

Ravi Maths Tuition

GEO - Agriculture

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

35 x 1 = 35

- 1) 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
- 2) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?
(a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets (d) Cotton
- 3) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?
(a) Pulses (b) Jowar (c) Millets (d) Seamum
- 4) Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?
(a) Maximum support price (b) Minimum support price (c) Moderate support price
(d) Influential support price
- 5) Jhumming refers to
(a) Primitive subsistence farming in Brazil
(b) 'Slash and burn' agriculture in North-eastern states of India. (c) Primitive farming in Malaysia
(d) Commercial farming in Punjab.
- 6) Bhoodan-Gramdan movement was initiated by
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Vinobha Bhave (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 7) India is the leading producer exporter of in the world.
(a) Rubber (b) Sugar cane (c) Tea (d) Rice
- 8) Rearing of silkworms is called as
(a) Pisciculture (b) Agriculture (c) Silviculture (d) Sericulture
- 9) Yellow revolution refers to
(a) Increased production of eggs (b) Increased production of oilseeds (c) Increased production of fish
(d) Increased production of pulses.
- 10) Cultivation of fruits and vegetables called
(a) Floriculture (b) Sericulture (c) Horticulture (d) Agriculture
- 11) What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities?
(a) 2/3 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/5 (d) 1/4
- 12) Which one of following is not Agro-based industry?
(a) Cement Industry (b) Jute Industry (c) Cotton textile Industry (d) Sugar Industry
- 13) It is a type of agriculture where farmers clear a patch of and produce rereads and other food crops to sustain that family that is:
(a) Commercial farming (b) Extensive farming (c) Modern farming (d) Slash and burn farming
- 14) A type of agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area is
(a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation agriculture (c) Horticulture (d) Extensive Agriculture

15) Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop?
(a) Wheat (b) Mustard (c) Maize (d) None of these

16) India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world in
(a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Pulses (d) Millets

17) Which of the following methods have been changed depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know-how and socio-cultural practice?
(a) Industrial activity (b) Irrigation Pattern (c) Cultivation (d) None of these

18) Which type of agriculture practice is famous in North-Eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?
(a) Jhumming cultivation (b) Slash and burn farming (c) Commercial farming
(d) Subsistence farming

19) Important crops like paddy, maize, jowar, bajra etc are grown during which of the following seasons?
(a) Spring (b) Summer (c) Monsoon (d) Winter

20) Aus, Arnan and Bora are types of which crop?
(a) Maize (b) Paddy (c) Jowar (d) Bajra

21) Which of the following is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India?
(a) Jowar (b) Bajra (c) Wheat (d) Rice

22) For irrigation, most of the Indian farmers depend on
(a) reservoirs (b) rivers (c) monsoon (d) tube wells

23) Consider the following statements about millets.
I. Bajra, wheat, ragi are rainfed crops.
II. Millets can grow easily in varied conditions.
III. They provide plenty of micro-nutrients.
Which of the following is true?
(a) I and II (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) All of these

24) Identify the correct reason for low production of jute.
(a) Needs well drained fertile soils (b) Needs flood plains that should be renewed every years
(c) Losing its market to synthetic fibres (d) Jute mills not technically advanced.

25) Find the incorrect match
(a) Sugarcane - Tropical as well as sub-tropical crop (b) Cotton - In 2015, India was largest producer
(c) Pulses - India is the largest producer (d) Maize - Both food and fodder crop

26) Arrange the following in correct sequence.
I. Farmers exposed to challenges due to globalisation
II. Farmers forced to grow indigo instead of food crops
III. Issue of Kisan Credit Cards, crop insurance
IV. Adoption of green revolution
(a) II, III, I, IV (b) I, II, III, IV (c) II, I, IV, III (d) II, IV, III, I

27)

List I	List II
A. Wheat	1. Both Rabi and Kharif
B. Rice	2. Rabi
C. Muskmelon	3. Kharif
D. Pulses	4. Zaid

(a) ABCD
2431
(b) ABCD
1243
(c) ABCD
1234
(d) ABCD
1432

28)

Primitive subsistence farming is the practice of doing agriculture on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools.'

Which of the following examples represents the primitive subsistence farming?

- (a) Rina uses water from a nearby canal to irrigate her farmland.
- (b) Suresh has bought HYV seeds for his land,
- (c) Mrityunjay grows his crops without any chemical inputs and depends on rainfall for irrigation.
- (d) Radha puts high dose of biochemical inputs to grow her wheat crop.

29)

Logan, a 18 years old boy belongs to a tribal community that lives on agriculture. His family is continuously doing cultivation on the same patch of land for past three years without the use of any chemical fertilisers.

Which of the following will this practice most likely lead to in the near future?

- (a) Reduction in the forest cover
- (b) Decrease in the quality of seeds
- (c) Decrease in the soil fertility
- (d) Destruction of the habitat of local organisms

30)

Radheyshyam is a agricultural farmer who has a certain area of agricultural land under him. Upon his old age, he divides his land into four pieces among his sons. His sons did the same on their old age and the same practice continues.

Which of the following will this practice most likely lead to in the near future?

- (a) Enormous pressure on the agricultural land.
- (b) Abandon of agriculture profession by later generations.
- (c) Increase in productivity of the land due to better management because of its small size.
- (d) Buying of the agricultural land by an industrialist for setting up an industry.

31)

Rama, a 35 years old lady whose husband has started doing farming activities that her husband did to support her kids. However, she regularly faces problems with various expenses related to agriculture and household needs.

Accordingly, which of the following can be the most crucial for improving her well-being?

- (a) Giving her knowledge about minimum support price.
- (b) Providing her with the Kisan Credit Card.
- (c) Encouraging her to avail crop insurance scheme.
- (d) Making her open a bank account in a nearby bank.

32)

Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Primitive subsistence farming - Practiced on large patches of land
- (b) Intensive subsistence farming - Single crop production farming
- (c) Commercial farming - Use of higher doses of modern inputs
- (d) Plantation farming - Practiced on small patches of land

33)

Mr. Y wants to grow rice crop. He choose the kharif season for this crop as which requires.

- I. low temperature
- II. high humidity
- III. rainfall below 100cm
- IV. temperature above 25°C

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

34) Read the following informations and Identify the crop.

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

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

35) Identify the crop with the help of given information.

1. It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
2. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27 °C.
3. It grows well in old alluvial soil.
4. Use of modern inputs have contributed to the increasing production of this crop.

(a) Maize (b) Millets (c) Wheat (d) Jowar

Fill up / 1 Marks

4 x 1 = 4

36) ___ is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

37) Change in the production i.e. from cereals to high value crops may be termed as ___

38) **Complete the following table.**

	Annual rainfall	Cropping Season
Wheat(a) ?	(b)?	

39) Complete the following table.

	Grown in States	Climate
Rubber(a)?	(b)?	

Picture Based Questions

2 x 1 = 2

40) Identify the type of agriculture shown in this picture.



(a) Maize
(b) Wheat
(c) Rice
(d) Banana

41) Identify the crop shown here.



(a) Cotton
(b) Coffee
(c) Sugarcane
(d) None of these

Correct and rewrite

2 x 1 = 2

42) Blood-less Revolution was a movement initiated to provide land to landless farmers under Gramdan by Sardar Patel in India.

43) The 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land unfit for cultivation.

Assertion and reason

2 x 1 = 2

44) **Assertion (A)** Change in cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops is seen beneficial for Indian economy.

Reason (R) India can follow the way of successful economies by exporting farm products and importing cereals.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

45) Assertion (A) : Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high value crops.

Reason (R) : This will increase income and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

2 Marks

$63 \times 2 = 126$

46) State the different names of 'slash and burn' agriculture in different parts of India.

47) By what names is slash and burn agriculture called in countries of Indonesia, Central America, Brazil, Vietnam and Central Africa?

48) What are kharif crops? Give two examples.

49) What are rabi crops? Give two examples.

50) Name four plantation crops of India.

51) Mention four pulses grown in India. Give two important features of pulses.

52) What is horticulture? State its importance.

53) Name the leading rubber producing states of India.

54) Which crop is called as 'Golden Fibre of India'? Why?

55) Mention the growing and harvesting period of rabi crops.

56) Name a commercial crop of Punjab and Haryana, which is a subsistence crop in Odisha.

57) Name any two types of paddy grown in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha.

58) Name the inputs in commercial farming.

59) Why is there a significant change in the age old economic activity called agriculture in India?

60) What are the factors upon which the primitive subsistence farming depends?

61) How is 'slash and burn' agriculture known as in different names in different parts of India?

62) What type of farming is practised in areas of high population pressure on land?

63) How is higher productivity achieved in commercial farming?

64) What are Rabi crops?

65) What is intensive subsistence farming?

66) What is plantation agriculture?

67) Name the factors which play an important role in the development of plantations?

68) What is zaid season in India?

69) Mention the season for the growth of rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh?

70) When are rabi crops grown?

71) What is the season for the success of rabi crops in India?

72) Name the places where rabi crops are grown due to the success of green revolution?

73) Name the three crops of paddy grown in a year?

74) Mention the major crops grown in India?

75) What is the climate requirement for the growth of wheat?

76) Mention the two important wheat-growing zones in India?

77) What are Millets?

78) Name the rain-fed crop mostly grown in areas which hardly need irrigation. Give an example.

79) Where are the following grown well?
(a) Bajra
(b) Ragi

80) Which crop is used as food crop and also as fodder crops?

81) What factors do contribute to an increase in the production of maize?

82) What is the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet? Mention their names.

83) Why are pulses mostly grown in rotation with other crops?

84) Name the crop in growing which India is the second largest producer?

85) Write about the Arabica variety of coffee.

86) Name the major tea-producing regions / states in India?

87) Name the fibre crops.

88) What is sericulture?

89) Mention the requirements for the growth of cotton.

90) Explain the term Gramdan.

91) What is PDS?

92) Why is the concept of green revolution under controversies today?

93) What is gene revolution?

94) What is organic farming?

95) Name the major factors which significantly influence the method of cultivation in India.

96) What is commercial farming?

97) What term does describe the system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area.

98) Mention two factors that are important for the growth of plantations.

99) Categorise the following as Kharif and Rabi crops.
(i) Wheat (ii) Maize (iii) Barley
(iv) Peas (v) Bajra (vi) Tur (Arhar)

100) Categorise the following as Rabi and Zaid crops.
(i) Wheat (ii) Watermelon (iii) Fodder
(iv) Mustard (v) Cucumber (vi) Peas

101) What is the sowing period of kharif crops?

102) What is the position of India in sugarcane production in the world?

103) Which state is the leading producer of rubber in India?

104) What are coarse grains?

105) Which state is the leading producer of Jowar?

106) Akash performed a web search to know about the commercial farming in India. He noticed that most of the processing units and transport facilities are set up in the vicinity of the plantation crop growing areas. What is the reason behind the location of such facilities?

107) A strengthening El Nino is causing drought in India, leading to a 35% decrease in rainfall in August and a 9% deficiency in the monsoon season. This could Impact yields of important crops, such as soybean, cotton and pulses, which are produced in central Indian states.
Source: Hindustan Times
(i) What kind of crops are grown with the onset of monsoon season in India?
(ii) Are pulses a kharif crop?

108) Harsh it was once reading about tea cultivation in India in a magazine and he was amazed to know that most of the tea gardens are located in North-Eastern regions of the country.
What can be inferred about the climatic requirements of the tea crop from this information?

Activity Based Questions

8 x 2 = 16

109) Can you name some industries based on agricultural raw material?

110) Can you enlist some crops which are grown in primitive subsistence farming?

111) Can you name some of the states of India where intensive subsistence farming is practised?

112) Can you give some more examples of crops which may be commercial in one region and may provide subsistence in another region.

113) List the items which are made of rubber and are used by us.

114) When farmers have been facing so many problems and land under agriculture is decreasing, can we think of alternative employment opportunities in the agriculture sector?

115) Why are farmers committing suicides in several states of the country?

116) Can you name any gene modified seed used vastly in India.

3 Marks

38 x 3 = 114

117) (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 programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

118) What are the challenges faced by India farmers today?

119) Mention in brief, the various limitations from which the Indian agriculture suffers presently.

120) Describe any three geographical conditions required for tea cultivation. Name any two producing states of tea.

121) Name the most important beverage crops of India. Describe the suitable climate conditions required for its growth. Also mention the major states producing that crop.

122) What type of climate is required for the cultivation of wheat? Name any four important wheat producing states of India.

123) What are its characteristics of commercial farming?

124) Differentiate between commercial and subsistence agriculture.

125) Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.

126) What is subsistence farming? Write any four features of subsistence farming.

127) Why are pulses grown as rotation crops? Give two reasons.

128) Name the most important pulse producing states of India.

129) Describe three geographical requirements for maize cultivation-temperature, rainfall and soil.

130) Name three maize producing states of India.

131) Name the main oilseeds produced in India. State their two importances. Which states are the leading producers of groundnut in India?

132) Name two leading producers of the following crops.
(a) Mangoes
(b) Oranges
(c) Apple
(d) Bananas.

133) What is the role of agriculture in the Indian economy and employment?

134) Explain the blood-less revolution by Vinoba Bhave.

135) Why is subsistence agriculture still practised in certain parts of the country? Give three reasons.

136) What are salient features of slash and burn agriculture?

137) Discuss the jhumming cultivation practised in different parts of the world.

138) Explain any four characteristics of commercial farming in India.

139) Write three points of difference between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.

140) "Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India". Analyse this statement.

141) Name any four oilseeds produced in India. What is their economic importance?

142) Describe the conditions required for cultivation of sugarcane.

143) Analyse Kharif and Rabi crops through different parameters.

144) Write a short note on horticulture in India. Mention the states that are famous for the production of oranges and apricots.

145) Write the significance of Bhoojan Andolan in agricultural sector in India.

146) Read the following sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source A Pulses

Pulses need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions. Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

(i) Find out the importance of pulses in agricultural pattern in India.

Source B Plantation

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, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

(ii) Briefly explain how plantation is an interface of agriculture and industry

Source C Jhumming

She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.

(iii) What technique will be used by the little girl's family to acquire a fresh patch of land?

147) Name any four oilseeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oilseeds in our day to day life.

148) Which oilseeds are produced in India. Explain their crop season and economic importance.

149) Hari owns a farm in Uttar Pradesh, he wishes to cultivate either jute or sugarcane. He shall cultivate which crop out of these two keeping in mind the conditions required for their growth? Explain.

150) Highlight any three differences between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season.

151) Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season'.

152) Describe any three main features of 'Kharif Crop Season'

153) 'This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.'

(i) What does the above statement tells about the people that practice this type of farming?

(ii) Why is subsistence agriculture still practiced in certain parts of the country? Give three reasons.

154) Over the past few years, the commercial farming is becoming more popular among the farmers as compared to the subsistence farming. What do you think are the reasons for the gain in popularity of the commercial farming? Explain by providing any four characteristics of commercial farming in India

Case Study Questions

7 x 4 = 28

155) 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 lead to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

1. What was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan?

(a) Its main focus was on 'Land reforms'

(b) Its main focus was on development of tertiary sector.

(c) Its main focus was on development of secondary sector.

(d) Its main focus was to practise right to equality.

2. What was the serious challenge for the growing population?

(a) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of storage system most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their business.

(b) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of sources of harvesting most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

(c) The serious challenge was that 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.

(d) The serious challenge was that in spite of development of fertilizers most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture.

3. Agriculture provided livelihood to how much population?

(a) Agriculture provided livelihood to 60% of the population.

(b) Agriculture provided livelihood to 50% of the population.

(c) Agriculture provided livelihood to 55% of the population.

(d) Agriculture provided livelihood to 70% of the population.

4. Which right had led to fragmentation of land holdings?

(a) The right of inheritance had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.

(b) The right to equality had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.

(c) The right to speech had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.

(d) The right to religion had lead to fragmentation of land holdings.

Jhumming

The slash and burn agriculture is known as, 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, Ladang in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called Bewar or Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, "Kumari" in Western Ghats, 'Vaire' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

1. What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Brazil and Central Africa?

- (a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Roca' in Brazil and 'Masole' in Central Africa.
- (b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Pama' in Brazil and 'Masole' in Central Africa.
- (c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Roca' in Brazil and 'Milpa' in Central Africa.
- (d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Podu' in Brazil and 'Milpa' in Central Africa.

2. What is the slash and burn' agriculture called in Himalayan belt?

- (a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Koman' in the Himalayan belt.
- (b) The 'slash and burn agriculture is called 'Podu' in the Himalayan belt.
- (c) The 'slash and burn agriculture is called 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt.
- (d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Ray' in the Himalayan belt.

3. What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Mexico?

- (a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Kuruwa' in Mexico.
- (b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Masole' in Mexico.
- (c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Milpa' in Mexico.
- (d) The 'slash and burn agriculture is called 'Ray' in Mexico.

4. What is the 'slash and burn' agriculture called in Jharkhand?

- (a) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Khil' in Jharkhand.
- (b) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand.
- (c) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Valre' in Jharkhand.
- (d) The 'slash and burn' agriculture is called 'Conuco' in Jharkhand.

Commercial Farming:

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

1. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. Explain it with an example.

- (a) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.
- (b) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one state to another. For example, wheat is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.
- (c) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one country to another. For example, barley is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a subsistence crop in Odisha.
- (d) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but it is a plantation crop in Odisha.

2. What is the main characteristics of commercial farming?

- (a) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. low yielding variety (LYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- (b) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- (c) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, natural fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- (d) The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. low yielding variety (LYV) seeds, natural fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

3. Which of the following is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming?

- (a) Rice is commercial crop in Haryana.
- (b) Wheat is commercial crop in Haryana.
- (c) Barley is commercial crop in Haryana.
- (d) Peanuts is commercial crop in Haryana.

4. Which of the following is commercial crop in Haryana?

- (a) HYV seeds is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.
- (b) Fertilisers is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.
- (c) Pesticides is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.
- (d) Harvesting machine is not used in order to obtain higher productivity in farming.

158) **Rice:** 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.

1. How does rice grow and what are its requirements?

- (a) Rice 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.
- (b) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 55°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (c) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 180 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (d) Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 55°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 200 cm. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.

2. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?

- (a) Wheat is a Kharif crop
- (b) Rice is a Kharif crop
- (c) Oats is a Kharif crop
- (d) Gram is a Kharif crop

3. How much amount of annual rainfall is required for growth of rice?

- (a) Annual rainfall above 200 cm is required for growth of rice.
- (b) Annual rainfall above 50 cm is required for growth of rice.
- (c) Annual rainfall above 100 cm is required for growth of rice.
- (d) Annual rainfall above 300 cm is required for growth of rice.

4. Can we grow rice in areas of less rainfall?

- (a) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
- (b) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of HYV seeds.
- (c) No, in the areas of less rainfall, it cannot be grown.
- (d) Yes, in the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of use of chemical fertilisers.

159) You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons-rabi, kharif and zaid

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard. Though, these crops are grown in large parts of India, states from the north and northwestern parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of these crops. However, the success of the succession in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan has also been an important factor in the growth of the above mentioned rabi crops.

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean. Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro.

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during "zaid" are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops. Sugarcane takes almost a year to grow.

1. Name the three cropping seasons of India.

- (a) The three cropping seasons of India are rabi, kharif and zaid.
- (b) The three cropping seasons of India are rabi, plantation and zaid.
- (c) The three cropping seasons of India are rabi, kharif and monsoon.
- (d) The three cropping seasons of India are summer, monsoon and winter.

2. What is zaid season? Name some crop.

- (a) In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during Zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
- (b) In between the summer and kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during Zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
- (c) In between the rabi and monsoon seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during Zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.
- (d) In between the monsoon and summer seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season. Some of the crops produced during Zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

3. Where is rice grown in India?

- (a) The most important rice-growing regions in India are Assam, West Bengal, regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- (b) The most important rice-growing regions in India are Assam, West Bengal, regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- (c) The most important rice-growing regions in India are Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- (d) The most important rice-growing regions in India are Assam, West Bengal, regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka particularly the (Konkan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

4. In which month are rabi crops sown?

- (a) Rabi crops are sown in summer from April to December.
- (b) Rabi crops are sown in winter from November to December.

(c) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December.

(d) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to April.

160) **Primitive Subsistence Farming:**

This type of farming is still practised in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown. 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, and 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.

1. How is primitive subsistence agriculture practised?

- (a) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on large patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
- (b) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
- (c) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like harvesting machines, dao and digging sticks, and family/community labour.
- (d) Primitive subsistence agriculture is practised on large patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and by appointing labour.

2. When does farmers shift to another patch of land for cultivation?

- (a) When the HYV seeds are exhausted, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation
- (b) When the farmers get bored of that piece of land, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.
- (c) When the soil fertility increases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation
- (d) When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

3. On what factors does primitive subsistence farming depends on?

- (a) Primitive subsistence farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
- (b) Primitive subsistence farming depends upon water from tanks, fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
- (c) Primitive subsistence farming depends upon monsoon, chemical fertilisers and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.
- (d) Primitive subsistence farming depends upon pesticides, chemical fertilisers and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

4. How is shifting of lands useful in primitive subsistence farming?

- (a) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes, and productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer use fertilisers or other modern inputs.
- (b) This type of shifting allows farmers to replenish the fertility of the soil through chemical processes, and productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. I
- (c) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes, and productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.
- (d) This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes, and productivity in this type of agriculture is high as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

161) Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.
The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, "Roca" in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam. In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, 'Kumari' in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-Eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-Eastern region.

(i) How is primitive subsistence agriculture related with Jhumming?
(a) It is based on shifting cultivation.
(b) It is intensive in nature.
(c) It is based on plantation cultivation.
(d) It depends upon cash crop.

(ii) Why do farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation in 'slash and burn' agriculture?
(a) To promote culture
(b) To reduce soil erosion.
(c) To allow nature to replenish soil fertility
(d) To practice crop diversification

(iii) What happens when the soil fertility decreases in the slash and burn agriculture?
(a) Farmers use chemical fertilisers
(b) Farmers abandon the land
(c) Farmers practice crop rotation
(d) Farmers implement terrace farming

(iv) Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.
(a) Single crop dominance
(b) Modern inputs
(c) High cost
(d) Low production

5 Marks

31 x 5 = 155

162) (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.

163) Which are the two most important cereal crops of India? Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of any one of these two crops?

164) What is plantation farming? Write some features of the plantation agriculture?

165) Describe any four characteristics of plantation agricultural.

166) Describe any four reforms brought in the India agriculture after independence through the efforts of the Indian Government.

167) Explain the types of farming practised in India.

168) What are the cropping seasons of India?

169) What is the position of India in the production of oilseeds?

170) Why is the growth-rate in Indian agriculture decelerating?

171) What are the steps taken by the government India to modernise agriculture?

172) What are the difference between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture?

173) Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain

174) Describe any four features of agriculture in India.

175) Give an account of rice cultivation in India, under the following heads
(a) Climatic condition
(b) Soil requirement
(c) two major rice producing states

176) Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas

177) Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required for growth of these two crops with their growing areas.

178) Which crop is known as the 'golden fibre'? Explain two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its any four uses.

179) Suggest some measures which should be taken by the government to increase agricultural production besides those that are being taken.

180) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.
Through the right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land. The main characteristic of Commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs. e.g. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
(i) How do farmers continue to take maximum output from limited land?
(ii) Why rice is considered a subsistence crop in Odisha?
(iii) Which two states of India produce rice commercially?

181) Explain the features of commercial farming.

182) Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.

183) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat in India.

184) Explain the climatic conditions for the production of rice. Name any two major rice producing states in India.

185) Name the two most important staple food crops of India. Name the states where they are produced. Write the geographical conditions required for their growth.

186) In agriculture, there are four - what economists would call "factors of production": land, water, labour and energy. Farmers use these factors or Inputs to produce crops. For a given level of technology, the output produced by them is largely determined by the quantity of Inputs used.
Source: The Indian Express
Analyse the features of the agriculture sector in India In terms of its types, cropping seasons and level of technology.

187) Mr. D wants to start a new jute manufacturing plant. He also wants to buy land for growing jute for this manufacturing plant. What geographical conditions he should look for while buying land and what are the different uses of jute he should keep in mind while designing various products in his manufacturing plant?

188) Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian Economy.

189) Explain the technological and institutional reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers.

190) Explain the features of primitive subsistence farming.

191) Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

192) Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea.

Maps 8 x 10 = 80

193) In the outline map of India, identify the following wheat producing states.
(a) Punjab
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Haryana

194) In the outline map of India, identify the following rice producing states.
(a) West Bengal
(b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu

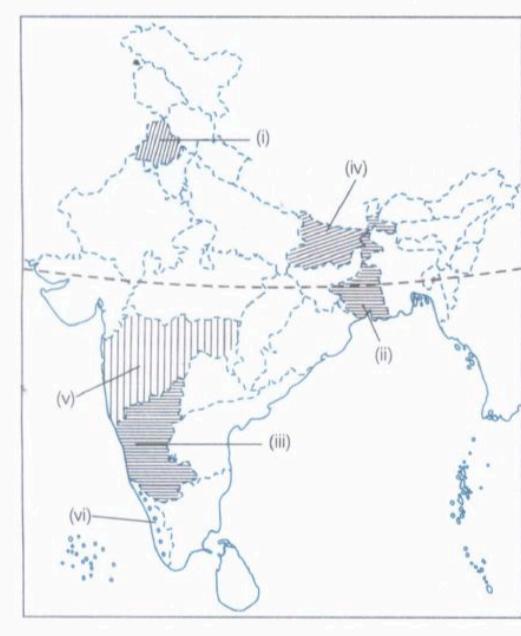
195) In the outline map of India, identify tea and coffee producing states.
(a) Karnataka
(b) Kerala
(c) Assam
(d) West Bengal

196) From the given outline political map of India, identify and write the name of cotton and jute producing states.

197) From the given outline political map of India, write the name of rubber and sugarcane producing states.

198) On the given political map of India, identify major
(a) Ragi producing states
(b) Bajra Producing states
(c) Jowar producing states.

199) Some features are marked on the map of India given below. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
(i) A major wheat producing state
(ii) A major producer of jute
(iii) The state which is the major producer of coffee
(iv) A major rice producing state
(v) A major sugarcane producer in the South.
(vi) A major rubber producing state.



200) Identify the major producing areas of the crops marked on the map with the help of information given below

1.  The map shows the major producing areas of various crops in India. The symbols used are: Barley (Barley symbol), Cotton (Cotton symbol), Jute (Jute symbol), Maize (Maize symbol), Millet (Millet symbol), Onion (Onion symbol), Paddy (Paddy symbol), Sugarcane (Sugarcane symbol), and Wheat (Wheat symbol).