INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Subject : Geography
Chapter 4 Question Bank:2	Topic: Agriculture	Year :2024-25

1	**Define the term 'agriculture'** **Ans.** The practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, silk and other products.
2	**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. These are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
3	**What is sericulture?** **Ans.** The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is called sericulture.
4	**What is horticulture?** **Ans.** Intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables for the commercial purpose is known as horticulture.
5	**Which fiber crop 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.
6	**Which variety of coffee is mainly grown in India?** **Ans.** Arabica coffee is mainly grown in India.
7	**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.
8	**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.
9	**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.
10	**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. Farming in India varies from subsistence to commercial type. The cultivation methods vary from place to place due to: • The variation in the characteristics of physical environment, • Technological know-how and • Socio-cultural practices.

11	**State the characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming. OR** **What do you mean by slash and burn or shifting agriculture?** **Ans.** In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. • 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.
12	**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.** 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.
13	**State the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming. Name any two states of India where such farming is practiced?** **Ans.** • 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.
14	**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.
15	**State the characteristics of Plantation Farming.** **Ans.** • Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming. 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.
16	**State the geographical conditions required for wheat.** **Ans.** Temperature — It requires cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. Rainfall — 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall Soil — Alluvial soil/Black soil of Deccan There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country – the Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west and black soil region of the Deccan. States —Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan
17	**What are millets? Give brief description of the climatic conditions and producing states of the millets grown in India.** **Ans.** Millets are coarse grains but have high nutritional value e.g. ragi-rich in iron, calcium other micro nutrients and roughage. • Jowar-It is the third most important food crop in respect to area and production. Rain fed crop mostly grown in moist area. States producing- Maharashtra, 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, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.
18	**What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name two largest producing states of sugarcane.** **Ans.** India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil. It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggary), khandsari and molasses. Geographical requirement for sugarcane: - (a) Climate: - It is a tropical crop as well as subtropical crop. It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C. (b) Rainfall: - Annual rainfall should be between 75 cm and 100 cm, irrigation needed where low rainfall takes place. (c) Soil: - It is grown on variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting. (d) Major states: - Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.
19	**Describe any four geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Mention the two major tea producing states of 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**. • India is the second largest producer of tea after China. (2018) • Tea cultivation is an example of plantation agriculture. • It is also an important beverage crop introduced in India initially by the British. Today, most of the tea plantations are owned by Indians.

	• Tea is a labour-intensive industry. It requires abundant, cheap and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness. • Tea grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates. o Soil type: Deep and fertile, well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matters. o Climate: Warm and moist, frost-free climate throughout the year. o Rainfall: Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year ensure continuous growth of tender leaves. Major states: **Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts, West Bengal**, **Tamil Nadu, Kerala.** Other States: Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura.
20	**Give an account of coffee plantation in India.** **Ans.** • Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. • The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world. • Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
21	**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, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya.
22	**Which are the important fiber crops of India? Mention the major producing areas of cotton crop. Write about the geographical conditions required for the growth of this important fiber crop.** **Ans.** Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the major fibre crops of India. 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. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton, 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. • It requires 6 to 8 months to mature. • Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black soil area of the Deccan plateau. • The major cotton-producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.
23	**Describe the geographical conditions for growth of jute. Name the major areas of its production. What kind of products are made from Jute?** **Ans.** • Jute is the second most important fibre crop of India and known as the golden fibre. • It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the floodplains which are renewed every year. • High temperature during the time of growth and sufficient availability of water has

	favoured jute cultivation. • West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states. • It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.
24	**Explain the features of comprehensive land development programme initiated during 1980sand 1990s. OR** **Explain the technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve the agricultural production in India. OR** **Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.** **Ans.** In the 1980's and 1990's a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms. • 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 – kissan credit card, personal accident insurance scheme are some other schemes introduced by the government of India for the benefit of farmers
25	**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. • Some poor villagers demanded land for their economic well-being during Vinobha Bhave's lecture at Pochampalli in Andhra Pradesh. Amidst this 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.