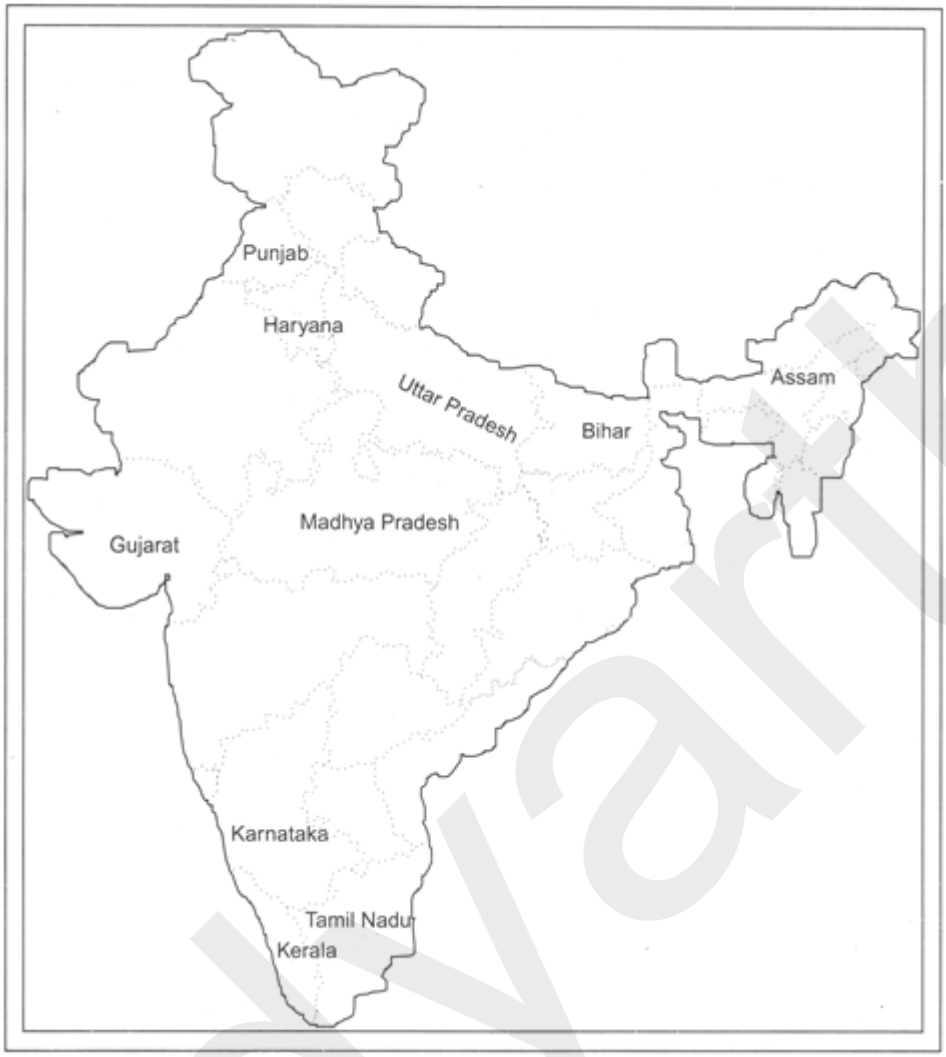
Land Resources and Agriculture Class 12 Geography Important Question Answers at the Bottom

India Land Resource and Agriculture

1. Where is sugarcane grown in India?
2. Why is it important for India to develop land saving technology?
3. What are the functions of the survey of India?
4. Name the two HYV seeds imported in 1960.
5. Rice and wheat producing traditionally areas presently overlap each other. Justify this statement with three suitable examples.
6. Do you feel that the recent incidents of farmers' suicides in different states of the country are the result of indebtedness?
7. Explain the conditions for the growth of rice.
8. Why do the large number of farmers produce crops for self-consumption in India?
9. Discuss the role of technology in agriculture.

10. On a political map of India label and locate the following.



1. Any two rice producing states of India.
2. Any two wheat producing states of India.
3. Any two cotton producing states of India
4. Any two sugarcane producing states of India.
5. Any two tea and coffee producing states of India.

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Answer

1.
   - Sugarcane is grown in Indo-Gangetic plain.Its cultivation is largely concentrated in Uttar Pradesh.
   - In western India the cultivation of Sugarcane is spread over Maharashtra and Gujarat.
2. In India land area is extremely less in comparison to its population. Therefore, India needs to develop land saving technology.
3. The Survey of India is responsible for measuring geographical area of administrative units in India.

4. New seed varieties of wheat (Mexico) and rice (Philippines) were imported in 1960.
5. Rice and wheat producing traditional areas presently overlap each other because of the following reasons.
    1. Means of irrigation have been developed therefore the areas where rainfall is short for the cultivation of rice the means of irrigation fulfill the requirement. For example, in Punjab and Haryana.
    2. Wheat is also produced in those areas where rice is produced such as in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.
    3. Use of fertilizers have also made this possible the overlapping of the areas of wheat and rice each other. Rice is produced in the areas of wheat such as Uttar Pradesh, Haryana etc. and wheat is produced in Bihar and West Bengal also.
6. The inputs of modern agriculture are very expensive. This resource intensive approach has become unmanageable for marginal and small farmers as they have very meagre or no saving to invest in agriculture. To tide over these difficulties, most of such farmers have resorted to availing credit from various institutions and money lenders. Thus because of the failure of crops and low returns from agriculture have forced them to fall in the trap of indebtedness and as a result farmers commit suicides.
7. **Climatic conditions required for the growth of rice:**
    1. It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature (above 25°C).
    2. High humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
    3. In the areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation.
    4. It is grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.
    5. Development of dense network of canal irrigation and tube wells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab and Haryana.
8. In India many farmers are producing crops for self-consumption. Following reasons are responsible for it:
    1. Farmers have limited, fragmented and small land holdings.
    2. Farmers have financial constraints.
    3. Most of the farmers grow food grains to meet their family requirements and subsistence.
    4. There is a lack of infrastructure and poor economic affordability.

9. There has been a significant increase in agricultural output and improvement in technology during the last fifty years.
    - Production and yield of many crops such as rice and wheat has increased at an impressive rate. Among the other crops, the production of sugarcane, oil seeds and cotton has also increased appreciably. India ranked first in the production of pulses and jute in 2008-09. It is the second largest- producer of rice, wheat, groundnut, sugarcane and vegetables.
    - Expansion of irrigation has played a very crucial role in enhancing agricultural output in the country. It provided basis for introduction of modern agricultural technology such as high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery. The net irrigated area in the country has increased from 20.85 to 54.66 million ha over the period 1950-51 to 2000-01. Over these 50 years, area irrigated more than once in an agricultural year has increased from 1.71 to 20.46 million ha.
    - Modern agricultural technology has diffused very fast in various areas of the country. Consumption of chemical fertilizers has increased by 15 times since mid-sixties. In 2001-02, per hectare consumption of chemical fertilizers in India was 91 kg which was equal to its average consumption in the world (90 kg). But in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Haryana,the consumption of chemical fertilizers per unit area is three to four times higher than that of the national average. Since the high yielding varieties are highly susceptible to pests and diseases, the use of pesticides has increased significantly since 1960s.

10.
    1. Rice-producing states of India: West Bengal, Punjab, U.P, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
    2. Wheat producing states of India: U.P, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, M.P. and Bihar.
    3. Cotton-producing states of India: Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
    4. Sugarcane producing states of India: U.P, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
    5. Tea and coffee producing states of India: Coffee: Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.Tea: West Bengal, Assam, and Tamil Nadu.