

**Q1 Multiple choice questions.**

**(1) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?**

- (a) *Shifting Agriculture*
- (b) *Plantation Agriculture*
- (c) *Horticulture*
- (d) *Intensive Agriculture*

**Answer:- (b) Plantation Agriculture**

**(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?**

- (a) *Rice*
- (b) *Gram*
- (c) *Millets*
- (d) *Cotton*

**Answer:- (b) Gram**

**(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?**

- (a) *Pulses*
- (b) *Jawar*
- (c) *Millets*
- (d) *Sesamum*

**Answer:- (a) Pulses**

**(iv) Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?**

- (a) *Maximum support price*
- (b) *Minimum support price*
- (c) *Moderate support price*
- (d) *Influential support price*

**Answer:- (b) Minimum support price**

**Q2 Answer the following questions in 30 words.**

**i) Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.**

**Answer:-** Tea is an important beverage crop. To grow well, the tea plant needs tropical or subtropical climates, and deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

**(ii) Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.**

**Answer:-** Rice is a staple food crop of India. It grows in the plains of north and north-east India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.

**(ii) Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the**

**Answer:-** The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are - Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers, Grameen banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

**(iv) The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?**

**Answer:-** A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population can lead to serious food grain shortages. This would in turn increase imports of food grains, thereby causing the economy to reel under huge debts

**Q3 Answer the following questions in about 120 words.**

**(i) Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.**

**Answer:-** The Indian government has taken various initiatives to ensure an increase in agricultural production. These include land reforms during the First Five Year Plans, collectivization, consolidation of holdings, cooperation, and abolition of the zamindari system. In the 1960s and 1970s, agricultural reforms were focused on the Green Revolution and the White Revolution (Operation Flood), which aimed to improve agricultural productivity. In the 1980s and 1990s, a comprehensive land development program was initiated that introduced various technical and institutional reforms for the benefit of farmers, such as the Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidies on agricultural inputs and resources like power and fertilizers, Grameen banks, Kisan Credit Card, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme, and special weather bulletins and agricultural programs like "Krishi Darshan" on national television. These initiatives aim to improve the productivity and profitability of agriculture in India and provide support to farmers for sustainable agricultural practices.

**(ii) Describe the impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture**

**Answer:-** Globalisation has had both positive and negative impacts on Indian agriculture since colonial times. The export of raw cotton and spices was a major benefit, but it also forced Indian farmers to grow indigo instead of food crops for the British textile industry, leading to the Champaran revolt in 1917.

**Post-liberalisation:-** Indian farmers have faced challenges from highly subsidised agriculture in developed countries, which has prompted the need for improving conditions for small and marginal farmers, countering negative effects of the Green Revolution, promoting organic farming, and diversifying cropping patterns to high-value crops.

**(iii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.**

**Answer:-**

Rice is a staple crop that requires specific geographical conditions for optimal growth. These include:

1. **Temperature**: Rice requires warm temperatures between 20°C and 40°C for optimal growth. It can be grown in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions.
2. **Water**: Rice requires a lot of water, either from rainfall or irrigation. It can be grown in areas with high rainfall or in regions where water is available from rivers, canals, or other sources.
3. **Soil**: Rice grows best in clayey soils that retain moisture and nutrients. The soil should also be well-drained and have a pH between 5.0 and 7.5.
4. **Sunlight**: Rice requires plenty of sunlight for photosynthesis, which is essential for its growth and development.
5. **Altitude**: Rice can be grown at altitudes ranging from sea level to 2000 meters. However, it grows best in low-lying areas with abundant water supply.

Overall, the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice include warm temperatures, abundant water supply, fertile and well-drained soil, plenty of sunlight, and low-lying areas.