

Agriculture (CH-4) Important Questions Class 10

Social Science (Geography) Chapter 4

Very short answer type questions

Q1. Write the name of four Rabi and four Kharif crops of India?

Ans. Rabi-wheat, gram, barley, peas, mustard etc. Kharif-paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, arhar, moong etc.

Q2. Write two characteristics of Plantation farming?

Ans.

- Grown on a large area.
- Needs more capital and labour.

Q3. Write four examples of oil seeds and pulses?

Ans. Pulses-arhar, moong, urad, masur, peas, gram etc. Oil seeds-groundnut, mustard, linseed, sesamum (til), soyabean etc.

Q4. What is the rearing of silkworm for the production of silk is called?

Ans. Sericulture

Q5. By which other names slash and burn farming or shifting agriculture is known in different countries?

Ans.

- Mexico and Central America-Milpa
- Venezuela-Conuco
- Brazil-Roca
- Indonesia-Ladang
- Vietnam-Ray
- Central Africa-Masole

Q6. Write the two characteristics of subsistence farming?

Ans.

- Farming on small pieces of lands with traditional methods and tools.
- Often depends on monsoon, natural fertility of soil and the environmental circumstances of crop growing.

Q7. Write two features of Intensive farming?

Ans.

- High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- Due to small land holding size many crops are grown which leads to enormous pressure on agricultural land.

Q8. With What is ‘Operation flood’ related to?

Ans. To increase the production of the milk

Q9. What is Organic farming?

Ans. Farming with natural ways without using fertilisers, pesticides etc. is called organic or carbonic farming.

Q10. Which crop is called a golden fibre?

Ans. Jute

Short/Long answer type questions (3/5 markers)

Q1. What is the importance of Agriculture in Indian economy?

Ans.

- Two third of population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Agriculture is a primary activity.
- Providing raw material for various industries.
- An age old economic activity of India.
- Over these years, cultivation method have changed significantly.

Q2. Write about the institutional reforms introduced by the Indian Government in favour of farmers?

Ans.

- Provision of crop insurance facility.(fasal bima)
- Loan facilities to the farmers and development of grameen and cooperative banks.
- Announces minimum support price (MSP), remunerative and procurement prices for important crops.
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.

- Broadcasting of agricultural programmes on T.V. and radio related with new technology, tools, fertilisers etc.

Q3. Describe about the causes responsible for the declining food production in India?

Ans.

- Due to competition with non-agricultural land use, reducing sown area.
- Declining fertility of land and production due to access use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides.
- The rising problems of water scarcity and salinity due to unable and unsuitable water management.
- Due to overexploitation of under ground water the water level has been fallen which resulted in increasing agricultural cost.
- Inadequate storing capacity and lack of markets.

Q4. Distinguish between the intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming?

Ans.

Intensive Subsistence Farming

- Small land holdings and limited land.
- Traditional techniques and tools
- Production for the local markets
- Two or three crops in a year.
- Mainly concerns to livelihood and production of food crops e.g. paddy.

Commercial Farming

- Big land holdings
- Modern techniques and tools
- Production for the export
- Focus on a single crop.
- Mainly concern to trade e.g. sugarcane, cotton, wheat etc.

Q5. Describe the major challenges faced by the farmers in India?

Ans.

- Uncertainty of Monsoon.
- Poverty and vicious cycle of Debt.
- Migration towards cities, Withdrawal from agricultural investment.
- Difficulty in reaching Government facilities and middle men.
- International competition and reduction in public investment.

Q6. Write any five ways of Agricultural reforms in India?

Ans.

- Good irrigation system, Organic or bio manure, Use of modern agricultural tools.
 - Direct help to farmers, subsidy direct in account.
 - Government help, easy and cheap loans.
 - Easy accessibility of electricity and water.
 - Accessibility up to markets.
 - Crop insurance to protect from flood, drought, cyclone, fire, and insects.
 - Minimum support price(MSP), Grameen bank, Kissan card etc.
 - Education about agriculture, special weather bulletins
 - National and international agricultural seminar and accessibility of common farmers .
 - Establishment of school, collages and research institute of Agriculture and their use.
- Practice the following maps and fill the outline maps