INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Subject : Geography
Chapter 4	Topic: Agriculture	Year :2024-25

1. **Which fiber crop is called as the 'golden fiber' of India? What is its importance?**
   Jute is called the golden fiber of India and it is used to make gunny bags, mats, ropes and yarns.
2. **Name the major fiber crops produced in India.**
   Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the 4 major fiber crops in India. The first 3 are derived from the crops grown in the soil, the latter is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves especially mulberry.
3. **State the characteristics of Primitive Subsistence Farming.**
   OR What do you mean by slash and burn or shifting agriculture?
   - In this type of farming farmers grow crops for self-consumption. This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India.
   - It is practiced on small patches of land.
   - Farmers use primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks.
   - Only family/community labour is used for farming.
   - This type of farming depends upon natural conditions such as monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitable conditions for the crops.
   - It is also known as slash and burn' agriculture.
   - Land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilizers or other modern inputs.
4. **State the characteristics of Intensive Subsistence Farming. Name any two states of India where such farming is practiced?**
   - This type of farming is practiced in areas of high density of population where pressure of population is high on agricultural land.
   - It is labour-intensive farming.
   - High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
   - Farm size is small and uneconomical due to the division of land.
   - The farmers take maximum output from the limited land.
   - Farmers do not have any alternative source of livelihood. Thus, there is enormous pressure on agricultural land.
   - Areas: Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh.
5. **State the characteristics of Plantation Farming.**
   - Plantation farming is 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.
   - Covers large tracts of land.
   - Uses capital intensive inputs such as modern machinery with the help of migrant labourers.
   - The production is mainly for market and all the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
   - It requires well-developed network of transport and communication to connect the plantation areas, processing industries and markets together.
   - In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc. are important plantation crops.
6. **What geographical conditions are required for the cultivation of sugarcane? Name two largest producing states of sugarcane.**
   - India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil. It is the main source of sugar, gur

(jaggary), khandsari and molasses.

- Geographical requirement for sugarcane: -
- Climate: - It is a tropical crop as well as subtropical crop. It grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.
- Rainfall: - Annual rainfall should be between 75 cm and 100 cm, irrigation needed where low rainfall takes place.
- Soil: - It is grown on variety of soils and needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting.
- Major states: - Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab and Haryana.

7. Give an account of coffee plantation in India.

- Indian coffee is known in the world for its good quality.
- The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country. This variety is in great demand all over the world.
- Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

8. Which are the important fiber crops of India? Mention the major producing areas of cotton crop. Write about the geographical conditions required for the growth of this important fiber crop.

Cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk are the major fibre crops of India.

India is believed to be the original home of the cotton plant. Cotton is one of the main raw materials for cotton textile industry. In 2017, India was second largest producer of cotton after China.

The geographical conditions required for the growth of cotton, are as follows:

- Cotton is a kharif crop and requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth.
- It requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black soil area of the Deccan plateau.
- The major cotton-producing states of India are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

9. Describe the geographical conditions for growth of jute. Name the major areas of its production. What kind of products are made from Jute?

- Jute is the second most important fibre crop of India and known as the golden fibre.
- It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the floodplains which are renewed every year.
- High temperature during the time of growth and sufficient availability of water has favoured jute cultivation.
- West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states.
- It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts. Due to its high cost, it is losing market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly the nylon.

10. Explain the features of comprehensive land development programme initiated during 1980sand 1990s. OR Explain the technological and institutional reforms introduced by the government to improve the agricultural production in India. OR Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

In the 1980's and 1990's a comprehensive land development programme was initiated, which included both institutional and technical reforms.

- **Land reforms:** collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari.
- **Agricultural reforms:** Green revolution and White revolution.
- Land development programmes: Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone etc., establishment of Grameen banks, Cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest
- Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers on radio and T.V.
- Improving Rural infrastructure i.e. roads, markets and storage facilities.
- Minimum support price – the government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation.

OTHER SCHEMES – kissan credit card, personal accident insurance scheme are some other schemes introduced by the government of India for the benefit.