

4. India-Agriculture

Exercise

1 A. Question

Choose the correct answer:

Paddy is grown well in the

- A. Black soil
- B. Laterite soil
- C. Alluvial Soil
- D. Red soil

Answer

The best soil for the cultivation of paddy is fertile riverine alluvial soil. It consists of clay and loam which is useful for making mud from soil easily.

1 B. Question

Choose the correct answer:

Tea and coffee crops are grown well on the

- A. Mountain slopes
- B. Plain
- C. Coastal Plain
- D. River valleys

Answer

There is no water logging in mountain slopes and they are well drained after rainfall which are the requirements of tea and coffee crops.

1 C. Question

Choose the correct answer:

The crop that grows in drought is

- A. Rice
- B. Wheat
- C. Jute
- D. Millets

Answer

Millets are drought-resistant and dry crops plant. It can be grown with less rainfall.

1 D. Question

Choose the correct answer:

Cotton is a

- A. Food crop
- B. Cash crop
- C. Plantation crop
- D. Millets

Answer

Cash crop is used for commercial purpose and is not used by grower unlike food crops (wheat and rice) which can be used by the grower.

1 E. Question

Choose the correct answer:

The staple food crops are

- A. Rice and wheat
- B. Coffee and tea
- C. Cotton and jute
- D. Fruits and vegetables

Answer

Staple food crops are the crops which are eaten daily and in large quantities. For example rice and wheat.

2. Question

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Wheat | West Bengal |
| 2. Sugarcane | Kerala |
| 3. Apple | Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Rubber | Punjab |
| 5. Jute | Himachal Pradesh |
| | Tamil Nadu |
| | Karnataka |

Answer

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Wheat | Uttar Pradesh, Punjab |
| 2. Sugarcane | Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka |
| 3. Apple | Himachal Pradesh |
| 4. Rubber | Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka |
| 5. Jute | West Bengal |

3 A. Question

Distinguish between:

Commercial and subsistence agriculture.

Answer

S. no.	Commercial Agriculture	Subsistence Agriculture
1.	In this type of farming large quantities of crops are grown to sell in other parts of the world.	In this type of agriculture more than half of the production is done for the self-consumption and rest is sold in the local market.
2.	In commercial agriculture farming raw material is used abundantly.	In Subsistence Farming farmers give close attention to staple food crops like wheat and rice.
3.	It is practised in Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.	It is practiced in North Ganga Plains and in South Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahanadi Plains.

3 B. Question

Distinguish between:

Kharif and Rabi crops

Answer

S. no.	Kharif Crops	Rabi Crops
1.	Kharif crops are sown in June and harvested in the early days of November.	Rabi crops are sown in November and harvested in March.
2.	Kharif crops need huge amount of water and hot conditions to grow.	Rabi Crops need less water and cold conditions to grow.
3.	Examples are Paddy, Maize, Millet, Jute, Sugarcane, Cotton etc.	Examples are Wheat, Tobacco, Pulses, Mustard, Linseed, Grains etc.

3 C. Question

Distinguish between:

Mono cropping and dual cropping

Answer

S. no.	Mono Cropping	Dual Cropping
1.	In this type of cropping system only one type of crop can be grown during a season or a year on a same piece of land.	In this type of cropping system two types of crop can be grow during a season or a year on a same piece of land.
2.	There is no variety of crops.	There is some variety of crops.
3.	It requires less labour.	It requires more labour

4 A. Question

Give Short Answers:

What are the major determinant factors of agriculture?

Answer

For plantation of crop different agricultural systems are practiced in India depending on geographical factors. Major determinant factors are Land forms, Climate, Soil types and Water. Different crops are grown based on

these factors like wheat requires moderate temperature and rice requires high temperature, cotton is grown in black soil and rice is grown in alluvial soil.

4 B. Question

Give Short Answers:

What are the types of agriculture?

Answer

There are four types of agriculture:

- Primitive agriculture: It is practiced in forest areas where heavy rainfall occurs.
- Subsistence agriculture: It is primarily practiced for self-consumption and the rest is sold in local markets. Example: wheat, rice etc.
- Commercial agriculture: It is grown for commercial purpose to export in foreign countries. Example: cotton, jute etc.
- Plantation agriculture: A single crop is grown in the large area which is further used by industry. Example: tea, coffee etc.

4 C. Question

Give Short Answers:

Name the agricultural seasons in India?

Answer

There are three agricultural seasons in india:

- Kharif: Kharif crops are sown in June and harvested in the early days of November. Examples are Paddy, Maize, Millet, Jute, Sugarcane, Cotton etc.
- Rabi: Rabi crops are sown in November and harvested in March. Examples are Wheat, Tobacco, Pulses, Mustard, Linseed, Grains etc.
- Zaid: Zaid crops are sown in March and harvested in June. Examples are Fruit, vegetables, cucumber etc.

4 D. Question

Give Short Answers:

Why and where millets are cultivated?

Answer

Millets are drought resistant and dry crops plant. They are cultivated in poor soils and their nutritional content is higher than other crops. Millets are mainly grown in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Orissa, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

4 E. Question

Give Short Answers:

Name the cotton growing areas of India?

Answer

Cotton is a fiber crop and raw material for textile industries. Cotton grows well in black soil. The tropical and subtropical climate is the best suited for the crop. It is grown in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana.

4 F. Question

Give Short Answers:

What are the plantation Crops?

Answer

Plantation crops are the crops which are grown in the large area as an interface of agriculture and industry. It acts as a raw material for industries. Tea, coffee and rubber are examples of the plantation crops. It is grown in the hilly area of northeastern states, West Bengal, The Nilgiris, Anaimalai and Cardamom hills of south India.

5 A. Question

Write a paragraph answer:

What are the benefits of adopting Bio-Technology in agriculture?

Answer

Following are the benefits of adopting Bio-Technology in agriculture:

- It is safe and sustainable for the environment as it does not use many pesticides and insecticides.
- It is very cost effective method of farming and reduces the production cost.
- It makes crops more resistant to insects, pests and diseases.
- It minimizes the use of water with the help of technology for better irrigation.
- Farmers can get more income because of the increase in the yield of the crop per hectare.

5 B. Question

Write a paragraph answer:

Discuss any three current challenges in Indian agriculture?

Answer

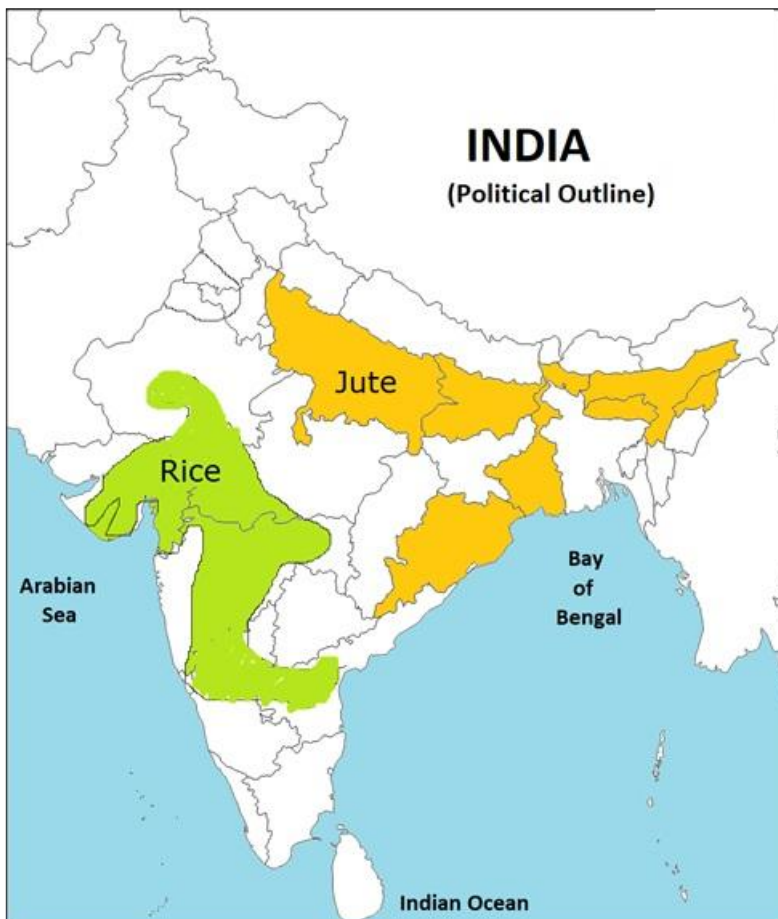
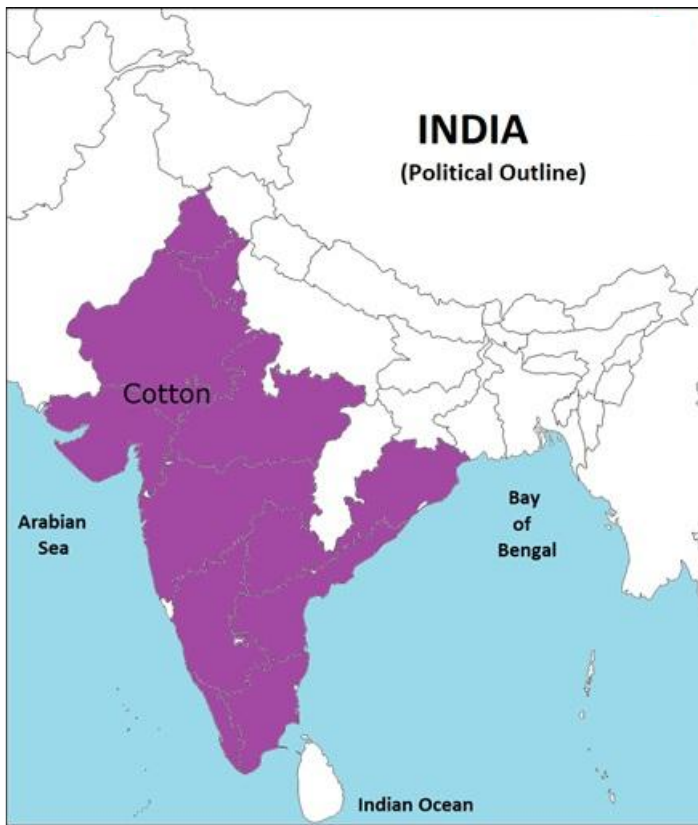
- Indian Agriculture is highly dependent on monsoon as there are not methods of manual irrigation everywhere. Good monsoon rains result in more yield than a bad monsoon. Monsoon is unreliable and uncertain. It also directly affects the lives of farmers and the economy of India.
- Due to increase in population every year, land cultivation areas are getting covered by industries and urban housing for people. It is also degrading the quality of the soil.
- Previous developments in agriculture are not sustainable for the environment. Technologies have to not only enhance the yield per hectare but also ensure that it does not harm the natural resources and environment.

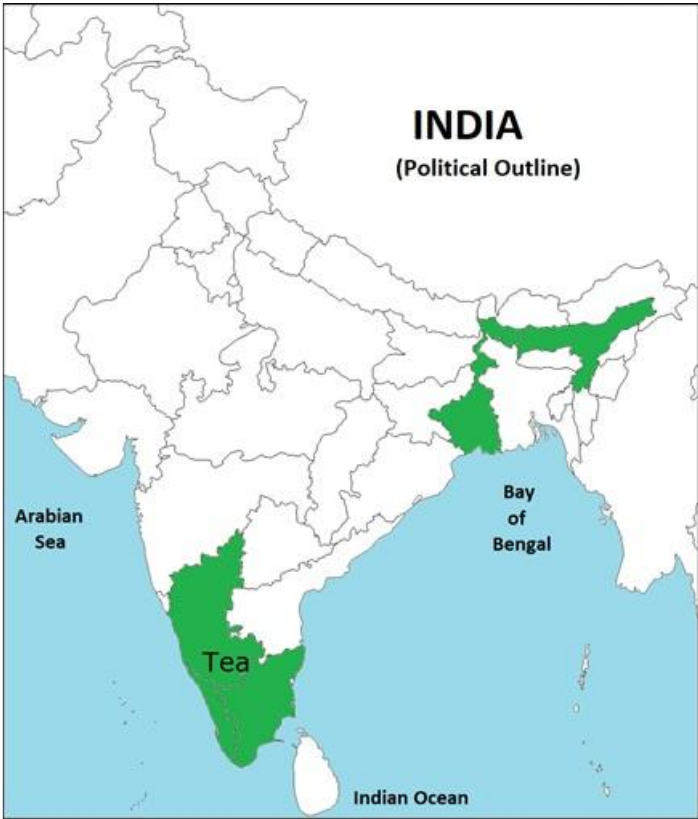
6. Question

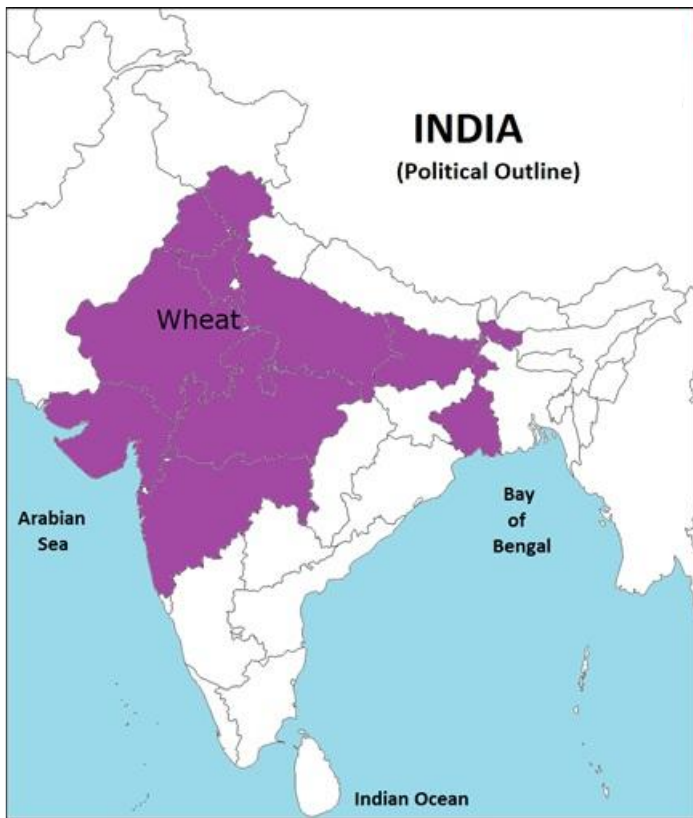
Mark the following on the Outline maps of India:

1. Cotton growing areas
2. Jute growing areas
3. Paddy growing areas
4. Tea and coffee growing areas
5. Wheat growing areas

Answer







7. Question

Activities:

Visit a paddy field or tea plantation and make a report on the activities involved in the cultivation process.

Answer

I recently visited a paddy field in Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu. These are the steps involved in the cultivation of rice:

- **Selection of seed quality:** There are many types of rice seeds based on its texture, taste and fragrance.
- **Land Preparation:** It is done for allowing rice plants to develop a good root system. Plowing and tilling makes the soil optimum for growing rice.
- **Crop Establishment:** Two methods to sow the rice seeds are transplanting and direct seeding.
- **Water Management:** It is very important step in rice cultivation to reduce the water stress and increase the yield. Proper channeling and land levelling are done to distribute the water evenly.
- **Nutrient Management:** Every growth stage requires a different level of nutrients. It is also necessary to conserve organic matter of the soil.
- **Crop Health Management:** It is done to protect the land from the attack of insects, weeds and diseases.
- **Harvesting:** The mature rice crops are harvested at this stage using different techniques. The objective is to maximize the yield by minimizing the grain damage.