local 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
-

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 20 to 30 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: 15°C and 28°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.

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.

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.

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.

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 18 C to 27 C.

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.

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 21 C to 27 C .

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.

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.

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.

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 significant role in various kinds of agricultural operations.

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 drought 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 24⁰C 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 land for Bhoodan Movement.

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 What is shifting agriculture?

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 What is plantation agriculture?

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-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-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, Gujarat, 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 as 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 help 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, it is 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, all 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 India 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 achieved 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 Jalpaiguri 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 3rd 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 3rd 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 outset of monsoons and harvested in September – October. Important crops are – paddy, maize, jowar, bazra, 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 What is plantation farming?

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.