

**ASSIGNMENT
CLASS X**

**SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY
CHAPTER: AGRICULTURE**

MCQ

- (i) The type of farming in which high doses of biochemical inputs are used for obtaining higher production is called:
(a) Commercial Farming (b) Primitive Subsistence farming
(c) Intensive Subsistence farming (d) none of the above
- (ii) In which one of the following states, the coffee is not chiefly grown?
(a) Karnataka (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- (iii) In which of the states, the rubber is chiefly grown?
(a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Kerala (d) Jammu Kashmir
- (iv) In India, primitive form of cultivation is called 'Podu' in:
(a) Maharashtra (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Karnataka

Q1. What are food crops and non-food crops? List some examples.

Ans.(1) Food Crop _____

Examples _____

(2) Non-Food Crop _____

Examples _____

Q2. By what other name Jhumming is known in India and other countries of the world?

S.No	In Different parts of India		In different parts of the World	
	State/Region	Name	Country	Name

Q3 List some of the measures taken by the government to improve agricultural sector in India.

Ans. _____

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- Q1 Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?
- Q2 Name different types of farming as practiced in India? Also give five characteristic features of each one of them. OR
Give three pts. of difference between each of the following:
- (a) Intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming
(b) Subsistence farming and shifting cultivation.
- Q3 (a) By what other name Jhumming is known in India and other countries of the world? What is its main drawback?
(b) Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?
(c) Which crop is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana?
(d) Which is the most important plantation crop grown in India? Name its two major producing states.
- Q4 Name three cropping seasons of India? Give three pts. of difference between them.
- Q5 What are food crops and non-food crops?
- Q6 Name three factors that determine the nature of crop cultivated in an area?
- Q7 What are the geographical conditions(i.e.; temperature, rainfall and soil condition) needed for the cultivation of Rice; wheat; Maize; Sugarcane; Tea; Rubber; Cotton; Jute.
- Q8 What factor has made it possible to cultivate rice in north-western parts of India?
- Q9 Name two major wheat growing zones of India?
- Q10 Name three important millets/coarse grains grown in the country? Name the nutrients found in Ragi?
- Q11 What factors have contributed to the increasing production of Maize?
- Q12 (a) Name major pulses grown in India? In which cropping season are they grown? Give four characteristic features of Pulses?
(b) Name two pulses which are of short duration and can be grown as post rabi crop?
- Q13 Name main oilseeds grown in India? Give five uses of oilseeds?
- Q14 Name the variety of coffee which was initially brought in India and from where was it brought? Name the place where it was initially introduced?
- Q15 Name different fruits along with states where they are cultivated in India?
- Q16 Name four major fiber crops cultivated in India? How silk fiber is different from other fiber crops?
- Q17 What is called as the golden fiber of India? What is its importance? Give reason why demand for jute is going down?
- Q18 What technological and institutional reforms were introduced in agriculture after independence? What was its impact?
- Q19 (a) What do you understand by KCC and PAIS?
(b) What do you mean by Green Revolution? What have been its consequences?
- Q20 Write short note on Bhodhan-Gramdan?
- Q21 What efforts have been made by the government of India to modernize agriculture?

Q22 What is the trend of contribution of agriculture to GDP since independence?

Q23 Why so many farmers are committing suicide?

Q 24 MAP

On 11 different political maps of India mark the following:

- (a) Major Rice producing regions
- (b) Two important wheat producing zones
- (c) Largest producer of Jowar, Bajra and Ragi
- (d) Major Maize producing states
- (e) Major pulse producing states
- (f) Major sugarcane producing states
- (g) Major tea producing states
- (h) Major Coffee producing states
- (i) Major Rubber producing states
- (j) Major cotton producing states
- (k) Major Jute producing states