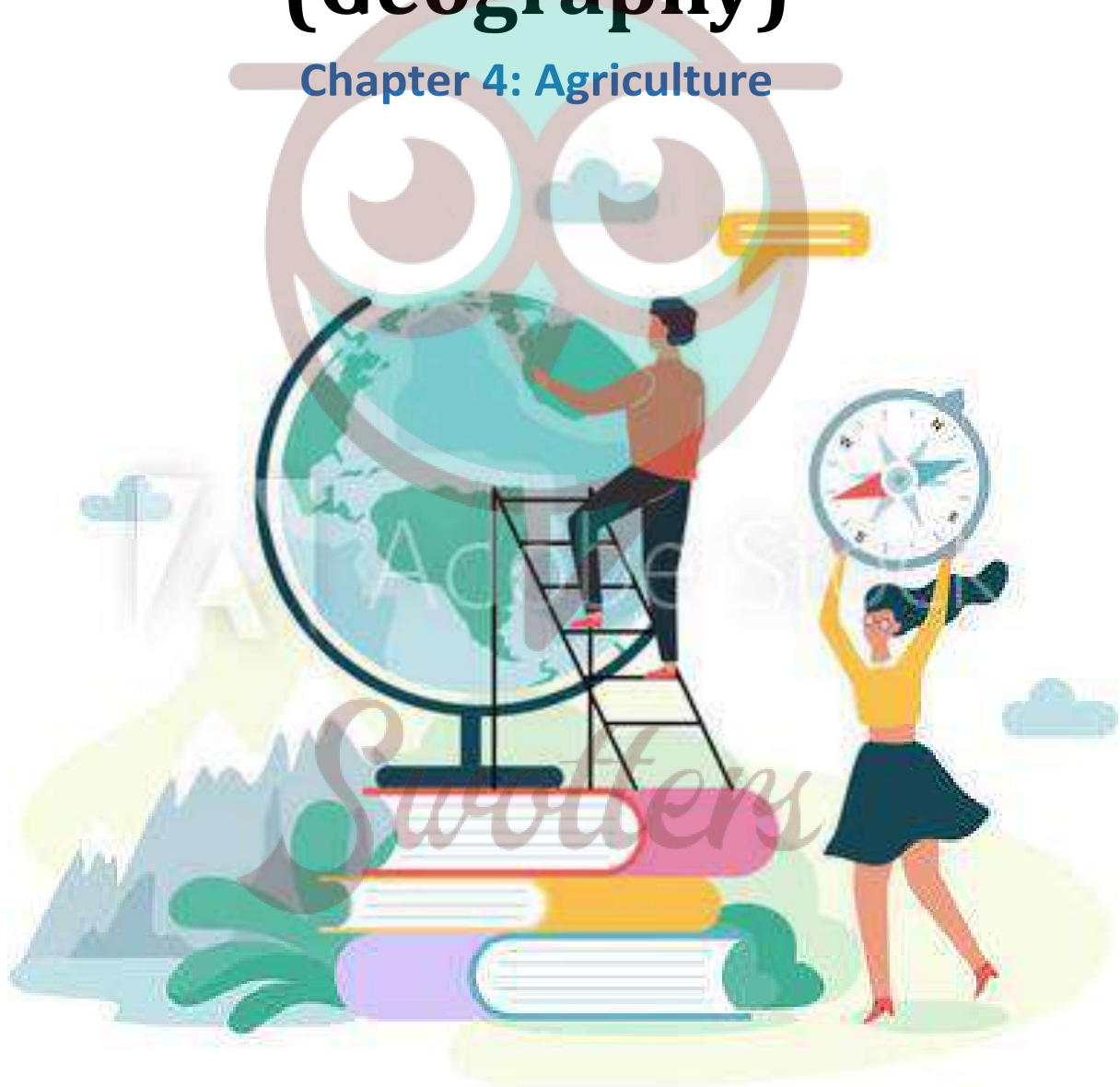


Social Studies

(Geography)

Chapter 4: Agriculture



Important Questions

Multiple Choice questions-

Question 1. Three crops of paddy grown in a year in the states of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa are:

- (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
- (b) Aus, Aman and Poro
- (c) Bus, Bman and Boro
- (d) Aman, Poro, and Boro

Question 2. A short season during the summer months between the rabi and the kharif season is called the:

- (a) Jaid season
- (b) Zaid season
- (c) Short season
- (d) none of the above

Question 3. The major crops grown in India are:

- (a) Water-melon, musk-melon, cucumber etc.
- (b) Mango, jute, cotton, barley etc.
- (c) Rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane etc.
- (d) none of the above

Question 4. The annual rainfall needed for the cultivation of rice is :

- (a) 400 cm
- (b) 300 cm
- (c) 200 cm
- (d) 100 cm

Question 5. Bajra grows well on:

- (a) Alluvial and loamy soils
- (b) Alluvial and sandy soils
- (c) Sandy soils and shallow black soil
- (d) Alluvial and clayey soils

Question 6. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of in the world.

- (a) Rice
- (b) Wheat
- (c) Pulses

(d) Sugarcane

Question 7. The state which is the largest producer of groundnut is:

(a) Tamil Nadu

(b) Karnataka

(c) Andhra Pradesh

(d) Gujarat

Question 8. The major tea producing states are:

(a) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala

(b) Punjab, Haryana Jammu and Kashmir

(c) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu

(d) Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat

Question 9. India produces about percent of the world's coffee production:

(a) Five

(b) Four

(c) Three

(d) Two

Question 10. India produces about percent of the world's vegetables:

(a) 13

(b) 14

(c) 15

(d) 16

Question 11. The rainfall and temperature required for the cultivation of rubber is:

(a) 100 cm-25°C

(b) 150cm-30°C

(c) 200 cm-25°C

(d) 300cm-40°C

Question 12. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:

(a) Pisciculture

(b) Monoculture

(c) Silk culture

(d) Sericulture

Question 13. Cotton is a kharif crop and requires to

..... months to nature:

- (a) 5-6
- (b) 7-8
- (c) 6-8
- (d) 4-6

Question 14. Jute is also known as:

- (a) White fibre
- (b) Silver fibre
- (c) Golden fibre
- (d) Diamond fibre

Question 15. Genetic engineering is recognized as a powerful supplement in inventing new:

- (a) Agricultural tools
- (b) Modern machines
- (c) Hybrid variety of plants
- (d) Hybrid variety of seeds

Very Short-

1. What is Zaid season?
2. Name the season during which watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are produced?
3. What are Aus, Aman and Boro?
4. Name two important wheat growing zones of India?
5. Name the rain fed millet crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation?
6. Which crop is used both as food and fodder?
7. Who offered 80 acres of land to landless villagers?
8. Which is the kharif crop account for about half of the major oilseeds produced in the country?
9. How many crops of paddy are grown in a year in the states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa and they are termed as by which names?
10. Name the crops which are known as coarse grains.

Short Questions-

1. Define agriculture? Why has cultivation methods changed significantly over years?

2. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics?
3. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?
4. Why are some pulses known as leguminous crop? Why are they grown in rotation with other crops?
5. Distinguish between Gramdan and Bhoodan.
6. Which type of agriculture is known as slash and burn agriculture? What is the main disadvantage of this type farming?
7. Explain the factor upon which the different farming practices depends.
8. Why there enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming?
9. The land under cultivation is being reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?
10. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?

Long Questions-

1. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea producing states.
2. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of coffee. Name the leading tea producing states.
3. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation.
4. Which is the staple crop for majority of the people in India? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.
5. Which is the second most important cereal crop? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.
6. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production?
7. Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.
8. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production.

Assertion Reason Questions:

1. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:
 - a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): In the 1980s and 1990s a comprehensive land development programme was initiated which included both institutional and technological reforms.

REASON (R): Green revolution was based on the use of package Technology.

2. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

ASSERTION (A): Cotton cannot be grown in Assam.

REASON (R): The crop needs bright sunshine and 210 frost free days for its growth.

Case Study Questions:

1. Read the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

Globalisation is not a new phenomenon. It was there at the time of colonisation. In the nineteenth century when European traders came to India, at that time too, Indian spices were exported to different countries of the world and farmers of south India were encouraged to grow these crops. Till today, it is one of the important items of export from India. During the British period cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries. Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices, our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. In fact, organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made

chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner.

- i. The given extract throws light on _____.
 - a. Globalisation and the colonisation in agriculture
 - b. Impact of globalisation on agriculture.
 - c. New Economic policy pertaining to agriculture.
 - d. None of these.
- ii. Which of the following has been a direct disadvantage of globalisation to the farmer?
 - a. Increase in global competition with the developed countries.
 - b. Degradation of land due to the overuse of chemicals.
 - c. Increased expenditure on buying HYV seeds.
 - d. All the above.
- iii. The method of farming done without using any type of chemical fertiliser, urea, insecticides is known as _____.
 - a. Mixed farming.
 - b. Organic farming.
 - c. Sustainable farming.
 - d. Inorganic farming.
- iv. The key word today is “gene revolution” which includes genetic engineering. Which of the following is recognized as genetic engineering?
 - a. Powerful supplement in inventing insecticides and pesticides.
 - b. Powerful supplement in inventing biological inputs and fertilisers.
 - c. Powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.
 - d. Powerful supplement in inventing organic and inorganic farming.

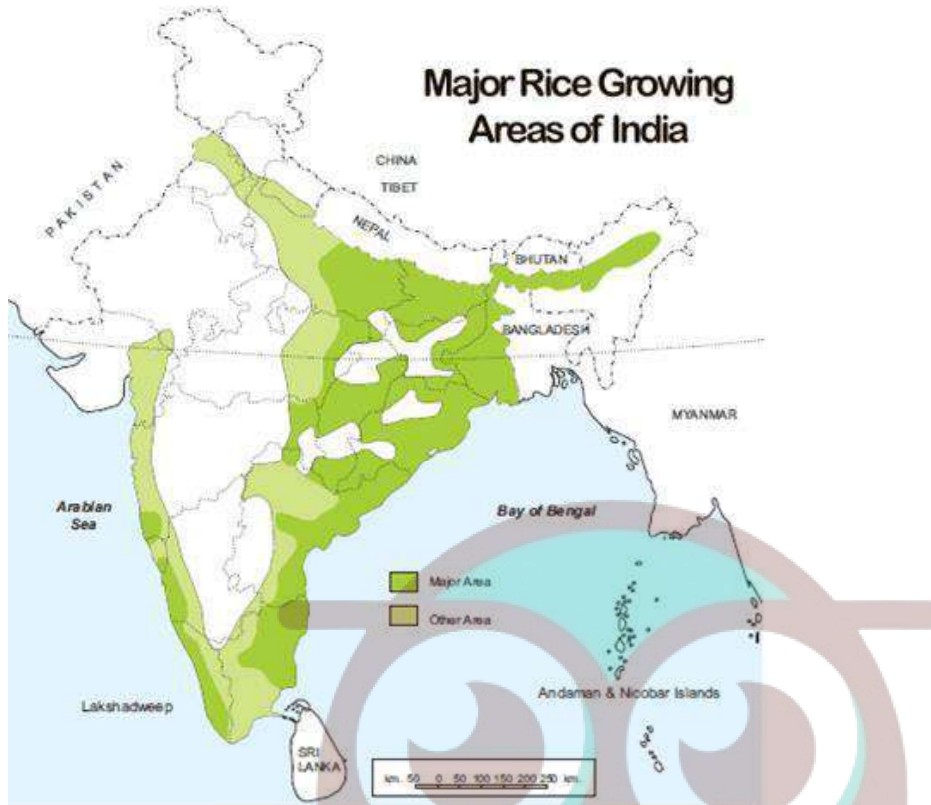
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the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. In fact, organic farming is much in vogue today because it is practised without factory made chemicals such as fertilisers and pesticides. Hence, it does not affect environment in a negative manner.

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 - d. Powerful supplement in inventing organic and inorganic farming.

Map Question:



1. As per the map given, which among the following is a minor area of rice production?
- Bihar.
 - Haryana.
 - West Bengal.
 - Assam.

MCQ Answers-

- Answer: (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
- Answer: (b) Zaid season
- Answer: (c) Rice, wheat, pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane etc.
- Answer: (d) 100 cm
- Answer: (c) Sandy soils and shallow black soil
- Answer: (c) Pulses
- Answer: (c) Andhra Pradesh
- Answer: (a) Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- Answer: (b) Four
- Answer: (a) 13
- Answer: (c) 200 cm – 25°C
- Answer: (d) Sericulture

13. Answer: (c) 6-8
14. Answer: (c) Golden fibre
15. Answer: (d) Hybrid variety of seeds

Very Short Answers-

1. Ans. In between the rabi and kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.
2. Ans. Zaid season
3. Ans. . In states like Assam, West Bengal and Orissa three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are locally known as Aus, Aman and Boro.
4. Ans. The Ganga-Sutlej plains in the north and black soil region in the Deccan.
5. Ans. Jowar.
6. Ans. Maize
7. Ans. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy
8. Ans. Groundnut
9. Ans. Three- Aus, Aman and Boro
10. Ans. Jowar, bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains.

Very Short Answers-

- 1. Ans. A.** Agriculture is the process of producing food, feed, fiber and other goods by the systematic raising of plants and animals.
B. Agriculture is an age old economic activity in our country. Over these years cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of physical environment, technological know how and socio-cultural practices.
C. Farming varies from subsistence to commercial type.
D. At present in different parts of India- primitive subsistence farming, Intensive Subsistence Farming and commercial Farming are practiced.
- 2. Ans.** Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In This kind of farming a single crop is grown on a large area. This kind of farming is a legacy of colonialism, adapted to local conditions. Following are its characteristics:
A. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
B. Cultivation of cash for export purpose.
C. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
D. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc are important plantation crops.
- 3. Ans. A.** Jowar, Bajra and Ragi are the important millets grown in India.

- B. These are known as coarse grains.
- C. These are used as food crops as well as fodder crops also.
- D. These have very high nutritional value.
- 4. Ans.** A. Maximum pulses are known as leguminous crops.
- B. It helps in fixation of nitrogen.
- C. Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops as they help in restoring soil fertility by using nitrogen from the air.
- 5. Ans.** A. Bhoodan: Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to 80 landless villagers. This act was known as Bhoodan.
- B. Later he travelled and introduced his ideas widely all over India.
- C. Some Zamidars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among landless. It was known as Gramdaan.
- 6. Ans.** A. Shifting agriculture is known as slash and burn agriculture.
- B. Such type of agriculture is harmful for environment.
- C. Due to burning of plants and bushes, it causes pollution.
- D. Du
- 7. Ans.** The types of farming practiced depend on following two factors:
- A. Physical factors: It includes relief, climate and location.
- B. Human Factors: Human factors include the cultural background of people, availability of irrigation and agricultural practices.
- 8. Ans.** A. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
- B. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.
- C. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land
- 9. Ans.** A. Less land under cultivation would cause the lack of food grains for people.
- B. Due to less production of food crops the prices of food crops will raise to its maximum extent.
- C. It will also lead to more use of fertilizer and pesticides to get more and more production.
- D. Use of fertilizers and pesticides leads to health problems.
- 10. Ans.** A. Two third population of India engaged in agricultural activities.
- B. Agriculture is a primitive activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- C. It also produces raw material for carious industries like cotton, sugar and jute

industry

D. It also helps in collecting foreign exchange.

Long Answers-

1. Ans.

1. Introduction: Tea is the main beverage crop. India is the leading producer and exporter of tea in the world.
2. Climate: Tea plants grow well in tropical and subtropical climate. Tea thrives well in a hot and humid climate.
3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
4. Temperature: Ideal temperature for the growth is 200 to 300 C.
5. Rainfall: 150 to 300 cm annual rainfall is required. High humidity and frequent showers evenly distributed throughout the year are good for rapid development of tender leaves.

2. Ans.

1. Introduction: It is second most important beverage crop of India. Indian coffee is known for its quality and is hence in great demand all over the world. The variety produced in India is Arabica variety which was initially brought from Yemen.
2. Climate: It requires hot and humid climatic conditions for growth.
3. Soil Type: The soil requirement is deep fertile well drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.
4. Temperature: 150C and 280 C.
5. Rainfall: rainfall 50 to 200 cm annually.
- 6.Areas of Cultivation: Its cultivation was initiated on Baba Buden hills and is today confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

3. Ans.

1. Mangoes: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
2. Oranges: Nagpur and Cherapunji (Meghalaya)
3. Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
4. Litchi and Guava: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
5. Pineapple: Meghalaya
6. Grapes: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
7. Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts: Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.
8. Cashew nut: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

4. Ans.

1. Introduction: Rice is the staple food crop of majority of the population.
2. Climate: Paddy is a tropical crop and grows well in the wet monsoon.
3. Temperature: Above 25°C, coupled with heavy humidity.
4. Rainfall: It requires an annual rainfall above 100 cm. It requires heavy rainfall in summer and irrigation in areas of less rainfall.
5. Areas of Cultivation: Rice is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic region. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan.

5. Ans.

1. Introduction: Wheat is the second most important cereal crop. It is Rabi Crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western parts of the country.
2. Soil Type: Alluvial soil and black soil
3. Temperature: Cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
4. Rainfall: 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
5. Areas of Cultivation: There are two prominent wheat growing zones in the country—the Ganga-Sutlej plain in the north-west and black soil region of Deccan. Wheat producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and certain parts of Madhya Pradesh.

6. Ans.

1. Introduction: Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is Kharif crop.
2. Climate: 140 frost free days
3. Soil Type: It grows well in old alluvial soil.
4. Temperature: It requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C.
5. Rainfall: annual rainfall between 60 to 120 cm
6. Areas of Cultivation: In some states like Bihar maize is grown in Rabi season also. Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize. Major maize producing states are Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.

7. Ans.

- A. Introduction: Sugar cane is the main source of sugar and gur. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. It is tropical and sub tropical crop.

- B. Climate: It grows well in hot and humid climate.
- C. Soil Type: it can be grown well on a variety of soils.
- D. Temperature: Temperature requirement is 210 C to 270C .
- E. Rainfall: Annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
- F. Areas of Cultivation: The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

8. Ans.

- 1. Introduction: Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.
- 2. Soil Type: Well drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.
- 3. Temperature: High temperature at the time of growth.
- 4. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states.

Assertion Reason Answer:

- 1. (b) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true, but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- 2. (a) If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).

Case Study Answer:

- 1. i (b) Impact of globalisation on agriculture.
 - ii. (d) All the above.
 - iii. (b) Organic farming.
 - iv. (c) Powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.
- 2. i (b) Technological, institutional.
 - ii. (b) White revolution.
 - iii. (c) Increase in the agricultural production.
 - iv. (d) Maximum support price.

Map Answer:

- 1. (b) Haryana.