

**Lesson – 4**  
**AGRICULTURE**

**Key Concepts of the lesson -****Primitive Subsistence Farming, Intensive Subsistence Farming**

Classification of crops /Types of crops

Cropping seasons: Rabi, Kharif and Zaid

Geographical condition &amp; production area of wheat, rice, paddy, tea, sugarcane, jute, rubber, cotton etc. important fibre crops

Impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture

**Contribution of agriculture to the national Economy, employment and output****Identification and also for locating and labeling in outline map of India****(a) Major areas of rice and wheat.****(b) Major producer states of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton jute, millets and maize.****Note : Items for locating and labeling may also be asked for identification.****MCQ****Q.1 What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities:**

- (a) 2/3 (b) 1/3  
(c) 2/5 (d) 1/4

**Q.2 Which one of following is not Agro-based industry:**

- (a) Cement Industry (b) Jute Industry  
(c) Cotton textile Industry (d) Sugar Industry

**Q.3 It's type of Agriculture where farmers clear a patch of and produce rereads and other food crops to sustain that family that is:**

- (a) Commercial farming (b) Extensive farming  
(c) Modern farming (d) Slash and burn farming

**Q4 Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area:**

- (a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation agriculture  
(c) Horticulture (d) Extensive Agriculture

**Q.5 Which one of the following is 'Kharif' crop:**

- (a) Wheat (b) Mustered  
(c) Maize (d) None of these

**Q.6 Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of –**

- (a) Auto tyres & tubes (b) Footwear  
(c) Beats and hoses (d) Dipped goods

**Q.7 India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world?**

- (a) Wheat (b) Maize  
(c) Pulses (d) Millets

Ans. 1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6(a) 7. (c)

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS****Q.1 What are three cropping seasons of India? Explain any one in brief.**

Ans: India has three cropping seasons:-

- (1) Rabi  
(2) Kharif and  
(3) Zaid

(1) Rabi crops: - Shown in winter from October to December.

- Harvest in summer from April to June.

- Main crop-wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard

(2) Kharif crop:

- Grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country.

- Harvest in September-October.

- Maize jawar , bajra ,cotton, Soya been

(3) Zaid crops:

-sown between rabbi and kharif seasons.

Crops: watermelon, Muskmelon, cucumber, fodder etc.

**Q.2 Discuss three main impacts of globalization on Indian agriculture.**

Ans: 1. Indian agriculture products are not able to compete with the developed countries.

2. Bad condition of marginal and small farmers

3. Caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals.

### LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q1. Distinguish between rabi and kharif season? (At least two differences)**

Ans:- Difference between rabi and kharif season. (any two diff.)

Rabi	Kharif
a) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June	a) Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in the different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October.
b) Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard.	b) Important crops grown during this season are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur(arhar)moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soyabean.
c) States from north and north-western parts such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat and other rabi crops.	c) Some of the most important rice-growing regions are Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Kankan coast) along with Uttar Pradesh Bihar. Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana.

**Q.2. What is Horticulture? Name the fruits grown in India?**

Ans:- **"Horticulture:-It is an art of cultivating fruits and vegetables. India is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world. India is the producer of tropical as well as temperate fruits."**

India is known for

- Mangoes - Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
- Oranges - Nagpur and Cherrapunjee (Meghalaya),
- Bananas- Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu,
- Lichi and guava- Uttar Pradesh and Bihar,
- Pineapples - Meghalaya,
- Grapes - Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
- Apples, pears, apricots, and walnuts - Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh are in great demand all over the world.

India produces about 13 per cent of the world vegetables. It is an important producer of pea, cauliflower, onion, cabbage, tomato, brinjal and potato.

**Q3. Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.**

Ans:-

Subsistence agriculture	Commercial agriculture
(a) Subsistence agriculture is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, Dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour.	a) The main characteristics of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemicals fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
(b) Farmers and their family produce cereals for themselves and for the local market.	b) Crops are grown on a large scale with a view to export them to other countries.
(c) It is practiced in thickly populated areas.	c) It is practiced in sparsely populated areas. Wheat, cotton, sugarcane etc. are mainly raised.
(d) Cereals like wheat, rice, millets are mainly raised.	

**Q.4. What are the four important fiber crops of India? Describe any one of them.**

Ans: four important fiber crops of India are:

Cotton, Jute, Hemp and Natural silk.

Cotton:-

- (a) India is known as the original home of the cotton plant.
- (b) India is the third largest producer of cotton in the world. (c) Cotton grows well in the drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.
- (d) It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210-frost-free days and bright sun-shine for its growth.
- (e) It is Kharif crop and requires 6 to 8 months to mature.
- (f) Major Cotton producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

OR

Jute:-

- (a) Jute is known as the golden of fiber.
- (b) It grows well on well-drained fertile soil in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.
- (c) High temperature is required during the time of growth.
- (d) Major jute producing states are West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Meghalaya.
- (e) It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.

### Lesson - 5

## MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

### Key Concepts of the lesson -

Meaning, occurring in earth crust, types of mineral s, uses & production area

Energy sources, types

Major minerals – iron ore, manganese copper, silver, bauxite gold etc

Petroleum, coal, natural gas, hydel , atomic energy.

Conventional & Non - Conventional sources of energy-Bio gas, gober gas thermal power, solar energy, geothermal power tidal energy, wind super power

Conservation of energy resources

**Identification and also for locating and labeling in outline map of India:**

**Production area, Coal, petroleum, iron ore, gas pipe line, atomic power stations.**

### MCQ

**Q.1 How many percent minerals intake represents in our total intake of nutrients –**

- (a) 0.3
- (b) 3.0
- (c) 0.5
- (d) 5.0

**Q.2 Magnetite is the finest iron ore with a new higher content iron- up to –**

- (a) 60%
- (b) 70%
- (c) 80%
- (d) 90%

**Q.3 State which is the largest producer of Manganese is –**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Orissa

**Q.4 Which is the oldest oil producing state in India:**

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Assam
- (d) none of this

**Q.5 India now ranks as a super power in the world, that is:**

- (a) Wind Super Power
- (b) Solar Super Power
- (c) Hydel superpower
- (d) Tidal Super Power

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q1 “Discovery and use of iron brought a radical change in human life” prove it with three examples.**

- Ans:
- a) Revolution in agriculture-different type of tools invented like axe, hook, plough etc.
  - b) Revolution in industry-different tools and machines like spinning.
  - c) Revolution in transportation- bullock-cart, ships, boats etc.