

Agriculture in India Very Short Answer Type Questions

Question 1.

In India crops are divided into how many types on the basis of weather?

Answer:

Three types viz. kharif, rabi and zaid.

Question 2.

Which are the main plantation crops of India?

Answer:

Tea, coffee and rubber

Question 3.

What do you mean by cash crops?

Answer:

Crop which is primarily grown to be sold in the market are called cash crops, e.g. tobacco, cotton, etc.

Question 4.

How many types of rice are grown in India in a year?

Answer:

Three

class - Xth

Date - / - / -

Q.5 Arid farming is done in which district of Rajasthan?

Ans. District of Western Rajasthan

Q.6 What do you mean by irrigated agriculture?

Ans. When agriculture is done with the help of artificial methods of irrigation, it is called irrigated agriculture.

Q.7 Which state are the main producers of Cotton in India?

Ans. Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Maharashtra

Q.8 What do you understand by Narma?

Ans. Narma is a type of cotton.

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Question 1.

Classify the crops on the basis of their usage.

Answer:

Crops can be classified into four types on the basis of their usage:

1. Cereals
2. Cash crops
3. Plantation crops
4. Horticulture crops

Question 2.

Write a short note maize crop.

Answer:

Apart from being a foodgrain, this is an industrial crop which is used as raw material by industries which make starch and glucose. This is also used as fodder. After rice this is the second most important kharif crop in India. Maize was introduced in India in the 17th century by the Portuguese. Maize crop needs temperature between 12 to 35° Celsius and

rainfall between 50 to 100 cm. This crop needs nitrogen– rich soil which is well drained. India's maize production is 60% which comes from Andhra Pradesh (19.3%), Karnataka (16.78%), Rajasthan (10.38%) Uttar Pradesh (10%), Gujarat (7.0%), Madhya Pradesh and Punjab. In Rajasthan; maize is grown in Kota, Bundi, Bara, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara, Chittor, Ajmer, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh. India is the 10th largest producer of maize in the world. But this crop is not exported because of low production.

Question 3.

What is the contribution of mustard in oilseeds?

Answer:

Mustard comprises 35% total oilseeds production in country. Mustard oil is mainly used as cooking oil in many states of India; like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

Question 4.

Explain shifting agriculture.

Answer:

This is a farming practice in which farmer shifts from

Answer:

This is a farming practice in which farmer shifts from one patch of land to another. This type of farming is usually done by small group of people on small patch of land. Shifting agriculture is usually done by tribal people who grow crops just to sustain their basic needs. Jhoom cultivation is an example of shifting agriculture.

Question 5.

Explain the contribution of cotton in cash crops.

Answer:

Cotton is an important cash crop. It is grown over a large area of more than 100 lakh hectare in India.

This figure speaks about relative importance of cotton. Cotton is an important raw material for the textile industry. After agriculture textile industry is the second largest employer in India. This also shows the importance of cotton as a cash crop.

Question 6.

Write a short note on millet.

Answer:

This crop is used for fodder and foodgrain. Millet is grown in hot and dry climate between June and October. This is a kharif crop which needs temperature between 25 to 35° Celsius and rainfall between 40 to 60 cm. This is grown in well drained loamy soil but can grow in any type of soil. India's millet production comes from different states; like Rajasthan (42%), Maharashtra (20%), Gujarat (12.5%), Uttar Pradesh (11%), Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Punjab. In Rajasthan millet is grown in Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Sikar, Ganganagar, Jhunjhunu, Alwar, Jaipur and Jalore. India is the largest producer of millet in the world.