

CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

SOCIAL SCIENCE

AGRICULTURE

SET A

SECTION A

8 × 1 = 8

1. b) Plantation Agriculture
2. d) Coffee
3. a) Technical and institutional measures
4. c) Commercial farming
5. a) Kharif- alluvial soil
6. b) i - d, ii - c, iii - b, iv - a
7. a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
8. a) Primitive subsistence agriculture - Dao and digging sticks

SECTION B

2 × 2 = 4

9. i) It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools
ii) This type practiced of farming depends upon the monsoons and natural fertility of the soil
iii) It is also called 'Slash and burn' agriculture.
10. i) Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau
ii) It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation
iii) It also requires 210 frosts – free days and bright sunshine for the growth
It's a Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.

OR

The oilseeds produced in India are groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum and sunflower.

Most of these oilseeds are edible and used as a cooking medium. Some of these are also used as raw materials for making soap, cosmetics and ointments. Sesamum and castor seed is grown both as rabi and kharif crop.

SECTION C

11. Jute is known as 'golden fibre' It grows well on well – drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya are the major jute producing states of India. It is

used in making gunny bags, mats ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing material particularly nylon.

12. i) Plantation is a type of commercial farming
- ii) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- iii) The plantation also includes the processing of that crop in the nearby industries.
- iv) Plantation covers large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.
- v) All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.

OR

This type of farming is practised in areas of high density of population where pressure of population is high on agricultural land.

- a) It is labour-intensive farming.
- b) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- c) Farm size is small and uneconomical due to the division of land.
- d) The farmers take maximum output from the limited land.
- e) Farmers do not have any alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agriculture land.

SECTION D

2 × 3 = 6

13. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

14. Two major fibre crops

A cotton and jute are the fibre crops:

Geographical condition required for cotton

1. It requires black soil
2. It requires high temperature and light rainfall or irrigation
3. It requires 210 frost free days and bright sunshine.

Geographical condition required for jute :-

1. It requires well drained fertile soil in the flood plains\
2. It requires a high temperature
3. It requires high rainfall
4. Requires fresh water and cheap labour

15. i) Three geographical conditions for the growth of rice are:

- a) It requires high temperature, above (25°C).
- b) High annual rainfall (above 100 cm).
- c) High humidity.
- ii) It is possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall with the help of irrigation, for example, in Punjab and Haryana.

OR

Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.

- a) Its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population continues to be high.
- b) India is an agriculturally important country and two-thirds of population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- c) Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume.
- d) Besides food grains, it also produces raw materials for various industries.
- e) Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, etc, are also exported.
- f) All other sectors of Indian economy heavily depend on agriculture for their growth.

SECTION E

16. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Genetic engineering is recognised as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.

- i) stiff Competition
- ii) Improvement in the conditions of the farmers
- iii) Invention new hybrid varieties of seeds

SECTION F (Map based question)

17. Map

SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS**8 × 1 = 8**

1. c) Millets
2. d) Sufficient capital
3. a) Intensive Subsistence farming
4. b) Rice
5. d) All of the above
6. d) Cropping pattern
7. Both are true
8. b) Wheat - North western part of the country

SECTION B**2 × 2 = 4**

9. Commercial farming :
 - i) In this type of farming crops are grown only for commercial purposes
 - ii) Farmers make use of higher doses of modern inputs, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers etc.
 - iv) Eg : Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and PunjabPlantation farming :
 - i) in this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area
 - ii) Labour is employed to work in large tracts of land, using capital intensive devices
 - iii) Eg : Tea gardens produce tea and coffee plantation produce coffee
10. **Maize:-**
 - It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder.
 - It is a kharif crop but also Rabi crop in Bihar.
 - It requires temperature between 21°C - 27°C.
 - It grows well on old alluvial soil.
 - Major maize producing states are UP, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka.

OR

- a) As agricultural produce oil seeds rank second to food grains in the Indian economy.
- b) Oil-seeds provide vegetable oils which are being preferred to animal fats now-a-days as people are becoming more and more health conscious.
- c) Edible oils form a necessary part of our diet and provide energy.
- d) Extraction of edible oil from oil-seeds in mills and ghanis gives employment to people. The oil industry provides employment to more than 10 million people.
- e) Oil-cake is used as cattle feed and also as fertilizer for crops like cotton tobacco tea sugarcane etc.

f) Linseed oil and other vegetable oils are in demand in the manufacture of paints varnishes and lubricants.

SECTION C **2 × 3 = 6**

11. Pulses:-

- India is largest producer and consumer of pulses. • It is the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
- Major pulses grown in India are Urad , Arhar , Moong , Masur , Peas and Gram. • Pulses need less moisture and can survive in dry climate.
- Being leguminous crops, all these are grown as rotational crop to restore the soil fertility by fixing nitrogen (except Arhar).
- major pulses producing states are UP, Rajasthan, MP, Maharashtra and Karnataka

12. I) Well – developed irrigation facilities have lessened the dependency of peasants on monsoon by ensuring regular supply of water

II) Major shift – The development of proper irrigation facilities has enabled peasants to grow the water – intensive and commercial crop.

The following are the effects of developing proper reforms irrigation facilities

- i) This has resulted in the brininess of the earth
- ii) It has increased productivity

OR

What is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop in north and north-western parts of India. It is a rabi crop. Geographical conditions for the growth of wheat are:

- a) It requires a cool growing season.
- b) Bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
- c) It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall.
- d) The rainfall should be evenly distributed over the growing season.

The two important wheat growing zones in the country are:

- a) The Ganga-Sutluj plains in the north-west.
- b) Black soil region of the Deccan.

SECTION D

3 × 5 = 15

13. i) The green revolution based on the use of package technology and white revolution were initiated to improve Indian agriculture.

ii) Land development programme was initiated, which included provision for crop insurance against famine, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies etc.

iii) Kisan credit cards, personal accident Insurance schemes introduced for the benefits of farmers.

iv) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are run on the radio and television

14. Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy though its share in the Gross Domestic Product has registered a declining trend (from 1951 onwards). In 2010-11, about 52% of the total workforce was employed by the farm sector which makes more than half of the Indian population depend on agriculture for sustenance.

The declining share of agriculture in the GDP is a matter of serious concern because any decline and stagnation in agriculture will lead to a decline in other spheres of the economy having wider implications for society. Considering the importance of agriculture in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernize the agriculture.

15. Challenges faced by the jute industry:

- Stiff competition in the international market from synthetic substitutes.
- To stimulate demand the products need to be diversified.
- Stiff competition from other competitors like Bangladesh, Brazil etc.

Objective of National Jute Policy:

- Increasing productivity
- Improving quality.
- Ensuring good prices to the jute farmers.
- Enhancing the yield per hectare.
- Any other relevant points.

OR

Intensive subsistence, labour intensive farming, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining high yield. The right of inheritance has led to division of land among successive generations.

Slash and burn agriculture – Clears a patch of forest land and produce crops, when the soil fertility decreases the farmer shifts and clears a fresh patch of land, known by different names in different parts of India – like Jhumming mostly done in the Northeastern states.

Rabi Crops – Sown in winter from October to December and harvested in Summer from April to June – eg. Wheat Barley, Peas, Gram

Kharif Crops – Grown with the onset of the Monsoon, harvested : In September October – eg paddy maize, Jowar, Bajra

Zaid Crops – In between Rabi and Kharif season short season during the summer months eg, watermelon, cucumber.

SECTION E

16. i) Major technological assistance introduced in India are:
Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmers for farmers were introduced on the radio and T.V. **1**
- ii) Agriculture which provides livelihood to more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. 'The Green Revolution was brought about by the Government of India to introduce agricultural reforms to improve Indian agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. This was based on the use of package technology which includes using of HYV seed, assured irrigation facilities, fertilizers, insecticides, pesticides, harvesters, threshers, sprinklers, etc. **2**
- iii) Two major crop of Zaid season are:
a) Watermelon
b) Muskmelon **1**

SECTION F

17. Map