

**CBSE Test Paper 04**  
**Ch-15 India Land Resource and Agriculture**

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1. What is the contribution of India in the production of rice in the world?
2. What do you mean by low productivity?
3. What is the percentage of net sown area in India?
4. What are beverage crops?
5. What are the advantages of common property resources?
6. Distinguish between dry agriculture and wet agriculture.
7. Explain the conditions for the growth of wheat.
8. Give the desired conditions for the growth of cotton.
9. Land use in a region to a large extent is influenced by nature economic activities carried out in that region. Support the statement by giving three examples from India.
10. What is package technology? How India took advantage of Package Technology?

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**Answer**

1. India ranked 2nd with the production of 22% of rice in the world. Only China produced more rice than India.
2. Low productivity means output per unit of labour employed or per unit of land use is low.

**OR**

**Productivity**, in economics, is the output of any aspect of production per unit of input. It is a measure of the output of a worker, machine, or an entire national economy in the creation of goods and services to produce wealth.

3. 54% of the total reporting area is the net sown area in India.
4. The crops which are used as beverage after processing are called beverage crops. Tea and coffee are most common beverage crops.
5.
  - i. CPRs provide fodder for the livestock and fuel for the households.
  - ii. They provide products like fruits, nuts, fibre medical plants, etc.
  - iii. They provide livelihood of the landless and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. They depend on income from their livestock due to limited access to land.
  - iv. CPRs are also important for women to collect most of the fodder and fuel in rural areas.
6. **Dry farming :**
  - i. Practised in the area having less than 75 cm rainfall.
  - ii. Main crops are Ragi, Bajra and Moong, etc.
  - iii. Practised mainly in western India.

**Wet farming :**

- i. Practised in the area having more than 75cm of rainfall.

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- ii. Main crops are- Rice, Jute, and Sugarcane, etc.
  - iii. Practised mainly in Eastern India.
7. i. Climate- Cool and moist weather during growth, and warm and dry climate during ripening is needed.
- ii. Temperature- An average temperature of 21°C should be maintained.
  - iii. Rainfall- 50-75 cm rainfall is required. Rainfall is necessary and beneficial, 15 days after sowing, and 15 days before ripening. A few light winter showers or assured irrigation ensures a good harvest.
  - iv. Soil- Light loamy soil is required. It can also be grown in black soil.

Important producers- Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

8. The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton are as follows :
- i. Cotton is a kharif crop and requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. Rainfall at the time of bursting of the cotton balls is harmful as it spoils the cotton balls.
  - ii. Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black soil area of the Deccan plateau. Black soil is also known as black cotton soil due to the fact that it is ideal for growth of cotton.
  - iii. The major cotton-producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. Per hectare output of cotton is high under irrigated conditions in north- western region of the country. Its yield is very low in Maharashtra where it is grown under rainfed conditions.
9. Increasing population pressure on land is one of the major reasons which is responsible for the decline in land under pasture and grazing area. There are three types of economic changes that affected the land use in India which are as follows:
- i. As the population increases the size of the economy also increases. A high population pressurizes land resources and forces people to utilise every piece of land. Thus, marginal lands and barren wastelands would be used to support the population.
  - ii. When the composition of an economy changes it also changes the land uses

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because different sectors use the land for different purposes, e.g. when agricultural area decreases the area under other categories like the area under non-agriculture use increases.

- iii. With the compositional change in economy and change in land use, the area under agriculture declines, but it does not reduce the population pressure on agriculture land.
- 10.
- i. Package technology refers to Green Revolution introduced in agriculture.
  - ii. Under the package technology combination or package many improved methods of cultivation are adopted simultaneously in order to increase the agricultural production.
  - iii. The package that comes with it are High Yielding Variety of Seeds, modern equipments of tilling the soil, organic fertilizers, pesticides etc. to farmers. This technology aims at yielding maximum benefits in less period of time in agriculture. This lead to green revolution.
  - iv. India took advantage of this and introduced package technology comprising HYVs, along with chemical fertilizers in irrigated areas of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat. Assured supply of soil moisture through irrigation was a basic pre-requisite for the success of this new agricultural technology.