

MT EDUCARE LTD.

ICSE X

SUBJECT : **GEOGRAPHY**

Agriculture in India STEP UP ANSWER SHEET

A.1.

(a)

Intensive commercial farming	Extensive commercial farming
1. Size of holdings is small. 2. Food crops predominate. 3. Maximum capital, labour and skill is involved for making a small area productive.	1. Size of holdings is large. 2. Cash crops predominate. 3. Yield per acre is much less.

(b) With reference to rice :

- (i) Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.
(ii) Two advantage of growing rice in nurseries are :
(1) It increases the yield by 45%.
(2) Uses water economically.

(c) (i) Two states where coffee plantations are found are Karnataka and Kerala.

(ii) Conditions required for coffee cultivation are :

Soil : Red and Laterite soil well drained with humus.

Climate : It requires temperature ranging between 18°C to 28°C and rainfall between 25 cm to 200 cm., well distributed throughout the year.

(d) Explain the following :

- (i) **Retting** : It is the soaking of the stalk and the removal of the fibre from the bark after plants are submerged in a pool of gently flowing clean water to separate the long strands of fibre from the stem.
(ii) **Ginning** : Removal of cotton seed from cotton fibre is called Ginning.
(iii) **Broadcasting** : Scattering of seeds by hand over the soil is called Broad-casting method of sowing seeds.

[2013]

A.3.

(a)

Rabi crops	Karif crops
1. They are sown in October-November and are harvested in March-April. 2. The crops mainly include wheat, barley, gram, mustard, etc.	1. They are sown in June-July and harvested in September-October 2. It includes crops like rice, jowar, bajra, sugarcane, etc.

(b)

Basis	Cotton	Jute
1. Climatic condition	Bright sunny weather conditions.	Hot and humid condition.
2. Temperature	21-30 °C	24-35 °C
3. Rainfall	Moderate rainfall from 50- 75 cm.	The annual rainfall should be more than 150 cm

- (c) (i) Ratooning
(ii) Oilcake
- (d) (i) Tea plants require well drained soils. The hill slopes are ideal for tea plantations as the rolling hill slopes prevent water logging.
(ii) The yield per hectare of sugarcane is higher in the southern states due to the availability of better quality of the crop, presence of maritime climate free from the effect of summer loo and winter frost, sufficient irrigation and newer farming techniques.
(iii) Pulses are important food crops as they consists of many crops which are leguminous and rich in protein. Thus they are considered an important part of vegetarian diet.

[2015]

A.4.

- (a) Agriculture not only provides food and fodder to human being for their livestock. It is also the source of raw material for many industries like Sugar, Textile and Edible oil. It provides employment to millions of people as it acts as a consumer of many industrial products.
Agriculture also helps us to earn foreign exchange by exporting tea, coffee, jute etc.
- (b) (i) Rice needs ankle deep standing water during the period of growth. Clayey soil does not allow the water to seep through it, so it is an ideal soil for the growth of rice.
(ii) The advantage of growing rice in nurseries are - there is less wastage of seeds as in broadcasting method and during the process of transplantation, the weeds are removed.
- (c) (i) Brahmaputra Valley and Surma Valley of Assam.
(ii) The women are mostly employed in the tea plantations as they are the source of cheap and skilled labour to facilitate plucking of tea leaves.
(iii) Temperature below 10° and above 30° is harmful for the tea crop. 150 to 250 cms of annual rainfall well distributed through out the year is needed for the tea crop.
- (d) (i) **Shifting cultivation or slash and burn or jhooming** : It is mostly practiced in North East India. A patch of forest land is cleared and

crops are grown. After 2-3 years when the fertility of the soil is exhausted, land is abandoned and the farmer moves to a fresh piece of land and the process continues.

- (iii) **Oil cake** : After extraction of oil from the oil seeds the left over residue is known as oil cake which can be used as an important cattle feed and organic manure.

[2016]

A.5.

- (a) In mixed farming, cultivation of crops and rearing of livestock is done simultaneously.

Benefit : In case of a failure of a crop, the farmer can get some income from the livestock or vice-versa.

- (b) Temperature- 20°C-30°C.

Rainfall-75 cm-120 cm.

Frost is injurious to plant. So it needs 200 frost free days to be sown before winter in north India .

Excessive high or very low temperature and dry winds are harmful for the plant.

Soil : Alluvial clayey barns of the Indo-ganga plains are ideal for its growth. It is grown in black soil or red soil in South India.

- (c) (i) **Retting** : It is associated with jute. It is a micro biological process. It loosens the bark and facilitates removal of fibre from the stalk.
- (ii) **Ratooning** : It is associated with sugarcane. After the first crop the sugarcane is cut leaving the root intact in the soil. The lower part of the stem which is left in the soil is well fertilized and the stem begins to grow again.
- (iii) **Ginning** : It is associated with cotton. The cotton fibre is separated from the raw materials or the seeds.
- (d) (i) Pruning is essential for tea bushes because :
The removal of the central stem encourages the quick development of lateral branches. Pruning also helps in growing new shoots bearing soft leaves in plenty.
- (ii) Coffee gets its characteristic flavour only after roasting. Roasting gives it a brown colour and pleasant taste.
- (iii) Millets can be grown where the rainfall is very low, where rice or wheat cannot be grown. It is a hardy plant and drought-resistant crop. It needs no special soil to grow.]

[2017]

