INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
SENIOR SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS: X
GEOGRAPHY: CHAPTER: 4- AGRICULTURE

WORKSHEET NO. 7

Summery

❖ India is an agriculturally important country. Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities. Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.

TYPES OF FARMING IN INDIA

- ❖ **Primitive Subsistence Farming**
- ❖ **Intensive Subsistence Farming**
- ❖ **Commercial Farming**
- ❖ **Plantation**

CROPPING PATTERN

India has three cropping seasons — **rabi**, **kharif** and **zaid**.

IMPORTANT CROPS OF INDIA

S. No.	Name of Crop	Type of crop	Season	Geographical conditions of growth				Irrigation / Labour	Distribution
				Rainfall Cm	Temp. ˚ C.	Climate	Soils		
1	Rice	Cereal	Kharif	100	25	High temp. & high humidity	Alluvial fertile	In areas of less rainfall, irrigation is required.	**Plains of North** & North-eastern India, Coastal areas & deltaic regions; **Punjab,**Haryana, W. Uttar Pradesh, parts of Rajasthan
2	Wheat	Cereal	Rabi	50-75	-----	Cool growing season & bright sunshine	Alluvial & black soils	----------	**Punjab,** Haryana , Uttar Pradesh, Bihar
3 A	Millets Jowar	Cereal	Kharif	---	---	Grown in moist areas		Hardly any irrigation required	**Maharashtra,** Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh,M.P.
B	Bajra	Cereal	Kharif	---	---	----------	Sandy & shallow black	----------	**Rajasthan,** U. P., Maharashtra, Gujarat
C	Ragi	Cereal	Kharif	---	---	----------	Red,black,sandy, loamy & shallow black soils	----------	**Karnataka,** Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal
4	Maize	Cereal	Kharif	---	21-27	----------	Old alluvial soil	----------	**Karnataka,** Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh
5	Sugar-Cane	Cash	Kharif	75-100	21-27	Hot & humid	Variety of soils	In areas of less rainfall, irrigation is required. Needs manual labour	**Uttar Pradesh,** Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

6	Tea	Beverage	All year round	---	---	Warm & moist, frost-free climate	Deep & fertile, well-drained, rich in organic matter and humus.	Abundant, Cheap & skilled labour	**Assam,** West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala
7	Coffee	Beverage	All year round	---	---	----------	----------	--------	**Karnataka,** Kerala, Tamil Nadu
8	Rubber	Cash	All year Round	25	200	Moist & humid climate	----------	--------	**Kerala,** Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman & Nicobar islands.
9	Cotton	Fibre	Kharif	---	---	High temp.,light rainfall,210 frost-free days & bright sunshine	Black cotton soil	--------	**Maharashtra,** Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
10	Jute	Fibre	Kharif	---	---	High temp.	Well-drained fertile soils in flood plains	--------	**West Bengal,** Bihar, Assam, Orissa

HORTICULTURE CROPS: DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS

S. No.	Type of Fruit	Distribution
1	Mangoes	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
2	Oranges	Nagpur, Meghalaya
3	Bananas	Kerala, Mizoram,Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu
4	Litchi & Guava	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
5	Pineapple	Meghalaya
6	Grapes	Andhra Pradesh & Maharashtra
7	Apples, pears, walnut ,apricots	Jammu and Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh

Bhoodan – Gramdan & Land Reforms

Vinoba Bhave spread the awareness about donating surplus land to the landless. This was a precursor of abolition of Zamindari system. Some zamindars, owners of many villages offered to distribute some villages among the landless. It was known as **Gramdan**. Many land-owners chose to provide some part of their land to the poor farmers due to the fear of land ceiling act. This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinobha Bhave is also known as the **Blood-less Revolution**.

Q. No.	Question	Marks
1.	What is the importance of agriculture in India?	3
2.	Name four industries based on agricultural raw material.	2
3.	Give three reasons why cultivation methods have changed significantly.	3
4.	What is Primitive Subsistence Farming? Name the factors that affect this type of farming. (2+2)	3/5
5.	Explain the concept of 'Slash and Burn' cultivation/agriculture.	3/5
6.	Give a distribution of Jhuming cultivation in India.	3/5
7.	Give names of Jhuming cultivation in India and world.	3/5
8.	Where is Intensive Subsistence Farming practised? Mention the inputs of this type of farming.	3/5
9.	State the main inputs of Commercial Farming. Give an example as how the degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from region to region. (2+1) OR **Explain any five characteristics of commercial farming in India. (SA I 2011)**	3 5
10.	Explain four characteristics of Plantation agriculture.	3/5
11.	State any four examples of important Plantation crops.	2

12.	Where is tea and coffee grown in India? Also state the factors that play an important role in the development of plantation agriculture. (2+2)	2
13.	Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi crop seasons on the basis of the following: a) Sowing months/ period b) Months of harvest/ period c) Crops grown d) First four ranking states. OR **Differentiate between the Rabi Cropping season and the Kharif cropping season by giving examples. (S A I – 2014)**	5
14.	Name the three states that grow three crops of paddy in a year. Mention the names of these crops.	3
15.	What is Zaid season? Give examples of crops grown in Zaid season. (1+2)	3
16.	Name the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Describe the temperature and rainfall requirements for the growth of this crop. (1+2)	3
17.	Name the four rice-growing regions of India.	2
18.	What has made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Also name the states which grow rice in areas of less rainfall. (2+2)	3/5
19.	Name the second most important cereal crop of India. In which parts is it the main food crop?	2
20.	Describe the geographical conditions (climate and rainfall) for its growth.	2
21.	State the two important wheat growing zones in the country. Name four major wheat-growing states in India.	3/5
22.	Name the important millets grown in India. What are they known as? State their importance. (2+1+1)	3/5
23.	What is the importance of Ragi crop?	1
24.	Name the third most important food crop of India with respect to area and production. Give the most important geographical condition required for its growth.	2
25.	Name the largest producer of jowar. Also state any four-jowar producing states.	3
26.	Name the largest producer of bajra. Also mention other four-bajra growing states in India. Mention the type of soils required for the growth of bajra. (1+2+1)	3/5
27.	State the following facts regarding Ragi crop: a) Type of regions in which the crop is grown (1) b) Type of soils required (2)	3
28	State the following facts regarding Ragi crop: A) Largest producer (1) B) Other four Ragi producing states (2)	3
29.	Furnish the following facts about Maize crop: 1) Two uses (1) 2) Temperature and soil requirement (2)	3
30.	Furnish the following facts about Maize crop: a) State where Maize is grown as rabi crop (1) b) Four major Maize producing states (2)	3
31.	Name three factors that have contributed to increase in Maize production in India.	3
32.	What is the importance of pulses in a vegetarian diet? Name the six major pulses. (1+3)	3/5
33.	Name three pulses grown as Kharif crop and three pulses grown as Rabi crop.	3
34.	Why are pulses grown in rotation with other crops?	1
35.	What type of geographical condition is required for the growth of pulses? State the four Pulses growing states of India. (1+2)	3
36.	Describe the temperature, rainfall, soil and labour requirements for the growth of sugarcane. (1+1+1+1)	3/5
37.	What are the by-products of sugarcane?	2
38.	Name the major sugarcane producing states.	3/5
39.	What percentage of the total cropped area do oilseeds cover? Name the major oil seeds. (1+3)	3/5
40.	What are the uses of oil seeds?	2
41.	In which agricultural season is groundnut grown? How much it accounts with reference to the major oil seeds produced in the country?	2
42.	Name the largest producer of groundnut. Also name four other important producers of groundnut.	3

43.	How is Sesamum grown in north and south India?	1
44.	How is castor crop grown?	1
45.	Describe the climate, soil, rainfall and labour required for the growth of tea. Name the major tea producing states of India.	3/5
46.	What percentage of coffee does India produce in the world? Why is Indian coffee famous in the world? Where was coffee cultivation introduced in India initially? Where is coffee cultivation confined to in India?	3/5
47.	Where are the following fruit crops grown: 1) Mangoes 2) Oranges 3) Bananas 4) Lichi & Guava 5) Pineapples 6) Grapes 7) Apples, Peas, Apricots and Walnuts.	½ mk each
48.	How much percentage of the world's vegetable output does India produce? Name the important vegetables grown in India.	3
49.	Describe the climatic (rainfall and temperature) requirements for the growth of rubber. Where is it mainly grown in India? (2+2)	3/5
50.	Mention the uses of rubber. What is India's rank in the world among the natural rubber producers? (3+1)	3/5
51.	Name the four important fibre crops grown in India. How are they derived? (2+2)	3/5
52.	What is Sericulture?	1
53.	State the following facts regarding cotton production in India: a) India's rank in cotton production b) Agricultural season in which cotton is grown c) Time required to mature the crop	3
54.	Describe the soil, temperature, rainfall and the number of frost-free days required for the growth of cotton. Name the major cotton producing states of India.	3/5
55.	Which crop is known as Golden Fibre? Describe its soil and temperature requirement for its growth.	3
56.	Name the major jute producing states in India. What are its uses? (2+2)	3/5
57.	Why is jute losing market to synthetic fibres?	2
58.	What has hindered the pace of agricultural development?	1
59.	What poses a serious challenge to growing population?	2
60.	What steps were adopted to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence? OR Explain any three steps for agricultural reforms taken by the Government of India, after the independence.	3/5
61.	What was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan? What led to fragmentation of land holdings in India?	2
62.	What were the agricultural reforms introduced to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960's and 1970's? What were its limitations? (2+1)	3
63.	When was the comprehensive land development programmes initiated? How did they improve the condition of Indian agriculture? Mention the important steps taken in this direction. (1+3) OR Explain the features of the comprehensive land development programme initiated in India in the 1980s and 1990s.	3/5
64.	Explain the institutional reforms introduced to improve the condition of Indian agriculture.	3/5
65.	Analyse Vinoba Bhave's efforts towards "Bhoodan".	3/5
66.	What is 'Gramdan'?	2
67.	Why is the 'Bhoodan –Gramdan' movement called as the Blood-less Revolution?	2
68.	What is the share of agriculture in India in providing employment and livelihood to population in 2001?	1
69.	Why is the declining share of agriculture in the GDP a matter of serious concern?	2
70.	Describe the concentrated efforts made by the Government of India to modernize agriculture.	3/5
71.	Explain the challenges faced by the Indian farmers from international competition.	3/5