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CLASS X GEOGRAPHY NOTES

Agriculture



Key Notes and Important Questions with Answers

Chapter- 4
AGRICULTURE

Key points

(1) India is the highest producer of food and vegetables.

(2) In the Plantation farming a single crop is grown on a large area.

(3) In India Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc. are the main plantation crops.

(4) Major crops grown in India are Paddy(rice),wheat,millets,pulses, tea, coffee, sugarcane, oilseeds, cotton and jute, etc.

(5) Rabi crops are grown during middle of October to December and are harvested in summer during April to June. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustered etc. are main Rabi crops.

(6) Kharif crops are grown in June-July in the different regions of country with the arrival of Monsoons. These crops are harvested in September-October.

(7) The main crops of Kharif season are Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Tur, Moong, Urad, Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Soyabean.

(8) The rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people of India. We are the second largest producer of rice in world after China.

(9) Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India.

(10) India is the leading producer in world in the field of production of pulses.

(11) Agriculture is the process and art of cultivating, sowing, crop growing and animals rearing.

(12) Subsistence Farming-The type of farming with the primitive tools in which farmer do production for the fulfilling of their family needs.

(13) Slash and burn Farming-Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation.

(14) Intensive subsistence farming-It is a labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

(15) Plantation Farming-A type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.

(16) Crop rotation-Growing different crops on a piece of land to increase the productivity and fertility of land.

(17) Consolidation of holdings(Chakbandi)-Collecting fragmented land holdings to make those economically beneficial.

(18) Green Revolution-Based on the package technology use of high yielding verity(HYV)seeds, fertilisers, modern technology etc. to increase the production especially wheat production.

(19) White Revolution-To improve the breeds of animals for the growth in milk production with the use of modern technology. It is also called Operation Flood.

Very short answer type questions(one markers)

1. Write the name of four Rabi and four Kharif crops of India?
2. Write two characteristics of Plantation farming?
3. Write four examples of oil seeds and pulses?
4. What is the rearing of silkworm for the production of silk is called?
5. By which other names slash and burn farming or shifting agriculture is known in different countries?
6. Write the two characteristics of subsistence farming?
7. Write two features of Intensive farming?
8. With What is 'Operation flood' related to?
9. What is Organic farming?
10. Which crop is called a golden fibre?

Answer Key

A.1. Rabi-wheat,gram,barley,peas,mustard etc. Kharif-paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, moong etc.

A.2. (i) Grown on a large area.
(ii) Needs more capital and labour.

A.3. Pulses-arhar,moong,urad,masur,peas,gram etc. Oil seeds-groundnut, mustard, linseed, sesamum (til), soyabean etc.

A.4. Sericulture.

A.5. (i) Mexico and Central America-Milpa
(ii) Venzuela-Conuco
(iii) Brazil-Roca
(iv) Indonesia-Ladang
(v) Vietnam-Ray
(vi) Central Africa-Masole

A.6. (i) Farming on small pieces of lands with traditional methods and

tools.

(ii) Often depends on monsoon, natural fertility of soil and the environmental circumstances of crop growing.

A.7. (i) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

(ii) Due to small land holding size many crops are grown which leads to enormous pressure on agricultural land.

A.8. To increase the production of the milk.

A.9. Farming with natural ways without using fertilisers, pesticides etc. is called organic or carbonic farming.

A.10. Jute

Short/Long answer type questions(3/5 markers)

1. What is the importance of Agriculture in Indian economy?
2. Write about the institutional reforms introduced by the Indian Government in favour of farmers?
3. Desribe about the causes responsible for the declining food production in India?
4. Distinguish between the intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming?
5. Mention the suitable geographical conditions needed for the cultivation of tea crop?
6. Mention the geographical conditions required for the rubber and maize production?
7. Explain about the suitable conditions for the sugarcane production?
8. Write about the geographical conditions required for the Paddy(rice)and cotton?
9. Name any four fibre crops grown in India? Out of these which fibre is not obtained directly from the crops? Write the name of it's production method?
10. Mention the suitable conditions for the wheat cultivation?
11. Describre the major challenges faced by the farmers in India?
12. Write any five ways of Agricultural reforms in India?

Answer Key

A.1. (i) Two third of population is engaged in agricultural activities.

(ii) Agriculture is a primary activity.

(iii) Providing raw material for various industries.
(iv) An age old economic activity of India.
(v) Over these years, cultivation method have changed significantly.

A.2. (i) Provision of crop insurance facility.(fasal bima)
(ii) Loan facilities to the farmers and development of grameen and cooperative banks.
(iii) Announces minimum support price (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
(iv) Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.
(v) Broadcasting of agricultural programmes on T.V. and radio related with new technology, tools, fertilisers etc.

A.3. (i) Due to competition with non-agricultural land use, reducing sown area.
(ii) Declining fertility of land and production due to access use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
(iii) The rising problems of water scarcity and salinity due to unable and unsuitable water management.
(iv) Due to overexploitation of under ground water the water level has been fallen which resulted in increasing agricultural cost.
(v) Inadequate storing capacity and lack of markets.

A.4

Intensive Subsistance Farming	Commercial Farming
1. Small land holdings and limited land.	1. Big land holings.
2. Traditional techniques and tools.	2. Modern techniques and tools.
3. Production for the local markets.	3. Production for the export.
4. Two or three crops in a year.	4. Focus on a single crop.
5. Mainly concerns to livelihood and production of food crops e.g. paddy.	5. Mainly concern to trade e.g. sugarcane, cotton, wheat etc.

A.9 (i) Cotton, Jute, Hemp and natural Silk.
(ii) Silk
(iii) Sericulture

For answer 5 to 10 observe the following table :-

Name	Temperature	Crop	Soil	Rainfall	Climate	Area/Distribution
Tea	20-30° C	Plantation	Deep and fertile well dralned soil	150-200 cm	Warm and molst frost-free	Assam, West Bengal, Karnataa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Rubber	25-35° C	Plantation	Forest Soil	300 cm	Moist and humld	Kerala, Assam, Tripura, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Maize	21-27° C	Kharif	Alluvlal	50-100 cm	Various	Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh
Sugar-cane	21-27° C	Kharif	Alluvlal and Black	75-100 cm	Hot and Humid	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Rice (Paddy)	24° C	Kharif	Alluvlal	100 cm	Tropical	West Bengal, Punjab, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Assam
Cotton	30° C	Kharif	Black and Alluvlal	50-100 cm	Hot and Sub Tropical	Maharashtra, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Pujab
Wheat	10-25° C	Rabi	Alluvlal	50-75 cm	Hot and Sub Tropical	Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan

11. (i) Uncertainty of Monsoon.
    (ii) Poverty and vicious cycle of Debt.
    (iii) Migration towards cities. Withdrawal from agricultural investment.
    (iv) Difficulty in reaching Government facilities and middle men.
    (v) International competition and reduction in public investment.
12. (i) Good irrigation system, Organic or bio manure, Use of modern agricultural tools.
    (ii) Direct help to farmers, subsidy direct in account

(iii) Government help, easy and cheap loans.

(iv) Easy accessibility of electricity and water.

(v) Accessibility up to markets.

(vi) Crop insurance to protect from flood, drought, cyclone, fire, and insects.

(vii) Minimum support price(MSP),Grameen bank, Kissan card etc.

(viii) Education about agriculture, special weather bulletins.

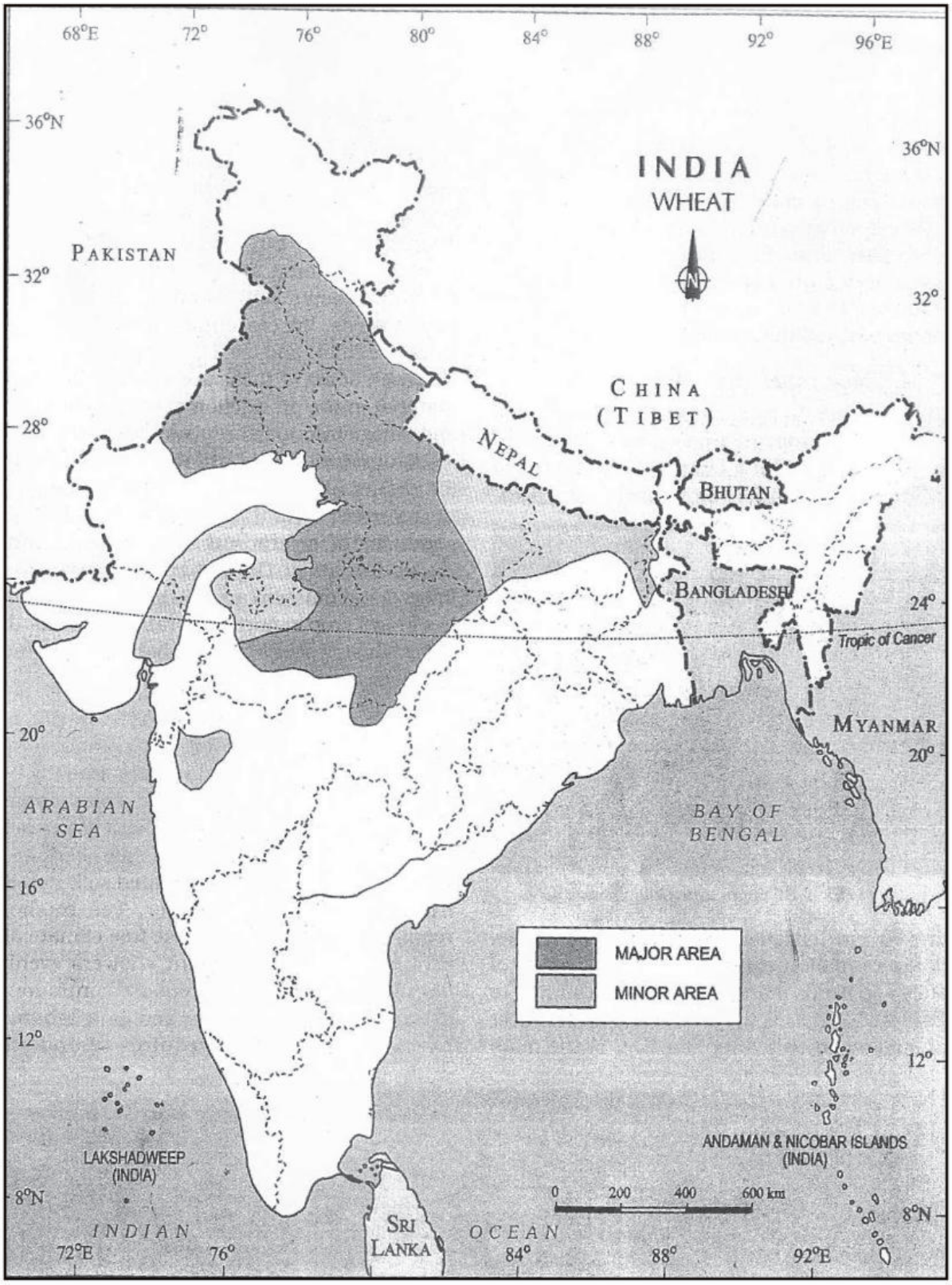
(ix) National and international agricultural seminar and accessibility of common farmers .

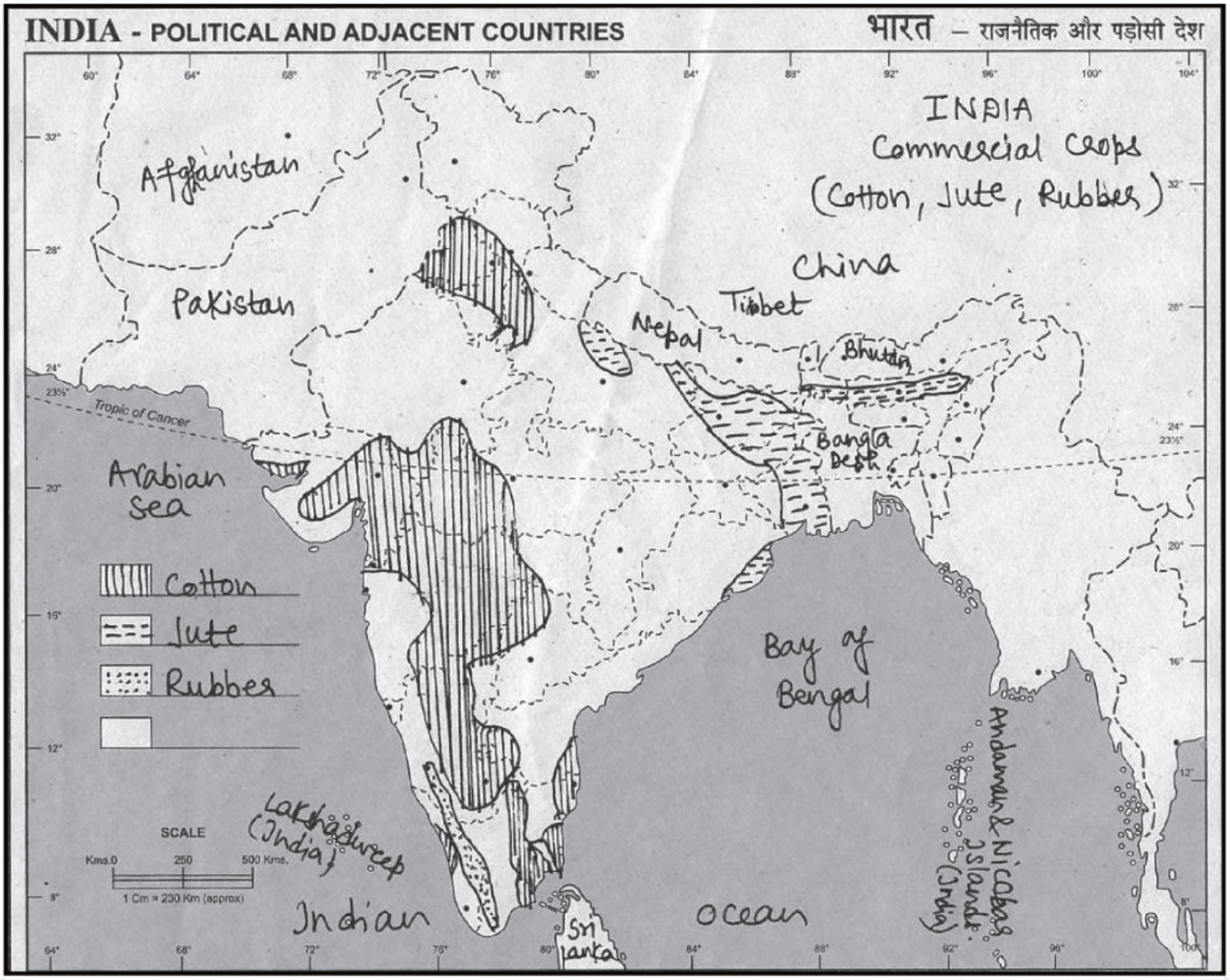
(x) Establishment of school, collages and research institute of Agriculture and their use. Practice the following maps and fill the outline maps

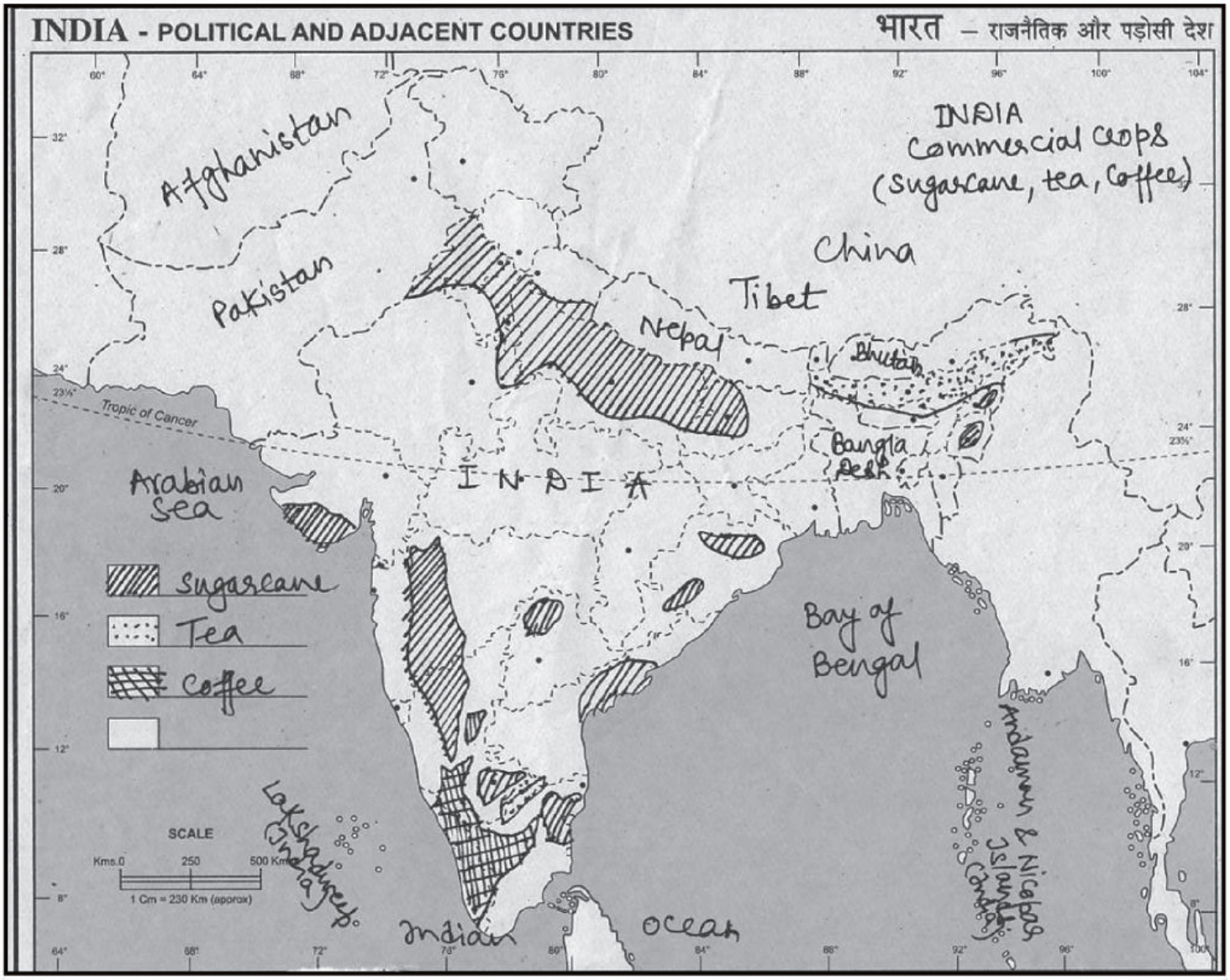
Q. Locate the major and minor areas of rice and wheat distribution on the outline map of India.

Q. Locate and label the cotton, jute, rubber, tea, sugarcane, and coffee producing areas of India.


INDIA
RICE
PAKISTAN
CHINA
(TIBET)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY OF
BENGAL
MAJOR AREA
MINOR AREA
LAKSHADWEEP
(INDIA)
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)
SRI
LANKA
INDIAN
OCEAN
0 200 400 600 km
68°E
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°E
36°N
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°N


INDIA
WHEAT
PAKISTAN
CHINA
(TIBET)
NEPAL
BHUTAN
BANGLADESH
MYANMAR
Tropic of Cancer
ARABIAN
SEA
BAY OF
BENGAL
INDIAN
OCEAN
SRI
LANKA
LAKSHADWEEP
(INDIA)
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS
(INDIA)
MAJOR AREA
MINOR AREA
0 200 400 600 km
68°E
72°
76°
80°
84°
88°
92°
96°E
36°N
32°
28°
24°
20°
16°
12°
8°N


INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES
भारत – राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश
INDIA
Commercial Crops
(Cotton, Jute, Rubber)
Afghanistan
Pakistan
China
Tibbet
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangla Desh
Tropic of Cancer
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Cotton
Jute
Rubber
SCALE
Kms.0 250 500 Kms.
1 Cm = 230 Km (approx)
Lakhadweep (India)
Indian
ocean
Sri Lanka
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (India)


INDIA - POLITICAL AND ADJACENT COUNTRIES
भारत – राजनैतिक और पड़ोसी देश
INDIA
Commercial crops
(sugarcane, tea, coffee)
Afghanistan
Pakistan
China
Tibet
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangla Desh
Tropic of Cancer
I N D I A
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Indian Ocean
sugarcane
Tea
coffee
SCALE
Kms.0 250 500 Kms
1 Cm = 230 Km (approx)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (India)
Lakshadweep (India)