

27-58. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.

Ans. Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

30-59. What was the main aim of Bhoodan?

Ans. Its main aim was to give land to the landless villagers.

31-60. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give one reason.

Ans. Because it provides employment and livelihood to 63% of the population according to 2001 census.

Short Answer Type Questions [3 Marks]

61. State any three characteristics of primitive subsistence farming.

Ans. Following are the characteristics of primitive subsistence farming:

- (a) In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practised in a few pockets of India.
- (b) It is practised on small patches of land.
- (c) Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks,
- (d) Only family/community labour is used for farming.
- (e) This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops.
- (f) It is also known as 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- (g) Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmers do not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. (any three)

62. What is 'slash and burn' agriculture? Explain its salient features.

Ans. Slash and burn agriculture is the other name for shifting agriculture. It is the most primitive farming type practised by the tribal people living in tropical regions.

Salient features of this type of agriculture are:

- (a) Forests are cleared and trees are burnt to make the land available for cultivation.
- (b) Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks are used for cultivation.
- (c) This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of soil and other environmental conditions.
- (d) Productivity is very low as there is less use of natural fertilizers and pesticides, etc. (any two)

63. Mention different names by which slash and burn type of farming is known in India. Name the states where this type of farming is practiced in India. Name any two crops grown in this type of farming.

Ans. It is known by different names in India like Jhumming, Bewar, Podu etc.

- (a) Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland;
- (b) It is practiced in Chhattisgarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (c) In this type of farming mainly food grain crops are grown such as rice, maize and millets.

64. Explain any four features of intensive subsistence farming in India.

Ans. 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 agricultural land. (any four)

65. State any three characteristics of commercial farming.

Ans. Commercial farming has following characteristics:

- (a) Farmer use higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
- (b) Farmers obtain higher productivity from land due to high doses of inputs.
- (c) The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.
- (d) Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. (any three)

66. State any two characteristics of plantation farming. Name any two plantation crops. Name any two states where plantation farming is practised.

Ans. Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming.

- (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

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67. Comp

Ans.

- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (d)
- (e)

68. Ex

Ans.

- (c) Capital intensive inputs such as modern machinery are used with the help of migrant labourers.
- (d) The production is mainly for market and all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- (e) It requires well-developed network of transport and communication to connect the plantation

areas, processing industries and markets together. (any two)
 In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops.
 Plantation farming is practiced in Assam, West Bengal and Karnataka where crops like tea and coffee are grown.

67. Compare primitive subsistence and commercial farming.

Ans.	Primitive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
	(a) Small patches of land are cultivated.	(a) Large tracts of land are brought under cultivation.
	(b) Use of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.	(b) Use of modern methods like tractors, and harvestors.
	(c) Depends on natural fertility of the soil and favourable environmental factors.	(c) Uses chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides.
	(d) Heavy dependence on monsoon.	(d) Little or no dependence on monsoon.
	(e) Labour intensive with family members engaged in production.	(e) Capital intensive due the use of HYV seeds, technology and migrant labour.

68. Explain the features of three cropping seasons in India.

Or

What are the three cropping seasons in India? Explain.

Or

Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season'.

[Delhi 2019]

Or

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season'.

[Delhi 2019]

Ans. The three cropping seasons in India are rabi, kharif and zaid.

Rabi crops	Kharif crops	Zaid season
(a) These crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.	(a) These crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September- October.	(a) In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
(b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.	(b) Important crops grown during this season are rice (paddy), maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.	(b) Some of the crops produced during zaid are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops and sugar cane.
(c) Northern and northwestern states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of rabi crops.	(c) Some of the most important kharif regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, the Konkan coast, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.	
(d) Success of rabi crops depend on the availability of precipitation during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones.		

01/ 30. Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India.

Ans. Wheat

02/ 31. Name the two important wheat growing zones in India.

Ans. The two wheat growing zones in India are

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

03/ 32. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder.

Ans. Maize

04/ 33. In which type of soil does maize grow well?

Ans. Maize grows well in old alluvial soil.

05/ 34. Write the names of any two millets grown in India.

Ans. Jowar and bajra are the important millets grown in India.

06/ 35. Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi. [CBSE 2013]

Ans. Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi.

07/ 36. Name one rain-fed crop.

Ans. Jowar

08/ 37. Name any two Jowar producing states.

Ans. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. (any two)

09/ 38. What type of soil is required for the growth of Bajra?

Ans. Bajra grows well on sand and shallow black soil.

10/ 39. Name two major bajra producing states in India.

Ans. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. (any two)

11/ 40. Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer. [CBSE 2012]

Ans. Pulses

12/ 41. Name any two major pulses grown in India.

Ans. Major pulses grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas and gram. (any two)

13/ 42. Name any one pulse crop grown in kharif and rabi season.

Ans. Kharif season: Moong, tur (arhar)
Rabi season: Masur, peas, gram (any one for each)

14/ 43. Sugar is the main source of which products?

Ans. Gur, khandsari and molasses

15/ 44. What was the rank of India in rapeseed production in 2014?

Ans. India was the third largest producer in the world after Canada and China in 2014.

16/ 45. Name any two oilseeds produced in India.

Ans. Groundnut, castor seeds, cotton seeds, mustard, coconut, sesamum, linseed and sunflower. (any two)

17/ 46. Name the first and the second largest producers of groundnut in the world in 2014.

Ans. China is the largest producer of groundnut followed by India in 2014.

18/ 47. Name any two oilseed crops which are grown as a kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in the south.

Ans. Sesamum and castor seed

19/ 48. Mention two beverage crops grown in India.

Ans. Tea and coffee are two important beverage crops grown in India.

20/ 49. Name the beverage crop introduced by the British in India.

Ans. Tea

21/ 50. Which variety of coffee is grown in India?

Ans. Arabica variety from Yemen is grown in India.

22/ 51. To which part of India is coffee cultivation confined?

Ans. Coffee cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

23/ 52. Name one Equatorial crop.

Ans. Rubber

24/ 53. List any two items in which natural rubber is used.

Ans. Auto tyres and tubes, belts and hoses, footwears, Latex foam, cycle tyres and tubes. (any two)

25/ 54. What is the rearing of silkworms called?

Ans. Sericulture

26/ 55. Name any one competitors of jute.

Ans. Nylon

27/ 56. Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones? [CBSE 2015]

Ans. Consolidation of landholdings

28/ 57. What is White Revolution related to? [CBSE 2015]

Ans. White Revolution is related to the production of milk. It is also called Operation Flood.