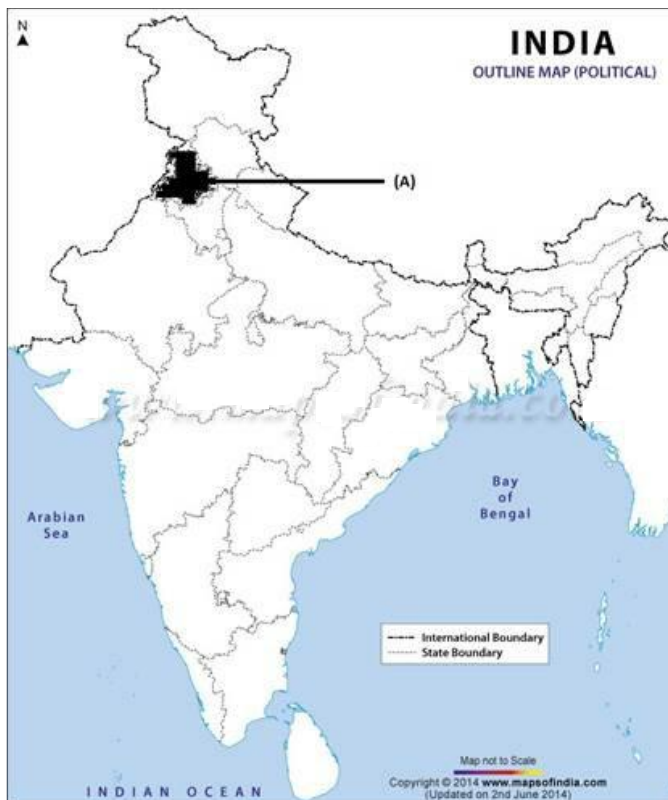


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1. _____ state is the major producer of pulses. **(1)**
 - a. Gujarat
 - b. Karnataka
 - c. Uttar Pradesh
 - d. Maharashtra
2. Mahatma Gandhi declared _____ as his spiritual heir. **(1)**
 - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b. Indira Gandhi
 - c. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - d. Vinobha Bhave
3. Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to _____. **(1)**
 - a. cash crops
 - b. industrial crops
 - c. commercial crops
 - d. high-value crops
4. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? **(1)**
 - a. Moderate support price
 - b. Maximum support price
 - c. Minimum support price
 - d. Influential support price
5. In India _____, _____, _____, etc.. are important plantation crops. **(1)**
 - a. rice, paddy, wheat
 - b. maize, jowar, wheat
 - c. sugarcane, cotton, groundnut
 - d. tea, coffee, rubber
6. Which state is the leading producer of rubber in India? **(1)**
7. Explain briefly the pattern of paddy crops in Odisha and West Bengal. **(1)**
8. What is leguminous crops? **(1)**

9. Name the crop for which India is the largest producer in the world. **(1)**
10. Why has Indian agriculture started a declining trend in food production? Explain. **(3)**
11. What are millets and why are they called coarse grains? Give some examples of millet crops and areas they are grown in. **(3)**
12. Write the significance of Bhoodan Andolan in the agricultural sector in India. **(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 major wheat producing state
- ii. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
- a. A leading Rubber producing state
 - b. A Major tea producing state **(3)**



14. Suggest any five measures to enhance agricultural production in India. **(5)**
15. What are the challenges faced by the farmers today? **(5)**

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Answer

1. c. Uttar Pradesh

Explanation: Uttar Pradesh state is the major producer of pulses.

2. d. Vinobha Bhave

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis.

3. d. high-value crops

Explanation: Indian farmers should diversify their cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops. This will increase incomes and reduce environmental degradation simultaneously.

4. c. Minimum support price

Explanation: Minimum support price is the price at which government purchase crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. It is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It helps to incentivize the farmers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country.

5. d. tea, coffee, rubber

Explanation: In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc.. are important plantation crops.

6. Kerala is the leading producer of rubber in India. It accounts to 92 percent of the country's total natural rubber production.

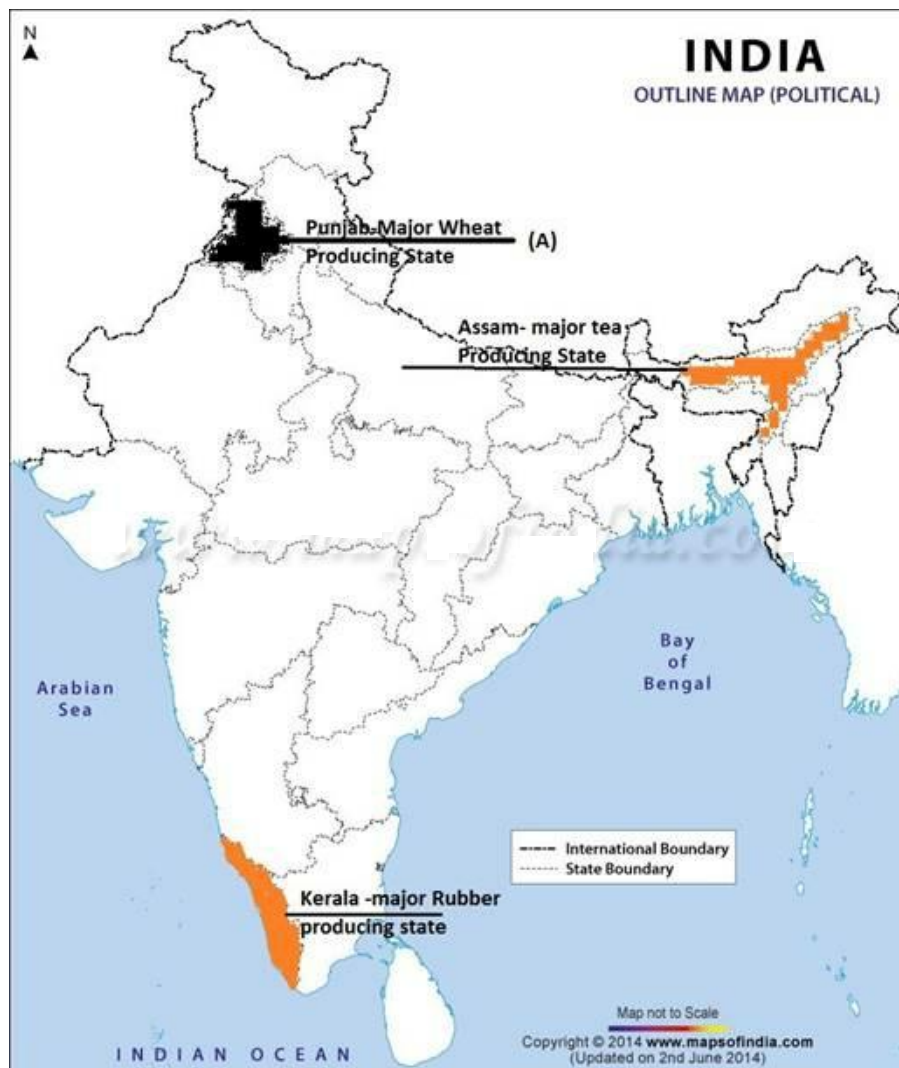
7. Three crops of paddy are grown in West Bengal and Odisha in a year and are known as Aus, Aman and Boro.

Aus designates the cultivation of the rice varieties which are planted in mid March-April and harvested in mid June-July. Aman season designates the cultivation of the rice varieties which are planted in mid July and harvested in mid November-December. Boro season designates the cultivation of the rice varieties which are planted in November-December and harvested in March-April.

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8. Leguminous are a family of flowering plants having pods (or legumes) like fruits and root nodules enabling storage of nitrogen-rich material. Their leaves are compound leaves and consist of several small leaflets and their flowers resemble the bean or groundnut flower in shape. Examples, peas, beans, clover etc.
 9. India is the largest producer of Rice and Wheat in the world.
 10.
 - i. Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition. India is producing lots of food and commercial crops but its products are not able to compete with the developed countries since subsidized agriculture is practised in those countries.
 - ii. There is reduction in the public investment in agriculture sector particularly in power production, making of rural roads, market and mechanisation of farming.
 - iii. Subsidy on fertilizers has also decreased since the cost of production has increased.
 - iv. Agricultural products which are imported have low prices because of low import duty, giving competition to Indian farmers.
 11. Jawar, Bajra and ragi are the important Millets grown in India. These are known as coarse grains but they have very high nutritional value.
 - i. Jawar: Maharashtra is the largest producer of jawar followed by Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
 - ii. Bajra: Rajasthan is the largest producer of Bajra followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Haryana.
 - iii. Ragi: Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu.
 - iv. Millets are also known as dry crops because they are tough and hardy. They are draught resistant crops and requires less rainfall and high temperatures.
 - v. Millet crops are favored due to productivity and short growing season under dry, high-temperature conditions.
 12.
 - i. Bhoodan movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave.
 - ii. To solve the problem of landless Labourers, he undertook a padayatra. As a result, rich landlords offered their lands and villages to landless agricultural Laborers.
 - iii. This movement is also known as bloodless revolution and it significantly increased the agricultural production as the Labours became the owner of their land and could cultivate on it.

- iv. It helps in reducing exploitation of the poor cultivators by the rich zamindars.
- v. It helps in bringing more land under plough. Even uncultivable land is cultivated.

13.



- 14. i. **Land reforms:** Consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of Zamindari system.
- ii. **Agricultural reforms:** Green revolution and the White revolution.
- iii. **Land development programmes:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, etc, the establishment of Grameen Banks, Cooperative Societies and banks for providing loans.
 - a. Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) and remunerative and procurement prices to check exploitation and also provides HYV seeds and fertilizers.
 - b. Issuing of Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme etc.
 - c. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio

and TV.

d. Government provides technical assistance and training for farmers.

e. Soil testing facilities, cold storage and transportation facilities are provided by the government for farmers.

15. a. Indian farmers are facing a big challenge from international competition and reduction in public investment in the agricultural sector especially in irrigation, power infrastructure and other inputs.
- b. Small and fragmented land-holdings is one of the major challenges faced by farmers.
- c. Subsidy on fertilizers is decreased leading to higher cost of production.
- d. Erratic nature of monsoons also affects agriculture production on a large scale.
- e. Farmers are withdrawing their investment from agriculture, resulting in a lack of alternative employment opportunities.
- f. Reduction in import duties on agriculture products.