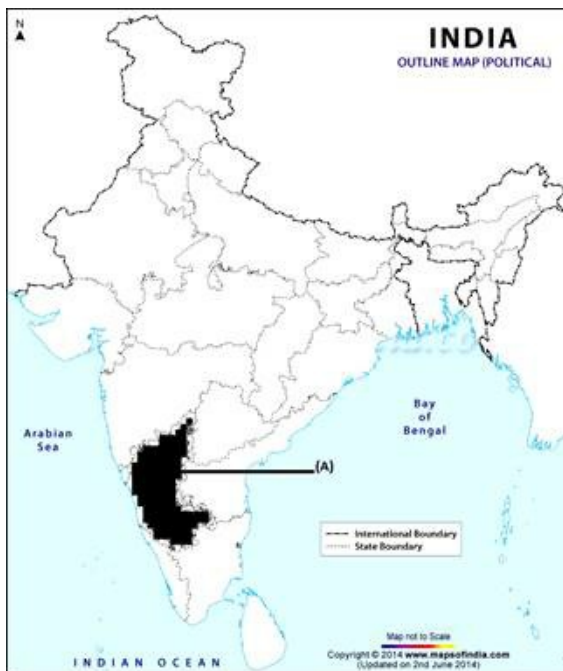


**CBSE Test Paper - 01**  
**Chapter - 12 Agriculture**

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. **(1)**
  - a. Plantation
  - b. irrigated cultivation
  - c. beverage crops
  - d. food grains cultivation
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India. **(1)**
  - a. Sunflower
  - b. Castor
  - c. Sesamum
  - d. Groundnut
3. Who initiated the Blood less revolution? **(1)**
  - a. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
  - b. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - c. Vinobha Bhave
  - d. Mahatma Gandhi
4. India produces 13% of world's \_\_\_\_\_. **(1)**
  - a. cotton
  - b. vegetables
  - c. oil seeds
  - d. fruits
5. What concept of Mahatma Gandhi did Vinobha Bhave spread? **(1)**
  - a. gram swarajya
  - b. Nagara swarajya
  - c. bhoomi swarajya
  - d. sacrifice land
6. Hoe, Dao, digging sticks are associated with which type of farming? **(1)**
7. Name the crop which is grown as a Kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south. **(1)**

8. Which fibre is called a golden fibre? **(1)**
9. Which is the leading coffee producer state in India? **(1)**
10. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. **(3)**
11. Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical condition required for its growth. **(3)**
12. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming? **(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 leading Coffee producing stateii. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:
  - a. A leading Bajra producing state
  - b. A leading Jowar producing state **(3)**



14. Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production. **(5)**
15. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth. Name the major areas of its production. **(5)**

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**Answer**

1. a. Plantation

**Explanation:** Plantation is also a type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry. Plantations cover large tracts of land, using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers.

2. c. Sesamum

**Explanation:** Sesamum is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.

3. c. Vinobha Bhave

**Explanation:** The Bhoodan-Gramdan movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the Blood-less Revolution.

4. b. vegetables

**Explanation:** India produces about 13 per cent of the world's vegetables. It is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

5. a. gram swarajya

**Explanation:** Mahatma Gandhi declared Vinoba Bhave as his spiritual heir. He also participated in Satyagraha as one of the foremost satyagrahis. He was one of the votaries of Gandhi's concept of gram swarajya.

6. Primitive subsistence farming used such primitive tools for cultivation.

7. Sesamum is the crop which is grown as a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south. Sesamum is grown in three seasons namely, kharif, semi-rabi and summer.

8. Jute is called a golden fibre. It is one of the longest and most used natural fibre for various textile applications.

9. Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, with

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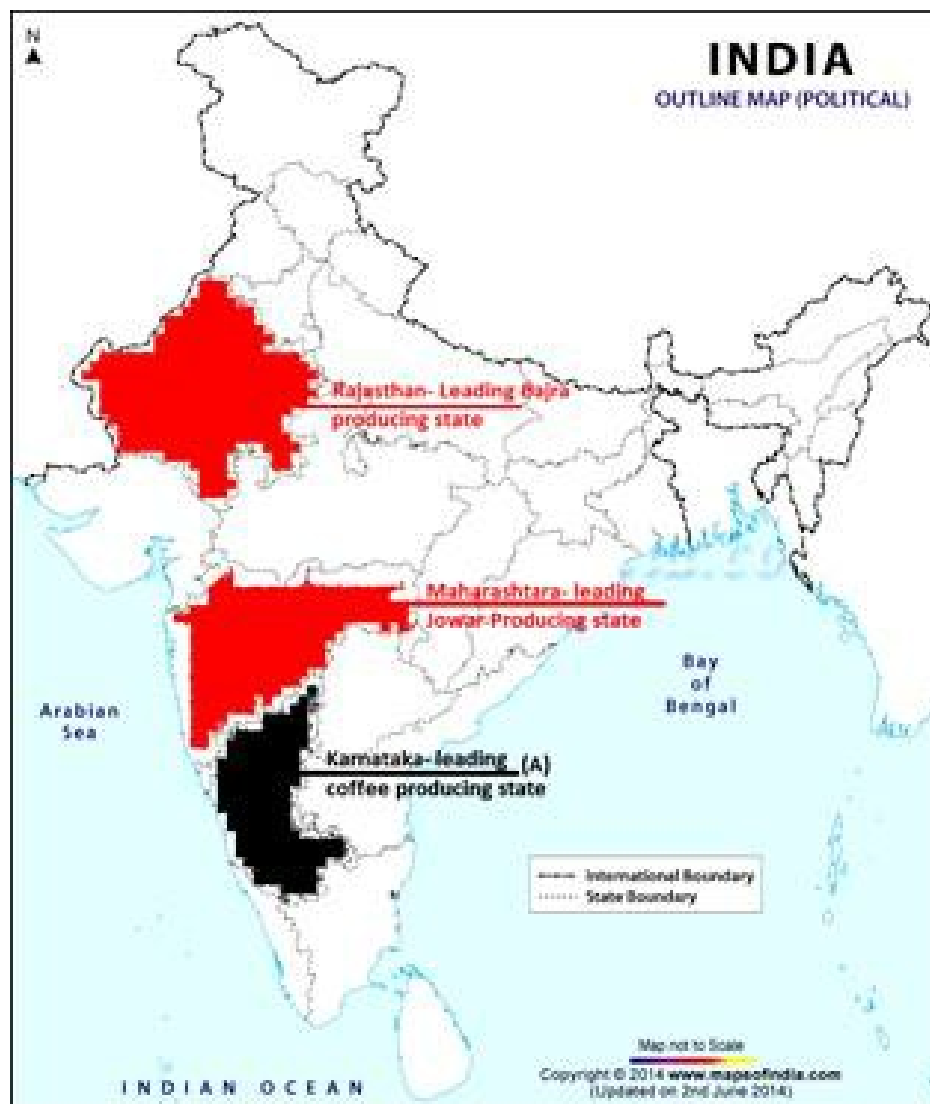
Karnataka accounting for 71%, followed by Kerala with 21% and Tamil Nadu.

10.
  - i. The right of inheritance has led to fragmentation of landholdings. Therefore, collectivisation, consolidation of landholdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after independence.
  - ii. The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology and White Revolution were initiated to improve the Indian agriculture.
  - iii. Land development programme was initiated, which included provision for crop insurance against famine, flood, cyclone, fire and disease, establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies etc.
  - iv. Kissan credit cards, Personal Accident Insurance scheme were introduced for the benefit of farmers.
  - v. Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers are run on the radio and television.
  - vi. To check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen, the government announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
11. Tea is one of the important beverage crops.  
Geographical conditions required for tea cultivation are:
  - a. Annual rainfall of 200 cm or more distributed throughout the year.
  - b. Temperature ranging between 10°C to 30°C.
  - c. Deep and fertile well-drained soil, rich in humus.
  - d. Warm and moist frost-free climate throughout the year.
  - e. Tea cultivation needs well drained land. Stagnation of water is not good for tea plants. Heavy rainfall but no stagnancy of water, such mountain slopes are good for tea cultivation.
12.
  - i. The right of inheritance leading to division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical.
  - ii. The farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.
  - iii. A piece of land keeps dividing among the generations of farmers.
  - iv. As a result of continued division the piece of land becomes smaller and smaller

and eventually insufficient even to fullfill the family needs

v. Thus there is enormous pressure on agricultural land

13.



14. Sugar cane is the main source / crop required for production of of sugar and gur.

- i. Sugarcane belongs to bamboo family of plants and is indigenous to India. It is the main source of sugar, gur and khandsari and raw material for alcohol.
- ii. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world after Brazil. It is tropical and sub tropical crop.
- iii. Bagasse, the crushed cane residue, can be more beneficially used for manufacturing paper instead of using it as fuel in the mills.
- iv. D. Sugarcane accounts for the largest value of production and holds an enviable position among all the commercial crops in India as part of it is also used as fodder also

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- v. Climate: It is a long duration crop and requires 10 to 15 and even 18 months to mature, It grows well in hot and humid climate.
  - vi. Soil Type: it can grow well on a variety of soils.
  - vii. Temperature: Temperature requirement is 21 degree C to 27 degree C .
  - viii. Rainfall: Annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.
  - ix. Areas of Cultivation: The major sugarcane producing states are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.
  - x. The Satluj-Ganga plain from Punjab to Bihar containing 51 per cent of the total area and 60 per cent of the country's total production.
- 15.
- i. Jute is known as the golden fiber. It is used to make mats, ropes, carpets, yarns, gunny bags and many other ornamental things.
  - ii. Jute is in great demand because of the cheapness, softness, strength, length, lustre and uniformity of its fibre.
  - iii. Climate: warm and wet climate. The crop takes 8- 10 months to mature
  - iv. Soil Type: Well drained fertile soil in the flood plains. The soil which renewed every year.
  - v. Temperature: Temperatures ranging from 70–100 °F and relative humidity of 70%–90% are favourable for successful cultivation
  - vi. Rainfall: Jute requires 2–3 inches of rainfall weekly with extra needed during the sowing period.
  - vii. Areas of Cultivation: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya are the major Jute producing states.
  - viii. West Bengal is the undisputed king of jute production in India accounting for over four-fifths of the production and nearly three-fourths of the area under jute