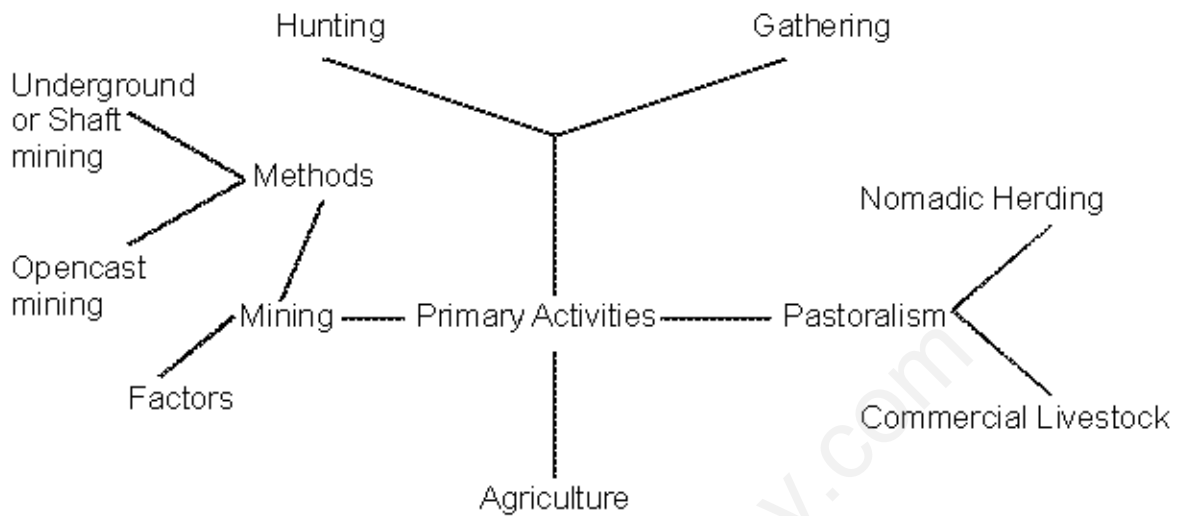
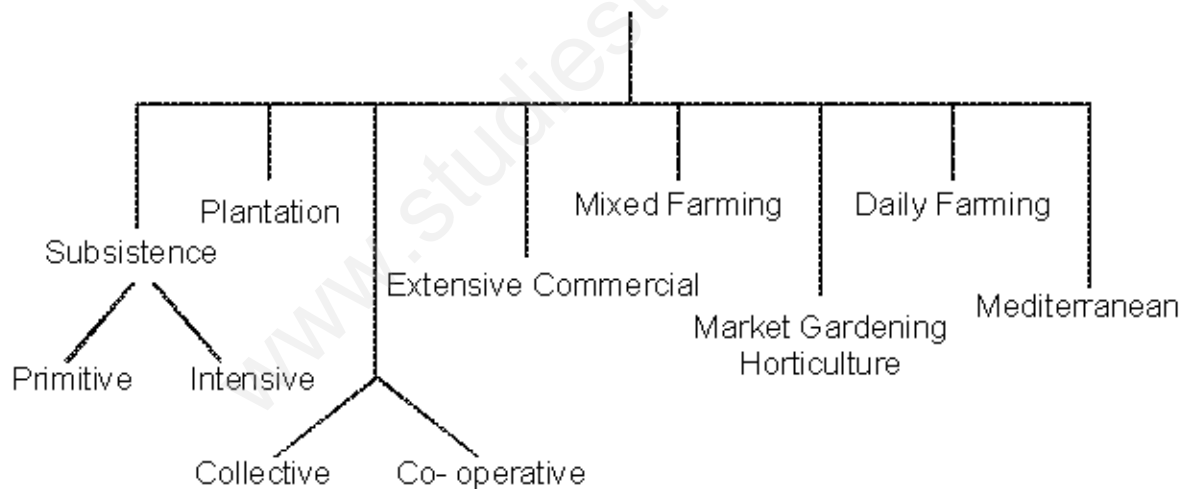


**CHAPTER 5**

**PRIMARY ACTIVITIES**



**TYPAES OF AGRICULTURE**



**Q1. Write anytwo plantation crop. (1)**

**Ans Banana & Coffee.**

**Q2. In which country co - operative farming the most successful experiment? (1)**

**Ans Denmark**

**Q3. Mention the term for 'Growing of flowers'. (1)**

**Ans Floriculture**

Q4. In which type of agriculture is the farming of citrus fruit very important? (1)

Ans. Mediterranean region.

Q5. Which type of agriculture is called Splash and Burn agriculture? (1)

Ans. Primitive subsistence.

Q6. Write any two primary activities? (1)

Ans. Hunting, Agriculture, fishing, mining.

Q7. What do you mean by red color workers? (1)

Ans. People engaged in primary activities.

Q8. What do you mean by Transhumance? (1)

Ans. Seasonal migration of the people with their herds.

Q9. Name any two era based on civilization of minerals? (1)

Ans. Copper and Bronze era.

Q10. Name the main crop grown in temperate grassland? (1)

Ans. Wheat.

Q11. What is Truck Farming? Mention any two features of truck farming. (3)

Ans : ■ This type of farming is practiced in the peripheral areas of Metropolitan cities where, vegetables and milk are brought daily to the cities by trucks by traveling overnight.

■ Farmers are engaged in growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers etc.

■ They use HYV seeds, Chemicals and fertilizers.

■ This farming requires a well developed network of roads connected with fields.

Q12. What is Plantation Agriculture? Why is it practiced mainly in tropical and sub-tropical areas of the world? (3)

Ans : It is a special type of farming in which crops like tea, coffee, bananas and rubber etc. are grown in big estates by using modern techniques. Crops are grown for Commercial purposes. This agriculture requires more investment.

Reasons for plantation agriculture in tropical areas :-

1. Hot and Humid Climate

2. fertile soil

3. Availability of cheap labour due to high density of population

Q13. What are the chief characteristic features of dairy farming? (3)

- Ans
- (i) It is most advanced types of farming which is centered on efficient rearing of milch animals.
  - (ii) Heavy capital investment
  - (iii) Highly labour intensive as it involves rigorous care in feeding and milching
  - (iv) No off season as animals require care throughout the year.
  - (v) It is mainly practised near the urban and industrial centres where there is ready market for fresh milk and dairy products.
  - (vi) Scope for dairy farming has increased considerably due to development of transportation, refrigeration, pasteurisation and other preservation processes.

Q14. What are the types of farming according to farming organisation? (3)

- Ans
- (i) Co-operative farming : Group of farmers voluntarily pool their land and resources and form co-operative society. It is practised in Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Sweden, Italy. In Denmark every farmer is a member of a Co-operative.
  - (ii) Collective farming : It is based on social ownership of means of production and collective labour. It was adopted in U.S.S.R. after 1917 revolution. Farmers pool their resources like land, livestock and labour in Collective farming.

Q15. Describe in five points the main features of plantation agriculture practised in the world. (3)

- Ans.
- Large estates or plantations
  - Large capital investment
  - Single crop specialisation
  - Managerial and technical support
  - Scientific methods of Cultivation

Q16. Distinguish between Intensive farming / Extensive farming. (5)

Intensive farming

- Ans.
- It is practised in high density areas where population is large and agricultural land is limited.
  - It is done in Monsoon Asia.
  - Land holdings are very small.
  - Most of the agricultural operations are done by manual labour.
  - Yield per unit area is high but per labour productivity is low.

### Extensive farming

- Practised in the interior parts of semi - arid lands of the mid-latitudes.
- The size of the farm is very large.
- Low yield per acre but high yield per person.
- Entire operations of cultivation from ploughing to harvesting are mechanised.
- Wheat is the principal crop
- It is best developed in Eurasian steppes, the Canadian and American prairies, the pampas of Argentina, the Velds of South Africa, the Australian Downs and the Canterbury Plains of New Zealand

Q17. Describe in brief the commercial livestock rearing economic activity in the world (5)

- Ans. – Commercial livestock rearing is a specialised activity in which only one type of animal is reared.
- It is practised on permanent ranches.
  - The emphasis is on breeding, genetic improvement, disease control and health care of the animals
  - Products such as meat, wool, hides and skin are processed and packed scientifically and exported to different world markets
  - New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay and United States of America are important countries where commercial livestock rearing is practised.

Q18. What is the meaning of market gardening and horticulture? Describe any four characteristics of this type of agriculture of the world. 5

- Ans. Market gardening and horticulture specialise in the cultivation of high value crops such as vegetables fruits and flowers solely for the urban markets.

### Characteristics

- Farms are small
- Labour and Capital intensive
- Farms are located where there are good transportation links with the urban centre
- lays emphasis on the use of irrigation, HYV seeds, fertilisers, insecticides, green houses and artificial heating in colder regions.

Q19. Why Mediterranean agriculture is considered as one of the best and profitable type of agriculture. (5)

- Ans. – Mediterranean agriculture is highly specialised commercial agriculture.
- Viticulture or grape cultivation is a speciality of the Mediterranean region.
  - Best quality wines in the world with distinctive flavours are produced from high quality grapes. Inferior grapes are dried into raisins and currants
  - Olives and figs are produced in this region
  - The advantage of Mediterranean agriculture is that more valuable crops such as fruits and vegetables are grown in winters when there is great demand in European and North American Markets.

Q20. Distinguish between pastoral nomadism and commercial Livestock rearing. (5)

Ans	Pastoral Nomadism	Commercial livestock rearing
(1)	Depends on Nature	(1) Permanent ranches
(2)	Low level of herding	(2) Advanced technology
(3)	Subsistence economy	(3) Commercial economy
(4)	Ex- Tribals of eastern Africa, Tundra etc.	(4) Newzealand and all the temperate grasslands

Q21 Explain the factors affecting mining activity? (3)

- Ans (A) Physical factors — Size, grade and mode of occurrence.
- (B) Economic factors — Demand, Level of technology etc.

Q22. What are the two types of mining? (1)

Ans Surface mining and underground mining.

