

Chapter- 4

## AGRICULTURE

### QUESTION BANK

#### Sub Topic: Importance of Agriculture

##### LEVEL-1 (01 Mark)

1. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give one reason.

2. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?

##### LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)

3. Name three factors that determine the nature of crop cultivated in an area?

4. What factor has made it possible to cultivate rice in north-western parts of India?

5. Why the growth rate in agriculture has been decreasing day by day. Give reasons.

6. Why has Indian agriculture started a declining trend in food production? Explain with any three reasons.

##### LEVEL-3 (05 Mark)

7. What are the different names given to primitive farming in different parts of India?

8. The land under cultivation is being reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

9. Why is agriculture important for Indian economy?

10. Explain the factor upon which the different farming practices depends.

11. Define agriculture? Why have cultivation methods changed significantly over years?

12. What are the basic features of Indian agriculture?

#### Sub Topic: Types of Farming

##### LEVEL-1

13. Which crop is an important raw material for automobile industry?

14. A system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area \_\_\_\_\_.

15. Golden Fiber: \_\_\_\_\_ (Cotton/Jute/Hemp/Silk)

16. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

(Mixed Farming/ Co-operative Farming/Slash-and-Burn Farming/Commercial Farming)

17. Plantation agriculture is a type of \_\_\_\_\_. (Subsistence Farming, Commercial Farming, Mixed Farming or None)

18. How much of India's population is engaged in agricultural activity?
19. Agriculture practiced on small patches of land with primitive tool is called \_\_\_\_\_.
20. Which state is well known for growing tea?
- 21.** In India, primitive form of cultivation is called 'Podu' in:
- (a) Maharashtra    (b) Andhra Pradesh    (c) Orissa    (d) Karnataka
22. By what other name Jhumming is known in India and other countries of the world?

**LEVEL-2**

23. Name different types of farming as practiced in India? Also give five characteristic features of each one of them.

OR

Give three pts. of difference between each of the following:

- (a) Intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming
- (b) Subsistence farming and shifting cultivation.
24. (a) By what other name Jhumming is known in India and other countries of the world? What is its main drawback?
- (b) Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land in intensive subsistence farming?

**LEVEL-3**

25. Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.
26. Write down the features of Primitive Subsistence agriculture.
27. Write down the features of Intensive Subsistence agriculture.
28. Why there is enormous pressure on agricultural land in land intensive subsistence farming?
29. Which type of agriculture is known as slash and burn agriculture? What is the main disadvantage of this type farming?

**Sub Topic: Commercial/Plantation Farming****LEVEL-1**

30. Type of farming in which high doses of biochemical inputs are used for obtaining higher production is called:

- (a) Commercial Farming (b) Primitive Subsistence farming (c) Intensive Subsistence farming  
(d) none of the above

31. Which crop is a commercial crop in Punjab and Haryana?

**LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)**

32. Which is the most important plantation crop grown in India? Name its two major producing states.

33. Distinguish between Subsistence and Commercial agriculture.

34. Write down the features of commercial farming.

35. What is plantation farming? What are its main characteristics?

36. Milpa: Mexico, \_\_\_\_\_: Venezuela, \_\_\_\_\_: Africa, Ladang: \_\_\_\_\_.

37. Pama Dabi: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_: Rajasthan, \_\_\_\_\_: Jharkhand.

**Sub Topic: Cropping Pattern in India**

**LEVEL-1**

38. Crop Season: -

(a) Sown in winter, harvested in summer.

(b) Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard.

(c) Precipitation during winter months helps in crop production.

39. Crop Season: a) Short season b) Watermelon, Muskmelon, Cucumber

40. Crop Season: a) grown with the onset of monsoon b) harvested in Sep-Oct c) Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, jute

41. Name two crops grown during the zaid seasons.

**LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)**

42. To which type of crops is wheat related?

43. Name three cropping seasons of India? Give three pts. of difference between them.

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

45. Write down the features of Rabi crops.

46. Write down the features of Kharif crops.

**Sub Topic: Major Food Crops- Rice & Wheat**

**LEVEL-1**

47. Which type of farming uses higher doses of modern inputs.

48. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state it is a subsistence crop?
49. Name any three important plantation crop of India.
50. How long does sugarcane take to grow?
51. India is the \_\_\_\_\_ (1/2/3/4) largest producer of rice in the world.
52. Rice requires high humidity with \_\_\_\_\_ cm of annual rainfall.
53. Which type of farming is practiced in areas with high population pressure on land?
54. Name the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming.
55. Name an annual crop i.e. which takes a year to grow.
56. India's ranking in the sugarcane production is \_\_\_\_\_.
57. \_\_\_\_\_ grows well in moist and humid climate, with rainfall more than 200cm and temperature above 25\*c. Also known as equatorial crop in India.
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of Khandsari, gur and sugar.
59. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ made possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall.
60. Tea: Assam = \_\_\_\_\_ : Karnataka
61. \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in uneconomic size of land-holding in India.

**LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)**

62. What are food crops and non-food crops? List some examples.
63. What are the geographical conditions (i.e.; temperature, rainfall and soil condition) needed for the cultivation of Rice; wheat; Maize; Sugarcane; Tea; Rubber; Cotton; Jute.
64. Name two major wheat growing zones of India?

**LEVEL-3 (05 Mark)**

65. Which is the second most important cereal crop? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production.
66. Which is the staple crop for majority of the people in India? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production.
67. 'Rice grows well in Punjab and Haryana also.' State two reasons for it.

**Sub Topic: Millets, Maize & Pulses****LEVEL-1**

68. \_\_\_\_\_ is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India.
69. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the months of September-October? [CBSE 2011]
  - (a) Rabi
  - (b) Kharif

- (c) Zadi  
(d) None of the above
70. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is a [CBSE 2011]  
(a) Shifting agriculture  
(b) Intensive agriculture  
(c) Commercial agriculture  
(d) None of these
71. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Meghalaya  
(b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Mizoram  
(d) Andhra Pradesh
72. Bhoodan – Gramdan movement was initiated by  
(a) Mahatma Gandhi  
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(c) Vinoba Bhave  
(d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
73. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called  
(a) ceiling on land holdings.  
(b) collectivisation.  
(c) cooperative farming.  
(d) consolidation of land holdings.
74. Oranges are mainly produced in the state of \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(a) Madhya Pradesh  
(b) Maharashtra  
(c) Kerala  
(d) Tamil Nadu
75. Intensive subsistence farming is practised in area of \_\_\_\_\_ . [CBSE 2012]  
(a) high population  
(b) low population  
(c) deserts  
(d) thick forests
76. Which one of the following statements is incorrect as regards to commercial farming?  
(a) Use of heavy doses of modern inputs.  
(b) Crops are grown for sale.  
(c) Family members are involved in growing crops.  
(d) Practised on large land holdings.

77. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? [CBSE 2011]
- (a) Rice
  - (b) Wheat
  - (c) Bajra
  - (d) Jowar
78. The largest tea producing state of India is
- (a) Karnataka
  - (b) Assam
  - (c) Andhra Pradesh
  - (d) Arunachal Pradesh
79. A type of millet rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage is
- (a) Bajra
  - (b) Rajma
  - (c) Jowar
  - (d) Ragi
80. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called
- (a) Agriculture
  - (b) Horticulture
  - (c) Sericulture
  - (d) Pisciculture
81. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to
- (a) availability of cheap labour.
  - (b) development of canals irrigation and tube wells.
  - (c) fertile soil.
  - (d) development of transport network.
82. Rabi crops are sown in
- (a) Winter
  - (b) Summer
  - (c) Autumn
  - (d) Spring

**LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)**

83. Name three important millets/coarse grains grown in the country? Name the nutrients found in Ragi?
84. What factors have contributed to the increasing production of Maize?
85. (a) Name major pulses grown in India? In which cropping season are they grown? Give four characteristic features of Pulses?
- (b) Name two pulses which are of short duration and can be grown as post rabi crop?
86. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production?
87. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?
88. What are millets and why are they called coarse grains? Give some examples of millet crops and areas they are grown in.
89. Why are some pulses known as leguminous crop? Why are they grown in rotation with other crops?
90. What are millets? Why are millets very important food crop in India?

**Sub Topic: Food crops other than grains- Sugarcane, oil seeds**

**LEVEL-1**

91. Name main oilseeds grown in India? Give five uses of oilseeds?
92. Name the crop which is main source of Sugar and Gur? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production.
93. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? (Textbook)
- (a) Shifting agriculture
  - (b) Plantation agriculture
  - (c) Horticulture
  - (d) Intensive agriculture
94. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? (Textbook)
- (a) Rice
  - (b) Millets
  - (c) Gram
  - (d) Cotton

95. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? (Textbook)
- (a) Pulses
  - (b) Jawar
  - (c) Millets
  - (d) Sesamum
96. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? (Textbook)
- (a) Maximum support price
  - (b) Minimum support price
  - (c) Moderate support price
  - (d) Influential support price
97. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:
- (a) Mixed farming
  - (b) Cooperative farming
  - (c) Slash and burn agriculture
  - (d) Commercial farming
98. Plantation agriculture is a type of:
- (a) Subsistence farming
  - (b) Commercial farming
  - (c) Mixed farming
  - (d) None of the above
99. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?
- (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.
  - (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
  - (c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.
  - (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
100. Which of the following are plantation crops?
- (a) Rice and maize
  - (b) Wheat and pulses
  - (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane
  - (d) None of the above
101. The three major cropping seasons of India are:
- (a) Aus, Aman and Boro
  - (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid
  - (c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait
  - (d) None of the above



102. Rabi crops are:
- (a) sown in winter and harvested in summer
  - (b) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter
  - (c) sown in summer and harvested in winter
  - (d) None of the above
103. Kharif crops are grown:
- (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October
  - (b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer
  - (c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer
  - (d) None of the above
104. The main food crop of Kharif season is:
- (a) Mustard
  - (b) Pulses
  - (c) Rice
  - (d) Wheat
105. The main food crop of Rabi season is:
- (a) Wheat
  - (b) Rice
  - (c) Maize
  - (d) Jowar
106. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:
- (a) Aus
  - (b) Boro
  - (c) Zaid
  - (d) None of the above
107. Important non-food crops of our country are:
- (a) Tea and coffee
  - (b) Millets and pulses
  - (c) Cotton and jute
  - (d) None of the above
108. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?
- (a) Rice
  - (b) Wheat
  - (c) Maize
  - (d) Sugarcane

109. The two main wheat growing regions are:
- (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap
  - (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains
  - (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast
  - (d) None of the above
110. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:
- (a) 50 and 75 cm
  - (b) about 200 cm
  - (c) 200 and 300 cm
  - (d) less than 20 cm
111. The third most important food crop of our country is:
- (a) Rice
  - (b) Wheat
  - (c) Jowar
  - (d) Ragi
112. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?
- (a) Rajasthan
  - (b) Maharashtra
  - (c) Gujarat
  - (d) Haryana
113. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?
- (a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil
  - (b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil
  - (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
  - (d) None of the above
114. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?
- (a) Wheat
  - (b) Rice
  - (c) Pulses
  - (d) Oilseeds
115. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?
- (a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season
  - (b) Pulses are leguminous crops
  - (c) They are grown in rotation with other crops
  - (d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

116. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?
- (a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm
  - (b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall
  - (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall
  - (d) none of the above
117. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?
- (a) 21
  - (b) 12
  - (c) 2
  - (d) 4
118. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?
- (a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year
  - (b) Frost free climate
  - (c) Deep fertile well drained soil
  - (d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity
119. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:
- (a) Himalayas
  - (b) Aravalli Hills
  - (c) Garo Hills
  - (d) Baba Budan Hills
120. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?
- (a) Pulses
  - (b) Ragi
  - (c) Rubber
  - (d) None of the above
121. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fiber is known as:
- (a) Sericulture
  - (b) Aquaculture
  - (c) Agriculture
  - (d) Pisciculture
122. Which of the following is known as golden fiber?
- (a) Cotton

- (b) Jute
- (c) Hemp
- (d) Silk

### Sub Topic: Plantation Crops(Tea/Coffee) Horticulture Crops

#### LEVEL-1

123. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane only after \_\_\_\_\_ .
124. \_\_\_\_\_ is a programme introduced by the Government that has resulted in increased production of food grains.
125. Kerala is the largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
126. The slash and burn agriculture is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in the north-eastern states of India.
127. India is the largest producer and consumer of \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.
128. The crop grown in black soil is Rice. (True/False)
129. Castor seed is grown both as Rabi and Kharif crop. (True/False)
130. The main characteristic feature of commercial farming is the use of high doses of modern inputs. (True/False)
131. Watermelon is grown during Zaid season. (True/False)
132. Terrace cultivation leads to increase in the level of soil erosion. (True/False)
133. In which one of the following states, the coffee is not chiefly grown?
- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal

#### LEVEL-2 (03 Mark)

134. Name the variety of coffee which was initially brought in India and from where was it brought? Name the place where it was initially introduced?
135. Name different fruits along with states where they are cultivated in India?
136. Name the major Horticulture Crops of India and also write their areas of cultivation.

137. What is Horticulture? Name the fruits grown in India?

**LEVEL-3 (05 Mark)**

138. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of coffee. Name the leading tea producing states.

139. Explain the favourable temperature, rainfall and soil conditions required for the growth of tea. Name the leading tea producing states.

**Sub Topic: Non-food crops- Rubber/fibre crops- cotton & jute**

**LEVEL-1**

140. Name the type of farming in which crops are grown using primitive tools.

141. Name any two states of India where jhumming is practised.

142. Which crop is commercial crop in one state while subsistence crop in another state?  
[CBSE 2016]

143. What type of inputs are required in plantations?

144. In which season are rabi crops sown in India?

Or

Mention the sowing period of rabi crops.

145. Name any two rabi crops.

146. In states like Assam, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Name any two such crops.

147. What is 'Zaid'?

148. Name any two Zaid crops.

149. Name the second most important cereal crop grown in India.

150. Name the two important wheat growing zones in India.

151. Name the crop which is used both as food and fodder.

152. In which type of soil does maize grow well?

153. Write the names of any two millets grown in India.
154. Name the state which is the largest producer of ragi. [CBSE2013]
155. Name one rain-fed crop.
156. Name any two Jowar producing states.
157. What type of soil is required for the growth of Bajra?
158. Name two major bajra producing states in India.
159. In which of the states, the rubber is chiefly grown?
- (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Kerala (d) Jammu Kashmir
160. What are food crops and non-food crops?
161. On the leaves of which plant are the silkworm fed?
162. Name the crop in which India is the largest producer and consumer. [CBSE 2012]
163. Name any two major pulses grown in India.
164. Name any one pulse crop grown in kharif and rabi season.
165. Sugar is the main source of which products
166. What was the rank of India in rapeseed production in 2014?
167. Name any two oilseeds produced in India.
168. Name the first and the second largest producers of groundnut in the world in 2014.
169. Name any two oilseed crops which are grown as a kharif crop in the north and rabi crop in the south.
170. Mention two beverage crops grown in India.
171. Name the beverage crop introduced by the British in India.
172. Which variety of coffee is grown in India?

173. To which part of India is coffee cultivation confined?
174. Name one Equatorial crop.
175. List any two items in which natural rubber is used.
176. What is the rearing of silkworms called?
177. Name any one competitors of jute.

**LEVEL-3 (05 Mark)**

178. Name four major fiber crops cultivated in India? How silk fiber is different from other fiber crops?
179. What is called as the golden fiber of India? What is its importance? Give reason why demand for jute is going down?
180. What are the four important fiber crops of India? Describe any one of them.
181. Which crop is known as golden fiber? What are the Geographical conditions required for its growth? Name the major areas of its production.
182. Kerala leads in the production of rubber. Give three reasons.

**Sub Topic: Impact of Globalization on Agriculture****LEVEL-1**

183. Which term is used for grouping of small landholdings with bigger ones? [CBSE 2015]
184. What is White Revolution related to? [CBSE 2015]
185. Name any two schemes introduced by the government to benefit farmers.
186. What was the main aim of Bhoodan?
187. Why is agriculture considered backbone of Indian economy? Give one reason.

188. To which type of crops is wheat related?
189. Name two crops grown during the zaid seasons.
190. On the leaves of which plant are the silkworm fed?

**LEVEL-3 (05 Mark)**

191. List some of the measures taken by the government to improve agricultural sector in India.
192. What technological and institutional reforms were introduced in agriculture after independence? What was its impact?
193. (a) What do you understand by KCC and PAIS?
- (b) What do you mean by Green Revolution? What have been its consequences?
194. Write short note on Bhoodhan-Gramdan?
195. What efforts have been made by the government of India to modernize agriculture?
196. What is the trend of contribution of agriculture to GDP since independence?
197. Why so many farmers are committing suicide?
198. What do you know about Green Revolution?
199. Describe the social impact of green revolution on the society.
200. Explain the economic impact of the Green Revolution on the society.
201. Distinguish between Gramdan and Bhoodan.
202. Write briefly about the movement started by Vinoba Bhave known as Bloodless revolution?
203. What are the efforts made by the government to modernize agriculture in India?

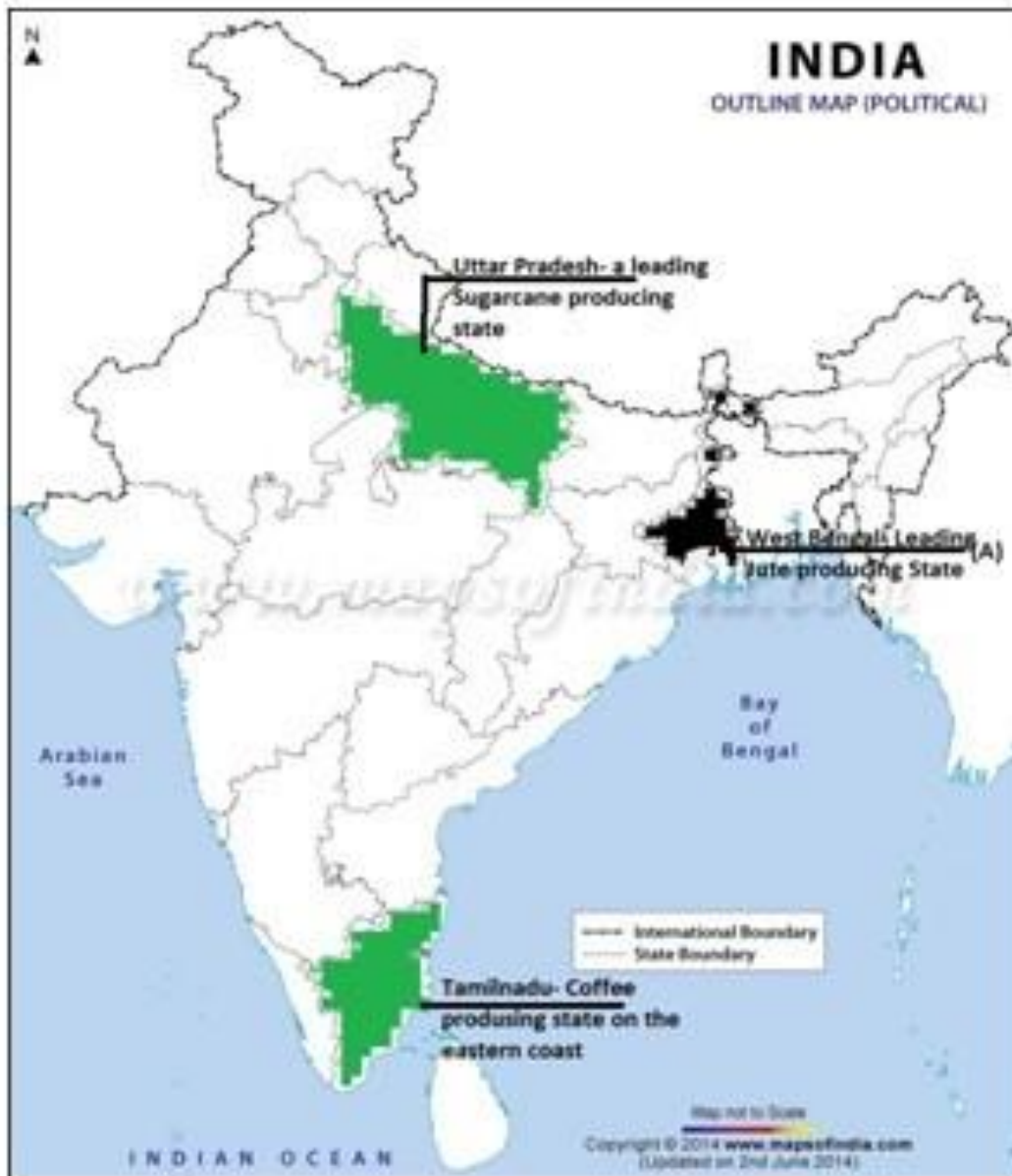


204. MAP On 11 different political maps of India mark the following:
- (a) Major Rice producing regions
  - (b) Two important wheat producing zones
  - (c) Largest producer of Jowar, Bajra and Ragi
  - (d) Major Maize producing states
  - (e) Major pulse producing states
  - (f) Major sugarcane producing states
  - (g) Major tea producing states
  - (h) Major Coffee producing states
  - (i) Major Rubber producing states
  - (j) Major cotton producing states
  - (k) Major Jute producing states



205. A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map. 1. A leading golden fiber crop producing state

B. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: 1. A leading sugarcane producing state 2. A coffee growing state on the eastern state food production? Explain with any three reasons.



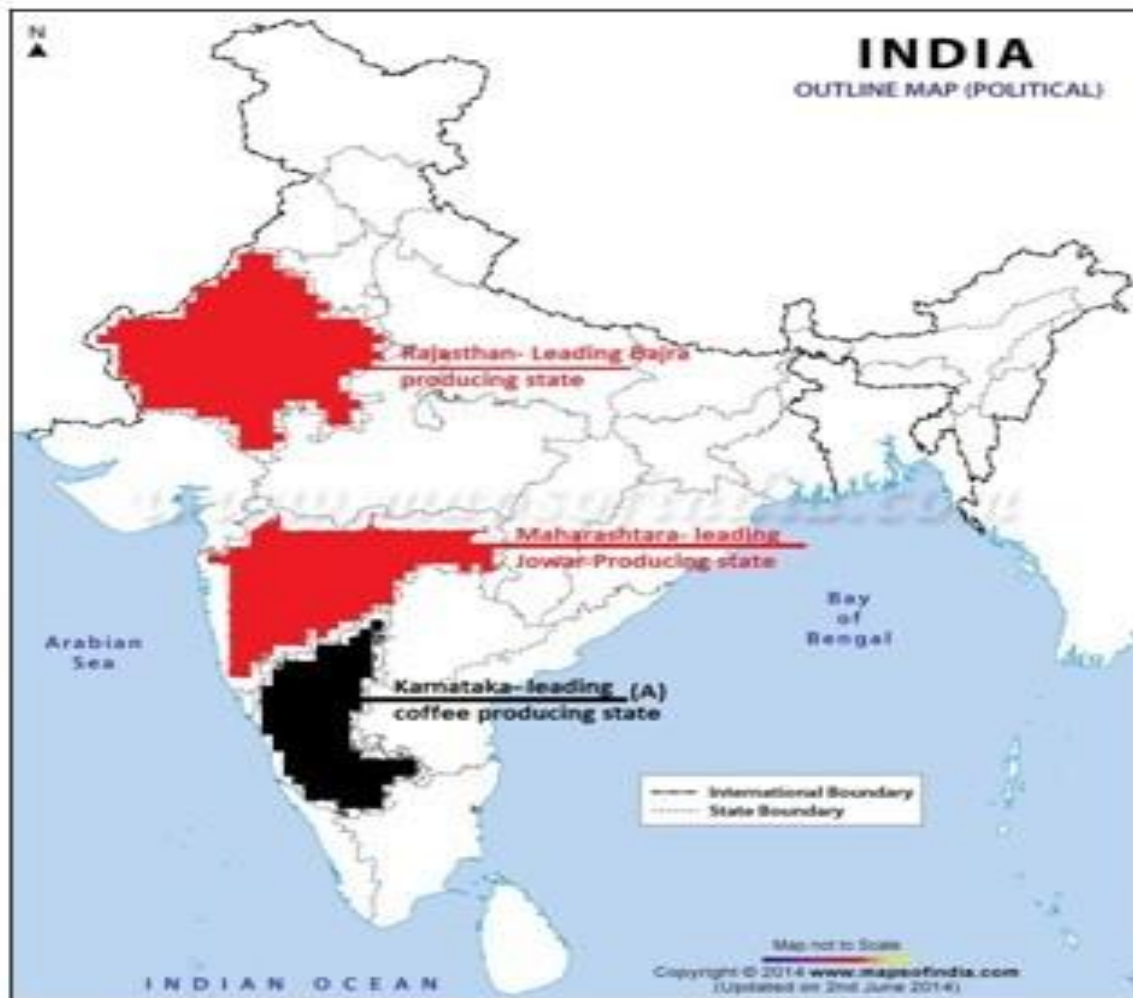
206. .A. Features 'A' is marked in the given political map of India. Identify this feature with the help of the following information and write their correct name on the line marked on the map.

1. A leading Coffee producing state

B. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols:

1. A leading Bajra producing state

2. A leading Jowar producing state



207. On the same map of India locate and label the following items with appropriate symbols: 1. A leading Rubber producing state. 2. A Major tea producing state



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