

# AGRICULTURE

## SECTION A

### VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

1. Which of the following conditions is not favourable for primitive subsistence farming ?

- (a) Fertility of soil
- (b) Monsoon
- (c) Favourable atmosphere
- (d) Sufficient capital

2. Which of the following is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production?

- (a) Jowar
- (b) Bajra
- (c) Wheat
- (d) Ragi

3. Which of the following crops is initially cultivated on the Baba Budan Hills?

- (a) Tea
- (b) Coffee
- (c) Rubber
- (d) Jute

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a scheme introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.

- (a) Kisan Credit card
- (b) Mudra Yojana
- (c) Farmer Scheme
- (d) Jan Dhan Yojana

5. Fill in the blanks:

Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

Or

Gandhiji's martyrdom, VINOBA Bhave undertook \_\_\_\_\_ to spread Gandhiji's message covered almost the entire country.

## SECTION B

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

6. What is Dipa ?

Or

By which name is the 'slash and burn' agriculture practiced in South-Eastern Rajasthan known?

7. What is the main characteristic feature of intensive subsistence farming practice?

8. What is commercial farming?

9. What is leguminous crops?

10. Why organic farming is much in vogue today?

## SECTION C

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

11. Why is subsistence agriculture still practiced in certain parts of the country? Give three reasons.
12. Write a short note on Horticulture in India. Mention the states that are famous for the production of oranges and apricots.
13. What do you understand by Bhoodan or Gramdan?
14. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?
16. Analyse the socio-economic impact of Green Revolution on the Indian Society.
17. Give an account of rice cultivation in India, under the following heads  
(a) Climatic condition (b) Soil requirement (c) Two major rice producing states

Or

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.

18. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with example.

Or

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

19. Why has Indian Agriculture started a decline in the trend of Food production? How can we overcome this problem?

### EXTRACT BASED QUESTION

15. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Different oil seeds are grown covering approximately 12 per cent of the total cropped area of the country. Main oilseeds produced in India are groundnut. Mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower. Most of these are edible and used as cooking mediums. However, some of these are also used as raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate alternatives:

(A) Which of the following states was the largest producer of groundnut in India in 2015-16?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

(B) Groundnut is a:

- (a) Kharif Crop
- (b) Rabi Crop
- (c) Zaid crop
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

(C) India was the second largest producer of Groundnut in 2015 after:

- (a) Brazil
- (b) America
- (c) China
- (d) Bangladesh

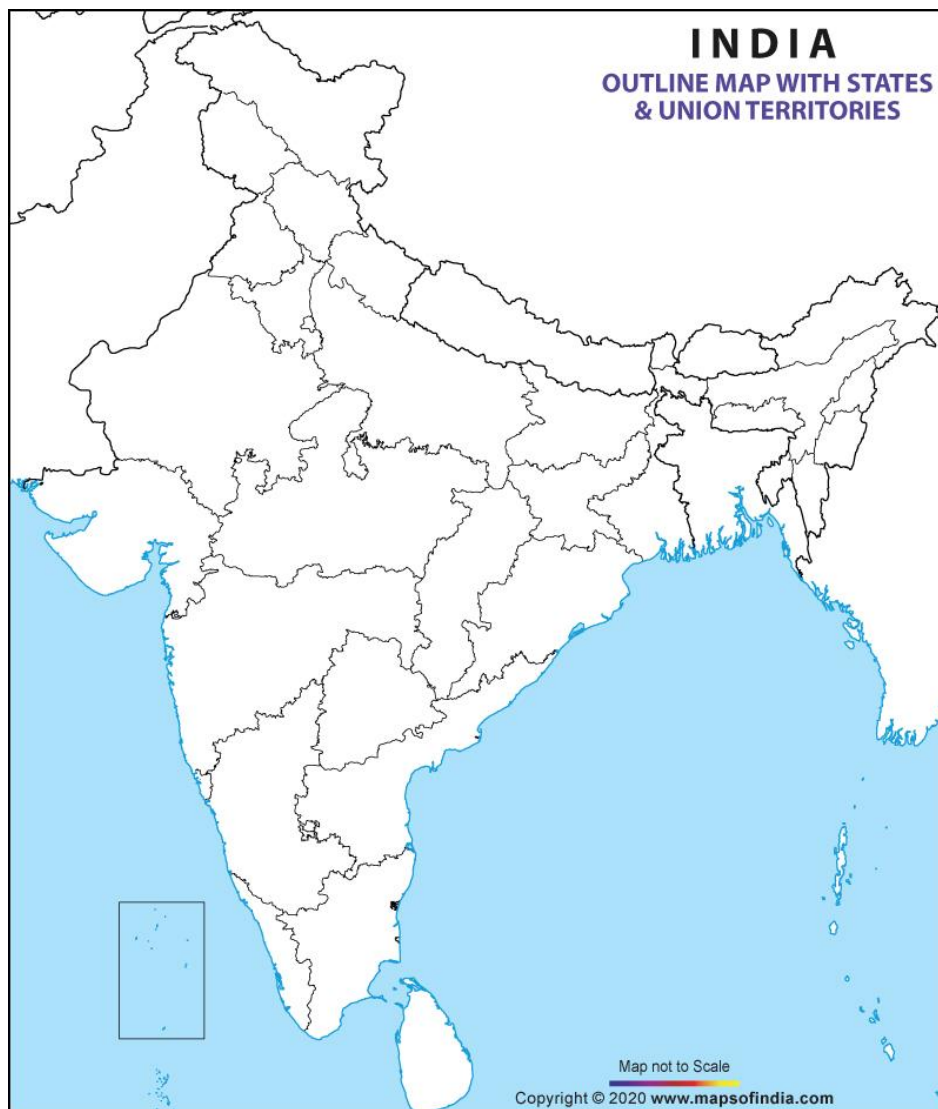
(D) Which of the following oil-seeds is a Rabi crop ?

- (a) Groundnut
- (b) Linseed
- (c) Sesamum
- (d) None of these

## MAP BASED QUESTION

20. Find out the following regions in the Indian map.

- (a) Sugarcane plantation
- (b) Coffee plantation
- (c) Tea cultivation
- (d) Rubber cultivation
- (e) Cotton cultivation



## **ANSWERS KEY**

### **SECTION A**

#### **VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

1. Gur and khandsari
2. ninth
3. 32 kg
4. raw material
5. Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.
6. Creating awareness about the use of biodegradable materials
7. Many industries tend to come together to make use of the advantages offered by the urban centres
8. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
9. Aluminium
10. Electronic
11. 4:2:1
12. Air pollution
13. Agro based industry
14. True
15. True
16. SAIL — Steel Authority of India Limited
17. BHEL — Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited
18. TISCO — Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited
19. OIL — Oil India Limited
20. GDP — Gross Domestic Product

### **SECTION B**

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTION**

21. Major challenges faced by sugar industry are-  
This is a seasonal and short-term industry.  
Sugarcane production per hectare is low.  
Old machines in use inefficient method of production.  
Transport delay in reaching sugar factories and the need to maximize the use of bagasse.
22. The various measures taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods are -  
High cost of production  
Increasing productivity  
Improvement of quality Ensuring good prices to the jute

23.

<u>Large Scale Industries</u>	<u>Small Scale Industries</u>
Manufacture large quantities of finished goods	Manufacture smallgoods.
The quantity of raw material and capital investment is large.	No huge quantity of raw material or capital is required.
Example: Iron and steel industry, cotton textile industry.	Example: Garment industry, soap making industry.

24. Problems: -

- cotton Textile machinery has become obsolete and need replacement
- Power supply is erratic
- Labor productivity is low

Ways: -

- New machines
- New technology
- Skill labour

25. The various measures taken by the government to boost the production of jute goods are -

- Polluted water should be treated before draining in rivers
- Reduction of smoke by using oil and gas instead of coal
- Use of machinery which reduce noise

## SECTION C

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION

26. Chhotanagpur plateau region has the maximum concentration of iron and steel industries.

27. Cheap labour is available in this region because of over population.

28. We are not able to perform to our full potential largely due to High costs and limited availability of coking coal, Lower productivity of labour, Irregular supply of energy and Poor infrastructure.

29. It is largely, because of the low cost of iron ore, high grade raw materials in proximity, cheap labour and vast growth potential in the home market.

30. “India is an important iron and steel producing country in the world. Yet are not able to perform to our full potential.” because

- Shortage of raw material
- Lower productivity of labour
- Shortage of power
- Poor infrastructure
- Lower investment in research

31. Maharashtra and Gujarat have the maximum extent of cotton textile growth. Because of -

- availability of raw materials
- transport
- market
- Labour
- Moist climate

32. Textile industry is the only industry in the country which is self-reliant and complete in the value chain.

- Contribution to industrial production
- Employment generation
- Demand creation
- Foreign exchange earnings

33. Various types of industrial pollutions are -

- Air Pollution
- Water Pollution
- Noise Pollution
- Soil Pollution
- Thermal Pollution

34. The proactive approach adopted by the national thermal power corporation (NTPC) for preserving the natural environment and resources?

- Adopting latest technical know how
- Minimizing waste
- Providing green cover
- Reducing environmental pollution
- Continuous monitoring

35. factors that are responsible for industrial location are -

- Availability of raw material at low cost
- Government policies
- Availability of specialized labour
- Availability of Markets and services facilities like banking transport etc.
- Availability of power

36. “The economic strength of a country is measured by the development of manufacturing industries” -

- Help in Modernizing agriculture
- Provides employments in secondary and tertiary sectors
- It is necessary for the removal of unemployment and poverty from our country
- Expand trade and commerce
- Exports bring in much needed foreign exchange
- It increases the GDP
- It increases National income of the country.