

Agriculture

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FACTS AT YOUR FINGERTIPS

➔ **India is an agricultural country because of the following reasons:**

- (i) Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- (ii) Agriculture is a primary activity and produces most of the food and foodgrains.
- (iii) It produces raw materials for our various industries, *for example*, cotton textile and sugar industry.
- (iv) Agricultural products, like tea, coffee, spices are exported and earn foreign exchange.

➔ **Primitive Subsistence Farming:** This type of farming is practised in few pockets of India on small patches of land using primitive tools and family/community labour. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their families. When the soil's fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes. Land productivity is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

Slash and Burn agriculture is also known as *Jhumming*.

➔ **Intensive Subsistence Farming:** It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land. It is

labour intensive farming. Yield per hectare is high because high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used. The size of the land-holdings is small and uneconomical. Farmers take maximum output from the limited land by raising 2-3 crops in a year from the same land, *i.e.*, multiple cropping is practised.

➔ **Commercial Farming:** In this, crops are mainly grown for commercial purposes. It is practiced on large pieces of land on scientific and commercial lines using machines and modern technology. There is higher use of modern agricultural inputs, *e.g.*, HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, etc. The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. Rice is a commercial crop in Punjab, while in Odisha it is subsistence crop. *For example*, plantation agriculture.

➔ **Characteristics of plantation agriculture:** A single type of crop is grown on a large area. Plantation is carried out on large estates using lot of capital intensive units. Lot of migrant labourers work on these estates. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. All the produce is used as raw material in the respective industries. The production is mainly for the market, *i.e.*, Commercial agriculture.

➔ **Rabi, Kharif and Zaid are the three cropping seasons:**

- I. Rabi crops (Winter crops): Sown in winter—October to December. Harvested in summer—April to June. Important crops: wheat, barley, mustard, peas, gram, etc.
- II. Kharif crops (Crops of the rainy season): Sown—onset of monsoon (June-July). Harvested—September-October. Important

crops: rice, maize, millets, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

- III. Zaid season: It is a short cropping season during summer months mainly between March-April and June-July. Main crops—watermelon, musk melon, cucumber etc.

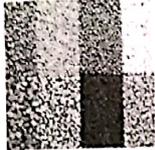


MAJOR CROPS:

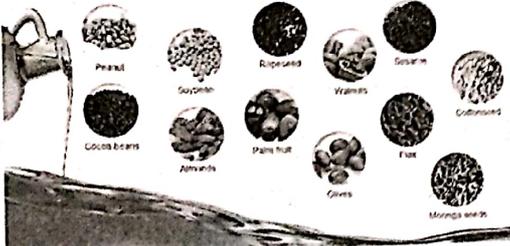
	Crop & Season	Temperature/ Types of soil	Rainfall	Areas grown	Features
1.	Rice—Kharif crop 	Clayey and loamy soil. High temperature of 25° C and above and high humidity	Annual rainfall above 100 cm	Punjab, Haryana, Western UP and Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. • India is the second largest producer of rice in the World after China.
2.	Wheat—Rabi crop, cereal crop 	Clayey and loamy soil. Requires a cool and moist growing season. Bright sunshine at the time of ripening.	50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall	Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP, Bihar and Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat is the second most important cereal crop. • It is main food crop in North and North-Western parts of the country.

3. Millets—Jowar, Bajra, Ragi are important millets. Also known as coarse crops.

A.	Jowar—Kharif crop 	Grows in moist areas which hardly need irrigation.	It is a rain-fed crop.	Maharashtra, Karnataka, MP, Andhra Pradesh	Third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
B.	Bajra—Kharif crop 	Grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.		Rajasthan, UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat & Haryana	
C.	Ragi—Kharif crop 	It is a crop of dry region. Grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soil.		Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh	Very rich in iron, calcium, roughage and other micro nutrients.
4.	Maize—Kharif crop. In some states like Bihar, it is grown in Rabi season. 	Requires temperature between 21° C to 27° C. Grows well in old alluvial soil.	Moderate rainfall 50-100 cm	MP, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Used both as food and fodder. • Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds. • Fertilisers and irrigation facilities have contributed to the increasing production of maize.

Crop & Season	Temperature/ Types of soil	Rainfall	Areas grown	Features
5. Pulses 	Need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions		MP, UP, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> India is the biggest producer as well as consumer of the pulses. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet. Being leguminous crops all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air.

FOOD CROPS OTHER THAN GRAINS:

1. Sugarcane 	Grows well in hot and humid climate. Requires temperature of 21° C to 27° C.	Requires annual rainfall between 75 cm & 100 cm. Irrigation required in regions of low rainfall.	UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is the main source of suagr, gur, khandsari and molasses. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil.
2. Oilseeds, for example, groundnut (Kharif crop), mustard (Rabi crop), coconut, sesame, soyabean, castor-seeds (Kharif crop), cotton seeds, linseed (Rabi crop) and sunflower seeds. 			Gujarat, largest producer of groundnut followed by Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most of these are edible and used as cooking medium. Also used as raw material in the production of soaps, cosmetics and ointments.
3. Tea— Beverage crop 	Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates. Deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes requires warm and moist frost-free climate throughout the year.	Requires frequent showers evenly distributed over the year.	Assam, hills of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh & Tripura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tea is a labour intensive industry. It Requires cheap, abundant and skilled labour. In 2018, India was the second largest producer of tea after China.
4. Coffee— Beverage crop 			Initially cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills. Nilgiri hills in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in India. This variety is in great demand all over the World.

HORTICULTURE CROPS:		
Mango		Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, UP and West Bengal
Orange		Nagpur and Cherrapunji
Banana		Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu
Lichi & Guava		UP and Bihar
Pineapple		Meghalaya
Grapes		Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra
Apples, Pear, Apricot and Walnuts		J&K, Himachal Pradesh

- In 2018, India was the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the World after China.
- India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits.
- India is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

NON-FOOD CROPS:

1.	Rubber 	Requires moist and humid climate	Requires rainfall of more than 200 cm	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar islands, Garo hills of Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is an important industrial raw material.
2. Fibre crops, e.g., Cotton, Jute, Hemp & Natural silk. Cotton, jute and hemp are derived from the crops grown in the soil.					
A.	Cotton—Kharif crop 	Grows well in black cotton soil of Deccan Plateau. Requires high temperature and bright sun-shine.	Requires light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.	Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana & UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant. Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry. • In 2017, India was second largest producer of cotton after China.

B.	Jute 	Grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. High temperature is required during the time of growth.		West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha & Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is known as the golden fibre. • It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets & other artefacts. • Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres & packing materials, particularly the nylon.
C.	Silk 	Silkworm fed on green leaves specially mulberry.		Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Silk is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms.

➔ **Institutional Reforms in Agriculture:**

- (i) Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings to make them economically viable.
- (ii) The green revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution to increase milk production.
- (iii) Cooperation with farmers and Abolition of Zamindari system.
- (iv) Provision of crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses caused by natural calamities, *i.e.*, drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- (v) Establishment of 'Grameen Banks', Cooperative Societies and Banks.
- (vi) Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- (vii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and TV.
- (viii) Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for crops to check the exploitation of farmers.



NCERT Exercise

GEOGRAPHY

1. Multiple Choice Questions.

(i) 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

(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

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

(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

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

Ans. (i) (b); (ii) (b); (iii) (a)

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words:

(i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

(ii) Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

(iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programme introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Ans. (i) The important beverage crop is Tea.

Geographical conditions:

- It grows well in tropical and subtropical climates. It requires deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- It requires warm and moist frost-free climate round the year.
- Frequent showers evenly distributed through the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
- Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour.
- It is processed within tea gardens to restore its freshness.

(ii) Rice is the most important food crop (Kharif crop) of India. India holds second position in rice production after China.

Regions of rice cultivation are—Plains of North India; Plains of North-Eastern India; Coastal areas; Deltaic regions.

(iii) The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are—Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check exploitation of farmers, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks to provide low interest loans, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

(ii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Ans. (i) Steps taken by the government to bring about improvements in agriculture are termed as 'Institutional Reforms'.

Initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production:

- Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings to make them economically viable.
- The green revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution to increase milk production are important strategies which were initiated to improve agriculture.
- Cooperation with farmers and Abolition of Zamindari system.
- Provision of crop insurance to protect the farmers against losses caused by natural calamities, i.e., drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- Establishment of 'Grameen Banks', Cooperative Societies and Banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the Radio and TV.
- Announcement of minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen and removing the elements of uncertainty.

(ii) **Geographical conditions required for the growth of rice:**

- It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C).
- High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
- In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- It is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.
- 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 and Haryana.



SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-1

Types of Farming

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-I) (Easy) (1 Mark)

1. Name some industries based on agricultural raw material.

Ans. Cotton Textile Industry and Sugar Industry.

2. Name some primitive tools used in 'slash and burn' agriculture.

Ans. Tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.

3. What factors does primitive subsistence farming depend on?

Ans. (i) Monsoons
(ii) Natural fertility of the soil
(iii) Suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

4. Give an example of a crop which is commercial in one region and provides subsistence in another. (2012)

Ans. Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, while in Odisha it is a subsistence crop.

5. Name some important plantation crops.

Ans. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana are examples of some important plantation crops.

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II) (Average) (2-3 Marks)

6. Why do farming practices vary in different regions? Give three major reasons.

Ans. Three major reasons are:

(i) Physical environment, i.e., relief, soil and climate

(ii) Technological know-how

(iii) Socio-cultural practices

7. Write main characteristics of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

Or, Describe any five features of Primitive Subsistence Farming. (2020 Series: JBB/1)

Ans. (i) This type of farming is practised in few pockets of India on small patches of land using primitive tools and family/community labour.

(ii) Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their families.

(iii) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land

for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.

(iv) Land productivity is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

8. Write the main characteristics of Intensive subsistence farming.

Ans. Main characteristics of intensive subsistence farming:

(i) It is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.

(ii) It is labour intensive farming.

(iii) Yield per hectare is high because high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used.

(iv) The size of the land-holdings is small and uneconomical.

(v) Farmers take maximum output from the limited land by raising 2-3 crops in a year from the same land, i.e., multiple cropping is practiced.

9. What is the most important characteristic of commercial farming?

Ans. The main characteristic of Commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g., high yielding varieties seeds (HYVs), chemical fertilizers and pesticides to increase productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA) (Difficult) (5 Marks)

10. Write four points to stress the importance of agriculture in India. (2013)

Or, Why is India called an agriculturally important country? Write four supportive arguments.

Or, "Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian Economy." Explain the statement by giving reason. (2017 Delhi, 2020 Series: JBB/1)

Ans. India is an agricultural country because—

(i) two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities which provide livelihood.

(ii) agriculture is a primary activity and produces most of the food and foodgrains that we consume.

(iii) it produces raw materials for our various industries, e.g., cotton textile and sugar industry.

(iv) some agricultural products, like tea, coffee and spices, are exported and earn foreign exchange.

(v) the share of agriculture in providing employment and livelihood to the population continued to be as high as 63% in 2001.

11. Compare 'Intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'Commercial farming' practiced in India.
 Ans. Difference between 'Intensive subsistence farming' and 'Commercial farming':

(2018)

<i>Intensive subsistence farming</i>	<i>Commercial farming</i>
(i) In this type of farming, production is mainly for self consumption.	(i) In this, crops are mainly grown for commercial purposes.
(ii) It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.	(ii) It is practiced on large pieces of land on scientific and commercial lines.
(iii) It is labour intensive farming.	(iii) In this type of agriculture, machines and modern technology are used.
(iv) In this, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.	(iv) There is higher use of modern agricultural inputs, for example, High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, etc. are used to obtain higher yields and production.
(v) Farmers take maximum output from the limited land by raising 2-3 crops in a year from the same land, i.e., multiple cropping is practised.	(v) The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. Rice is a commercial crop in Punjab, while in Odisha it is subsistence crop.

12. What are the major differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming?

(2013, 2019 Series: JMS/4)

Ans. Difference between Primitive subsistence farming and Commercial farming:

<i>Primitive subsistence farming</i>	<i>Commercial farming</i>
(i) In this mainly cereals and other food crops are grown by farmers to sustain themselves.	(i) In this, crops are mainly grown for commercial purposes.
(ii) It is generally done on small land holdings which are economically not viable.	(ii) It is practiced on large pieces of land on scientific and commercial lines.
(iii) Primitive tools and animals are used for carrying out agricultural activities.	(iii) In this type of agriculture, machines and modern technology are used.
(iv) In this, modern agricultural inputs, for example, fertilisers and irrigation are not widely used.	(iv) There is higher use of modern agricultural inputs, for example, High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, etc. are used to obtain higher yields and production.
(v) Subsistence Agriculture is called Jhumming in Assam, Mizoram; Kuruwa in Jharkhand. For example, Slash and Burn.	(v) The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. Rice is a commercial crop in Punjab, while in Odisha it is subsistence crop For example, Plantation agriculture

13. Name one type of agriculture which falls in the category of commercial agriculture. Write the main characteristics of this type of agriculture.

(2012)

Or, Explain any five factors of plantation farming.

(2020 Series: JBB/1)

Ans. Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming.

Characteristics of plantation agriculture:

- (i) A single type of crop is grown on a large area.
- (ii) Plantation is carried out on large estates using lot of capital intensive units.

- (iii) Lot of migrant labourers work on these estates.
- (iv) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. All the produce is used as raw material in the respective industries.
- (v) The production is mainly for the market, i.e., commercial agriculture.
- (vi) A well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-2

Cropping Pattern

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II)

(Average) (2-3 Marks)

14. Where are rabi crops mainly grown? Describe the climatic conditions required for their growth.

Ans. Rabi crops such as wheat and other crops are grown mainly in states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Climatic conditions: Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones help in successful growth.

The green revolution has also been an important factor in the growth of rabi crops.

15. Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season. (2023)

Ans. **Rabi crops (Winter crops):**

(i) These are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.

(ii) Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones helps in successful growth.

(iii) Important crops are wheat, barely, mustard, peas, gram etc.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA)

(Difficult) (5 Marks)

16. Name three cropping seasons of India. Write their sowing and harvesting time and major crops of each season.

Or, Highlight any three differences between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season.

(2019 Series: JMS/4)

Ans. Rabi, Kharif and Zaid are the three cropping seasons.

I. **Rabi crops (Winter crops):**

These are sown in winter from October to December.

Harvested in summer from April to June.

Important crops are wheat, barley, mustard, peas, gram etc.

Rabi crops are grown mainly in states from the north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh.

Climatic conditions. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones help in successful growth.

II. **Kharif crops (Crops of the rainy season):**

These are sown with the onset of monsoon (June-July) and are harvested in September-October.

Important crops are rice, maize, millets, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.

III. **Zaid season:** It is a short cropping season during summer months (mainly between March-April and June-July in different parts of the country).

Important crops are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber and fodder crops, etc.

17. (a) Which is the most important food crop of India? What is its position in world production?

Or, Name the food crop of Kharif season. What is India's position in the world with regard to its production?

(b) Write the rainfall and temperature requirements for the growth of this crop.

(c) Name four major regions of rice cultivation.

(d) Name four states which produce irrigated rice.

Ans. (a) Rice is the most important food crop (Kharif crop) of India. India holds second position in rice production after China.

(b) For rice cultivation, high temperature of 25°C and above and high humidity with annual rainfall of 100 cms is required.

(c) **Four major regions of rice cultivation are:** (i) Plains of North India; (ii) Plains of North-Eastern India; (iii) Coastal areas and (iv) Deltaic regions.

(d) Irrigated rice is produced in Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. Development of dense network of canals and tubewells has made it possible to grow rice in these states which receive less rainfall.

Related Concept

Over 3,000 varieties of rice are grown in India, some of which take as less as 60 to 75 days to be grown.

18. (a) Name three pulses each of Rabi and Kharif season. Write their importance for human beings and for agriculture.

(b) What is India's position in the world with regard to the production of pulses? Name five leading states producing pulses. (2015)



SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-3

Major Crops

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-I) (Easy) (1 Mark)

19. Name some important rice growing regions of India.
Ans. Assam, West Bengal, Coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra etc.
20. Name *three* states which raise *three* paddy crops in a year. Name these crops also.
Ans. Assam, West Bengal and Odisha grow three crops in a year. *The crops are—Aus, Aman and Boro.*
21. Which is the third most important food crop of India? Name the cropping season in which it is grown. Name *four* leading states of its production.
Ans. Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production. It is mainly the crop of Kharif season. It is a rain-fed crop grown in moist areas.
Leading states of production are: Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
22. Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop. (2020 Series: JBB/3)
Ans. 21° C to 27° C
23. Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat. (2020 Series: JBB/3)
Ans. 50 cm to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

Ans. (a) *Pulses of Rabi season:* Tur (arhar), urad, moong.

Pulses of Kharif season: Masur, peas, gram.

Importance of pulses:

- (i) For agriculture. Being leguminous crops, they help in restoring soil fertility by utilising nitrogen from the air (nitrogen fixation). Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
- (ii) They need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions.
- (b) India is the largest producer of pulses in the world.
Major pulse producing states are: Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II) (Average) (2-3 Marks)

24. (a) Which is the second most important cereal crop of India? Write the geographical conditions required for its growth.
 (b) Name *two* major zones of wheat growth and name *six* major states of wheat production.
- Ans. (a)** Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of India. It is the main food crop.
Geographical conditions:
 (i) Cool and moist growing season.
 (ii) Bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
 (iii) Rainfall. 50 to 75 cm evenly distributed over the growing season.
 (iv) Loamy soil is best for its growth.
- (b) *Two important wheat growing zones in India are—*(i) The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the North-West and (ii) Black soil region of the Deccan.
The major wheat producing states are: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
25. What are coarse grains? Why are they important in India? Name the crops which are included in this category and name *three* leading states producing each of these crops.
- Ans.** Millets are called coarse grains. They are important because they have high nutritional value and make an important part of the diet for poor people.
Most important millets are as follows:
 (i) Ragi—Leading producer is Karnataka, followed by Tamil Nadu. Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Sikkim etc are other important regions.
 (ii) Jowar—Maharashtra is the leading producer followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
 (iii) Bajra—It grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soils. Rajasthan is the largest producer followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
26. Write *two* geographical conditions required for the growth of Ragi and write its nutritional value.
- Ans. Geographical conditions:**
 (i) Ragi grows well in dry regions.
 (ii) It grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
Nutritional value: Ragi is rich in iron, calcium, other micro-nutrients and roughage.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA) (Difficult) (5 Marks)

27. Mention two geographical conditions required for the growth of Maize crop in India. Describe three factors which have contributed to increase of maize production. Write four major maize producing states. (2012)

Ans. **Geographical conditions required for the growth of maize crop in India:**

(i) It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21° C to 27° C. It requires moderate rainfall between 50-100 cm.

(ii) It grows well in old alluvial soils.

Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. In some states like Bihar, maize is grown in rabi season also. Maize production in India has increased due to factors like:

- use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds;
- use of fertilisers; and
- use of irrigation facilities.

Major maize producing states: Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.



SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-4

Food Crops other than Grains

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-I) (Easy) (1 Mark)

28. What is horticulture? (2012)

Ans. Cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers is called horticulture.

29. Name one horticultural plantation crop and two beverage plantation crops and two States each which specialise in their production respectively.

Ans. Horticultural plantation crop is apples, mainly grown in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

Beverage crops:

(i) Tea which is mainly a plantation crop in Assam and North-West Bengal.

(ii) Coffee which is grown in Karnataka.

Related Concept

China is the first country to produce the largest tea production. India stands in the second place in tea production.

30. Name a good variety of coffee which is produced in India and name the country from where it was initially brought. Why Indian coffee has great international demand?

Ans. Arabica, the good variety of coffee was originally brought from Yemen.

Indian coffee is in great demand because this coffee is of a very good quality.

31. Name four temperate fruits which are produced in India and name the states which grow them in abundance.

Ans. Four temperate crops are: Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts.

Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir are the leading producers of these temperate fruits.

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II) (Average) (2-3 Marks)

32. Describe India's position in vegetable production.

Ans. (i) India produces about 13% of the world's vegetables.

(ii) It stands first in the production of peas and cauliflower.

(iii) It stands second in the production of onions, cabbage, tomatoes and brinjal and stands fourth in the production of potatoes.

33. Which is the most important beverage crop of Southern India and what is its percentage share in the world? Where did its cultivation initially start in India? Name three major states of its production.

Ans. Coffee is the most important beverage crop of Southern India. India produces about 4% of the world's coffee production.

Three major states which produce coffee are: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu, mainly in Nilgiri Hills. Initially its cultivation started in Baba Budan Hills.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA) (Difficult) (5 Marks)

34. (a) What is India's position in the world regarding sugarcane production? Write the geographical conditions required for its growth.

(b) Write the major states that produce sugarcane.

(c) Name four products obtained from sugarcane.

Ans. (a) India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after Brazil.
Geographical conditions. It is a tropical as well as subtropical crop.

- (i) It grows well in hot and humid climate.
- (ii) **Temperature.** 21° C to 27° C.
- (iii) **Annual rainfall** between 75 cm and 100 cms. Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall.
- (iv) It can be grown on a variety of soils.
- (v) It needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.

(b) **Major states producing sugarcane.** Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

(c) Sugarcane is the main source of sugar, *gur* (jaggery), *khandsari* and molasses.

35. (a) What percentage of the total cropped area of India is under oilseed production? What is India's position in the world with regard to oilseed production?

(b) Name six oilseeds produced in India. What are their main uses?

(c) Which oilseed constitutes 50% of the oilseeds produced in the country? Name three major states producing this oilseed.

(d) Name three oilseeds of Kharif season and three of Rabi season.

Ans. (a) India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world. 12% of the total cropped area is under oilseed production.

(b) Six major oilseeds produced in India are: Groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesame (*til*), soyabean, castor-seeds, linseed, sunflower and cotton-seeds.

Most of these oilseeds are edible and are used as cooking medium. Some are also used as raw material in the production of soaps, cosmetics and ointments.

(c) Groundnut is a Kharif crop and constitutes 50% share in the total oilseed production. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra are important producers of groundnut.

(d)	Oilseeds of Kharif season	Oilseeds of Rabi season
	Groundnut	Mustard
	Sesamum in North India	Linseed
	Castor-seed	Sesame in South India

Castor-seed is grown both as a Kharif and Rabi crop.

36. Write the geographical and labour conditions required for the growth of tea.

Ans. **Geographical conditions:**

- (i) It grows well in tropical and subtropical climates.
- (ii) It requires deep, fertile, well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.
- (iii) It requires warm and moist frost-free climate round the year.
- (iv) Frequent showers evenly distributed through the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
- (v) Tea is a labour intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour.
- (vi) It is processed within tea gardens to restore its freshness.

37. What is India's position in the world regarding tea production? Name three states each which produce tea in:

- (i) North-Eastern India
- (ii) Himalayan states/parts of the states
- (iii) Peninsular States

Ans. India is the second largest producer and exporter of tea in the world.

Three states producing tea in each of the following:

North-Eastern States	Himalayan Regions/States	Peninsular States
1. Assam	1. Hills of West Bengal (Darjeeling & Jalpaiguri Districts)	1. Tamil Nadu
2. Meghalaya	2. Himachal Pradesh	2. Kerala
3. Tripura	3. Uttarakhand	3. Andhra Pradesh

Related Concept

Assam is the largest tea-producing state in India. It is located in the North Eastern part of India and is known for its lush green tea gardens, which produce strong and flavored tea. Assam is often called the 'Garden of Tea'.

38. What is India's position in the world in the production of fruits and vegetables? Name the different Indian fruits which are in great demand world over and also name the states where each is produced.

Ans. India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.

Mangoes grow in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Bananas grow well in Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Oranges grow well in Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya).

Lichi and guavas grow in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Grapes grow well in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Pineapple grows well in Meghalaya.

Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts grow well in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.



SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-5 Non-Food Crops

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II) (Average) (2-3 Marks)

39. Name *three* non-food crops and write *three* major states of their production respectively.

Ans. The three non-food crops are: Rubber, cotton and jute.

Rubber is produced in Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.

Cotton is mainly produced in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.

Jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

40. Write the geographical conditions required for the growth of rubber. Name the item which consumes maximum share of rubber for its manufacture.

Ans. *Geographical conditions required for the growth of rubber:*

(i) It requires hot and humid climate.

(ii) Rainfall. 200 cms

(iii) Temperature. Above 25° C

Maximum rubber is consumed in the manufacture of auto tyres and tubes and cycle tyres and tubes. They together consume about 57.8% of the total rubber production.

41. Name *four* major fibre crops grown in India. What is 'sericulture'?

Ans. Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the four major fibre crops grown in India. The first three are derived directly from the crops grown in the soil, but silk is obtained from the cocoons of silk worms fed on mulberry leaves.

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

42. Name the major jute producing states and list some items or products made out of jute.

Ans. *Jute producing states are:* West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.

Jute products are: Gunny bags, ropes, mats, carpets, yarns and other ornamental artefacts.

Long Answer Type Questions (LA) (Difficult) (5 Marks)

43. Give an account of fibre crop which is mainly grown in Deccan Plateau region under the following heads:

(i) Its position in the world production

(ii) geographical conditions and

(iii) major states of production.

Ans. Cotton is the fibre crop which is mainly grown in the black soil of the Deccan Plateau region.

(i) *Position:* India is the 3rd largest producer of cotton in the world.

(ii) *Geographical conditions:* Cotton requires:

- high temperature.

- light rainfall or irrigation.

- 210 frost-free days.

- bright sunshine for its growth.

- black cotton soil.

It is a kharif crop and requires 6-8 months to mature.

(iii) *Major cotton producing states:*

Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

44. Which fibre crop is called as the 'Golden fibre'? Which is the most important region of its growth and why? Give *one* major reason why it is losing the market now.

Ans. Jute is known as the golden fibre.

Jute is mainly grown in West Bengal, especially in the Hooghly Basin because there the geographical conditions favour its growth.

These conditions are:

(i) High temperature required during the time of growth.

(ii) Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and other packing materials particularly to nylon.

Related Concept

Jute is considered as the golden fiber because of its shiny brown colour. It is most affordable natural fiber and is 100% biodegradable. It is made of cellulose and lignin plant material.



SUBJECTIVE TOPIC-6

Technological and Institutional Reforms

Short Answer Type Questions (SA-II) (Average)

(2-3 Marks)

45. Define each of the following:

- Green Revolution
- White Revolution
- Yellow Revolution
- Blue Revolution
- Gene Revolution

- Ans. (a) **Green Revolution.** Agricultural Revolution which resulted in increased production of foodgrains because of the use of HYV (High Yielding Varieties) seeds, fertilizers, proper irrigation and other modern inputs.
- (b) **White Revolution.** Revolutionary increase in the production of milk which was spearheaded by Operation Flood.
- (c) **Yellow Revolution.** Increase in the output of oilseeds is termed as Yellow Revolution.
- (d) **Blue Revolution** refers to increased output of fish and fish products.
- (e) **Gene Revolution** refers to the development of genetically modified seeds for increasing the yield per hectare. These seeds are environmentally sustainable.

Related Concept

Gene revolution is the application of biotechnology in food production. It is of great potential to farmers as it provides them with disease free planting material and develops plants that resist pests and diseases reducing use of chemicals that harm the environment and human health.

46. Write four drawbacks of green revolution.

Ans. **Drawbacks of green revolution:**

- Due to overuse of chemicals land degradation has taken place.
- Excessive irrigation caused drying of aquifers.
- It became a cause for vanishing biodiversity.
- It has widened the gap between poor and rich farmers because only agriculturally rich areas have benefitted from it and not the small farmers.

47. Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture. (2023)

Ans. **The following measures have been taken by the government of India to modernise agriculture:**

- Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

- Setting up of Agricultural Universities.
- Development of advanced veterinary services and Animal Breeding Centres.
- Development of horticulture.
- Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecasts, etc. (any two)

Long Answer Type Questions (LA) (Difficult)

(5 Marks)

48. Give the main reasons which have necessitated agricultural reforms.

Ans. **Reforms in agriculture are necessary because of the following reasons:**

- Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development.
- Most of the farmers still depend on monsoons because large parts of the country still do not have irrigation facilities.
- Farmers still depend on natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture, i.e., they lack material resources, e.g., fertilizers, etc.
- Ours is an agricultural economy and about 63% of people depend on agriculture for employment and livelihood, therefore reforms have to be implemented.
- For raising the agricultural production and productivity levels to produce sufficient food for the growing population.
- To overcome environmental, economic and social constraints, agricultural reforms have to be seriously implemented.
- The declining share in GDP is a matter of serious concern because decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to decline in other spheres of economy.

49. What are 'Institutional Reforms'? Enlist various institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government to bring about improvements in agriculture. (2015)

Or, "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples. (2018)

Or, Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture. (2023)

Ans. Refer to Q. 3(i), NCERT Exercise.



2024 CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION

Questions

— 2024 (Series: AB3CD/1) Set-I —

Q.6. Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following: 1

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
- II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
- III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
- IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.

Options:

- (a) I, III and IV (b) II, III and IV
(c) I, II and IV (d) I, II and III

— 2024 (Series: AABB1/3) Set-I —

Q.9. Read the following informations and identify the crop. 1

- It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop.
- It is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

Crops:

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

Q.31. (a) Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian Economy. 5

Or, (b) Explain the Technological and Institutional reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers. 5

2024 (Series: AABB1/3) Set-II

Q.31. (a) Explain the features of Commercial Farming. 5

Or, (b) Explain the features of Primitive Subsistence Farming. 5

2024 (Series: AABB1/3) Set-III

Q.31. (a) Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. 5

Or, (b) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. 5

GEOGRAPHY



SCAN ME!
FOR ANSWERS

Competency Based Questions

Stand Alone Multiple Choice Questions

1
mark

GEOGRAPHY

- Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
 - Maximum support price
 - Minimum support price
 - Moderate support price
 - Influential support price
- Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:
 - Mixed farming
 - Cooperative farming
 - Slash and burn agriculture
 - Commercial farming
- Plantation agriculture is a type of:
 - Subsistence farming
 - Commercial farming
 - Mixed farming
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?
 - In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
 - The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
 - Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
 - Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
- Which of the following are plantation crops?
 - Rice and maize
 - Wheat and pulses
 - Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
 - None of the above
- The three major cropping seasons of India are:
 - Aus, Aman and Boro
 - Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
 - Baisakh, Paus and Chait
 - None of the above
- Kharif crops are grown:
 - with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
 - with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
 - with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
 - None of the above
- Rabi crops are:
 - sown in winter and harvested in summer
 - sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
 - sown in summer and harvested in winter
 - None of the above
- The main food crop of Kharif season is:
 - Mustard
 - Pulses
 - Rice
 - Wheat
- The main food crop of Rabi season is:
 - Wheat
 - Rice
 - Maize
 - Jowar
- A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:
 - Aus
 - Boro
 - Zaid
 - None of the above
- Important non-food crops of our country are:
 - Tea and coffee
 - Millets and pulses
 - Cotton and jute
 - None of the above
- Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Maize
 - Sugarcane
- The two main wheat growing regions are:
 - The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
 - North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
 - Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
 - None of the above
- Wheat requires annual rainfall between:
 - 50 and 75 cm
 - about 200 cm
 - 200 and 300 cm
 - less than 20 cm
- The third most important food crop of our country is:
 - Rice
 - Wheat
 - Jowar
 - Ragi
- Which State is the largest producer of bajra?
 - Rajasthan
 - Maharashtra
 - Gujarat
 - Haryana
- Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?
 - Temperature between 21° C to 27° C and old alluvial soil
 - Temperature below 17° C and shallow black soil
 - Temperature of 25° C and 200 cm of rainfall
 - None of the above

19. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?
 (a) Wheat (b) Rice
 (c) Pulses (d) Oilseeds
20. 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
21. 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
22. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?
 (a) 21 (b) 12 (c) 2 (d) 4
23. 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
24. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:
 (a) Himalayas (b) Aravalli Hills
 (c) Garo Hills (d) Baba Budan Hills
25. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?
 (a) Pulses (b) Ragi
 (c) Rubber (d) None of the above
26. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:
 (a) Sericulture (b) Aquaculture
 (c) Apiculture (d) Pisciculture
27. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?
 (a) Cotton (b) Jute
 (c) Hemp (d) Silk
28. Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. (2023)
- This is the staple food crop.
 - This is a Kharif crop.
 - It requires high temperature and high humidity.
 - It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.
- Options:
 (a) Wheat (b) Maize
 (c) Rice (d) Jowar

Assertion-Reason Questions

1 mark

DIRECTION: There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- (a) Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (b) Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 (d) Both Assertion and Reason are false.

1. Assertion. India's primary activity is Agriculture.
Reason. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
2. Assertion. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
Reason. Plantation is a type of commercial farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
3. Assertion. Crops are grown depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.
Reason. Crops are also grown according to availability of water.
4. Assertion. Pulses are not considered as a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
Reason. Rice is a rabi crop and requires lot of rain to grow.
5. Assertion. Organic farming is much in vogue.
Reason. In organic farming, crops are grown using high doses of insecticides to increase production.
6. Assertion. Agriculture is not an old economic activity.
Reason. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
7. Assertion. Biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
Reason. Doses of biochemical inputs are used to grow crops rapidly.
8. Assertion. Staple foodcrop in India is rice and requires less rain.
Reason. Our country is the fourth largest producer of rice in the world.
9. Assertion. Tea cultivation, is a labour-intensive industry.
Reason. Cultivation can be done throughout the year. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost-free climate.
10. Assertion. Globalisation is not a new phenomenon.
Reason. It was there at the time of colonisation.

Match the Columns

1 mark

1.	Column-A	Column-B (Term)
	(a) Growing of fruits and vegetables	(i) Rubber
	(b) Introduced in Baba Budan Hills	(ii) Tea
	(c) Jowar, Bajra and Ragi	(iii) Arabica
	(d) Plantation crop	(iv) Horticulture
	(e) Equatorial crop	(v) Important millets
	(f) Golden fibre	(vi) Jute
	(g) Slash and burn agriculture in Mexico	(vii) Sugarcane
	(h) Rearing silk worms for production of silk	(viii) Pulses
	(i) Leguminous plant	(ix) Milpa
	(j) India holds second position in production	(x) Sericulture
2.	Column-A (Crop)	Column-B (State)
	(a) Leading producer of Maize	(i) Kerala
	(b) Leading rice producing state	(ii) Karnataka
	(c) Leading sugarcane producing state	(iii) West Bengal
	(e) Leading producer of rubber	(v) Uttar Pradesh
3.	Column-A	Column-B (Weather conditions)
	(a) Rice	(i) Moderate temperature and rainfall during growing season
	(b) Wheat	(ii) Low rainfall and high to moderate temperature
	(c) Millets	(iii) High temperature, humidity and rainfall
	(d) Maize	(iv) Moderate temperature, rainfall and bright sunshine
	(e) Cotton	(v) Cool climate and well distributed high rainfall throughout the year
	(f) Coffee	(vi) 210 frost-free days
	(g) Tea	(vii) Wet climate and well-drained loamy soil

Case/Source Based Questions

4-5 marks

1. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation,

consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of *zamindari*, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Sustained use of land means
 - (a) Optimum utilization of land
 - (b) Underutilization of land
 - (c) Over-utilization of land
 - (d) Leaving land idle for sometime

2. is an example of technological changes in agriculture.

- (a) Availability of fertile land
- (b) Availability of rainfall
- (c) Availability of labour force
- (d) Introduction of better quality seeds

3. Right to Inheritance means

- (a) Right to acquire land by the government
- (b) Right to acquire land by force
- (c) Right to acquire land by successive generations
- (d) Right to acquire land by all villagers

4. Right to Inheritance has resulted in division of land holdings. (True/False)

II. It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

5. Name the type of farming which is being discussed in the passage.

6. This type of farming is known as in North-Eastern region.

- (a) Kuruwa
- (b) Jhumming
- (c) Koman
- (d) Khil

7. This type of farming is practised on land.

- (a) Large size
- (b) Small patches of land
- (c) Medium size
- (d) Huge

8. Primitive tools are used in this type of farming. (True/False)

III. Look at the given picture carefully and answer the questions that follow:



9. Name the crop shown in the picture.

10. Which of the following conditions is not true for cultivation of this crop?

- (a) Hot and humid climate
- (b) High temperature above 25° C
- (c) Annual rainfall between 75 cm to 100 cm.
- (d) Irrigation is required in the regions of low rainfall.

11. What is India's position in the world regarding this crop?

- (a) Second largest
- (b) First
- (c) Fourth
- (d) Seventh

12. Products obtained from this crop is/are

- (a) Rice
- (b) Jaggery
- (c) Khandsari
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

IV. It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

13. is an example of kharif crop.

- (a) Barley
- (b) Maize
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Gram

14. The crop which is being discussed in the passage grows in areas of high temperature. (True/False)

15. is the largest producer of Rice in the world.

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Japan
- (d) USA

16. Rice requires

- (a) Low humidity and high rainfall
- (b) High humidity and high rainfall
- (c) High humidity and high temperature
- (d) Low humidity and low temperature

V. Look at the given picture carefully and answer the questions that follow:



17. Name the crop shown in the picture.

18. State the climatic conditions required for cultivation of this crop.

19. Name two major regions of growing this crop.



Stand Alone Multiple Choice Answers

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) |
| 5. (c) | 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (c) |
| 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) | 16. (c) |
| 17. (a) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) |
| 25. (c) | 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) |

Assertion-Reason Answers

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**
Agriculture is the primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. Two-thirds of India's population is involved in agricultural activities and earns livelihood through it.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**
The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.**
Variety of food and non food crops are grown in different parts of the country depending upon the variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices. Major crops grown in India are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and jute, etc.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.**
India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world. Pulses are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet. Rice is a kharif crop and requires about 100 cm of rainfall.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.**
Organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practiced without factory made chemicals such as fertilizers & pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment and human beings in a negative manner.
- (d) Both assertion and reason are false.**
Agriculture is definitely an old economic activity in India. Cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical, environmental and technological methods. Thus, both reason and assertion are false.

- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**
High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production to meet the growing demands of the people. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land.
- (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.**
It is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. Cultivation of rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.**
The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates endowed with deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. It is consumed on large basis in India being an important beverage crop.
- (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**

Match the Columns

- (a)–(iv); (b)–(iii); (c)–(v); (d)–(ii); (e)–(i); (f)–(vi); (g)–(ix); (h)–(x); (i)–(viii); (j)–(vii)
- (a)–(ii); (b)–(iii); (c)–(iv); (d)–(i)
- (a)–(iii); (b)–(i); (c)–(ii); (d)–(iv); (e)–(vi); (f)–(vii); (g)–(v)

Case/Source Based Answers

1. (a) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. True
5. Primitive subsistence farming 6. (b)
7. (b) 8. True
9. Sugarcane 10. (b) 11. (a)
12. (d)
13. (b) 14. True 15. (b) 16. (c)
17. Rice
- Climatic conditions required for cultivation of rice:**
 - Require high temperature above 25° C.
 - High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cms. In areas of less rainfall it grows with the help of irrigation.
- Two major regions of growing rice:**
 - Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India.
 - Coastal areas and the deltaic regions.

DO IT YOURSELF...

Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1. Write the name of cash crops? 1
Q.2. What do you mean by white revolution? 1
Q.3. Name the *two* beverage crops produced in India which is also the example of plantation agriculture? 2
Q.4. What is the other name of Operation Flood? 1
Q.5. Which state of India is the main producer of groundnut? 1
Q.6. Wheat is related to which type of crops? 1
Q.7. In which type of soil does maize grow well? 1
Q.8. What is the other name of package technology? 1
Q.9. What is Sericulture? 1

- Q.10. What industries come under the Agro-based industry. 2
Q.11. Name the type of agriculture where farmers clear a patch of land and produce food crops to sustain their family. 1
Q.12. Write the name of crop for which India is a large producer as well as the consumer of the world. 1

Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.13. What are *three* cropping seasons of India? Explain each of them in brief. 5
Q.14. Distinguish between Rabi and Kharif season? 5
Q.15. What is Horticulture? Name the fruits grown in India. Mention the name of the states also? 5

