



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject : Geography	Topic : CHPT.4 AGRICULTURE	Date of Notes :20-8-2017
Resource Person: Mr. S.Gopalakrishnan		Date : _____
Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division : X _____	Roll Number : _____

Sl.No.	Questions and Answers:	Marks
1	Name the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food and fodder. Maize is the cereal crop of India which is used both as a food as fodder.	1
2	Which is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India? Name two major States of production. Tea is the most classic example of plantation crop grown in India. Two major States cultivating tea in India are Assam and West Bengal.	1
3	What is horticulture? The intensive cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables on a large scale for commercial purpose is known as horticulture.	1
4	Name the important millets grown in this area. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown In India.	1
5	What is sericulture? The rearing of silk worms for the production of silk is called sericulture. Silk worms are reared on mulberry leaves.	1
6	Why do densely populated States of India practice intensive subsistence farming? Name the States which practice intensive subsistence farming. With increasing population, the pressure on land is increasing. Therefore, in all the densely populated States of India intensive subsistence cultivation is being practiced. The States are Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.	3
7	What is meant by leguminous plants? Why is it important in rotation of crops? Leguminous plants are those plants that help to restore the fertility of the soil. Their root nodules absorb nitrogen from the air and fix it in the	3



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



	<p>soil. The plants are ploughed into the soil after harvesting. The roots ploughed back into the soil releases nitrogen in the soil. Most pulses are leguminous except arhar.</p>	
8.	<p>What is Bhoodan – Gramdan movement or “Blood less Revolution” in the field of agriculture?</p> <p>Vinobha Bhave introduced voluntary redistribution of farm-lands to poor landless farmers for their economic well-being. This act was known as ‘Bhoodan’.</p> <p>Some zamindars, who were owners of many villages, offered to distribute some villages among the landless. This was known as Gramdan.</p> <p>This Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinobha Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.</p>	3
9	<p>Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?</p> <p>The right of inheritance leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land – holding size uneconomical. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative sources of livelihood.</p> <p>Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land .</p>	3
10	<p>Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy.➤ Its share in providing employment and livelihood to the population was as high as 63 per cent in 2001.➤ India is predominantly an agriculturally country.➤ Two-thirds of its population are engaged in agricultural activities.➤ Agriculture is a primary activity, which produces most of the food that we consume. It provides food security.➤ Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.➤ Moreover, some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices, etc. are also exported.➤ All other spheres of the Indian economy heavily depend on agriculture for their growth.	5



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



11	<p>Write important features of plantation agriculture?</p> <p>The important features of plantation agriculture are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop (mono crop) is grown on a large area.➤ Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry plantation, it covers large tracts of land, uses capital intensive inputs, and migrant labor.➤ All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.➤ A well developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, industries and markets is important for the development of plantation agriculture.➤ In India tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane and banana etc. are important plantation crops.	5
12	<p>State any four efforts made by the Government of India to modernize agriculture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Agriculture being an important activity in India, the Government of India made concerted efforts to modernize agriculture.● Establishment of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)● Starting of Agricultural universities● Providing Veterinary services and Animal breeding Centers● Initiating Horticulture development● Initiating Research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecasting.● Improving the rural infrastructure (roads, canals etc.)	5
13	<p>Describe <u>the conditions</u> which led to technological and institutional reforms in India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Agriculture has been in practiced in India for thousands of years.➤ Continued use of land without adequate technological and institutional reforms led to slow down in the pace of agricultural development.➤ Despite development in irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility of soil.➤ Our population grew at a faster rate than agriculture	5



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



	<p>production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ More than 60 per cent of India's population depended on agriculture.	
14	<p>Write short note on horticulture.</p> <p>India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India produces the following tropical as well as temperate fruits. India is well known for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Mangoes of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.✓ Oranges of Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.✓ Lichi and guava of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.✓ Pineapples of Meghalaya.✓ Grapes of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra✓ Apples, pears, apricots and walnuts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.✓ India produces about 13% of the world's vegetable. It is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.	5
15	<p>Why are farmers in India withdrawing their investment from agriculture?</p> <p>Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture for the following reasons:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Today, Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.➤ Our government is going ahead with reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power rural roads, market and mechanization.➤ Subsidy on fertilizer is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production.➤ Moreover, reduction in import duties on agriculture products have proved detrimental to agriculture in the country.	5
16	<p>Explain any four features of comprehensive land development program initiated during 1980s and 1990s.</p> <p>Comprehensive land development program included both institutional and technical reforms.</p> <p>The following reforms were introduced: -</p>	5



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.➤ Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest were some important steps in this direction.➤ Kissan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced for easy purchase of inputs.➤ Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers.➤ Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.➤ The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.	
17	<p>Mention important technological and institutional reforms introduced in India after Independence in 1960s and 1970s.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ After Independence following technological and institutional reforms were introduced but all these failed to strengthen our agriculture. These led to the focus of development in few selected areas.➤ Collective farming was introduced.➤ Land holdings were consolidated➤ Co-operative movement were started in Indian agriculture➤ Zamindari system was abolished,➤ 'Land reform' was introduced in First Five Year Plan➤ The Green Revolution and related technologies were introduced such as use of HYV of seed, fertilizers, modern machinery and inputs.➤ White Revolution (Operation Flood) was introduced to increase milk production.	5
18	<p>Explain the technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve the agricultural production in India.</p> <p>In the 1980's and 1990's a comprehensive land development program was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms</p> <p>Technological reforms :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ High yielding and early maturing seeds are developed. They are	5



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



now being increasingly used to raise productivity.

- Chemical fertilizers are being used on a large scale to increase farm yields and productivity. They are now being supplemented by bio fertilizers which greatly add to the fertility of the soil.
- Irrigation methods- the flooding of water is now being replaced by drip- irrigation and the use of sprinklers.
- The water pump replaced the Persian wheel, the plough by tiller and harrow drawn by the tractor, the bullock cart by truck
-

Institutional reforms :-

- **LAND REFORMS** – it was the main focus of our ‘first five year plan’. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of land holdings.
- Consolidation of land holding - the government took the step of promoting consolidation of small and scattered holdings. The larger plots are economically more productive. It reduces cost of production.
- Zamindari system was abolished. Farmers became land owners. Earlier cultivated land was owned by the zamindars who exploited the actual cultivators. On becoming the owners of the land, the peasants benefitted.
 - Provision for crop insurance – provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease was another step to provide protection to the farmers
 - Loan facilities– Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
 - Special weather bulletins and agricultural programme for farmers were introduced on the radio and TV.
 - Minimum support price – the government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.

OTHER SCHEMES – Kisan Credit Card, (KCC) Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of farmers.



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



19	<p>Differentiate between commercial agriculture and the subsistence agriculture.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">Commercial Agriculture</th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 45%; text-align: center;">Subsistence Agriculture</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>It an agricultural practice done for trade.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>It is a farming practice for producing food grains for a living or home consumption</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>This is practiced on large farms.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>This is done on small farms.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>This is capital intensive</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>This is labour intensive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Modern technology and implements are used for production of sugarcane in UP.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Old technology and implements, for eg. Production of wheat in some parts of India.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td> </td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Commercial Agriculture		Subsistence Agriculture	1	It an agricultural practice done for trade.	1	It is a farming practice for producing food grains for a living or home consumption	2	This is practiced on large farms.	2	This is done on small farms.	3	This is capital intensive	3	This is labour intensive.	4	Modern technology and implements are used for production of sugarcane in UP.	4	Old technology and implements, for eg. Production of wheat in some parts of India.					5
	Commercial Agriculture		Subsistence Agriculture																							
1	It an agricultural practice done for trade.	1	It is a farming practice for producing food grains for a living or home consumption																							
2	This is practiced on large farms.	2	This is done on small farms.																							
3	This is capital intensive	3	This is labour intensive.																							
4	Modern technology and implements are used for production of sugarcane in UP.	4	Old technology and implements, for eg. Production of wheat in some parts of India.																							
20	<p>Explain the challenges facing in Indian agriculture. OR Why the GDP growth in agriculture sector has remained stagnant throughout decades. OR Why the employment in agriculture sector is declining? Give reasons. OR “Today Indian farmers are facing a great challenge from international competition.’ What are the various factors responsible for this situation? OR Why is the growth rate in agriculture decelerating?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Indian farmers are facing a big challenges. ✓ Our farmer cannot face the stiff international competition. ✓ Our government has reduced investment in agriculture sector particularly in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanization ✓ Subsidy on fertilizer is decreased leading to increase in the cost of production ✓ Import duty has been reduced on agricultural products which resulted in huge imports of agro products in the country. ✓ Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture due to high labour costs and labour migration to other sectors. ✓ Many farmers are committing suicides in several States of India ✓ Land under agriculture is decreasing and there are no alternative source of livelihood for the farmers. 	5																								



INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

