

Agriculture

Very Short Answer Type Questions _____ (1 marks each)

Q. 1. Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop.

OR

Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. 21–23 degree Celsius.

OR

50–75 cm

Q. 2. Fill the blank:

_____ is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. India.

Short Answer Type Questions-II _____ (3 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

OR

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Features of Rabi crop season:

- (i) It begins with the withdrawal of monsoon in October. They are sown in winters from October to December.
- (ii) At the time of ripening, it requires bright sunshine and is harvested in summer from April to June.
- (iii) Crops depend on sub-soil moisture.
- (iv) Requires less rainfall between 50–75

cm. Availability of precipitation during winter months due to western temperate cyclones help in success of these crops.

OR


Features of Kharif crop season:

- (i) It begins with the onset of monsoon in May.
- (ii) Crops are harvested in September–October.
- (iii) Requires more rainfall between 100–110 cm
- (iv) It requires loamy or alluvial soil.

Q. 2. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming. [CBSE, 2019]

Topper's Answers

11. The differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming are.	
PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING	COMMERCIAL FARMING
(i) This kind of farming is done to grow crops so as to sustain the family of the farmer.	(i) This kind of farming is done to produce crops for selling in the market to earn good profit.

 <p>(i) This is done using primitive tools like dao, digging stick with the help of family or community labour.</p>	<p>This is done using capital intensive tools and waged labourers</p>
<p>(ii) The farmer depends on natural fertility and rain, hence production is low.</p>	<p>The farmers use high doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides. The yield is high</p>

Q. 3. What is the importance of pulses in our economy? Why are pulses grown as a rotation crop?
[CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

Ans. Protein is the main source of energy and pulses are the main source of protein. Pulses are the leguminous crops, they are helpful to restore the fertility of the soil. Leguminous crops have the feature of nitrogen fixation naturally, it gets nitrogen from the atmosphere directly. So, it is

helpful in maintaining the quality of the soil.

Pulses are grown rotationally with other crops. They need less water and can survive in dry conditions. As we know that India is the largest producer of the pulses in the world so, it helps in the development of economy of the country.

In the Rabi season Arhar, Urad and Moong and in the Kharif season Masur, Peas and Grains are grown.

Long Answer Type Questions _____ (5 marks each)

Q. 1. Why is agriculture called the backbone of Indian economy? Explain.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. Agriculture is called the backbone of Indian economy because 70% of Indian population are engaged in agriculture and raw material for the Industrial sectors like food processing company, textile industry comes from the agricultural sector. Its share in the GDP is also high. Agriculture sectors serves as the source of raw material for non-agricultural sectors. Not just in India, but all around the world. Agricultural and industrial sectors always go hand in hand not as alternatives.

Q. 2. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. The features of primitive subsistence farming are given below :

- It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools

like hoe, dao and digging sticks with the help of family members.

- It depends upon monsoons, natural fertility of soil and environmental suitability.
- It is also called 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- Farmers clear a patch of land and produce crops for their sustenance.
- When the soil fertility decreases, farmers shift to new area, clear forest by burning and again sow crops.

Q. 3. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Tea and Coffee are the two most important beverage crops of India.

Assam is a major tea producing state in India along with West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The cropping season in Assam begins as early as March and extends almost to mid-December. Besides, the popular black tea, Assam also produces small quantities of white and green tea.

This state has favourable conditions for the growth of tea.

The tea plant grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates. It requires deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter. Tea bushes require moist, frost-free and warm climate all through the year with abundant skilled labour. Frequent evenly distributed showers over the year ensure continuous growth of tender tea leaves.

The following are the conditions required for tea cultivation:

Temperature- 10–30 degrees Celsius

Rainfall- average yearly rainfall of 200 cm

Altitude- ground level of between 600–2000 meters above sea level.

Coffee is a tropical plant which is also grown in semi-tropical climate. Coffee tree requires heat, humidity and abundant rainfall. Karnataka, the largest coffee producing state along with Kerala and Tamil Nadu has favourable conditions necessary for coffee cultivation.

The temperature of the place is 23°C to 28°C. Growth is most rapid during hot, rainy season and during cool, dry season, berries ripen and get ready for picking. Bright sunshine and warm weather are necessary for the harvesting.

It needs rainfall between 60–85 cm. Water stagnation is very harmful for coffee plants; therefore, hill slopes are best suitable for growing it.

Soil is the guiding factor in coffee plantation. The ideal soil is one with a good sub-surface drainage, and one that is easily workable. The presence of humus and other nitrogenous matter in the soil is an advantage.

Q. 4. Name the two most important cereal crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required to grow these two crops. [CBSE OD, Set 3, 2019]

Ans. Rice and wheat are the two most important cereal crops grown in India.

Rice is the staple food crop of most people in India especially in coastal regions.

The geographical condition required for growth of rice are as follow:

- (i) It is a kharif crop and requires hot and humid climate for cultivation. Temperature above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm is favourable for growth of rice.
- (ii) Rich alluvial soils of the flood plains, river basins and deltaic areas which are renewed every year are ideal for rice cultivation.
- (iii) Rice requires abundant rainfall or good water supply through irrigation and flooded fields during the earlier part of its growing season in June-July. Ankle deep water in the field helps the crops grow.
- (iv) Plenty of cheap labour is required as most of the farming involves manual labour.

Wheat is the main food crop for the people residing in the North and North-western part of the country.

The geographical conditions favourable for growth of wheat are as follows:

- (i) Wheat is a rabi crop and requires a cool growing season. Average temperature should be between 10°C to 5°C at the time of sowing, but higher temperatures and bright sunshine is required at the time of harvesting for proper ripening of arrains.
- (ii) Wheat requires moderate rainfall of 50 cm to 75 cm annually, evenly distributed over the growing season. A little winter rain before ripening helps in increasing the yield.
- (iii) Deep alluvial clayey soils of Northern Plains and black soil of Deccan are suitable for growing wheat.

There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country : the Ganga-Sutlej plains in the North-west and the black soil region of the Deccan. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh are the major wheat-growing states.

Q. 5. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples.

[CBSE, 2018]



Topper's Answers

<p><u>Introduction</u> : Govt. of India launched various institutional and technological reforms like :-</p> <p>(a) Green Revolution based on package technology and operational flood was introduced to improve agriculture and allied products.</p> <p>(b) Schemes introduced like ⇒ PAIS (Personal Accident Insurance Scheme) ⇒ Kisan Kisan Credit Card.</p> <p>(c) Provision of cheap credit :- ⇒ Banks ⇒ Cooperative societies ⇒ Gramin Banks.</p> <p>(d) Irrigational facilities, technological support provided. Programmes for farmers in Akaashvani and Doordarshan in vernacular languages.</p> <p>(e) Subsidies on tools, implements of agriculture. Announcement of Minimum Support Price to eliminate middlemen.</p> <p><u>Conclusion</u> : Agriculture showed various improvements by this.</p>	
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Ans. The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms under comprehensive Land Development Programme to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s.

Land Development Programme:

- (i) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- (ii) Establishment of Grameen (regional rural) banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.

Other Reforms:

Apart from land development programme, government has initiated many other benefit schemes for the farmers.

(i) Kisan Credit Card (KCC): Scheme for giving easy and cheap loans to small farmers. Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for Kisan Credit Card (KCC) holders.

(ii) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced through radio and television channels.

(iii) Government also announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various agricultural products like cereals, pulses and others (to check the exploitation of farmers by middlemen).

Q. 6. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

[CBSE, 2018]

Ans.

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
(i) In this type of farming, crops produced by the farmers are mainly consumed by their families. Surplus production is sold in the nearby local markets.	The farming practice, in which the farmers grow crops for the purpose of trade, it is called commercial farming.
(ii) In this kind of farming, more than one crop is cultivated in the agricultural field.	In this type of farming generally, one crop is cultivated.
(iii) It is labour intensive farming.	Farming is mechanised and is prevalent in areas where farms are large and market economy is well developed.
(iv) It depends on monsoon.	It uses modern irrigation methods.
(v) It is practiced in small area. Major crops are: Food grains, fruits and vegetables.	It is practiced in large area. Major crops are: cash crops and cereals.
Q. 7. "The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India." Support the statement with any five reasons. [CBSE, Term 1, 2016]	(ii) Government is reducing investment in agricultural sectors, especially the irrigation sector.
Ans. The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India. Five reasons to support this statement are as follows: (i) Indian farmers are facing challenge from international competition.	(iii) Subsidy on fertilizers has decreased, leading to a rise in cost of production. (iv) Reduction of import duties on agricultural products. (v) Farmers are withdrawing their investments from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.