

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-15 India Land Resource and Agriculture

1. What is the basic difference between Land Revenue Department and Survey of India?
2. What is the meaning of 'Common Property Resources'?
3. Why do the southern parts of India grow the same crops thrice a year?
4. Which body maintains the land use record?
5. What is the difference between dryland and wetland farming?
6. Differentiate between Protective Farming and Productive Farming.
7. Differentiate between protective irrigation and productive irrigation.
8. Why is the strategy of increasing cropping intensity important in a country like India?
9. Explain the important geographical condition along with the major producing area of Rice in India.
10. What are the three economic factors that affect land-use?

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Answer

1. The difference between the two concepts are that the former changes somewhat depending on the estimates of the land revenue records, the latter does not change and stays fixed as per Survey of India measurements.
2. CPR is owned by the state meant for the use of the community. CPRs provide fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households along with other minor forest products like fruits, nuts, fibre, medicinal plants, etc.
3. In southern India the temperature remains high throughout the year. It is suitable for growing tropical crops throughout the year. Thus, in this region the tropical varieties of crop are grown thrice in a year.
4. The Land Revenue department maintains the land use record.
5. Dryland farming takes place in the regions having an annual rainfall of less than 75 cm. These regions grow hardy and drought-resistant crops such as ragi, bajra, moong, gram and guar (fodder crops) and practice various measures of soil moisture conservation and rainwater harvesting.

In wetland farming, the rainfall is in excess of soil moisture requirement of plants during the rainy season. Such regions may face flood and soil erosion hazards. These areas grow various water-intensive crops such as rice, jute, and sugarcane and practice aquaculture in the freshwater bodies.

6.

| Basis | Protective Farming | Productive Farming |
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| Meaning | The objective of protective farming is to protect the crops from adverse effects of the lack of soil moisture. | It tends to provide sufficient soil moisture in the cropping season. |
| Irrigation | Irrigation acts as an additional source of water over and above the rainfall. | Irrigation is done to achieve high productivity. |
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| Water Requirement | The strategy of this kind of irrigation is to provide soil moisture to the maximum possible area. | In such irrigation, the water input per unit area of cultivated land is higher than protective irrigation. |
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7. Differences between protective irrigation and productive irrigation are as follows:

| Protective Irrigation | Productive Irrigation |
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| As revealed by the name, protective irrigation aims to protect the crops from an adverse effect of soil moisture loss. | In the same way, productive irrigation aims to provide adequate moisture to the soil to increase productivity. |
| Due to the fluctuating situation of rainfall, this irrigation system provides an alternative source of water. | The water input per unit area of cultivated land is greater in the irrigation as compare to protective irrigation. |
| In this system of irrigation, productivity remains low. | In this irrigation, productivity remains high. |

8. It is very difficult to increase cultivable land in a country. Therefore, in order to increase output according to an increasing population, we need to follow the strategy of cropping intensity. Along with it we also think of land-saving technologies so as to optimise the utilisation of land. However, it is important for all countries but it is specifically more important for India which has 2.4% of the world area and 17.5% of the world population.
9. The important geographical condition for producing Rice in India are: The main rice-producing states are West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Odisha, Karnataka, Assam and Maharashtra.
- Temperature:** It is a kharif crop which requires high temperature and high humidity. This means monthly temperature of about 25°C with minor variation during the sowing, growing and harvesting season, is suitable for the growth of the plant.
 - Rainfall:** Rice needs abundant rainfall, i.e., more than 100cm. It can grow in areas with less rainfall, but with assured irrigation. Rice is grown in Punjab and Haryana with the help of irrigation.

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- iii. **Soil:** Rice can grow in a variety of soils including silts, loams and gravels, but it is grown best in alluvial soil with a sub-soil of impervious clay.

Areas of production: Rice is cultivated in almost all the states of India, but most of its cultivation is concentrated in the river valleys, deltas of rivers and the coastal plains.

10. Three factors that affect land-use are as follows :

i. **The size of the economy :**

- The size of the economy grows over time as a result of increasing population, change in income levels, available technology and associated factors.
- As a result, the pressure on land will increase with time and marginal lands would come under use.

ii. **The Composition of the economy:**

- The composition of the economy would undergo a change over time.
- The secondary and the tertiary sectors usually grow much faster than the primary sector, specifically the agricultural sector.
- This type of change is common in developing countries like India. This process would result in a gradual shift of land from agricultural uses to non-agricultural uses. Such changes are sharp around large urban areas.
- The agricultural land is being used for building purposes.

iii. **Continuous pressure on agricultural land :**

- The pressure on land for agricultural activities does not decline, though the contribution of the agricultural activities reduces over time.

iv. **The reasons for continued pressure on agricultural land are:**

- The share of population dependent on agriculture usually declines much more slowly compared to in developing countries. the decline in the sector's share in GDP.
- The number of people that the agricultural sector has to feed is increasing day by day.