



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 Agriculture:

1. Dry farming is a type of farming in which moisture is maintained by raising special type of crops.
2. Crops such as gram and peas are grown.
3. There is vast dependence on irrigation.
4. This is practiced in dry areas of the country

Wet Agriculture:

1. Wet farming is a type of farming, which depends mainly upon rains.
2. In this type of farming rice, jute and maize are grown.
3. There is no irrigation required.
4. This type of farming is done in Northeastern parts of India.

Question-10

Distinguish between Tea and Coffee Cultivation.

Solution:

Tea:

1. It requires warm and moist-free climate.
2. The British introduced it.
3. It requires 200C to 300C temperatures.
4. It requires 300 cm rainfall.
5. It is grown in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

Coffee:

1. It requires hot and humid climate.
2. The Arabic variety was brought from Yemen.
3. It requires 150C to 280C temperature.
4. It requires 200 cm rainfall.
5. 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 draught 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.

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