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**CHAPTER-4**

**AGRICULTURE**

Qs 1.(Imp) Which activities involve the transformation from a plant to a product?

Ans. 1. PRIMARY ACTIVITIES: They include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources. EG: Agriculture, fishing and gathering.

2. SECONDARY ACTIVITIES: They are concerned with the processing of these resources. EG: Manufacturing of steel, baking of bread and weaving of cloth.

3. TERTIARY ACTIVITIES: They provide support to the primary and secondary activities through services. EG: Transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising.

Qs 2. The land on which the crops are grown is known as \_\_\_\_ land.

Ans. Arable.

Qs 3. What are the inputs of the farm system?

Ans. Seeds, fertilizers, machinery and labour.

Qs 4. What are the operations involved in the farm system?

Ans. Ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting.

Qs 5. What are the outputs of the farm system?

Ans. It includes crops, wool, dairy and poultry products.

Qs 6(Imp). What are the various types of farming?

Ans. 1. Subsistence farming

2. Commercial farming.

Qs 7(Imp). What is subsistence farming? What are its types?

Ans. It is practiced to meet the needs of the farmer’s family. It can be classified into intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence.

Qs 8(Imp). What is intensive subsistence agriculture?

Ans. In it, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. It is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.

Qs 9.Primitive subsistence agriculture includes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Qs 10. Where does shifting cultivation practiced?

Ans. It is practiced in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India.

Qs 11(Imp). How is shifting cultivation done?

OR

Why does shifting cultivation also known as ‘slash and burn’ agriculture?

Ans. It involves the following activities:

1. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.
2. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown.
3. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot.

Thus, shifting cultivation is also known as ‘slash and burn’ agriculture.

Qs 12. Where does nomadic herding practiced?

Ans. It is practiced in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir.

Qs 13. What is done in nomadic herding?

Ans. Herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along refined routes. This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain. Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared. They provide milk, meat, wool, hides and other products to the herders.

Qs 14(Imp). What is commercial farming?

Ans. In commercial farming, crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in market. Most of the work is done by machines. It includes commercial grain farming, mixed farming and plantation farming.

Qs 15(Imp). What is commercial grain farming?

Ans. 1. In it, crops are grown for commercial purpose.

2. Wheat and maize are common commercially grown grains.

3. Temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and Asia are the major areas where it is practiced.

Qs 16(Imp). What is mixed farming?

Ans. In it, the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. It is practiced in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

Qs 17(Imp). What are plantations?

OR

Why the development of a transport network is essential for such farming?

Ans. Plantations are a type of commercial farming where single crops of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. Thus transport network is essential for this farming. Major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world.

Qs 18. What kind of environment is required for the growth of rice? Name some of its producers.

Ans. Rice is the major food crop of the world. It is the staple diet of the tropical and sub-tropical regions.

1. Rice needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall.

2. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water.

China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan,

Sri Lanka and Egypt.

Qs 19. What kind of environment for required for the growth of wheat? Name some of its producers.

Ans. 1. Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest.

2. It thrives best in well drained loamy soil.

Wheat is grown extensively in USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India.

Qs 20. Millets are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans. Coarse grains.

Qs 21. What type of environment is required for the growth of millets? Name some of its producers.

Ans. 1. Millets can be grown on less fertile and sandy soils.

2. It is a hardy crop that needs low rainfall and high to moderate temperature and adequate rainfall.

Jowar, bajra and ragi are grown in India. Other countries are Nigeria, China and Niger.

Qs 22.What kind of environment is required for the growth of maize? Name some of its producers.

Ans. 1. Maize requires moderate temperature, rainfall and lots of sunshine.

2. It needs well-drained fertile soils.

Maize is grown in North America, Brazil, China, Russia, Canada, India and Mexico.

Qs 23. What kind of environment is required for the growth of cotton? Name some of its producers.

Ans. 1. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, two hundred and ten frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.

2. It grows best on black and alluvial soils.

China, USA, India, Pakistan, Brazil and Egypt are the leading producers of cotton.

Qs 24. \_\_\_\_\_\_ was also known as the ‘Golden Fibre’.

Ans. Jute.

Qs 25. What kind of environment is required for the growth of Jute? Name its leading producers.

Ans. Jute grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate.

This crop is grown in the tropical areas. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.

Qs 26. What kind of environment is required for the growth of Coffee? Name its leading producers.

Ans.1. Coffee requires warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil.

2. Hill slopes are more suitable for growth of this crop.

Brazil is the leading producer followed by Columbia and India.

Qs 27. What kind of environment is required for the growth of tea? Name its leading producers.

Ans.1. Tea requires cool climate and well distributed high rainfall throughout the year for the growth of its tender leaves.

2. It needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes.

Kenya, India, China, Sri Lanka produce the best quality tea in the world.

Qs 28(Imp). What is agricultural development?

Ans. Agricultural Development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

Qs 29(Imp). How can agricultural development be achieved?

Ans.1. Increasing the cropped area

2. Increasing the number of crops grown

3. Improving irrigation facilities

4. Improving the use of fertilizers

5. High yielding variety of seeds.