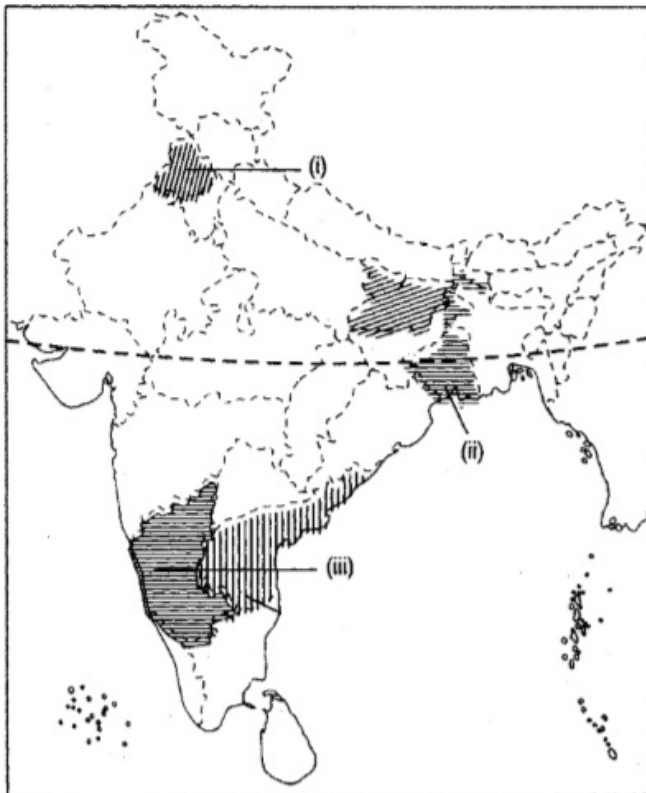


CBSE Test Paper - 02
Chapter - 12 Agriculture

1. _____ type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. **(1)**
 - a. commercial Subsistence
 - b. intensive Subsistence
 - c. drip irrigation
 - d. Primitive Subsistence
2. _____ is recognised as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds. **(1)**
 - a. imports
 - b. globalization
 - c. genetic engineering
 - d. green revolution
3. The main characteristic of commercial farming is the use of _____ seeds. **(1)**
 - a. tissue cultured
 - b. high yielding variety (HYV)
 - c. organic
 - d. traditional seeds
4. Which of the following attracted the Britishers to India? **(1)**
 - a. spices
 - b. groundnut
 - c. Cotton belts
 - d. rubber
5. Intensive Subsistence Farming is practiced in areas of high _____ on land. **(1)**
 - a. fertilizers
 - b. irrigation
 - c. demand
 - d. pressure
6. Name some rabi crops. **(1)**
7. Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced. **(1)**
8. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of which agricultural product in the

world? **(1)**

9. Find out the importance of pulses in agricultural pattern in India. **(1)**
10. Mention the major crops that come under millets. State the geographical conditions required for their cultivation along with the areas where they are grown. **(3)**
11. Why has Indian agriculture started a declining trend in food production? Explain with any three reasons. **(3)**
12. Why are some pulses known as leguminous crop? Why are they grown in rotation with other crops? **(3)**
13. Some features are marked on the map of India given below. Identify them with the help of the following information and write their correct names on the lines marked on the map.
 - i. A major wheat producing state
 - ii. A major producer of jute
 - iii. The state which is the major producer of coffee **(3)**



14. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation. **(5)**
15. Define plantation agriculture. Explain any four characteristics of plantation agriculture. **(5)**

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Answer

1. d. Primitive Subsistence

Explanation: Primitive Subsistence Farming This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. Primitive subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land

2. c. genetic engineering

Explanation: Genetic engineering is recognised as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.

3. b. high yielding variety (HYV)

Explanation: The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.

4. c. Cotton belts

Explanation: During the British period cotton belts of India attracted the British and ultimately cotton was exported to Britain as a raw material for their textile industries.

5. d. pressure

Explanation: Intensive Subsistence Farming: This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land. It is labour intensive farming, where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.

6. Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard, sunflower, rapeseed, linseed.

7. Rice is the staple crop of the people of the eastern and southern parts of the country. It is grown in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Assam and Punjab.

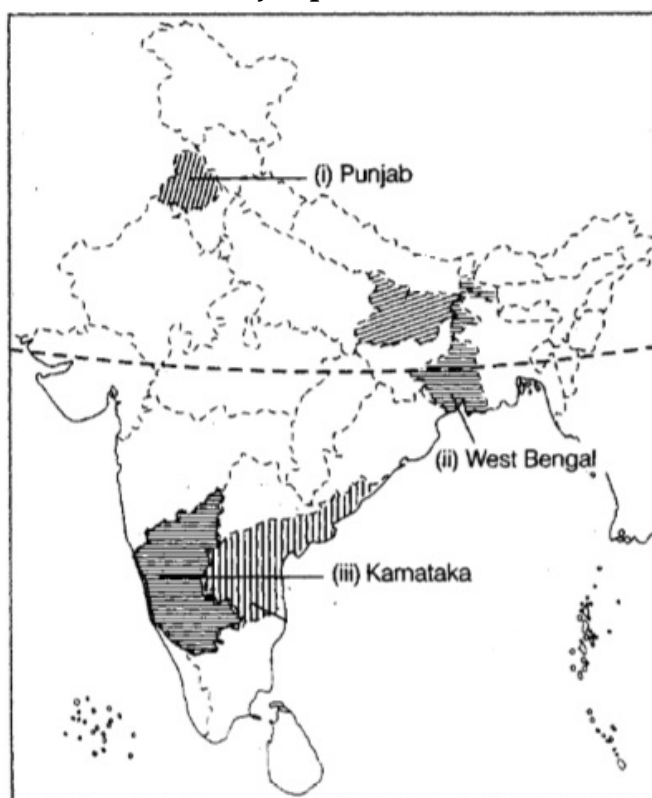
8. India is the largest producer as well as consumer of Pulses in the world. Pulses account for around 20 per cent of the area under food grains and contribute around 7-10 per cent of the total food grains production in the country.

9. Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops because as leguminous crops,

they fix nitrogen from the air with soil and restore the soil fertility. It also provides agronomic benefits to the succeeding crop in terms of better soil microenvironment, quality and yield.

10.
 - a. Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains. They have very high nutritional value. Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micronutrients and roughage.
 - i. Jowar is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production.
 - ii. It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation. It thrives well at a temperature between 25°C and 32°C and it requires rainfall about 40 cm annually.
 - iii. Maharashtra is the largest producer of jowar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
 - b.
 - i. Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil.
 - ii. The ideal temperature for its growth is 25°-30°C and is grown in areas of 40-50 cm of annual rainfall.
 - iii. Rajasthan is the largest producer of bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
 - c.
 - i. Ragi is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
 - ii. Ragi is suited for cultivation in areas with annual rainfall of 700-1200 mm. It grows well in altitudes of 1000-2000 m with an average temperature of 27 °C.
 - iii. Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu. Apart from these states, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh are also important for the production of ragi.
11. Indian agriculture started a declining trend in food production as
 - i. Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition.
 - ii. The quality of our production is not able to compete with those of the developed countries.
 - iii. Subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and HYV has been decreased, it lead to increase in the production cost.
 - iv. More and more cultivable lands have been converted into factories, residential area, which has reduced the area under cultivation.

- v. The productivity of land has also started to decline due to various new diseases inspite of many insecticides that have been used to control these crop diseases.
 - vi. Periodic scarcity of water has led to reduction in area under irrigation
12. i. A legume is a plant or its fruit or seed in the family Fabaceae (or Leguminosae). Maximum pulses are known as leguminous crops.
- ii. Legumes are grown agriculturally, primarily for their grain seed called pulse, for livestock forage and silage, and as soil-enhancing green manure. Well-known legumes include alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, chickpeas, lentils, lupin bean, mesquite, carob, soybeans, peanuts and tamarind.
 - iii. Pulses helps in fixation of nitrogen.
 - iv. Pulses are grown in rotation with other crops as they help in restoring soil fertility by using nitrogen from the air.
 - v. A pulse crop saves energy by producing nitrogen for itself and reducing the nitrogen requirement for subsequent crops. It also requires less energy to grow because there is no energy used to apply fertilizer. Overall, producing pulses requires only about half the energy of a cereal crop like wheat or barley.
13. i. Punjab (a major producer of wheat)
- ii. West Bengal (a major producer of jute)
 - iii. Karnataka (a major producer of coffee)



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14. i. *Horticulture* is the science and art of growing (plants) - fruits, vegetables, flowers,
ii. The diversity of physiographic, climatic and soil characteristics enables India to grow a large variety of horticultural crops. India is one of the world's largest producers of vegetables.
iii. National Horticulture Board (NHB) was set up by Government of India in April 1984. The main objectives of the NHB are to improve integrated development of Horticulture industry.
iv. Major Horticulture Crops of India are mangoes, oranges, bananas, litchi, Guava, pineapple, grapes, apple, pears, walnuts, cashew nuts. Different crops grow in different parts of India like
v. Mangoes: Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
vi. Oranges: Nagpur and Cherapunji (Meghalaya)
vii. Bananas: Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
viii. Litchi and Guava: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
ix. Pineapple: Meghalaya
x. Grapes: Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.
xi. Apples, Pears, Apricots and Walnuts: Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh.
xii. Cashew nut: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
15. **Plantation Agriculture:** Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming in tropical and sub-tropical regions where crops are grown for profit. Large land areas are needed for this type of agriculture. It was introduced by the British in India.

Characteristics:

- a. A single crop is grown over a large area.
- b. It refers to the large scale, capitalised and often highly centralised cultivation in the plantations of cash crops for export.
- c. All produce is used raw material in industries such as tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc.
- d. Plantation has interface of agriculture and industry both.