

## Agriculture

Q1.) Define the term 'agriculture'

Ans- the science or practice of cultivating soil and rearing animals is known as agriculture.

Q2.) What is called Jhumming cultivation in Madhya Pradesh ?

Ans- The jhumming cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya'

Q3.) Name the states of India where intensive subsistence farming is practiced

Ans- With increasing population, the pressure on land is continuously increasing. Therefore, in all the densely populated states of India intensive cultivation has become a norm eg. in Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

Q4.) what is the main characteristic of commercial agriculture?

Ans- The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, commercial fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

Q5.) give an example of a crop which may be commercial in one region and may provide subsistence crop in another region.

Ans- rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa it is a subsistence crop

Q6.) What is meant by leguminous plants?

Ans- leguminous plants are those plants that help to restore the fertility of the soil as their small nodes absorb nitrogen from the air and fix it into the soil. All pulses are leguminous.

Q7.) what is sericulture?

Ans – the rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called sericulture

Q8.) what is horticulture?

Ans- intensive cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables for the commercial purpose is known as horticulture

Q9.) Name the short cropping season practiced in india. And name some crops grown in this period.

Ans- Zaid is the season and watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops are grown in this season.

Q10.) What is called as the 'golden fiber' of India? What is its importance?

Ans- Jute is called the golden fiber of India and it is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes and yarns

Q11.) Name the important millets grown in this area.

Ans- Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown In India.

Q12.) Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?

Ans- The right of inheritance leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land – holding size uneconomical. The famers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative sources of livelihood. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Q13.) Which is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India? Name its 2 major producing states.

Ans- tea is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India. Its 2 major planting states are Assam and West Bengal.

Q14.) Which variety of coffee is mainly grown in India?

Ans- Arabica coffee is mainly grown in India.

Q15.) What is the other name for white revolution?

Ans- Operation flood is the other name for white revolution.

Q16.) Name the 4 major fiber crops grown in India.

And- Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the 4 major fiber crops in India. The first 3 are derived from the crops grown in the soil, the latter is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves specially mulberry

Q17.) What is India's rank among the worlds rubber production?

Ans- India is ranked 5<sup>th</sup> among the worlds rubber production

Q18.) What was the main focus of the first 5 year plan for agriculture?

Ans- Land reforms was the main focus of the first 5 year plan for agriculture.

Q19.) What is the position of India among the world's rice producer?

Ans – our country is the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of rice in the world after china.

Q20.) Name the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food and fodder

Ans- Maize is the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food and fodder.

Q21.) How is the agriculture important for Indian economy?

Ans- india is an agriculturally important country.

- Employment – 2/3 of the population is engaged in agricultural activities so it is the main source for livelihood.

- Food security – agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- Raw material – it also provides raw material for various industries eg. paper industry, textile industry.
- Export- some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices etc are also exported and our country earns a good amount of income through it.

Q23.) Write differences b/w rabi and kharif season

### **RABI**

- 1.) Rabi crops are sown in winter  
From October to December and  
Harvested in summer from April and June.
- 2.) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard
- 3.) States from the north and north –western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.

### **KHARIF**

- 1.) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September and October
- 2.) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, mung, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean
- 3.) Important rice growing regions are Assam, Coastal region of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Name of the Crop	Temperature	Rainfall	Soil	Other Conditions	Distribution	Other Characteristics
Rice (Kharif Crop)	Above 25°C	Above 100 cm	Alluvial Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plains of North and North Eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions.</li> <li>Assam, West Bengal, Coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar with the help of canal and tubewell irrigation in Punjab and Haryana.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second largest producer after China.</li> <li>Most important cereal crop.</li> </ul>
Wheat (Rabi Crop)	Cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening	50 - 75 cm	Black and Loamy Soil	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two important wheat growing zones are the Ganga and Satluj plains in the north west and black soil regions of the Deccan.</li> <li>Major States – Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Second most important cereal crop.</li> <li>Main food crop in North and North Western part of India.</li> </ul>

Maize (Kharif Crop)	21°C - 27°C	-	Old Alluvial Soil	Use of HYVs, fertilizers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop used as both food and fodder.</li> <li>• In Bihar, it is grown in Rabi season as well.</li> </ul>
Sugarcane	21°C - 27°C	75 - 100 cm and IRRIGATION needed in low rainfall areas	Variety of Soils	Tropical as well as Sub-Tropical Crop and also needs manual labour	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second largest producer after Brazil.</li> <li>• Main source of sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.</li> </ul>
Tea (Plantation Crop)	20°C - 30°C	150 - 300 cm and needs frequent showers evenly distributed for the tender growth of the leaves.	Deep and fertile well drained soil, rich in humus and organic matter.	Labor Intensive and Warm & Moist frost free climate. It also needs abundant, cheap and skilled labour.	Assam, hills of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala are major producers. Others also include Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Meghalaya, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura	India is the leading producer and exporter in the world

Coffee (Plantation Crop)	15°C - 28°C	150 - 200 cm	-	-	Initially introduced on Baba Budan Hills even today cultivation is confined to Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Produces 4 % of the world's coffee.</li> <li>• Arabica – Good quality coffee, great demand in international market.</li> </ul>
Rubber (Plantation Crop) & (Equatorial Crop)	25°C and Moist and humid climate	200 cm	-	Tropical and Sub Tropical Areas	Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Garo hills of Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rubber is an important industrial raw material.</li> <li>• Ranks fifth among the World's Natural Rubber producers.</li> </ul>
Cotton (Kharif Crop)	High temperature and bright sunshine for its growth are needed	Light rainfall or irrigation	Black Soil	210 frost free days and requires 6 - 8 months to mature	Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main raw material for cotton textile industry.</li> <li>• India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world.</li> </ul>

Jute	High temperature during growth	-	Well drained fertile soils in the flood plains	-	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Known as the golden fibre</li> <li>• Used for making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.</li> </ul>
Pulses (Tur, Urad, Moong are Kharif Crops. Masur, Peas, Gram are Rabi Crops.)	-	Need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions	-	-	Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in the world.</li> <li>• These are the major source of protein in the vegetarian diet.</li> <li>• Major pulses grown in India are Tur (Arhar), Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas and Gram.</li> <li>• Leguminous crop (except ARHAR) – Help in restoring fertility by fixing Nitrogen from the air. Therefore grown in rotation with other crops.</li> </ul>

Oilseeds	-	-	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundnut is a Kharif Crop and accounts for about 50 % of major oilseeds produced in India. Andhra Pradesh is the leading producer followed by Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra.</li> <li>• Linseed and Mustard are Rabi Crops.</li> <li>• Sesamum is a Kharif Crop in north and Rabi Crop in South.</li> <li>• Castor Seed is grown both as Kharif and Rabi season crop.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world.</li> <li>• Covers 12 % of the total cropped area of the country.</li> <li>• Main oilseeds produced in India are – groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum, soyabean, castor seeds, cotton seeds, linseed and sunflower.</li> <li>• Used as a medium of cooking.</li> <li>• Used as a raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics and ointments.</li> <li>• After extracting oil residue is used as cattle fodder.</li> </ul>
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