



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Question bank:2</b>	<b>Topic: Agriculture Chapter 4(Geography)</b>	<b>Note:2020-21</b>

Q1	Define the term 'Agriculture'
ANS	The science or practice of cultivating soil and rearing animals is known as agriculture.
Q2	Rice an example of a crop which may be commercial in one region and may provide subsistence crop in another region.
ANS	Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa it is a subsistence Crop.
Q3	What is meant by leguminous plants?
ANS	Leguminous plants are those plants that help to restore the fertility of the soil as their small nodes absorb nitrogen from the air and fix it into the soil. All pulses are leguminous.
Q4	What is sericulture?
ANS	The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called sericulture.
Q5	What is horticulture?
ANS	Intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables for the commercial purpose is known as horticulture.
Q6	Name the short cropping season practiced in India and name some crops grown in this period.
ANS	Zaid is the season and watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are grown in this season.
Q7	What is called as the 'golden fiber' of India? What is its importance?
ANS	Jute is called the golden fiber of India and it is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes and yarns.
Q8	Which is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India? Name its two major producing states.
ANS	Tea is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India. Its two major planting states are Assam and West Bengal.
Q9	Which variety of coffee is mainly grown in India?
ANS	Arabica coffee is mainly grown in India.
Q 10	What is the other name for white revolution?
ANS	Operation flood is the other name for white revolution.
Q11	Name the major fiber crops produced in India.
ANS	Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the 4 major fiber crops in India. The first 3 are derived from the crops grown in the soil, the latter is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry.

Q12	Name the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food and fodder
ANS	Maize is the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food and fodder.
Q13	Mention two crops grown in Slash and Burn type of farming.
ANS	In this type of farming mainly food grain crops are grown such as rice, maize, millets.
Q14	Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer.
ANS	India is the largest producer and consumer of the pulses in the world.
Q15	Mention the factors which has influenced the change in the methods of cultivation. OR Why the farming methods vary from subsistence to commercial in India?
ANS	<p>Indian Agriculture is an age-old economic activity. The cultivation methods vary from place to place due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The variation in the characteristics of physical environment,</li> <li>· Technological know-how and</li> <li>· Socio-cultural practices.</li> </ul> <p>These are the reasons that Farming in India varies from subsistence to commercial type.</p>
Q16	State the characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming.
ANS	<p>Ans. In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· It is practiced on small patches of land.</li> <li>· Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks,</li> <li>· Only family/community labour is used for farming.</li> <li>· This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops.</li> <li>· It is also known as slash and burn' agriculture.</li> <li>· Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs.</li> </ul>
Q17	What do you mean by slash and burn or shifting agriculture?
ANS	<p>In this type of farming-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to maintain their family.</li> <li>· When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.</li> <li>· This type of shifting allows nature to reload the fertility of the soil through natural processes.</li> </ul>
Q18	Mention different names by which the 'Primitive form' of farming is known in India. Name the states where this type of farming is practiced in India.
ANS	<p>It is known by different names in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland;</li> <li>· Pamlou in Manipur;</li> <li>· Dipa in Bastar district of Chattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.</li> </ul>
Q19	State the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming. Name any two states of India where such farming is practiced?
ANS	<p>This type of farming is practiced in areas of high density of population where pressure of population is high on agricultural land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· It is labour- intensive farming,</li> <li>· High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.</li> <li>· Farm size is small and uneconomical due to the division of land,</li> </ul>

- The farmers take maximum output from the limited land.
- Farmers do not have any alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.

**Q20** State the characteristics of Commercial Farming.

**ANS** Commercial farming has following characteristics:

- Farmer use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides.
- Farmer obtain higher productivity from land due to high doses of inputs.
- The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa, it is a subsistence crop.
- Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.

**Q21** State the characteristics of Plantation Farming.

**ANS** Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming. Large plantations of crop is made.

- In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- Covers large tracts of land.
- Uses capital intensive inputs such as modern machinery with the help of migrant labourers.
- The production is mainly for market and all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- It requires well-developed network of transport and communication to connect the plantation areas, processing industries and markets together.
- In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops.

**Q22** Explain the features of comprehensive land development programme initiated during 1980s and 1990s. OR Explain the technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve the agricultural production in India

**ANS** In the 1980's and 1990's a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.

**Technological reforms :-**

- High yielding and early maturing seeds are developed. They are now being increasingly used to raise productivity.
- Chemical fertilizers are being used on a large scale to increase farm yields and productivity. They are now being supplemented by bio fertilizers which greatly add to the fertility of the soil.
- Irrigation methods- the flooding of water is now being replaced by drip- irrigation and the use of sprinklers.
- The water pump replaced the Persian wheel, the plough by tiller and harrow drawn by the tractor, the bullock cart by truck
- Improving Rural infrastructure i.e. roads, markets and storage facilities

**Institutional reforms :-**

- It was the main focus of our 'first five year plan'. The right of inheritance had already lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of land holdings.
- Consolidation of land holding - the government took the step of promoting consolidation of small and scattered holdings. The larger plots have become economically more productive.

- Abolition of zamindari system
  - Provision for crop insurance – provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease
  - Loan facilities– Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.
  - Special bulletins and agricultural programme – special weather bulletins and agricultural programme for farmers rates of interest were some important steps in this direction were introduced on the radio and TV.
  - Minimum support price – the government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation.
- OTHER SCHEMES – kisan credit card, personal accident insurance scheme are some other schemes introduced by the government of India for the benefit of farmers

**Q23** What is Bhoodan – Gramdan movement and Blood less Revolution in the field of agriculture?

- ANS**
- Vinobha Bhave introduced voluntary redistribution of farm-lands to poor landless farmers for their economic well-being. This act was known as ‘Bhoodan’.
  - This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinobha Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.
  - Vinobha Bhave while delivering a lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh to spread Gandhiji's message, when some poor villagers demanded some land for their economic well being. Suddenly Shri Ram Chandra Reddy stood up and offered 80 acres of land to be distributed amongst 80 landless villagers. This act was known as 'Bhoodan'
  - This idea was widely introduced all over the country and some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as Gramdan.

**Q24** Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy.

- ANS**
- Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.
- Its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be as high as 63 per cent in 2001.
  - India is an agriculturally important country.
  - Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
  - Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
  - Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.
  - Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.
  - All other sectors of Indian economy heavily depend on agriculture for their growth.

**Q25** State the efforts made by the Government of India to modernize our agriculture.

- ANS**
- Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture.
- Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR),
  - Establishment of Agricultural universities,
  - Establishment of Veterinary services and animal breeding centres,
  - Initiating Horticulture development,
  - Initiating Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast,

· Improving the rural infrastructure.

**Q26** Explain the challenges facing in Indian agriculture. OR Why the GDP growth in agriculture sector has remained stagnant throughout decades. OR Why the employment in agriculture sector is declining? Give reasons.

**ANS** Ans. Indian farmers are facing a big challenges.

- Our farmer cannot face stiff international competition.
- Our government has reduced investment in agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanization.
- Subsidy on fertilizers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.
- Import duty has been reduced on agricultural products which lead to large inflow of foreign agro products in the country.
- Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.
- Many farmers are committing suicides in several states of the country.
- Land under agriculture is decreasing.
- There are no alternative source of livelihood for the farmers.

**Q27** Explain the term Food corporation of India (FCI)

**ANS** 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)

**Q28** What is the lack of food security?

**ANS** 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.

**Q29** Why is food security a big concern for the small farmers?

**ANS**

- Free power to a certain section of farmers has encouraged 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.
- Inadequate storage and marketing facilities also discourage the small farmers. Thus they are badly affected by uncertainties of production and market.
- They pay high price for inputs like H.Y.Y seeds; fertilizers etc., but the bargaining power to fix prices in their favour is very less.
- 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.

**Q30** What is meant by Food Security? Discuss the methods of Ensuring Food Security.

**ANS** Food Security: Food is the basic requirement of all the people in the country. But many people are not able to get sufficient meals at least two times in a day. During natural disaster like earthquake, flood, drought there is shortage of food all over the country. Food security is a method to ensure at least minimum quantity of food for all the people round the year. Food Corporation of India [FCI] procure food grains at Minimum Support Price and maintain food security by two ways: a) Buffer Stock and b) Public Distribution System [PDS].

Methods of Ensuring Food Security in India:

- More area should be brought under cultivation of food grains like rice, wheat, pulses and oil seeds.
- HYV Seeds should be used which gives more production per hectare of land.
- Biotechnology can be used to modify genetics of seed so that it can resist drought, flood and diseases and give more production.

- More multipurpose projects should be undertaken to improve agriculture.
- Modern machines and tools should be used in agriculture like tractor, harvester, sprinklers etc.
- Farmer should be given banking and insurance facilities.
- All forms of soil erosion should be checked and soil should be conserved.

**Q31** Globalization and Its impact on Indian Agriculture.

**ANS** Meaning: Integrating the national economy with the economy of other countries of the world is called globalization. It has made cross-border flow of money, technology and people very easy.

Positive Impact of Globalization:

- Indian farmers will have access to internal market. They can sell their produce at international prices.
- Capital investment from foreign countries will develop the Indian agriculture.
- Globalization will bring competitiveness among farmers which will lead to commercialization of Indian agriculture.
- Indian farmers can also use modern technology and machineries which are now used only in foreign countries.
- Globalization will also help in biotechnology and genetic engineering in India.

Negative Impact of Globalization:

- Multinational Companies [MNCs] of developed countries will exploit our farmers as Indian farmers are poor and illiterate.
- Small farmers of India cannot compete with farmers of developed nations.
- Indian farmers may not get the international buyers as quality of our crops is not as per the international standard.
- Due to globalization, Indian farmers will try to grow more cash crops and there will be shortage of food in our country.