**23/7/2020**

**Std- X**

**Geography**

**L.NO-4- Agriculture**

**General Instructions:**

1. Read the lesson carefully.
2. Check the answers of worksheet -2 with the answer key provided and do the necessary corrections.
3. Write the answers of Text based questions in the notebook.
4. Write the Classification of crops in the notebook.
5. Do the activity given on p.g.no- 49 of your geography textbook on a project paper.

**Note: This file includes answers of worksheet-2, textual question answers and the classification table.**

**Symbiosis School, Nashik**

**Std-X Term I(2020-2021)**

**Geography-L.no-4: Agriculture Worksheet-2-Answer key MM-20**

**Concepts- (Food crops other than Grains, Horticulture crops, Non food crops and**

**Fibre crops ,Technological & Institutional Reforms, Bhoodan-**

**Gramdan )**

**Answer the following:**

**Ans.1**  Nylon ,a synthetic fibre replaced Jute in the market.

**Ans.2**  i) Kissan Credit Card (KCC)

ii) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)

**Ans.3**  ‘ Land Reform’ was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.

**Ans.4**  The geographical conditions required for the cultivation of jute are:

**Temperature:**

It needs high temperature more than 25 degree celcius **Rainfall:**

It grows well in those areas receiving high rainfall between 150cm to 200cm.

**Soil:**

It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the floodplain areas where the soil gets renewed every year.

**Ans.5**  i) The Arabica variety of coffee is grown in India.

ii) India coffee is known in the world for its good quality.

iii) Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu

**Ans.6** i) Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir.

ii) Vinoba Bhave was one of the votaries of Gandhi’s concept of gram swarajya .

iii) He undertook padyatra to spread the message of Gandhiji.

iv) Once ,when he was delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra

Pradesh ,some poor landless villagers demanded some land for their economic well-being .

v) Vinoba Bhave could not promise but assured them to talk to the government.

vi) Suddenly, Shree Ram Chandra Reddy stood up to offer 80 acres of land among 80 landless villagers.This act was known as ‘Bhoodan’.

vii) Some Zamindars ,owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless.It was known as ‘Gramdan’.

**Ans.7** Factors responsible for increasing number of suicides among the Indian farmers are as follows:

i) Reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector especially irrigation, power, rural roads, market etc.

ii) Subsidy on fertilizers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.

iii) Reduction in import duties on agricultural products .

iv) Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.

v) Lack of alternative employment opportunities.

**Ans.8** The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating due to:

i) Reduction in public investment in agriculture especially for irrigation power, rural roads etc.

ii) Subsidy on fertilizers has decreased leading to increase in the cost of production .

iii) Reduction in import on agricultural goods.

iv) Lack of employment in agriculture.

v) Erratic nature of monsoon rainfall.

To modernize Indian agriculture the government of India has taken concerted efforts like :

i) Setting up of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

ii) Agricultural universities, Veterinary services and animal breeding centres.

iii) Horticulture development

iv) Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather

forecast.

v) Improvement of rural infrastructure.

**Textual Question Answers (page.no-48)**

**Q.1 Answer the following questions in 30 words:**

**Ans.1**  Tea is an important beverage crop.

Geographical conditions required for its growth are as follows:

**Temperature:**

i) It grows in tropical as well as in subtropical regions.

ii)It requires warm and moist frost free climate throughout the year.

**Rainfall:**

i) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the years ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.

**Soil:**

i) It needs deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.

**Ans.2** i) Rice is the staple food crop of majority of the people of India.

ii) It is grown in the plains of north and north eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions .

iii) Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab,

Haryana and western U.P and parts of Rajasthan.

**Ans.3** i) Collective farming was introduced where farmers are joined together and members –owners engage jointly in farming activities.

ii) Landholdings were consolidated . Fragmented lands due to inheritance were again consolidated into single unit to increase its economic viability.

iii) The abolition of Zamindari system helped farmers to be free from being bonded labours.

**Ans.4** i) This will affect the Food Security.

ii) This will put more pressure on industry and other sectors as people may migrate from agriculture sector to other sectors.

iii) Agro-based industry will suffer because of shortage of raw material.

iv) It will lead to land degradation.

**Ans.5** i) Setting up of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

ii) Agricultural universities, Veterinary services and animal breeding centres.

iii) Horticulture development

iv) Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather

forecast.

v) Improvement of rural infrastructure.

**Ans.6** Impact of globalization on Indian agriculture are as follows:

i) The term globalization is not a new term associated with Indian agriculture . It was practiced at the time of colonization.

ii) In 19th C, European traders came to India and exported Indian spices to different parts of the world. Even today these are being exported in good quantity.

iii) Despite being a chief producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea ,coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not in a state to compete with the developed countries because of the high subsidized griculture in those countries.

iv) A few economist think that Indian farmers have a bleak future if they continue to grow foodgrains on the holdings that grow smaller and smaller as the population rises.

v) Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

vi) India’s diverse climate can be harnessed to grow a wide range of high value crops like fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio-diesel crops like jatropha and jojoba which needs less irrigation.

**Classification of Crops**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Crop | Temperature | Rainfall | Soil | Main features | State |
| Rice | Above 25o C | Above 100cm | Alluvial soil with clayey content | 2nd largest producer after China. | West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh etc |
| Wheat | 25oC -30o C | 50 -75 CM | Black soil,alluvial soil | 4 th largest producer of wheat.  Ganga-Satluj plain and Deccan trap-wheat growing zones - India | U.P, Punjab, Haryana,M.P,Bihar etc |
| Millets | 21oc-32oC | 60-120 cm | Can be grown in less fertile soil | Highly nutritious,rich in calcium, micronutrients and roughage | Jowar-Maharashtra  Bajra-  Rajasthan  Ragi-  Karnataka |
| Maize | 21oC -27oC | 50cm -100cm | Old alluvial soil | Food and fodder crop,needs modern inputs,HYV seeds,fertilisers,and irrigation methods | Bihar,U.P, M.P,  Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh Telangana etc |
| Sugarcane | 21oC-27oC | 75cm-10cm | Well –drained alluvial soil | Tropical as well as sub-tropical crop,manual labour must,2nd largest after Brazil | U.P,  Maharashtra,Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh,  Punjab, Haryana,  Bihar etc |
| Tea | Above 30oC | 15cm-200cm | Deep well drained fertile soil,rich in humus and organic matter. | Grown in tropical and subtropical areas, labour intensive crop, cheap skilled labour required | Assam, West Bengal,  Kerala,Tamil Nadu |
| Coffee | 18Oc-28Oc | Above 150cm | Loamy soil with humus content, well drained fertile soil | Produces best quality coffee-Arabica variety, contributes 3.5% of the world coffee. | Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu |
| Rubber | Above-25oC | Above 200cm | deep weathered soil, laterite soil and well draine porous soil | Produces natural rubber, grows in tropical and sub tropical areas,an equatorial crop and an important industrial raw material | Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Garo Hills- Meghalaya |
| Cotton | 21oC-27oC, 210 frost free days, bright sunshine-growth | 50cm-80cm | Black soil | Kharif crop, needs 6 to 8 months to mature,India produces best quality cotton | MaharashtraGujarat, M.P, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab Haryana etc |
| Jute | Above 27oc | Above 150cm | Alluvial soil found in the flood plains and deltaic regions | called as golden fibre,due to high cost losing market to synthetic fibres-nylon, 2nd largest producer after Bangladesh | West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya |