

JINENDER SONI  
Founder, MISSION GYAN

## Chapter-4 | Agriculture

## Worksheet-1

## Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?  
(a) Maximum support price (b) Moderate support price  
(c) Minimum support price (d) Influential support price
2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Intensive Subsistence Farming?  
(a) High doses of biochemical inputs are used.  
(b) It is an example of labour-intensive farming.  
(c) This is practised in areas of high population.  
(d) It is an example of commercial farming.
3. Which of the following is the largest producer of sugarcane?  
(a) India (b) Costa Rica  
(c) Brazil (d) Guyana
4. Which among the following is the second largest staple cereal crop of India?  
(a) Bajra (b) Maize  
(c) Paddy (d) Wheat
5. Some of the important rabi crops are —  
(a) watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber (b) wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard.  
(c) paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong  
(d) urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, and soyabean.
6. What is sericulture?  
(a) Rearing of butterfly (b) Rearing of silk worms  
(c) Rearing of cattle (d) Rearing of sheeps
7. Which one of the following crops is an example of Rabi cropping season?  
(a) Maize (b) Barley  
(c) Cucumber (d) Watermelon
8. Which among the following is the major Kharif crop?  
(a) Cotton (b) Groundnut  
(c) Paddy (d) Sugarcane
9. Expand ICAR:  
(a) The Indian Council of Agrarian Research (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research  
(c) The Indian Council of Agronomic Research  
(d) The Indian Committee of Agricultural Research

10. In states like Assam, West Bengal, and Odisha, which three crops of paddy are grown in a year?

- (a) Jiman, Paddy, Super  
(c) Jass, Bora, Asan

- (b) Kora, Pora, Uman  
(d) Aus, Aman, and Boro

### Fill in the blanks :

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a kharif crop in north and rabi crop in south India.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a major rabi crop.

### True / False

13. In 2008, India was the third-largest producer of tea after Brazil & USA.

14. Sugar cane is a tropical as well as a subtropical crop. It grows well in a hot and humid climate.

### Very Short Type Questions

15. Categorise the following as Rabi crops and Zaid crops:

- |                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| i. Wheat          | ii. Watermelon |
| iii. Fodder crops | iv. Mustard    |
| v. Cucumber       | vi. Peas       |

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

### Short Type Questions

17. Analyze Kharif and Rabi crops through different parameters.

18. What are the salient features of slash and burn agriculture?

### Essay Type Questions

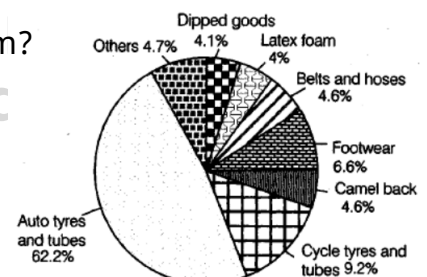
19. Why is agriculture called the mainstay of Indian economy?

20. Explain the features of Commercial Farming.

### HOTS

21. Study the given diagram and answer the questions given below.

- a. Which crop is used for making the goods listed in the diagram?
- b. Which types of goods occupy the highest percentage?
- c. Mention any one climatic condition required for the growth of this crop.
- d. Name any two major producing states of this crop.





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### Worksheet-1 Answer & Solution

1. (c) The minimum support price is the price at which the government purchase crops from the farmers, whatever may be the price for the crops. It is an important part of India's agricultural price policy. It helps to incentivize the farmers and thus ensures adequate food grains production in the country
2. (d) Intensive Subsistence Farming is NOT an example of commercial farming. In intensive subsistence agriculture, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.
3. (c) India is the second-largest producer of sugarcane only after Brazil
4. (d) This is the second most important cereal crop. It is the main food crop, in the north and north-western part of the country. This rabi crop requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50 cm to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season.
5. (b) Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard.
6. (b) Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as sericulture.
7. (b) Barley
8. (c) Rice is the staple food crop of a majority of the people in India. Our country is the second largest producer of rice in the world after China. It is a Kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25°C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm.
9. (b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is an autonomous body responsible for co-ordinating agricultural education and research in India.
10. (d) Recently, paddy has also become an important crop of Punjab and Haryana. In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman, and Boro.
11. **Fill in the blank :** Sesamum
12. **Fill in the blank :** Wheat
13. **True and False :** False
14. **True and False :** True
15.

Crops	Cropping Season
Wheat	Rabi
Watermelon	Zaid
Fodder crops	Zaid
Mustard	Rabi
Cucumber	Zaid
Peas	Rabi
16. Plantation is a type of commercial farming. In This kind of farming a single crop is grown on a large area.

This kind of farming is a legacy of colonialism, adapted to local conditions. Following are its characteristics:

- i. Plantation agriculture is a form of commercial farming where crops are grown for profit. Large land areas are needed for this type of agriculture.
- ii. Countries that have plantation agriculture usually experience tropical climate with high annual temperatures and receive high annual rainfall
- iii. Plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- iv. Cultivation of cash for export purpose.
- v. All the produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
- vi. Tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana are important plantation crops.

**17.**

Parameter	Kharif	Rabi
Sowing period	June-July (onset of monsoon)	October-December (onset of winter)
Harvesting period	September-October	April-June (start of summer)
Water requirements	High rainfall or better irrigation	Less as compared to Kharif crops
Region where grown	All regions of the country	Northern and North-Western parts of India
Crops are grown	Paddy, maize, Jowar, Bajra, cotton, jute, groundnut etc.	Wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

- 18.** Salient features of slash and burn agriculture are as follows:

- i. Slash and burn agriculture is most often practised in places where open land for farming is not readily available because of dense vegetation.
- ii. This type of farming is carried out by tribal communities in India.
- iii. A patch of land is cleared and burned for cultivation for a few years.
- iv. Digging stick is mainly used for cultivation.
- v. Cultivation largely depends on monsoon rains for irrigation and natural fertility of the soil.
- vi. They grow only sedentary crops like cereals and other crops for their bare sustenance.
- vii. Land productivity is quite low as farmers do not use fertiliser and other modern inputs.

- 19.** Agriculture is the mainstay of the Indian economy because of the following points:
- i. Agriculture constitutes the basic economic activity for our population, around two-thirds of our population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.
  - ii. Being the primary sector, it is a major source of raw material, fodder for a vast segment of important industries in the Indian economy and surely to say is the backbone of the Indian economy.
  - iii. It is also a source of demand for many industrial products, particularly fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural implements and a variety of consumer goods.

- iv. It ensures food security for the country by guaranteeing the availability of food grains in the country.
- v. Agriculture's contribution to GDP is 14% presently on account of the higher growth rate of the non-farm sector.

**20.** Some features of commercial farming are-

- i. In commercial Farming crops are grown and animals are reared for sale in the market, that is, for commercial purposes
- ii. Use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity.
- iii. It requires a lot of expenditure.
- iv. It uses hired labour and employ modernized methods of farming.
- v. The degree of commercialization of agriculture varies from region to another.
- vi. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Orissa it is subsistence farming.
- vii. Plantation is also a type of commercial farming.

**21.**

- a. Natural Rubber is used for making the goods listed in the diagram.
- b. Auto tyres and tubes occupy the major percentage.
- c. Equatorial regions with a high temperature above 25°C, moist weather and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm is required for natural rubber.
- d. Kerala accounts for more than 90% of the total rubber production of the country. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands etc are major rubber producing states or regions in India.

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