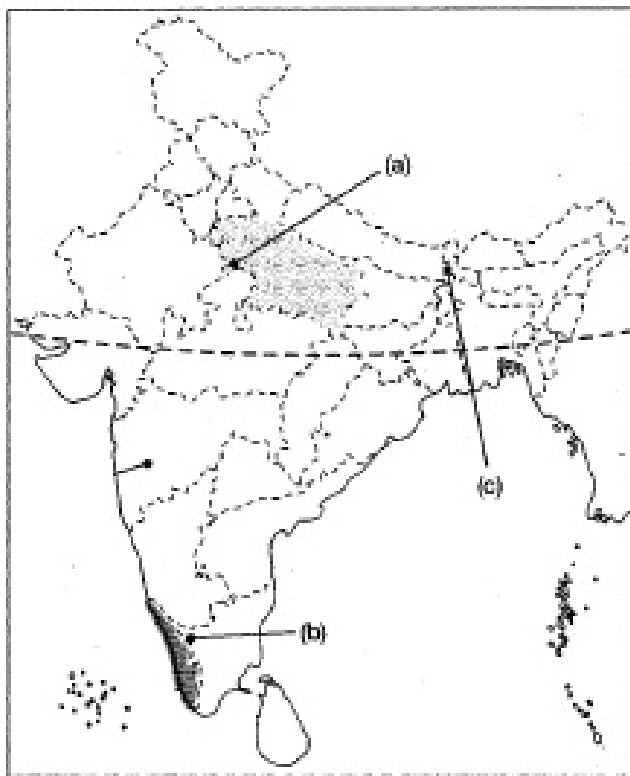


CBSE Test Paper - 04
Chapter - 12 Agriculture

1. _____ crop is used as both food and fodder. **(1)**
 - a. bajra
 - b. maize
 - c. wheat
 - d. jowar
2. What was the main focus in first five year planning system? **(1)**
 - a. green revolution
 - b. irrigation development
 - c. land reform
 - d. commercialization
3. _____ is a major rabi crop. **(1)**
 - a. rice
 - b. maize
 - c. groundnut
 - d. wheat
4. Some of the important rabi crops are **(1)**
 - a. watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber
 - b. urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
 - c. wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.
 - d. paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong
5. _____ plays an important role in the development of plantations. **(1)**
 - a. processing industries and markets
 - b. production
 - c. climate
 - d. irrigation
6. Which variety of coffee is grown in India? Where was it initially introduced? **(1)**
7. Why there are different farming practices developed in India? **(1)**
8. Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools. **(1)**

9. Name the country in which Jhumming agriculture is known as Milpa? **(1)**
10. How did partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry? **(3)**
11. Mention different names by which slash and burn type of farming is known in India. Name the states where this type of farming is practised in India. Name any two crops grown in this type of farming. **(3)**
12. In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops. **(3)**
13. Find out the following regions on the Indian map.
- a. Sugarcane plantation
 - b. Coffee plantation
 - c. Tea cultivation



Write the answers in appropriate marking spots. **(3)**

14. Describe the conditions which lead to technological and institutional reforms in India. **(5)**
15. Suggest some measures which should be taken by the government to increase agricultural production besides those that are being taken. **(5)**

CBSE Test Paper - 04
Chapter - 12 Agriculture

Answer

1. b. maize

Explanation: Maize: It is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. It is a kharif crop which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

2. c. land reform

Explanation: 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already leads to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

3. d. wheat

Explanation: This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in north and north-western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.

4. c. wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Explanation: Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

5. a. processing industries and markets

Explanation: Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

6. The Arabica variety brought from Yemen is produced across the hilly regions in South India.

Its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills i.e. in Chikmagalur, Karnataka.

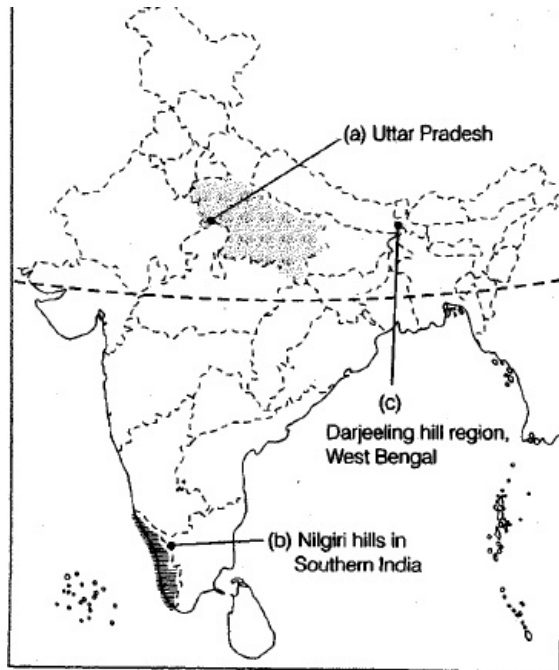
7. Nature of the land, climatic characteristics, available irrigational facilities,

technological know-how and socio-cultural practices are some major factors that influence the method of cultivation in India so accordingly farming practices are developed.

8. Primitive Subsistence farming the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools. The primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks are used in these farming.
9. Jhumming agriculture is known as Milpa in Mexico
10.
 - i. India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.
 - ii. The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at Rishra.
 - iii. After partition in 1947, the jute mills remained in India but three- fourth of the jute producing areas went to Bangladesh.
So due to partition, India had to start the production of jute and Bangladesh had set up industries for the jute goods.
11. It is known by different names in India like Jhumming, Bewar, Podu, Pamlou, Dipa etc.
 - a. Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland and the Himalayan state of Sikkim.
 - b. It is also practised in Chattishgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha and Andaman and the Nicobar Islands.
 - c. Two crops grown in this type of farming are rice and millet.
12. Three crops of paddy are grown in a year in Assam. They are Aus, Aman and Boro.

Aus season 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.
13.
 - a. Sugarcane - Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Coffee plantation - Nilgiri hills in Southern India

c. Tea cultivation - Darjeeling hill region, West Bengal



14.
 - a. Agriculture has been in practice in India for thousands of years.
 - b. Continued uses of land without well-matched techno-institutional reforms lead to slow down the pace of agricultural development.
 - c. Inspite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.
 - d. Our population grew at a fast rate than agriculture production. Agriculture which provides a livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms.
 - e. Exploitation by local moneylenders and middlemen.
 - f. Lack of insurance against natural calamities.
 - g. Primitive methods of farming.
15. Some of the measures which we suggest are as follows:
 - a. Provide incentives to farmers to trade in agricultural products and also for their supply to the domestic market by facilitating access to land, rural finance, technical knowledge, communications and transport.
 - b. To facilitate the farmers to produce new farm inputs and enable them to sell their product in markets. It would help to raise their income which in turn stimulates the farmer's interest to adopt better farm technology with sufficient income.
 - c. It is also suggested that efforts should be made to plug the loopholes in the existing

land legislation process so that the surplus land may be distributed among the small and marginal farmers.

- d. Promote a change away from staple foods to more Labour-intensive, high income-elastic products such as vegetables, fruits, and livestock products.
- e. An indigenous system for generating technical change is necessary if the technology is to match changing local needs.
- f. Agricultural development should be broad-based, with small/medium-scale rural industries. The development of such industries requires an appropriate industrial policy.