



SOCIAL STUDIES

Class 10th

(GEOGRAPHY)

Chapter 4: Agriculture



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EXERCISES

Que 1 . Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

- (a) Shifting Agriculture. (b) Plantation Agriculture
(c) Horticulture. (d) Intensive Agriculture

Answer:- (b) Plantation agriculture.

(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets. (d) Cotton

Answer:- (b) Gram

(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (a) Pulses (b) Jawar (c) Millets. (d) Sesamum

Answer:- (a) Pulses.

Que 2 . Answer the following questions in 30 words.

(i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

Answer:- Tea is an important beverage crop. The geographical conditions are following :-

1. The tropical and sub-tropical climate is suitable for the cultivation of tea.
2. It requires a lot of rainfall.
3. Grown in sloping areas for easy drainage.
4. India is the world's leading tea producer.

(ii) Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

Answer: Wheat is a staple food crop of India. The areas where wheat is grown in India are as follows-

1. In the north-west the Ganges-Sutlej plains like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan.
2. North and North-Eastern plains like Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, some part of Bihar.
3. Black soil region of the Deccan like Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Answer:- The list of institutional reform programs done by the government in the interest of farmers is as follows -

1. Agricultural land was consolidated.
2. Helped in the production of high yielding good fertilizers and seeds.
3. Crop insurance scheme was implemented to protect crops.
4. Rural banks and cooperative societies were established to provide loans to farmers at low rates.
5. Kisan Credit Card has been given to the farmers for the expenditure in agriculture.
6. Special farmer programs were broadcast on radio and TV.
7. Minimum Support Price for crops was implemented.

(iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

Answer: - Day by day the land under agriculture is decreasing in India, which can have the following consequences -

1. Food production will decrease.
2. Inflation of food items will increase.
3. Fertilizers will be used more to increase production, which will affect the natural capacity of the land.
4. Agro-based industries will face shortage of raw materials.

Que 3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

(i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

Answer:- Some institutional and technological reforms have been done to increase agricultural production which are as follows

1. **Consolidation** - The government consolidated the small farms of the farmers and collected them.
2. **Abolition of Zamindari System**- The government ended the Zamindari system which had been going on since ancient times and gave the ownership of land to the landless tenants.
3. **Co-operative Societies**- Cooperative institutions were established by the government so that farmers can get loans at low interest rates.
4. **Agricultural Programs**:- Agriculture related programs were broadcast on radio and TV.
5. **Green Revolution**- Provide high yielding quality fertilizers and seeds by the government, which brought a revolutionary change in the production of agriculture.
6. **Irrigation Projects**: Many small and big irrigation projects were started to provide adequate irrigation facilities to the farmers.
7. **Crop Insurance**:- Crop insurance scheme was implemented to protect crops from events like drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
8. **Kisan Credit Card**:- Government of India has launched 'Kisan Credit Card' and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme with interest subsidy.

(ii) Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture.

Answer:-

- (a) The effect of globalization has encouraged the production of spices in southern India.
- (b) With globalization, farmers producing cotton started getting markets.
- (c) Globalization led to structural reforms in agriculture.
- (d) It became easier for farmers to get loans.
- (e) Green revolution increased the production of crops.

(iii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Answer: Rice is a major food grain crop of India. The following are the suitable geographical conditions for the growth of rice:-

1. Rice is a kharif crop for which the temperature should be above 25°C to grow.
2. For this there should be more humidity.
3. More than 100 cm of rainfall is required.
4. Alluvial soil is ideal for rice.
5. Rice is grown during the onset of south-west monsoon winds in June-July and is harvested in autumn.