

## Long Answer Questions

**Q. 1. Distinguish between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.**

**Ans.**

Primitive Subsistence	Intensive Subsistence
1. It is practised on small patches of land.	1. It is practised on bigger land holdings.
2. Primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family community labour are used.	2. Modern inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, etc., to obtain higher productivity are used.
3. In this type of farming, farmers depend on the monsoons and natural fertility of the soil.	3. In intensive subsistence, irrigation facilities like tubewells and canal irrigation is used.
4. Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low.	4. Land productivity is high as it is meant for commercial purposes.

**Q. 2. What type of climate is required for the production of sugarcane? What are the by-products of sugarcane?**

**Ans.** It is a tropical as well as a sub-tropical crop.

It grows well in hot and humid climate.

It requires a temperature between 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 and 100 cm.

Irrigation is required in regions receiving low rainfall.

**By-products:**

It is the main source of sugar, gur (jaggery), khandsari and molasses.

**Q. 3. Give the characteristics of a crop used both as food and fodder.**

**Ans.** It is maize, which is a Kharif crop.

It requires a temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

Use of modern inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation have contributed to the increasing production of maize.

Major maize producing states are: Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

**Q. 4. Give main characteristics of intensive subsistence farming.**

**Ans.** This type of farming is practised 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.

This type of farming is practised in the states of U.P., Haryana, Bihar, etc.

Though the 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered landholding size uneconomical, the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.

**Q. 5. What type of farming is called plantation farming? Which factors are needed to promote them in India?**

**Ans.** Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation also includes the processing of that crop in the nearby industries. Plantations cover large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries. In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc. are important plantation crops. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets play an important role in the development of plantations.

**Q. 6. What geographical conditions are needed for the second most important cereal crop of India? Name some regions where it is grown.**

**Ans.** Wheat is the second most important cereal crop of India. It is the main food crop in north and north-western parts 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 cms of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season. There are two important wheat-growing zones in the country:

(i) The Ganga-Satluj plains in the north-west.

(ii) The black soil region of the Deccan.

The major wheat producing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

**Q. 7. How can you say that 'India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world'?**

**Ans.** India is the largest producer as well as consumer of pulses in world. Since pulses are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet, these are used by most of the Indian population. They need less moisture and survive even in dry conditions. Being

leguminous crop, all these crops except arhar, help in restoring soil fertility. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops.

Major pulses grown in India are—tuvar, urad, moong, masur, peas and gram.

**Q. 8. Give some main characteristics of coffee crop.**

**Ans.** India produces about 4 per cent of the world's coffee production.

Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.

The Arabica variety, initially brought from Yemen, is produced in the country.

Initially, its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills in Karnataka and even today its cultivation is confined to Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

Indian coffee variety is in great demand all over the world.

**Q. 9. What does 'Horticulture' mean? Which crops are grown under horticulture in India?**

**Ans.** Horticulture is the practice of production of both fruit and vegetable crops. India is a producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits. Some of the major crops are:

**(i) Mangoes:** Many varieties of mangoes like Safeda, Dussehri, Langda, Sindoori, etc. are grown in Maharashtra, U.P., Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.

**(ii) Oranges:** Nagpur and Cherrapunjee are famous for orange varieties of India.

**(iii) Bananas** of various qualities are grown in Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

**(iv) Lichi** and **Guava** are famous in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Bihar.

**(v) Pineapple** in Meghalaya and **Grapes** are grown in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

**(vi) Apples, pears, apricots** and **walnuts** are mainly temperate fruits and are grown in J&K and Himachal Pradesh and are in great demand all over the world.

**(vii) Vegetables:** India produces about 13 per cent of the world's vegetables. It is an important producer of peas, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potatoes. There is a potato institute in Shimla where study is made on various qualities of potatoes grown in India.

**Q. 10. How did partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?**

**Ans.** India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods and stands at second place as an exporter after Bangladesh.

The first jute mill was set up near Kolkata in 1859 at Rishra.

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.