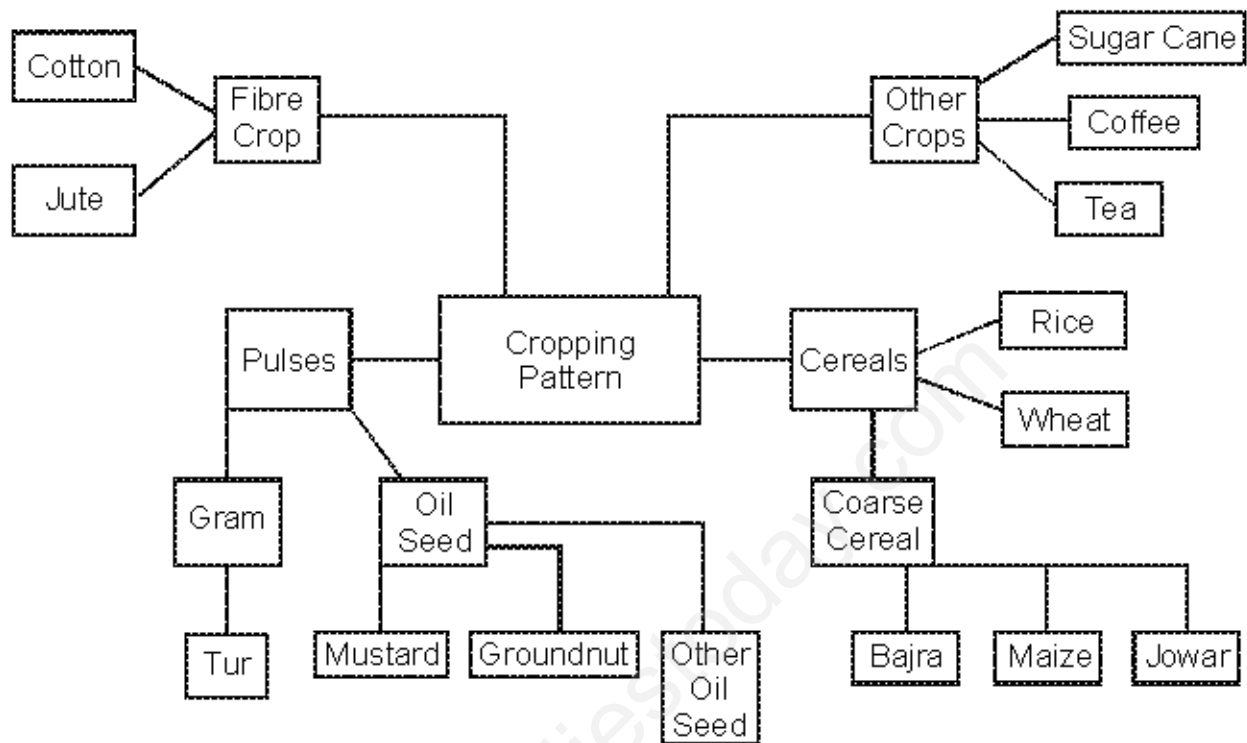


CHAPTER 5

LAND RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURE



- Q1. Give some example of common property resource? (1)
 Ans Community forest, Pastures.
- Q2. Which body maintains the land use record? (1)
 Ans Land, revenue department.
- Q3. Which Department is responsible for measuring Geographical area? (1)
 Ans The Survey of India.
- Q4. What is the percentage of net sown area in India? (1)
 Ans 54% of the total reporting area.
- Q5. What is the desire % of forest area in the country? (1)
 Ans 33% of the total geographical Area
- Q6. Write the reason for decline in land under pasture and grazing land. (1)
 Ans pressure from agriculture land.

Q7. Write the name of two crops of kharif season. (1)

Ans Rice, jute, jwar, bajra etc (any two)

Q8. Write the name of two Rabi crops. (1)

Ans Wheat, Gram, pea and musterd etc (any two)

Q9. Write the name of two Beverage crops? (1)

Ans Tea and coffee.

Q10. What are common property resource? Explain. (3)

Ans These are the resources which can be used by all members of the community like - Community Hall, Pastures, rural water area etc.

No member of the community has ownership on any part of these resources. All the members can only not use these resources but they have certain duties to save and protect these resources.

Q11. Which are the major crop seasons of India? Explain each. (3)

Ans Crop seasons -

1. Rabi
2. Kharif
3. Jayad.

Explain

Q12. Distinguish between Dry agriculture and wet agriculture :

Ans Dry farming :

- (i) Practised in the area having less than 75 cm rainfall
- (ii) Main crops are Ragi, Bajra and Moong etc.
- (iii) Practised Mainly in western India.

Wet farming -

- (i) Practised in the area having more than 75 cm of rainfall.
- (ii) Main crops are - Rice, Jute, and Sugarcane etc.
- (iii) Practised Mainly in Eastern India.

Q13. Name one Kharif and one Rabi crop of pulse. Also mention two significance of pulses. (3)

Ans Tur - Kharif

Gram - Rabi

Significance -

- (i) Pulses are leguminous crops which add fertility in the soil by concentration of nitrogen
- (ii) Pulses are the sources of protein for vegetarian people.

Q14. Explain any three factors responsible for high productivity of crops in India. (3)

Ans :

1. High Yielding varieties of seed (HYV Seeds)
2. Fertilizers
3. Mechanization of farms.

Q15. Classify the Land use category adopted by Land Revenue Record in India. (5)

Ans Land use categories adopted by Land Revenue record are as following -

1. Area under forest
2. Land put to non agriculture uses
3. Barren and waste Lands
4. Area under Permanent Pastures and Grazing Lands. -
5. Area under Miscellaneous Tree crops and Groves (Not included is net sown area)
6. Culturable waste- Land
7. Current Fallow
8. Fallow other than current Fallow
9. Net area sown

Q16. Explain the Important Geographical condition along with the major producing area of Rice in India. (5)

Ans Geographical Condition

1. It is considered to be a crop of tropical humid areas.
2. This crop is sown in the areas receiving rainfall of 150 cm and above where the rainfall is less irrigation is used for its cultivation.
3. Alluvial and clay soil most suitable
4. Required Temperature is 25°C TO 30°C.
5. Skill and Chief Labour is required
6. These are successfully grown from sea level to about 2000 m altitude.

Production and distribution

1. Rice is a staple food for the overwhelming majority of population in India.
2. It has about 3000 varieties in the world.
3. The production of Rice is stretched from the net area of Eastern part to dry and irrigated areas in India.
4. Three crops of Rice grow in West Bengal called 'aus' aman and boro.
5. In North Western parts of the country, it is grown as a kharif crop.
6. In India contribution 22% of Rice production in the world and ranks second after china.
7. Five important producing state are -
 - (i) West Bengal
 - (ii) Punjab
 - (iii) Uttar Pradesh
 - (iv) Andhra Pradesh
 - (v) TamilNadu.

Q17. Explain the important problems of Indian Agriculture. (5)

Ans : The important problems of Indian agriculture are :

1. Low Productivity.
2. Dependence on Erratic Monsoon.
3. Lack of the Land Reforms.
4. Small farm size.
5. Constraints of Financial Resources.
6. Lack of commercialisation.
7. Vast under - employment.
8. Degradation of Cultivable Land.

Q18. What are the Importance Policy adopted for Agriculture development after the Independence in India? (5)

- Ans.
1. Production of food grains instead of commercial crop
 2. Intensification of cropping
 3. Increasing cultivated area by bringing cultivable and fallowland under plough
 4. Increase in use of high yielding varieties seeds (HYV) Example wheat (Mexico) and Rice (Philipines)

5. Development of Agriculture related Industries
6. Development of small scale Industries
7. Water supply in the dry farming through irrigation
8. Production in food grains.

Q19. Give three reasons why the green revolution was not equally successful in all the parts of India.

- Ans
- Irrigation facilities were limited only to punjab, Haryana and western U.P.
 - Farmers were not aware of modern technology and its accessibility
 - Good and High yielding variety seeds were not easily available.
 - Poverty of farmers.
 - Small landholdings

Q20. What are the consequences of degradation of land resources?

- Ans
- Depletion of soil fertility
 - Alkanity and salinity
 - waterlogging
 - Soil erosion.

Q21. Expand the following abbreviations

- Ans
- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| CPRs | - | Common property resources |
| CI | - | Cropping Intensity |
| IADP | - | Intensive agricultural district programmes. |
| IAAP | - | Intensive agricultural area programmes |
| HYV | - | High Yielding Variety. |

