

# BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class : 10

Chapter - 4

Subject : Geography

Q. What is the importance of agriculture in Indian economy?

Ans. Importance of agriculture:-

- i. It is the main stay of Indian economy because 60% of our population depend directly or indirectly on agriculture.
- ii. It provides the raw material to agriculture industries like as cotton textile, jute, sugar etc.
- iii. It earns foreign exchange by exporting agricultural products.
- iv. It contributes 26% to the G. D. P.
- v. It is primary activity, which produces most of food that we consume.

Q. State main features of Primitive Subsistence Farming.

Ans. Main features of Primitive Subsistence Farming :-

- i. The agriculture is practised on small patch of land.
- ii. It is done with primitive tools like hoe, dao, digging sticks.
- iii. This farming is totally depends upon monsoon.
- iv. Most of the food produced is consumed by the farmers and his family members.
- v. Most of the farmers are poor and do not use fertilisers and HYV seeds.
- vi. The overall productivity is low.

Q. State the features of Slash and Burn farming.

Ans. Features of Slash and Burn farming :-

- i. Farmers clear a patch of land and produces crops like paddy, maize, vegetables etc sustain their family.
- ii. In this agriculture farmers do not use fertilizers and other modern inputs.
- iii. The per hectare yield is very low.
- iv. It is mostly practised in North-East region where it is called Jhooming farming.
- v. It is the wasteful method of cultivation.

Q. Why shifting agriculture is discouraged?

Ans. Shifting agriculture is discouraged due to :-

- i. It leads to deforestation.
- ii. It leads to soil erosion.
- iii. The per hectare yield is very low.

Q. State the feature of plantation farming.

Ans. Plantation farming :- This is a type of agriculture which involves growing and processing of a single cash crops purely meant for sale.

Features of Plantation agriculture :-

- i. It is a single crop farming done on extensive area of land.
- ii. It is a capital intensive farming because it requires huge amount of capital.
- iii. Tea, coffee, rubber, spices, coconut, banana, sugarcane are important plantation crops.
- iv. The Plantation farming has an interference of agriculture and industry.
- v. Production of Plantation farming is mainly for markets.
- vi. This farming requires a well developed network of transport and communication.
- vii. Processing industries and market plays an important role in the development of Plantation farming.

Q. What is intensive farming? Mention the features of intensive farming.

Ans. Intensive Farming :- It is type of farming in which the agricultural farming is increased by using scientific methods and better agriculture inputs.

Features of intensive farming:-

- i. It is practised in thickly populated areas.
- ii. HYV seeds and modern inputs are used to increase the production.
- iii. More than one crop is cultivated during a year.
- iv. It is labour intensive farming.
- v. The per hectare yield is very high.
- vi. In this farming, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
- vii. Bio chemical and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

Q. What is commercial farming? Mention main features of commercial farming.

Ans. Commercial Farming :- Commercial farming is a type of farming under which farmers grow crops to sell in the market.

Features of commercial farming:-

- i. The production in commercial farming is meant for market.
- ii. It is a capital oriented system of farming.
- iii. Agriculture operations are done on a big scale on a big farms.
- iv. In this farming machines are used to achieve higher yield.
- v. The per hectare productivity is very high.
- vi. Tea, coffee, jute, tobacco, sugarcane, rice are major crops of farming.
- vii. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

Q. Compare the cropping seasons of India.

Ans.	<u>Rabi Crops</u>	<u>Kharif Crops</u>	<u>Zaid Crops</u>
i.	These crops are sown in winter from October to December.	Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon (June to August).	These crops are grown in between the rabi and kharif seasons.
ii.	These crops are harvested in summer from April to June.	These crops are harvested in September to November.	These are short duration crops.
iii.	Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard are important crops.	Paddy, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Jute, Bajra, Arhar, Moong, Urad, Cotton, Soyabean are important crops.	Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber, Vegetables and Fodder crops are some of important crops.

Q. Why should the production of pulses be increased? Give two reasons.

- Ans.
- i. These are the major sources of protein in a vegetarian diet.
  - ii. These plants help in restoring the fertility of the soil.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of rice:-

- i. Rice is a Kharif crops.
- ii. It requires temperature above 25°C.
- iii. It requires rainfall above 100 c.m.
- iv. It requires alluvial soil to grow.
- v. It requires a large number of labourers to performing different works.

Producing areas:-

- i. The plains of north and north- eastern India
- ii. Coastal areas
- iii. Deltaic region

Major producing states :- Assam, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala etc.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of wheat:-

- i. Wheat is a Rabi crops.
- ii. It requires to grow alluvial, loamy and black soil.
- iii. It requires temperature 10° C - 15° C in sowing time and harvesting time requires above 25°C.
- iv. It requires rainfall 50-75 c.m.
- v. It requires HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, thresher, pump set for irrigation etc.
- vi. It also requires a large number of labourers.

Wheat Growing Zones:-

- i. The Ganga-Satluj plains in the North-West.
- ii. Black Soil region of the Deccan Plateau.

Wheat producing states :- Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of maize. Name the producing states also.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of maize:-

- i. It is food and fodder crops.
- ii. It requires old alluvial to grow.
- iii. It requires temperature 21° C - 27° C.
- iv. It requires rainfall 50-100 c.m and in areas of less rainfall, if grown under irrigation.
- v. It requires modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers etc.
- vi. It also requires large number of labourers.

Producing states :- Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana.

Q. State the importance of pulse crops.

- Ans.
- i. India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.
  - ii. These are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
  - iii. Major pulses that are grown in India are arhar, moong, masur, peas and gram.
  - iv. Pulses are leguminous crops which help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Thus are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.
  - v. Major pulses producing states are:- Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka.

Q. Why pulses are grown as rotation crop? Give reasons.

- Ans. i. Pulses are grown as a rotation crop because these have the capacity to fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil into nitrogenous compound. These help to maintain or restore soil fertility.
- ii. These need less moisture and survive even in dry condition.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane. Name the sugarcane producing states of India.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of sugarcane:-

- i. It is food and fodder crops.
- ii. It requires old alluvial to grow.
- iii. It requires temperature  $21^{\circ}\text{C} - 27^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- iv. It requires rainfall 50-100 c.m and in areas of less rainfall, if grown under irrigation.
- v. It requires modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers etc.
- vi. It also requires large number of labourers.

Producing states :- Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana.

Q. Name any eight oilseeds produced in India. Explain the importance of oilseeds in our day to day life.

Ans. Oil seeds produced in India are:-

- |              |              |                 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| a. Groundnut | b. Mustard   | c. Coconut      |
| d. Sesamum   | e. Soyabean  | f. Castor seeds |
| g. Linseed   | h. Sunflower |                 |

Economic importance of oilseeds:-

- i. Most of these are edible and used as cooking medium in the form of oil.
- ii. Some of these are also used as raw materials in the production of soaps, cosmetics and ointments.
- iii. Oil cake which is the by product obtained after the extraction of oil from oilseed act as excellent cattle food.
- iv. Oil cake is also used as fertiliser.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the tea producing states of India.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of tea:-

- i. Tea is an important beverage crops.
- ii. Tea cultivation is an example of plantation farming.
- iii. It requires laterite soil to grow.
- iv. It requires temperature  $20^{\circ}\text{C} - 30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .
- v. It needs rainfall ranging between 150 cm to 250 cm.
- vi. Tea bushes require warm and moist frost - free climate all through the year .
- vii. It requires abundant cheap and skilled labour.
- viii. Tea is a labour intensive industry.

Producing states of tea :-Major tea producing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala. Apart from these Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. India is the second largest producer of tea after China.

Q. Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of coffee. Mention the major coffee producing states of India.

Ans. Geographical conditions required for the growth of coffee:-

- i. Coffee is a beverage crop and an example of plantation farming.
- ii. It requires laterite soil to grow.

- iii. It requires temperature 15° C - 28° C.
- iv. It needs rainfall ranging between 150 cm to 250 cm.
- v. It requires large numbers of cheap and skilled labour.

Producing states of coffee :Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

Q. State the geographical conditions required for the growth of rubber along with any four producing states.

Ans. The geographical conditions required for the growth of rubber are as follows:-

- i. It is an equatorial crop.
- ii. It is also grown in tropical and sub tropical areas.
- iii. It requires loamy and well drained loamy soil to grow.
- iv. It requires temperature above of 25° C.
- v. It requires rainfall more than 250 cm.
- vi. It requires moist and humid climate .

Producing states of rubber : Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Meghalaya.

Q. Mention the geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton along with any four producing states.

Ans. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton are as follows:-

- i. Cotton is fibre and kharif crop.
- ii. It requires black soil to grow.
- iii. It requires temperature between 22° C - 32° C.
- iv. It requires annual rainfall 50 cm to 100 cm.
- v. It requires 210 days free from frost.
- vi. It requires 6 to 8 months to mature .

Producing states of cotton : Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh.

Q. State the geographical conditions required for the growth of jute along with producing states.

Ans. The geographical conditions required for the growth of jute are as follows:-

- i. It is known as the golden fibre.
- ii. It requires new alluvial soil to grow.
- iii. It requires temperature above of 27° C.
- iv. It requires annual rainfall more than 150 cm.
- v. It requires large number of labours to performing many works.

Producing states of rubber :West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya.

Q. Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating? How did the Govt of India make effort to modernise agriculture? Explain.

Ans. The growth rate in agriculture is decelerating due to the following reasons:-

- i. Reduction in public investment in agriculture especially for irrigation, power, rural roads etc.
- ii. Subsidy on fertilisers has decreased leading to increase in cost of production.
- iii. Reduction in import of agricultural products.
- iv. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing a downfall in the employment in agriculture.
- v. Erratic nature of monsoon rainfall.

To modernise agriculture the Govt of India has taken concerted efforts like the following:-

- i. Setting up of Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR).
- ii. Setting up of agriculture universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres.
- iii. Horticulture development.
- iv. Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast.
- v. Improvement of rural infrastructure.
- vi. Improving the rural infrastructure such as roads, electricity, bank, insurance etc.
- vii. Use of fertilisers, pesticides, HYV seeds at subsidised rates.
- viii. Loan is given at cheap rates to the farmers.

Very Short Answer Type Questions.

A. In which seasons are rabi crops sown in India?

Ans. The Rabi crops are sown in India in winter from October to December.

B. Which is leading sugarcane producer of India?

Ans. Uttar Pradesh is the leading producer of sugarcane in India.

Q. Explain the major technological reform initiatives taken by government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Ans. Technological Reforms:- These reforms were initiated as Green Revolution in 1960s, such reforms were in the form of given in the following way:-

- i. Use of HYV seeds.
- ii. Application of chemical fertilisers, manure, pesticides and insecticides.
- iii. Expansion of irrigation facilities.
- iv. Mechanisation in agriculture like as use of tractors, threshers, drillers, spray machines, seeders etc.
- v. Transport and communication development
- vi. Special weather bulletin.
- vii. Timely spray of pesticides to protect the crops.

Q. Describe the major institutional reforms introduced by the Government of India in the interests of the farmers.

Ans. The institutional reforms introduced by the Government of India in the interests of the farmers are as follows:-

- i. Collectivisation and consolidation of land holdings and abolition of Zamindari system.
- ii. Provision for crop insurance against drought, floods, cyclone, fire and diseases.
- iii. Setup of Gramin Banks and Cooperative Societies to give loan to farmers at low rate of interest.
- iv. Introduction of schemes like Kisan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance schemes for the benefit of the farmers.
- v. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmer were introduced on radio and T. V.
- vi. The government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

Q. Explain the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

Ans. Impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture:-

- i. Major transformation in Indian agriculture took place with the introduction of HYV seeds. Globalisation has given pace in this process by giving encouragement to the research and development.
- ii. This innovation coupled with investment in infrastructure, expansion of credit marketing and processing facilities especially due to globalisation process led to a significant increase in the use of modern agricultural inputs.
- iii. Export of major agricultural commodities have been liberalized.
- iv. The Green Revolution has been followed by the White Revolution, Yellow Revolution, Blue Revolution, Golden Revolution, Silver Revolution and Rainbow Revolution leading to an increase in the output of milk, oilseeds, fish, horticulture and honey. Eggs and along with all revolution respectively.
- v. The latest development the gene revolution will also benefit the farmers by raising agricultural productivity such as fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, bio diesel crops like Jatropha and Jojoba.

Q. "The decline share of agriculture in the GDP is matter of serious concern". Explain.

- Ans.
- i. More than half the population of India's work force is employed by the farm sector.
  - ii. Any decline in the share of agriculture means low production of food grains this may lead to the food shortage and scarcity.
  - iii. Any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society.

Q. Why is golden fibre loosing its market? Give reasons.

Ans. Jute products are loosing market because of high cost of jute products and as well as the availability of synthetic fibres, and packing materials particular the nylon.

Q. The growth rate in agriculture has been decelerating which is an alarming situation.

**OR,**

"Today Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition". What are the various factors responsible for this situation? Explain.

- Ans.
- i. The Indian government is going ahead with reduction in the public investment in the agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanisation.
  - ii. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.
  - iii. Reduction in import duties on agricultural product have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.
  - iv. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture causing downfall in the employment in agriculture.
  - v. It is clear that through the GDP growth rate is increasing over the years but it is not generating sufficient employment opportunities in the country.

Q. What are the factors responsible for the backwardness of Indian agriculture? Explain any three.

- Ans.
- i. Over dependence on monsoon:- Major portion of the cropped area still depends upon monsoons for irrigation. Only one third of the cropped area is under assured irrigation.

- ii. Small and scattered land holding:-Due to the increasing population the per hectare availability of land is very low. The land holding is also scattered.
- iii. Lack of inputs:-Most of the farmers are poor so they do not use fertilisers and HYV seeds.
- iv. Subsistence agriculture: In subsistence agriculture old technology and traditional implements are used. The overall productivity is low.

Q. An Indian farmer does not want his son to become a farmer. Give the reasons.

Ans. An Indian farmer does not want his son to become a farmer-

- i. Because the productivity of land is low.
- ii. Cost of crop in the market is not sufficient enough to run the family whole year.
- iii. Proper irrigation facilities are not available.
- iv. They play a gamble with the advancing of monsoon.
- v. Infrastructure is not properly developed.
- vi. Government does not take proper initiatives for the welfare of the families.
- vii. Subsidy on fertiliser is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.

Q. Why are farmers committing suicides in several states of country? Give the reasons.

- Ans.
- i. Crop failure due to flood, drought, cyclone, disease etc.
  - ii. Heavy indebtedness
  - iii. Starvation
  - iv. Helplessness
  - v. Ignorance of government and society about the problems of the farmers.
  - vi. Pathetic living condition of farmers.
  - vii. Family tension
  - viii. Reduction in import duties on agricultural products.
  - ix. Subsidy on fertilisers is decreased leading increase in the cost of production.