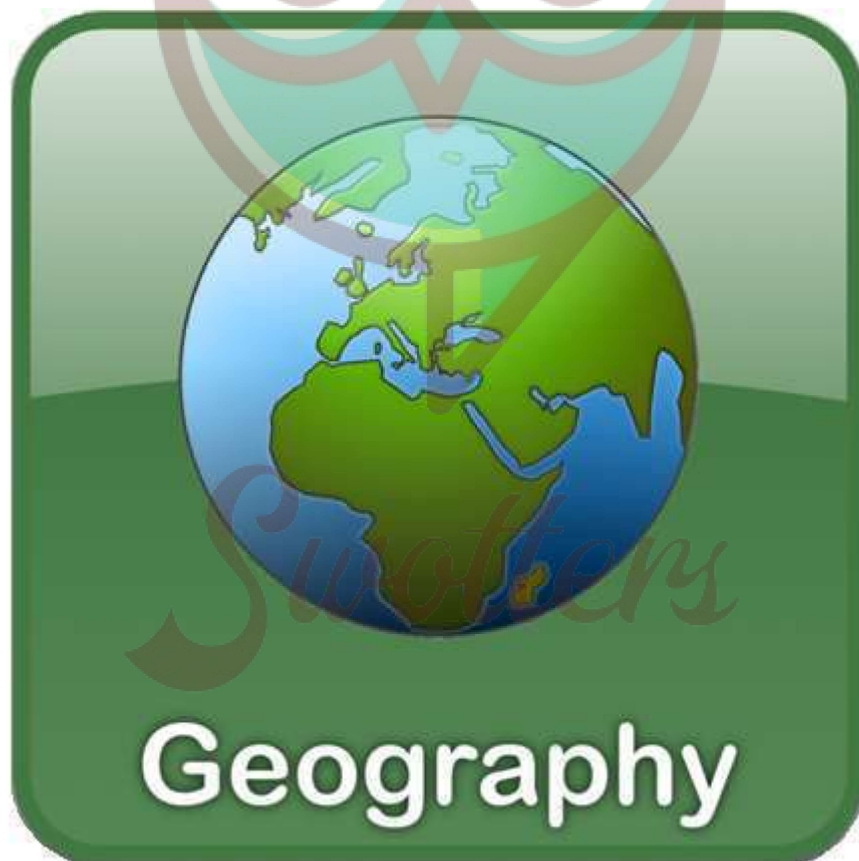


GEOGRAPHY

Chapter 2: Agriculture



Important Questions

Multiple Choice Questions-

Question 1. Commercial rearing of silk worms is known as

- (a) Pisciculture
- (b) Viticulture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Sericulture

Question 2. What per cent of persons are engaged in agricultural activity in the world?

- (a) 75%
- (b) 85%
- (c) 65%
- (d) 50%

Question 3. Shifting cultivation is also known as Milpa in which part of the world.

- (a) North East India
- (b) Mexico
- (c) Brazil
- (d) Malaysia

Question 4. In which type of farming is the land used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock?

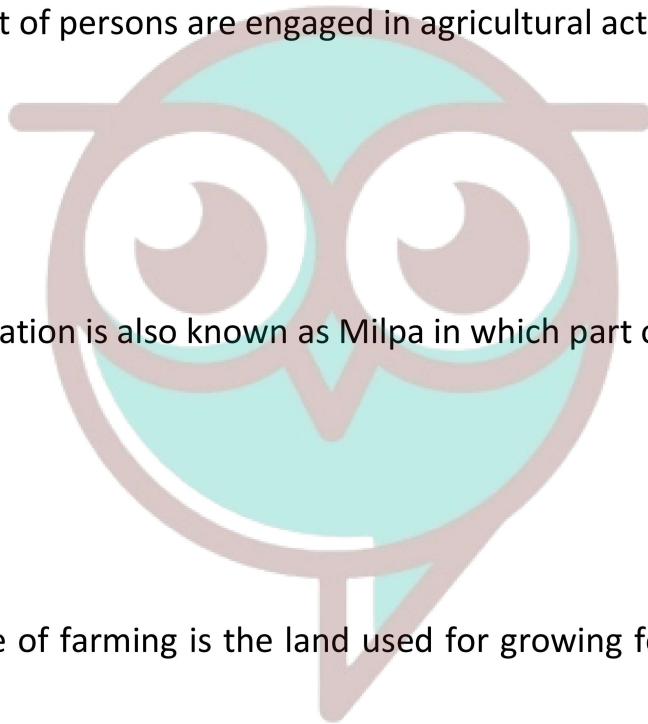
- (a) Subsistence farming
- (b) Intensive farming
- (c) Mixed farming
- (d) Commercial farming

Question 5. is a type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane etc. are grown.

- (a) Plantation
- (b) Cultivation
- (c) Agriculture
- (d) None of the above

Question 6. Which one of the following is known as paddy crop?

- (a) Millets
- (b) Wheat



Swotters

(c) Rice

(d) Flax

Question 7. What is another name of shifting agriculture in Mexico?

(a) Ladang

(b) Milpa

(c) Jhumming

(d) Roca

Question 8. Which agriculture is referred as Slash and Burn agriculture?

(a) Intensive farming

(b) Shifting agriculture

(c) Primitive farming

(d) Plantation agriculture

Question 9. Who is the Leading producer of coffee?

(a) Brazil

(b) India

(c) Russia

(d) America

Question 10. What do you mean by Horticulture?

(a) Growing fruits, flowers, and vegetables.

(b) Growing of wheat

(c) Primitive farming.

(d) All of these

Question 11. Where does the word 'agriculture' originated from?

(a) Latin term Agri means soil

(b) Latin term culture means cultivation

(c) Both a and b

(d) None of these

Question 12. What are tertiary activities?

(a) Provide support to only primary activities

(b) Provide support to primary and secondary activities

(c) Provide support to only secondary activities

(d) None of these



Question 13. What is the science of commercial rearing of silk worms called?

- (a) Horticulture
- (b) Viticulture
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) None of these

Question 14. What is horticulture?

- (a) Growing of vegetables
- (b) Growing of flowers
- (c) Growing of fruits
- (d) All of the above

Question 15. Why is different crops grown in different regions of our country?

- (a) Different climate condition
- (b) Different terrain
- (c) Different soil type
- (d) All of the above

Very Short:

1. What is the basic function of the three basic types of economic activities?
2. What are tertiary activities?
3. In what sorts of areas are agricultural activities concentrated?
4. What is arable land?
5. How is subsistence farming classified?
6. In what sort of areas is nomadic herding practised?
7. Why is mixed farming called so?
8. What is the main feature of plantation agriculture?
9. What weather conditions are required in the growing and harvesting seasons of wheat?
10. Which two countries lead in the production of jute?
11. Define the term Agriculture.

Short Questions:

1. Write a short note on the types of economic activities. Give examples.
2. Name the inputs and outputs of agriculture in general. Also mention the various operations involved.
3. Explain shifting cultivation.

4. Enlist the climate conditions required for the proper cultivation of rice. Mention the main regions of its production.
5. What do you understand by agricultural development?
6. How does the Joe Horan grow com with full scientific ways?
7. What is Agricultural Development and what is the ultimate aim of agricultural development?

Long Questions:

1. Describe subsistence farming and its types in detail.
2. Describe commercial farming and its types in detail.
3. What is subsistence farming? Briefly explain its classifications.

Answer Key:

MCQ:

1. (d) sericulture
2. (d) 50%
3. (b) Mexico
4. (c) Mixed farming
5. (a) Plantation
6. (c) Rice
7. (b) Milpa
8. (b) Shifting agriculture
9. (a) Brazil
- 10.(a) Growing fruits, flowers and vegetables.
- 11.(c) Both a and b
- 12.(b) Provide support to primary and secondary activities
- 13.(c) Sericulture
- 14.(d) All of the above
- 15.(c) All of the above

Very Short Answer:

1. The three types of economic activities are involved in the transformation from a plant to a finished product.
2. Tertiary activities are those which provide support to primary and secondary activities.
3. Agricultural activities are concentrated in those areas of the world which have suitable

conditions of growing crops.

4. The land on which crops are grown is called arable land.
5. Subsistence farming is classified into intensive and primitive subsistence agriculture.
6. Nomadic herding is practised in semi- arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India
7. In mixed farming the land is used for growing crops as well as rearing livestock.
8. In plantation agriculture only a single crop is grown.
9. In the growing season wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall and in the harvesting season it needs bright sunshine.
10. India and Bangladesh are the leading producers of jute.
11. Agriculture is the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock. It is also called farming

Short Answer:

Ans: 1. The three types of economic activities are primary, secondary and tertiary.

Primary Activities. Activities which involve direct extraction and production of natural resources are called primary activities. Examples: agriculture, fishing, mining.

Secondary Activities. Activities which are concerned with the processing of natural resources are called secondary activities. Examples: manufacturing of finished products.

Tertiary Activities. Activities which fall neither in the primary category nor the secondary category are called tertiary activities. They form a support to primary and secondary activities. Examples: selling goods, advertising and banking.

Ans: 2. The inputs in agriculture are seeds, fertilisers, machinery, labour, etc. The operations involved in agriculture are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. As outputs of the farming activity, a farmer gets crops, wool, dairy products and poultry products.

Ans: 3. Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by the farmer. This is done by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the farmer moves to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and north-east India. It is also called “slash and burn” agriculture, because of the process of felling and burning the trees is involved.

Ans: 4. Rice is a major food crop in tropical and sub-tropical parts of the world. Its cultivation needs high temperature, high humidity and rainfall. Its growth is best in alluvial clayey soils, since they have water retention capacity. China and India are the leading producers in the world. In favourable climatic conditions, even two to three crops are grown in a year.

Ans: 5. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase production in farms so as to meet the ever-growing demand of the population. The activities that come under this

development are increasing the cropped area, growing more crops, improving irrigation, using fertilisers, sowing HYV (high-yielding variety) of seeds and by promoting mechanisation. Mechanization ensures that little labour is done by the farmers; instead, machines are used to provide efficiency

Ans: 6. Joe Horan, a farmer, grows corn on his field after making sure that soil and water resources meet the needs of this crop. Adequate measures are taken to control pests that can damage the crop.

From time to time, he sends the soil samples to soil testing laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not. The results help Horan to plan a scientific fertilizer programme. His computer is linked to the satellite which gives him a precise picture of his field. This helps him to use chemical fertilisers and pesticides wherever they are required.

Ans: 7. Agricultural development refers to efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. This can be achieved in many ways such as increasing the cropped area, the number of crops grown, improving irrigation facilities, use of fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds. Mechanisation of agriculture is also another aspect of agricultural development. The ultimate aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

Long Answer:

Ans: 1. The two main types of farming are: Subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Subsistence farming is practised solely to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Therefore, the practices involved are usually old-fashioned. Use of modern technology is minimum and most work is done by household labour.

In intensive, subsistence agriculture, simple tools and huge labour are used by a farmer to cultivate a small plot of land. More than one crop is grown annually in favourable conditions. Rice is the major crop. This form of agriculture is seen in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, south-east and east Asia. Shifting cultivation is a class of primitive subsistence agriculture. In this, a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned, and the farmers move to a different place. This type of farming is common in the thickly forested areas of the Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of south-east Asia and north-east India. It is also called "slash and burn" agriculture.

Nomadic herding refers to the practice in which herdsmen move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water. Animals usually reared are the yak, sheep, camel and goats.

Ans: 2. Commercial farming is the practice in which crops are grown exclusively for commercial purpose, i.e., for sale in the market. A large area is cultivated and huge capital is involved unlike subsistence farming. Machines are used to a large extent.

Commercial grain farming is a class of commercial farming. Crops like wheat and maize are grown for commercial purpose. The temperate grasslands of North America, Europe and

Asia are some common areas where it is seen.

Mixed farming is another type of commercial farming. The land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock. Some areas where it is followed are Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, south-east Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Plantations are a type of commercial farming where only a single crop (like tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton) is grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories.

Ans: 3. Subsistence farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family.

Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.

Intensive subsistence farming: In this type of farming the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Climate with large number of days with sunshine and fertile soils permit growing of more than one crop annually on the same plot. Rice is the main crop. Other crops include wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds.

Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions of south, southeast and east Asia.

Primitive subsistence farming: It includes shifting cultivation and nomadic herding.

Shifting cultivation: It is practised in the thickly forested areas of Amazon basin, tropical Africa, parts of Southeast Asia and Northeast India. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them.

The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes, and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned, and the cultivator moves to a new plot. Shifting cultivation is also known as 'slash and bum' agriculture.

Nomadic herding: It is practised in the semi-arid and arid regions of Sahara, Central Asia and some parts of India, like Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir. In this type of farming, herdsman move from place to place with their animals for fodder and water, along defined routes.

This type of movement arises in response to climatic constraints and terrain. Sheep, camel, yak and goats are most commonly reared. They provide milk, meat, wool hides and other products to the herders and their families.