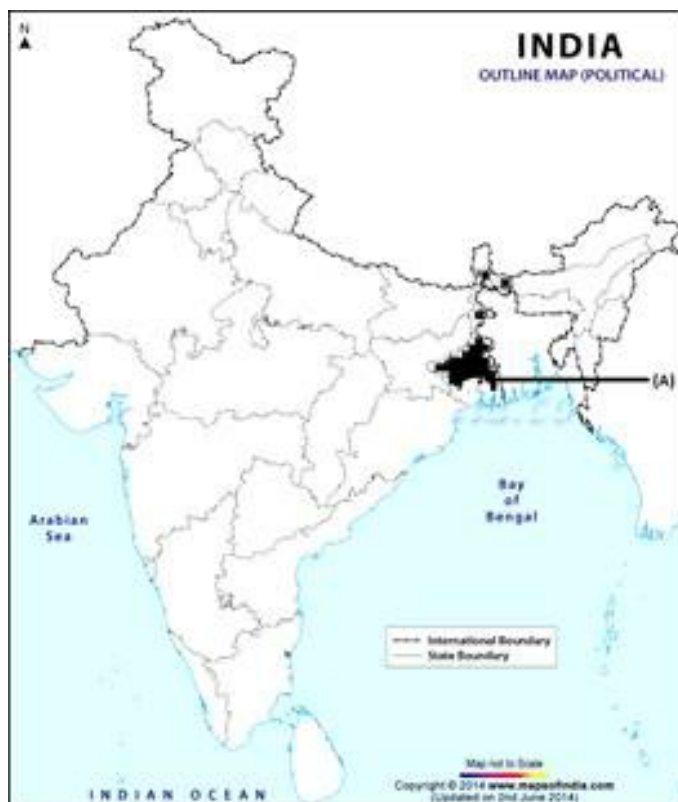


**CBSE Test Paper - 03**  
**Chapter - 12 Agriculture**

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ state is the largest producer of jowar. **(1)**
  - a. Karnataka
  - b. Maharashtra
  - c. Tamil Nadu
  - d. Gujarat
2. Operation flood is the word used to denote the development in \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. water production.
  - b. wheat production
  - c. milk production
  - d. rice production
3. Which is the largest rubber producing state in India? **(1)**
  - a. Meghalaya
  - b. Tamil Nadu
  - c. Karnataka
  - d. Kerala
4. Why does Rinjha's family leave a place and move from place to place? **(1)**
  - a. they like to move
  - b. they don't have a house
  - c. soil loses fertility
  - d. they are tribals
5. Agriculture is an age-old \_\_\_\_\_ activity in our country. **(1)**
  - a. recreation
  - b. time pass
  - c. economic
  - d. professional
6. Which crop is grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the month of September and October? **(1)**
7. In which region was the cultivation of coffee introduced in India initially? **(1)**

8. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers. **(1)**
9. Which type of farming is intensive subsistence farming? **(1)**
10. Write a short note on coffee cultivation in India. **(3)**
11. Explain the factor upon which the different farming practices depends. **(3)**
12. The land under cultivation is being reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences? **(3)**
13. i. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.
- a. A leading golden fibre crop-producing state
- ii. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
- a. A leading sugarcane producing state
  - b. A coffee growing state on the eastern state **(3)**



14. Why the growth rate in agriculture has been decreasing day by day. Give reasons. **(5)**
15. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder? What are the geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production. **(5)**

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**CBSE Test Paper - 03**  
**Chapter - 12 Agriculture**

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**Answer**

1. b. Maharashtra

**Explanation:** Maharashtra state is the largest producer of jowar.

2. c. milk production

**Explanation:** The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution (Operation Flood) were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.

3. d. Kerala

**Explanation:** Rubber is an important industrial raw material. It is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andaman and Nicobar islands and Garo hills of Meghalaya. In 2010-11 India ranked fourth among the world's natural rubber producers.

4. c. soil loses fertility

**Explanation:** Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for fresh a patch of land in the next season.

5. c. economic

**Explanation:** Agriculture is an age-old economic activity in our country.

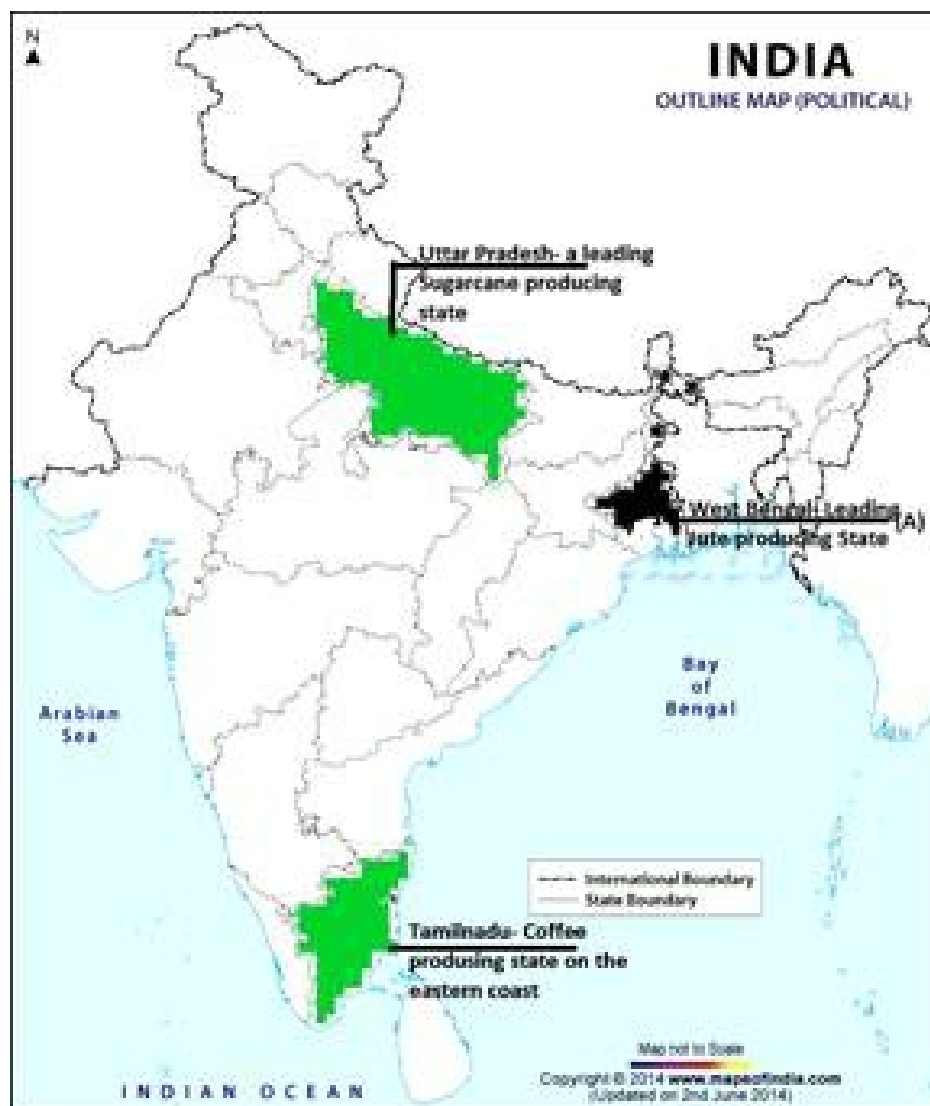
6. Kharif is a monsoon crop sown in the beginning and harvested by the end of the monsoon season, the cultivation period being July to November.

7. Baba Budan hills were the region where cultivation of coffee was initially introduced. It is in the hills of Chikmagalur (Coorg, Southern India) in 1670.

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8. Kissan Credit Cards (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are the two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.
  9. Labour-intensive farming is intensive subsistence farming. It is a kind of agriculture where a lot of capital and labour are used to increase the yield that can be obtained per area.
  10. India produces about four per cent of the world's total coffee production.
    - i. Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality. The Arabica variety brought from Yemen is produced in the country. Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today it is cultivation confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
    - ii. Coffee plant requires a hot and humid climate with temperature varying between 15°C and 28 °C and rainfall from 150 to 250 cm. It does not tolerate frost, snowfall, high temperature above 30°C and strong sunshine and is generally grown under shady trees. Prolonged drought is also injurious to coffee. Dry weather is necessary at the time of ripening of the berries.
  11. The factors upon which the different farming practices depend are:
    - i. Physical factors: It includes relief, climate and location.
    - ii. Human Factors: Human factors include the cultural background of people, availability of irrigation and agricultural practices.
    - iii. Land : The availibility of land decides which farming suits most commercial or subsistence.
    - iv. Productivity : The productivity of the land decides which farming can be better like fertile land is preffered for commercial farming.
    - v. Demand : The demand of the crop decides the farming pattern as crop with more demand needs more cultivation.
    - vi. Quality of yield : Quality of yeild determines the type of farming as high yield would be always prefferedfor cultivation.
  12. Land under cultivation is being reduced day by day, it may lead to:
    - i. Less land under cultivation would cause the lack of food grains for people.

- ii. Due to less production of food crops the prices of food crops will raise to its maximum extent.
- iii. It will also lead to more use of fertilizer and pesticides to get more & more production.
- iv. Use of fertilizers and pesticides leads to health problems.
- v. Less production may even lead to food scarcity and ultimately deteriorating economy.

13.



14. The growth rate in agriculture has been decreasing day by day as

- i. Indian farmers are facing a challenge from international competition.
- ii. The cost of production inputs is increasing day by day.
- iii. Reduction in public investment in agricultural sector especially irrigation power, rural, roads, market, etc.

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- iv. The pressure of WTO on the Indian government to remove the subsidies given to the farmers.
  - v. Reduction in import duties on agricultural products.
  - vi. Withdrawal of investments by farmers from agriculture resulting in reducing employment in agriculture.
- 15.
- i. Maize is the crop to be used as food and fodder. It is Kharif crop.
  - ii. Its grain provides food and is used for obtaining starch and glucose. Its stalk is fed to cattle.
  - iii. Maize is mainly a rainfed kharif crop which is sown just before the onset of monsoon and is harvested after retreat of the monsoon.
  - iv. Fertile well-drained alluvial or red loams free from coarse materials and rich in nitrogen are the best soils for its successful growth. Well drained plains are best suited for its cultivation
  - v. Climate: 140 frost free days
  - vi. Soil Type: It grows well in old alluvial soil.
  - vii. Temperature: It requires temperature between 21<sup>0</sup>C to 27<sup>0</sup>C .
  - viii. Rainfall: annual rainfall between 60 to 120 cm
  - ix. Areas of Cultivation: Major maize producing states are Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, In some states like Bihar maize is grown in Rabi season also. Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilizers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.
  - x. More than half the maize of India is produced in four states of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan.