

- Agriculture is the primary activity of Indian economy. About 70% of the total population of the country is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.
- Agriculture provides raw materials for many industries besides foodgrains.
- Various types of farming in India →

## A. Primitive Subsistence Farming

- It is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, digging sticks, dao and family labours.
- It is a splash and burn agriculture.
- Productivity of land is low.
- It has different names in different areas like –
  - Thumming – North eastern states of India.
  - Milpa – Mexico and Central America
  - Ray – Vietnam
  - Masole – Central Africa
  - Conuco – Venezuela
  - Ladang – Indonesia

## B. Intensive Subsistence Farming

- This type of farming is practised in areas of high population and high dose of biochemical inputs are used to increase production.
- In this type of practice, immense pressure is exerted on agricultural land to get maximum output.

## C. Commercial Farming

- Higher dose of modern inputs.
- Degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.
- Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab and it is a subsistence crop in Orissa.

## D. Plantation Farming

- It is a type of commercial farming.
  - Single crop is grown on a large area.
  - This type of practices are done on large area with the help of capital inputs and migrant labourers.
  - In India, Tea in Assam, Coffee in Karnataka, Bamboo in North-east and Banana in Southern part of India are major plantation crops.
  - Plantation area, capital, processing industries and market play vital role in this type of farming.
- Cropping Season →  
There are mainly three types of cropping seasons –
    - Rabi** –
      - Rabi Crops are sown in winter and harvested in the month of April to June.
      - Wheat, barley, peas and mustard are the examples of Rabi crops.

## (ii) Kharif –

- The crops which are sown in the rainy season and harvested at the end of monsoon season.
- Paddy, Maize, Soyabean, Groundnut and Cotton are the major Kharif crops.

## (iii) Zaid Crops –

- It is grown between Rabi and Kharif crops.
- Watermelon, muskmelon and cucumber are main zaid crops.

- Major crops →

## Rice–

- India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
- It is a kharif crop.
- It requires temperature between 20° and 35° and well distributed rainfall about 100 cm for growing.
- The major rice producing states are U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

## Wheat–

- Wheat is the main crop in north and north western parts of the country.
- It is a Rabi crop.
- Wheat requires moderate rainfall.
- Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan are the major wheat producing states.

## Maize–

- It is a Kharif crop.
- It grows in alluvial soil
- It requires temperature between 21° to 27°C.
- Maize is grown as a foodgrain and livestock feed.

## Millets–

- Millets refer to ragi, jowar and bajra.
- It is grown in tropical region.
- Despite being named as coarse grain, it contains nutrients.
- In India, millets are grown in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. and Haryana.

## Pulses–

- India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world.
- It requires less moisture.
- It is basically a dry crop which survives even in dry climate.
- They are grown in Punjab, U.P., M.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Tur, Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas and grains are the varieties of pulses.
- Food crop other than Grains –

## Sugarcane–

- It is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop.
- India is considered the original homeland of sugarcane after Brazil.

- It is main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.
- U.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana are the sugarcane producing states of India.

#### **Oilseeds–**

- Oilseeds comprise seeds of plants which produce oil.
- Groundnuts, Mustard, Sunflower, Soyabean, Olive and coconut are the major oilseeds.
- Sesamum is a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south.

#### **Tea–**

- India is the largest producer of tea after China.
- It is an example of plantation farming.
- It is grown mainly on hilly slopes and requires cheap and skilled labour.
- Warm and moist climate, heavy rainfall and wide land areas are required for the growth of tea.
- Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh are major tea producing states.

#### **Coffee–**

- India produces 40% of the world's coffee production.
- Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the major coffee producing states.

#### **Horticulture crops–**

- India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.
- India produces 13% of the world's vegetables.
- Apple, mango, banana, grapes, oranges, apricot, walnuts are world famous.

#### **Non Food Crops –**

##### **Rubber–**

- Rubber is an equatorial crop but also grown in tropical and subtropical areas.
- It is an industrial raw material, tyres, footwear, belts, latex foam, dipped goods and many other things are made up of rubber.
- India ranks 5th among the world's rubber producers.

##### **Fibre crops–**

- Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are major fibre crops.

##### **(A) Cotton –**

- Cotton is obtained from the plant.
- Cotton can be grown in drier areas with the help of irrigation.
- Black soil is suitable for growing cotton.
- The largest producers of cotton are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Karnataka.

##### **(B) Jute –**

- It is called golden fibre.
- It grows on well drained fertile soil and areas with high temperature.
- West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the chief jute producing states.

#### **Technological and Institutional Reforms**

- India is an agriculture based country.
- More than 60% of India's population are dependent on it.
- Despite the introduction of modern techniques most of the farmers still depend upon monsoon.
- Some reforms are necessary to increase the productivity.
- Land reforms were introduced after the independence.

Some of these are as follows–

- (1) Collective farming
- (2) Land holdings were consolidated.
- (3) Zamindari systems were abolished.
- (4) Green revolution and white revolution were introduced.
- (5) Provisions like crop insurance against natural disasters, Grameen banks are opened.
- (6) Some schemes like Kissan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance scheme are introduced.
- (7) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes were prepared.
- (8) To put a curb on the exploitation of the farmers the government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices.
- (9) Bhoodan – Gramdan
  - Vinoba Bhave was the spiritual heir of Mahatma Gandhi.
  - He started movement of Bhoodan-Gramdan which is also known as blood-less revolution.
  - This movement started from the Pochampalli district of Andhra Pradesh.
  - Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered 80 acres of land to land less villagers which was called as Bhoodan and later Zamindars, offered villages to the farmers which was called as Gramdan.
- (10) Government of India established Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Veterinary services, Agricultural Universities, Meteorology departments, Horticulture development centres to improve productivity.

#### **Important keywords–**

1. Subsistence agriculture – This is a type of farming where the farmer grows crops for their present and future consumption.
2. Shifting Agriculture – In this system, land is used for a few years until fertility level drops then the farmer moves on to a new plot of land.
3. Commercial farming – The key feature of this type of farming is the use of modern input and HYV seeds.
4. Intensive subsistence agriculture – This type of farming is practised in the tropical regions having high density of population and output is high.
5. Plantation farming – A single crop is grown on a large area. E.g. – tea, coffee, banana etc.
6. Paddy crops – Aus, Aman and Boro are paddy crops and commonly cultivated in Assam, West Bengal and Orissa.
7. HYV – It is high yielding varieties of seeds.
8. Green Revolution – Crop production is excessively increased due to the implementation of modern inputs.
9. White Revolution – It is the programme under which production of milk increased.
10. Horticulture – Growing fruits, vegetables and flowers on a small piece of land.
11. Genetic Engineering – It is a powerful technique to invent new hybrid variety of seed. It is associated with 'Gene Revolution'.
12. Sericulture – Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is sericulture.

# Exercise

# 1

**DIRECTIONS :** This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

1. What is Thumming?  
(1) Intensive subsistence farming  
(2) Plantation farming  
(3) Slash and burn agriculture.  
(4) Commercial farming
2. Who was considered as Gandhiji's spiritual heir?  
(1) J. L. Nehru (2) Subhash Chandra Bose  
(3) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (4) Vinoba Bhave
3. KCC is the abbreviated form of  
(1) Kissan Credit Card (2) Kissan Cyber Card  
(3) Kissan Cash Card (4) Kissan Crisis Card
4. PAIS are beneficial for—  
(1) Zamindars (2) Government  
(3) Farmer (4) Consumers
5. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy offered—  
(1) 70 acres land (2) 85 acres land  
(3) 90 acres land (4) 80 acres land
6. Sericulture is related to  
(1) jute (2) silk  
(3) cotton (4) rubber
7. Which type of soil is suitable for growing cotton  
(1) Alluvial soil (2) Red and yellow soil  
(3) Black soil (4) Laterite soil
8. Horticulture means the production of—  
(1) Fodder crops (2) Fruits and vegetables  
(3) Sugarcane (4) Millets
9. India produces World's \_\_\_\_\_ of Vegetables.  
(1) 25% (2) 15%  
(3) 10% (4) 13%
10. Plantation is a type of  
(1) Commercial farming  
(2) Primitive subsistence farming  
(3) Intensive subsistence farming  
(4) Mixed farming
11. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?  
(1) Rice (2) Wheat  
(3) Paddy (4) Maize
12. Zaid crops are grown in—  
(1) Winter (2) Monsoon  
(3) Summer (4) Spring
13. What does India rank among the world's rubber producers—  
(1) 2<sup>nd</sup> (2) 1<sup>st</sup>  
(3) VII<sup>th</sup> (4) V<sup>th</sup>
14. White Revolution is related to—  
(1) Milk (2) Wheat  
(3) Rice (4) Vegetables
15. Vinoba Bhave's movement is known as—  
(1) Satyagrah (2) Non-cooperation  
(3) Bhodan-Gramdan (4) Quit India Movement
16. Cotton is the example of  
(1) Commercial crops (2) Fibre crops  
(3) Horticulture crops (4) Fodder crops
17. Bamboo plantation is done widely in—  
(1) Maharashtra (2) Karnataka  
(3) Bihar (4) North east
18. Which is a commercial crop of Haryana and Punjab?  
(1) Wheat (2) Rice  
(3) Maize (4) Pulses
19. Cotton fibre is obtained from the —  
(1) Stem (2) Leaf  
(3) Root (4) Fruit
20. One of the most prominent crops of dry farming in India is—  
(1) Paddy (2) Wheat  
(3) Bajra (4) Cotton
21. The cultivation of rice in West Bengal is an example of—  
(1) Commercial grain farming  
(2) Commercial plantation agriculture  
(3) Subsistence grain farming  
(4) Multiple cropping
22. Which is the major producer of wheat?  
(1) Punjab (2) Uttar Pradesh  
(3) Kerala (4) Rajasthan
23. Jute is obtained from which part of the plant?  
(1) Flower (2) Fruit  
(3) Stem (4) Leaf
24. Gujarat is the chief producer of—  
(1) Wheat (2) Sugarcane  
(3) Bajra (4) Coconut
25. The temperature needed for the cultivation of rubber is—  
(1) 25°C (2) 30°C  
(3) 35°C (4) 40°C
26. 'Operation Flood' is concerned with—  
(1) Flood (2) Irrigation  
(3) Foodgrains (4) Milk
27. Which State is known as 'Sugar Bowl' of India ?  
(1) Punjab (2) Haryana  
(3) Uttar Pradesh (4) Bihar
28. Which of the following is grown in Zaid Season?  
(1) Watermelon (2) Wheat  
(3) Millets (4) Bajra
29. Well drained fertile soils are required for the growth of—  
(1) Jute (2) Cotton  
(3) Maize (4) Rubber
30. What percentage of India's population are dependent on agriculture?  
(1) 70% (2) 50%  
(3) 40% (4) 90%
31. To maintain the fertility of the land, two crops are grown simultaneously, this practice is called—  
(1) Horticulture (2) Shifting Agriculture  
(3) Interculture (4) Sericulture
32. For the growth of rice, rainfall required—  
(1) Above 100 cm (2) Above 75 cm  
(3) Below 50 cm (4) Below 100 cm
33. Pulses are—  
(1) Plantation crops (2) Fodder crops  
(3) Leguminous crops (4) Beverage crops
34. Which one is Kharif crop?  
(1) Tea (2) Groundnut  
(3) Jute (4) Peas

35. Coffee is grown on –  
 (1) Hilly slopes (2) Plateaus  
 (3) Plains (4) Coastal areas
36. Which one is important raw material?  
 (1) Coffee (2) Rubber  
 (3) Millets (4) Oilseeds
37. Maize grows well in–  
 (1) Black soil (2) Forest soil  
 (3) Alluvial soil (4) Red soil
38. India is the second largest country in the production of –  
 (1) Wheat (2) Cotton  
 (3) Pulses (4) Rice
39. Rice is the subsistence crop in –  
 (1) Orissa (2) Tripura  
 (3) Punjab (4) Haryana
40. Which one is the main source of Protein?  
 (1) Maize (2) Pulses  
 (3) Jowar (4) Coffee
41. Which revolution is based on the use of package technology–  
 (1) White Revolution (2) Gene Revolution  
 (3) Green Revolution (4) Industrial Revolution
42. India produces \_\_\_\_\_ of the World's Coffee production.  
 (1) 5% (2) 10%  
 (3) 2% (4) 4%
43. Which one is related to land reforms –  
 (1) Horticulture crops (2) Collective farming  
 (3) Subsistence farming (4) Commercial farming
44. Which one is known as coarse grains?  
 (1) Millets (2) Maize  
 (3) Pulses (4) Jute
45. Bhoodan Revolution is also known as–  
 (1) Bloodless Revolution (2) Global Revolution  
 (3) National Revolution (4) Green Revolution
46. India holds second position in the growth of–  
 (1) Coffee (2) Cotton  
 (3) Oilseeds (4) Tea
47. Garo hills are famous for the growth of –  
 (1) Rubber (2) Sugarcane  
 (3) Jute (4) Maize
48. PDS is a programme to provide foodgrains in subsidised prices to–  
 (1) Poors (2) Rich  
 (3) Zamindars (4) Middlemen
49. FCI is the abbreviated form of–  
 (1) Food Corporation of India  
 (2) Flood Corporation of India  
 (3) Finance Corporation of India  
 (4) Federal Cooperative Industry
50. Invention of new hybrid varieties of seeds is related to–  
 (1) Genetic Engineering. (2) Hybrid Engineering  
 (3) Green Revolution (4) White Revolution
51. Government has announced to support the crop–  
 (1) Influential Support Price  
 (2) Moderate Support Price  
 (3) Maximum Support Price  
 (4) Minimum Support Price
52. Which one is a type of Rabi crop?  
 (1) Millets (2) Rice  
 (3) Cotton (4) Gram
53. Which of the following crops is labour intensive?  
 (1) Jawar (2) Maize  
 (3) Rice (4) Tea
54. Which one is 'golden fibre'?  
 (1) Jute (2) Jawar  
 (3) Bajra (4) Maize
55. In which state intensive subsistence farming is practised ?  
 (1) West Bengal (2) Tamil Nadu  
 (3) Kerala (4) Karnataka
56. Tur, Urad, Moong are the varieties of–  
 (1) Millets (2) Maize  
 (3) Rice (4) Pulses
57. Pomlon is the name of shifting agriculture in–  
 (1) Chhatisgarh (2) Maharashtra  
 (3) U.P. (4) Manipur
58. Which variety of Coffee of India is worldwide famous ?  
 (1) Arabica (2) Dao  
 (3) Cassava (4) Valre
59. What is the name of shifting agriculture in Jharkhand?  
 (1) Khil (2) Kumari  
 (3) Thummin (4) Kuruva
60. Distribution of land among landless is called –  
 (1) Mahadan (2) Free distribution of land  
 (3) Bhoodan (4) Guptdan
61. Introfa and Jojoba are–  
 (1) Fodder crops (2) Biodiesel crops  
 (3) Major crops (4) Commercial crops
62. Temperature required for the cultivation of wheat is–  
 (1) 21°C (2) 35°C  
 (3) 15°C (4) 10°C
63. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of –  
 (1) Jute (2) Rice  
 (3) Sugarcane (4) Maize
64. Which state is the largest producer of pineapple?  
 (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Meghalaya  
 (3) Kerala (4) Mizoram
65. Apples are –  
 (1) Tropical fruit (2) Sub tropical fruit  
 (3) Equatorial fruit (4) Temperate fruit
66. How much rainfall is required for the growth of wheat?  
 (1) 40 - 60 cm (2) 35 - 45 cm  
 (3) 20 - 30 cm (4) 50 - 75 cm
67. This crop is commonly found in dry regions.  
 (1) Ragi (2) Jowar  
 (3) Wheat (4) Maize
68. Maharashtra is the largest producer of  
 (1) Ragi (2) Wheat  
 (3) Sugarcane (4) Jawar
69. The largest producer of Ragi is –  
 (1) Kerala (2) Karnataka  
 (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Tamil Nadu
70. This crop is both foodgrain as well as fodder crop–  
 (1) Maize (2) Jowar  
 (3) Bajra (4) Pulses
71. Pulses are the major source of –  
 (1) Vitamins (2) Calcium  
 (3) Protein (4) Iron
72. Oilseeds cover \_\_\_\_\_ of the cropped area of the country.  
 (1) 15% (2) 13%  
 (3) 11% (4) 12%
73. Which city is the chief producer of oranges?  
 (1) Nagpur (2) Kanpur  
 (3) Allahabad (4) Kolhapur
74. More than 200 cm rainfall is needed for the growth of–  
 (1) Cotton (2) Rubber  
 (3) Wheat (4) Millets

75. The concept of 'Gram Swarajya' is initiated by—  
 (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Madan Mohan Malviya  
 (3) Mahatma Gandhi (4) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
76. Land reform was the main issue of—  
 (1) Fourth Five Year Plan (2) Second Five Year Plan  
 (3) Third Five Year Plan (4) First Five Year Plan
77. GDP has registered declining trend in—  
 (1) 1971 (2) 1940  
 (3) 1931 (4) 1951
78. In 2002-07, the GDP was estimated at  
 (1) 8% (2) 9%  
 (3) 10% (4) 12%
79. According to the economic survey of 2005-06, foodgrains production has declined by—  
 (1) 5.2 million tonnes (2) 6.2 million tonnes  
 (3) 4.8 million tonnes (4) 5.6 million tonnes
80. India's rural population is—  
 (1) 500 Million (2) 700 Million  
 (3) 600 Million (4) 300 Million
81. Grapes are highly cropped in—  
 (1) Madhya Pradesh (2) Uttar Pradesh  
 (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Arunachal Pradesh
82. How much land is used by rural population of India?  
 (1) 150 Million hectares (2) 250 Million hectares  
 (3) 100 Million hectares (4) 200 Million hectares
83. Tea and Coffee are—  
 (1) Beverage Crops (2) Commercial Crops  
 (3) Major Crops (4) Coarse Crops
84. Hoe is the name of—  
 (1) Modern tool (2) Primitive tool  
 (3) Hybrid tool (4) Plantation tool
85. Which one is recommended as 'Cash crop'?  
 (1) Tea (2) Maize  
 (3) Pulses (4) Banana

## Exercise

## 2

### Matching Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS(Qs.1 to 10) :** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. Rabi (p) Ragi  
 B. Kharif (q) Watermelon  
 C. Zaid (r) Gram  
 D. Coarse (s) Paddy  
 (1) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (p), C – (r), D – (q)  
 (3) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)
2. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
**(Crops)** **(Rainfall Required)**  
 A. Rubber (p) Above 100 cm  
 B. Wheat (q) 75 cm – 100 cm  
 C. Rice (r) Above 200 cm  
 D. Sugarcane (s) 50cm – 75 cm  
 (1) A – (s), B – (r), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (r), C – (p), D – (s)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (4) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)
3. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. Aus, Aman and Boro (p) Bio diesel  
 B. Arabica (q) Primitive tools  
 C. Hoe and Dao (r) Paddy  
 D. Introfa and Jojoba (s) Coffee  
 (1) A – (s), B – (r), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (3) A – (p), B – (r), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (4) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)

4. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. Fibre Crops (p) Fruits & Vegetables  
 B. Plantation Crops (q) Cotton  
 C. Horticulture Crops (r) Wheat  
 D. Major Crops (s) Bamboo  
 (1) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (p), C – (q), D – (s)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)
5. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. Groundnut (p) Hills of Darjeeling  
 B. Coffee (q) Andhra Pradesh  
 C. Tea (r) Garo Hills  
 D. Rubber (s) Nilgiri  
 (1) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (3) A – (p), B – (s), C – (r), D – (q)  
 (4) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)
6. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. Conuco (p) Central Africa  
 B. Masole (q) Vietnam  
 C. Milpa (r) Venezuela  
 D. Ray (s) Mexico  
 (1) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (3) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)
7. **Column-I** **Column-II**  
 A. North-East (p) Sugarcane  
 B. Southern Part (q) Bamboo  
 C. Uttar Pradesh (r) Cotton  
 D. Maharashtra (s) Banana  
 (1) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (q), B – (s), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (3) A – (p), B – (r), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)

8. **Column-I**  
**2004-2005**
- |           |                         |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| A. Rice   | (p) 72 million tonnes   |
| B. Wheat  | (q) 13.4 million tonnes |
| C. Coarse | (r) 85.3 million tonnes |
| D. Pulses | (s) 33.9 million tonnes |
- (1) A – (r), B – (p), C – (s), D – (q)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (3) A – (q), B – (r), C – (s), D – (p)  
 (4) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)
9. **Column-I**  
**Column-II**
- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Cash Crop    | (p) Jute    |
| B. Coarse Grain | (q) Maize   |
| C. Fodder Crop  | (r) Tea     |
| D. Fibre Crop   | (s) Millets |
- (1) A – (q), B – (p), C – (s), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (s), C – (q), D – (p)  
 (3) A – (s), B – (q), C – (p), D – (r)  
 (4) A – (p), B – (s), C – (q), D – (r)
10. **Column-I**  
**Column-II**
- |              |                               |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Cotton    | (p) Old alluvial soil         |
| B. Maize     | (q) Alluvial & Black soil     |
| C. Sugarcane | (r) Well drained fertile soil |
| D. Jute      | (s) Black soil                |
- (1) A – (s), B – (p), C – (q), D – (r)  
 (2) A – (r), B – (s), C – (p), D – (q)  
 (3) A – (p), B – (s), C – (r), D – (p)  
 (4) A – (r), B – (q), C – (s), D – (p)

### Passage Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11 to 15) :** Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE - 1

Indian economy is based on agriculture. Around 70% of people depend on it for their livelihood. It contributes 38% to the G.D.P. of India. Agriculture provides foodgrains as well as raw materials. According to 1980-91 survey, agriculture's share in GDP was 3.6% which was raised to 4% in 2002-07 but it decreased in 1992-2001 and registered 3.3%. It definitely affected the economy of the country. Government took measures to overcome this problem to modernise agriculture so that productivity can be increased. Despite being a leading producer of rice, rubber, sugar, spices, cotton and other materials, India is still an economically weak country. But Green revolution and genetic engineering played crucial role in increasing the GDP.

11. What is the primary activity of Indian population?  
 (1) Industry (2) Agriculture  
 (3) Defence (4) Technology
12. What is the new methodology to increase productivity?  
 (1) White revolution (2) Green revolution  
 (3) Commercialisation (4) Globalisation
13. What is GDP?  
 (1) Gross Domestic Profit  
 (2) Gross Domestic Product  
 (3) Gross Domestic Productivity  
 (4) Gross Development Profit
14. How much Agriculture contributes to Indian economy?  
 (1) 40% (2) 70%  
 (3) 38% (4) 13%
15. What was the share of agriculture in GDP in 1992?  
 (1) 3.6% (2) 3.3%  
 (3) 3.2% (4) 3.1%

### Assertion Reason Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 16 to 21) :** Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

**Code :**

- (1) Both A and R are true  
 (2) A is true but R is false  
 (3) A is false but R is true  
 (4) If both A and R are false

16. **Assertion :** The cultivation of jute is confined only in Assam and West Bengal.  
**Reason :** It is the traditional crop there.
17. **Assertion :** Tea and Coffee are both grown in Nilgiri Hills.  
**Reason :** Both crops require same conditions for growth.
18. **Assertion :** Maharashtra is the leading cotton producing state.  
**Reason :** There is a great demand of cotton in Maharashtra
19. **Assertion :** Genetic Engineering is related to powerful supplement of hybrid varieties of seeds.  
**Reason :** White Revolution is a part of Genetic Engineering.
20. **Assertion :** Gross Domestic Product has registered declining trend.  
**Reason :** Population increase and livelihood are other reasons of its declining trend.
21. **Assertion :** India holds first rank in the production of rice.  
**Reason :** Rice is the staple food of India

### Correct Definition Based MCQ

22. Which of the following is correct definition of horticulture?  
 (1) It is a type of farming which require old alluvial soil.  
 (2) It is a type of farming to grow staple crops.  
 (3) It is a type of farming in which fruits and vegetables are grown in small area.  
 (4) It is a type of farming in which industrial raw material is required.
23. What are Kharif crops?  
 (1) Kharif crops are grown in monsoon and harvested in September - October.  
 (2) Kharif crops are sown in winter and harvested in April-May.  
 (3) Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in monsoon.  
 (4) Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in monsoon.
24. What is Green Revolution?  
 (1) Green revolution means increase of the production of fruits.  
 (2) Green revolution means increase of the production of silk.  
 (3) Green revolution means increase of the production of foodgrains.  
 (4) Green revolution means increase of the production of green vegetables.
25. What are Beverage crops?  
 (1) Millets are beverage crops.  
 (2) Cotton and jute are beverage crops.  
 (3) Fruits and vegetables are beverage crops.  
 (4) Tea and Coffee are beverage crops.

26. What is Gramdan?  
 (1) Distribution of lands to the landlords.  
 (2) Distribution of lands to the zamindars.  
 (3) Distribution of lands to the landless villagers.  
 (4) Distribution of lands to the poor people.
27. What is plantation farming?  
 (1) A type of farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area.  
 (2) A type of farming in which 2-3 crops are grown.  
 (3) A type of farming in which Rabi crops are grown.  
 (4) A type of farming in which a single crop is grown on a very small area.
- Feature Based MCQ**
28. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. It is an equatorial crop.  
 II. It requires moist and humid climate.  
 III. It is mainly grown in Kerala and Garo Hills.  
 IV. It is a raw material  
 (1) Cotton (2) Silk  
 (3) Jute (4) Rubber
29. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. It is the second largest producing grain in the world.  
 II. It is a commercial crop of Punjab and Haryana.  
 III. It is a subsistence crop in Orissa.  
 IV. Delta and Valley soils are suitable for its growth.  
 (1) Maize (2) Rice  
 (3) Wheat (4) Millets
30. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. It is practised in Western, north-western and Central India.  
 II. Only one crop is cultivated in this type of farming.  
 III. Peas and Gram are the examples of this type of farming.  
 IV. Moisture is maintained to grow crops.  
 (1) Wet farming (2) Plantation farming  
 (3) Dry farming (4) Intensive farming
31. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. It is practised for earning money through export.  
 II. It is also known as cash crop.  
 III. Banana, Sugarcane, Bamboo, Tea, Cotton are the example of it.  
 IV. It is extensive in nature.  
 (1) Primitive subsistence farming  
 (2) Commercial farming  
 (3) Collective farming  
 (4) Intensive subsistence farming
32. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. It is a cash crop as well as commercial crop.  
 II. It is also known as 'Golden Fibre'.  
 III. It is high cost crop.  
 IV. High temperature is required during its growth.  
 (1) Wheat (2) Maize  
 (3) Silk (4) Jute
33. On the basis of following features identify the correct option  
 I. High yielding varieties of seeds are used.  
 II. High increase in the production of foodgrains.  
 III. Number of labour has increased.  
 IV. Size of land increased.  
 (1) Gene Revolution (2) White Revolution  
 (3) Wheat Revolution (4) Green Revolution

# Hints & SOLUTIONS

## Exercise 1

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. (3)      2. (4)      3. (1)      4. (3)</p> <p>5. (4) Ram Chandra Redy offered 80 acres land to 80 landless villagers and his donation was known as 'Bhoodan-Gramdan'.</p> <p>6. (2) Rearing of silkworm for the production of silk is sericulture.</p> <p>7. (3)</p> <p>8. (2)</p> <p>9. (4) Pea, Cauliflower, Onion, Tomato, Cabbage, Brinjal, Potato are important vegetables.</p> <p>10. (1)      11. (2)</p> <p>12. (3) Zaid crops are grown between Rabi and Kharif crops.</p> <p>13. (4)      14. (1)      15. (3)      16. (2)</p> <p>17. (4) It is an example of plantation farming.</p> <p>18. (2)      19. (4)</p> <p>20. (3) Because it requires very less water for growth.</p> <p>21. (3)      22. (1)      23. (3)</p> <p>24. (3) Because it grows in warm and dry climate.</p> <p>25. (1)</p> <p>26. (4) It is also known as 'White Revolution'.</p> <p>27. (3)      28. (1)      29. (1)      30. (1)</p> <p>31. (3)      32. (1)</p> <p>33. (3) It provides Nitrogen to the soil.</p> <p>34. (3)      35. (1)</p> <p>36. (2) Rubbers are used to make cycle tyres, camel back, belts, footwear, latex foam, tubes etc.</p> <p>37. (3)      38. (4)      39. (1)      40. (2)</p> <p>41. (2) Gene revolution is related to genetic Engineering.</p> | <p>42. (4)      43. (2)</p> <p>44. (1) But they have nutritional values.</p> <p>45. (1)      46. (4)      47. (1)      48. (1)</p> <p>49. (1)      50. (1)      51. (4)      52. (4)</p> <p>53. (4)</p> <p>54. (1) Because of its high cost.</p> <p>55. (1)      56. (4)      57. (4)      58. (1)</p> <p>59. (4)      60. (3)      61. (2)      62. (3)</p> <p>63. (3)      64. (2)      65. (4)      66. (4)</p> <p>67. (1)      68. (4)      69. (2)      70. (1)</p> <p>71. (3)      72. (4)      73. (1)      74. (2)</p> <p>75. (3)</p> <p>76. (4) To increase the production of foodgrains.</p> <p>77. (4)      78. (1)      79. (1)      80. (3)</p> <p>81. (3)      82. (4)      83. (1)      84. (2)</p> <p>85. (1) Because it is an important export item.</p> |
|--|---|

## Exercise 2

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>1. (4)</p> <p>5. (2)</p> <p>9. (2)</p> <p>13. (2)</p> <p>17. (3)</p> <p>21. (3)</p> <p>25. (4)</p> <p>29. (2)</p> <p>33. (4)</p> | <p>2. (3)</p> <p>6. (1)</p> <p>10. (1)</p> <p>14. (3)</p> <p>18. (1)</p> <p>22. (3)</p> <p>26. (3)</p> <p>30. (3)</p> | <p>3. (4)</p> <p>7. (2)</p> <p>11. (2)</p> <p>15. (1)</p> <p>19. (2)</p> <p>23. (1)</p> <p>27. (1)</p> <p>31. (2)</p> | <p>4. (4)</p> <p>8. (1)</p> <p>12. (2)</p> <p>16. (3)</p> <p>20. (1)</p> <p>24. (3)</p> <p>28. (4)</p> <p>32. (4)</p> |
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