

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science

Geography Chapter 4: Agriculture

1 . Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown in a large area?

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

Ans:(b) Plantation Agriculture

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

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

Ans:(b) Gram

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

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

Ans: (a) Pulses

2 . Answer the following questions in 30 words.

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

Ans: The name of the important beverage is tea.

The geographical Conditions Required for Tea's growth are as follows

1. CLIMATE: Tea is native to the monsoon lands, where high temperatures, a long growing season, and heavy rainfall promote the growth of tea plants. A growing season of at least eight months at a temperature of 21°C is ideal.
2. SOIL-Tea is grown in a variety of soil conditions. The best is a light, friable soil type with a porous subsoil that allows water to flow freely because tea is sensitive to stagnant water. In general, the best soils are slightly acidic and devoid of calcium.
3. SHADE- Tea shrubs grow better when they are protected from direct sunlight or strong winds. As a result, it is common practice in plantations to plant some large trees in between the shrubs to provide shade not only to the tea plants but also to the pickers.
4. LABOUR- Tea cultivation and processing are time-consuming tasks. On tea estates, field preparation, weeding, manuring, pruning, and picking take place all year. Tea picking is a laborious job that requires both skill and patience, so female labour is preferred.
5. RELIEF - Almost all commercially managed tea plantations are in the highlands and on hill slopes with good natural drainage. Tea cannot tolerate standing water, so waterlogged lowlands are unsuitable for tea cultivation. Almost all black tea traded internationally comes from highland districts.

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

Ans: One staple crop of India is rice.

Indians eat primarily rice, and the country's climate is ideal for growing rice. West Bengal is the state that produces the most rice in India. Additionally, it is grown more in other states such as Assam, Bihar, Odisha, and Tamil Nadu.

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

the interest of farmers.

Ans: Following is a list of the various institutional reform initiatives put forth by the government on behalf of farmers:

A) The availability of crop insurance against disease, fire, cyclone, flood, and drought.

B) The Government of India has introduced the Kissan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) programmes for the benefit of farmers.

(C) In addition, radio and television have started airing special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes for farmers.

(D) The creation of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, and banks to offer farmers loan facilities at lower interest rates.

(E) In order to stop middlemen and speculators from taking advantage of farmers, the government also announced minimum support prices, remunerative prices, and procurement prices.

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

Effects of reducing agricultural land include:

(i) India will go from a country with a surplus of food to one with a food shortage.

(ii) The impoverished farmers will become even poorer, which would cause a rapid increase in the price of agricultural products.

(iii) India would experience a shortage of raw materials for its industries dependent on agriculture.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

Ans: The Indian government has taken a number of actions to ensure an increase in agricultural production. They include:

1. In order to implement institutional reforms in the nation after independence, collectivization, holdings consolidation, cooperation, and the zamindari system removal, among other things, were given priority.

2. The "First Five-Year Plan" placed the greatest emphasis on land reform.

3. The Green Revolution and the White Revolution were two initiatives made to improve the state of Indian agriculture. The Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology.

4. A few more reforms implemented by the Indian government include the Minimum Support Price policy, a provision for crop insurance, subsidies on

agricultural inputs and resources including power and fertilizer, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Cards, and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

(ii) Describe the impact of globalization on Indian agriculture.

Since the days of the British colonies, the effects of globalization have been felt in Indian agriculture. Species and raw cotton were significant exports from India. Indian farmers rebelled in 1917 in Champaran at having to plant indigo instead of food crops so that they could feed the booming textile industry in Britain with dye. Thus, both benefits and drawbacks of globalization have affected Indian agriculture.

South Indian farmers were encouraged to develop these crops since Indian spices were sold to numerous nations worldwide. It continues to be a significant Indian export to this day. The farmers in India have faced additional difficulties as a result of globalization, especially since 1990. Despite being a significant producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute, and spices, the developed countries' heavily subsidized agriculture makes it difficult for our agricultural products to compete with theirs.

Farmers in India now confront new difficulties as a result of competition from rich countries' heavily subsidized crops. This highlights the need to improve small-scale and marginal farmer conditions, mitigate the negative effects of the Green Revolution, develop and promote organic farming, and diversify cropping patterns away from cereals and toward high-value crops in order to make Indian agriculture successful and profitable.

Positive impact-

1. Increased productivity.
2. New technology in farming.
3. Fruits, nuts, and vegetables that were formerly imported from abroad are now produced in our locations and exported, increasing foreign exchange.

Negative impacts -

1. fewer farm workers and increased unemployment in rural areas
- ii. Expensive
- iii. Widening of the gap between wealthy and poor farmers
- iv. High cost, high debt, and high loss are all results of high cost. Farmers' only choice is suicide if their crop fails.

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

The following geographical parameters are required for the growth of rice

1. Climate - A hot, humid atmosphere is necessary for rice production. It works best in areas with high humidity, continuous sunshine, and a reliable supply of water. The crop needs an average temperature between 21 and 37°C for the duration of its life. 40°C to 42°C is the highest temperature the crop can tolerate.
2. Soil - The floodplains and deltaic regions' rich alluvial soils, which are replenished each year, are perfect for growing rice.
3. Rain- During the early months of its growing season, from June to July, rice needs enough rainfall or a good water supply from irrigation and flooded fields.
4. Irrigation - rice grows with the help of irrigation where rain is not meet the adequate requirement. Crops may now be grown thanks to the development of an extensive network of tube wells and canal irrigation systems.