

# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPITH SHAKTI UTTHAN ASHRAM LAKHISARAI

Class Xth      SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY      DATE 1.7.2021.

Ch:AGRICULTURE (Important Questions)

READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THOROUGHLY AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND.

Question 1.

Write four points to stress the importance of agriculture in India. (2013)

Or, Why is India called an agriculturally important country? Write four supportive arguments.

Or, 'Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian Economy' Explain the statement by giving reason. (2017 D)

Answer:

India is an agricultural country because of the following reasons:

1. Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities which provide livelihood.
2. Agriculture is a primary activity and produces most of the food and foodgrains that we consume.
3. It produces raw materials for our various industries, e.g., cotton textile and sugar industry.
4. Some agricultural products, like tea, coffee and spices, are exported and earn foreign exchange.
5. The share of agriculture in providing employment and livelihood to the population continued to be as high as 63% in 2001.

Question 2.

Why do farming practices vary in different regions? Give three major reasons.

Answer:

Three major reasons are:

1. Physical environment, i.e., relief, soil and climate.
2. Technological know-how.
3. Socio-cultural practices.

Question 3.

Name some industries based on agricultural raw material.

Answer:

Cotton Textile Industry and Sugar Industry.

Question 4.

What factors does primitive subsistence farming depend on?

Answer:

Factors:

- Monsoons
- Natural fertility of the soil
- Suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

Question 5.

Write main characteristics of 'slash and burn' agriculture.

Or, Write main characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming.

Answer:

- This type of farming is practised in few pockets of India on small patches of land using primitive tools and family/community labour.
- Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their families.
- When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes.
- Land productivity is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs.

Question 6.

Name some primitive tools used in 'slash and bum' agriculture.

Answer:

Tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.

Question 7.

Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

Answer:

Intensive Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
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<p>(i) In this type of farming, production is mainly for self consumption.</p>	<p>(i) In this, crops are mainly grown for commercial purposes.</p>
<p>(ii) It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land.</p>	<p>(ii) It is practiced on large pieces of land on scientific and commercial lines.</p>
<p>(iii) It is labour intensive farming.</p>	<p>(iii) In this type of agriculture, machines and modern technology are used.</p>
<p>(iv) In this, high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.</p>	<p>(iv) There is higher use of modern agricultural inputs, for example, High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, etc. are used to obtain higher yields and production.</p>
<p>(v) Farmers take maximum output from the limited land by raising</p>	<p>(v) The degree of commercialization varies from one region to another. Rice is</p>

2-3 crops in a year from the same land, i.e., multiple cropping is practised.	a commercial crop in Punjab, while in Orissa it is subsistence crop. For example, Plantation agriculture.
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