



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Date of submission:
Question bank:2	Topic: Ch: 4. Agriculture (Geography)	Year:2021-22

Q1	Define the term 'agriculture'
ANS	The science or practice of cultivating soil and rearing animals is known as agriculture.
Q2	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.
Q3	What is 'sericulture'?
ANS	The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called sericulture.
Q4	What is 'horticulture'?
ANS	Intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables for the commercial purpose is known as horticulture.
Q5	Which fibre 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
Q6	Which variety of coffee is mainly grown in India?
ANS	Arabica coffee is mainly grown in India.
Q7	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.
Q8	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.
Q9	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.
Q10	Mention the factors which influence the change in the methods of cultivation. OR Why the farming methods vary from subsistence to commercial in India?
ANS	Indian Agriculture is an age-old economic activity. The cultivation methods vary from place to place due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The variation in the characteristics of physical environment,• Technological know-how and• Socio-cultural practices. These are the reasons that Farming in India varies from subsistence to commercial type.

Q11	State the characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming.
ANS	<p>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"> • It is practiced on small patches of land. • Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. • Only family/community labour is used for farming. • This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops. • It is also known as slash and burn' agriculture. • Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs.
Q12	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"> • Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to maintain 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 reload the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
Q13	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. Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland; Pamlou in Manipur; Dipa in Bastar district of Chattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.</p>
Q14	State the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming. Name any two states of India where such farming is practiced?
ANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This type of farming is practiced in areas of high density of population where pressure of population is high on agricultural land. • It is labour- intensive farming. • High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production. • Farm size is small and uneconomical due to the division of land. • 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. • Areas: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.
Q15	State the characteristics of Commercial Farming.
ANS	<p>Commercial farming has following characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Q16	State the characteristics of Plantation Farming.
ANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Q17	State the geographical conditions required for wheat.
ANS	<p>Wheat :- Temperature — It requires cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. Between 15°C To 28°C Rainfall — 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall Soil — Alluvial soil/Black soil of Deccan Region — Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan</p>
Q18	What are millets? Give brief description of the climatic conditions and producing states of the millets grown in India.
ANS	<p>Millets are coarse grains but have high nutritional value e.g., ragi-rich in iron, calcium.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jowar-Rain fed crops mostly grown in moist area. States producing- Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. • Bajra-grown well on sandy soils and shallow black soil. States producing- Rajasthan, UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. • Ragi-grown well in dry region on red, black, sandy and loamy soils. States producing- Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim.
Q19	Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of South India. OR Name the important beverage crop introduced by the British in India. Explain the geographical conditions needed for its cultivation. Write any two important states where it is grown.
ANS	<p>Tea: Grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Soil type: Deep and fertile, well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matters. Climate: Warm and moist, frost-free climate throughout the year. Rainfall: Frequent showers throughout the year. <p>Two states: Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura.</p>
Q20	What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name two largest producing states of sugarcane.
ANS	<p>Geographical requirement for sugarcane :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Climate:- It is a tropical crop and it grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C. Rainfall :- Annual rainfall should be between 75 cm and 100 cm, irrigation needed where low rainfall takes place. Soil :- Alluvial soil is best suited <p>Region :- Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra are the two largest producers of sugarcane.</p>

Q21	Explain rubber cultivation in India under the following heads. (a) Importance (b) Geographical conditions (c) Any two rubber producing states
ANS	(a) Rubber is an important industrial raw material. Tyres, tubes of vehicles and other rubber products are made from natural rubber. (b) It is an equatorial crop but grown under special conditions. It is also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas. It requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C. (c) Rubber is mainly grown in Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
Q22	Which are the important fibre crops of India? Mention the major producing areas of cotton crop. Write about the geographical conditions required for the growth of the most important fibre crop.
ANS	Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the major fibre crops of India. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton, the most important fibre crop of India are as follows : Cotton is a kharif crop and requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. Rainfall at the time of bursting of the cotton balls is harmful as it spoils the cotton balls. It requires 6 to 8 months to mature. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black soil area of the Deccan plateau. Black soil is also known as black cotton soil due to the fact that it is ideal for growth of cotton. The major cotton-producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
Q23	Describe the geographical conditions for growth of jute. Name the major areas of its production. Why is West Bengal the leading producer of Jute, the second important fibre crop of India?
ANS	Jute is the second most important fibre crop of India. West Bengal, especially the Hooghly basin of the state, is the leading jute-producing area of the country on account of the well-drained fertile soil of the floodplain which are renewed every year. Also the climatic condition with high temperature during time of growth and sufficient availability of water have favoured jute cultivation in the Hooghly basin of West Bengal. Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the other jute-producing states.
Q24	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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land reforms: collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari. • Agricultural reforms: Green revolution and White revolution. • Land development programmes : Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest • Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and T.V. • Improving Rural infrastructure i.e. roads, markets and storage facilities. • 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
Q25	What is Bhodan – Gramdan movement and Blood less Revolution in the field of agriculture?

ANS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Bloodless 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.
Q26	Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy.
ANS	<p>Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Q27	State the efforts made by the Government of India to modernize our agriculture.
ANS	<p>Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Q28	Explain Globalization and Its impact on Indian Agriculture.
ANS	<p>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.</p> <p>Positive Impact of Globalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian farmers will have access to internal market. They can sell their produce at international prices. • Globalization will bring competitiveness among farmers which will lead to commercialization of Indian agriculture. • Indian farmers can also use modern technology and machineries. • Globalization will also help in biotechnology and genetic engineering in India. <p>Negative Impact of Globalization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.