**Class X**

**Geography – Chapter – 4**

**AGRICULTURE**

Continuation of questions & answers

**1. Why is India called an agricultural country ?**

* 2/3rd of its population is engaged in Agriculture.
* Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that is consumed.
* It also produces raw materials for various industries.
* Some agricultural products like tea, coffee spices etc. are also exported to earn foreign exchange.

**2. What efforts are made by the government to modernise agriculture?**

* Government has established an Indian Council of Agricultural Research and agricultural universities to promote it.
* Veterinary services and animal breeding centres are opened for healthy cattle.
* Efforts are made to develop horticulture.
* Research & development in the field of Meteorology and weather forecast as given priority.
* Rural infrastructure was also improved.

**3. Why do you think there is an enormous pressure on agricultural lands ?**

1. Right of inheritance leading to the division of land among successive generations
2. It leads to the fragmentation of land holdings.
3. Farmers try to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative sources of livelihood, thus there is enormous pressure of agricultural land.

**4. Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the govt. in the interest of farmers ?**

1. Abolition of the zamindari system and land reforms.
2. Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood or cyclone.
3. Establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies and banks for providing loans to farmers in low interest rates.
4. Kissan credit cards, personal accidental schemes were also introduced by the government.
5. Special weather bulletins for farmers were also introduced in TV and radio.

**5. What are the technological reforms introduced by the government ?**

1. Green revolution in agriculture and white revolution in milk production were introduced.
2. Tractors, harvestors, threshers and tubewells were introduced.
3. For better production, fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides were also produced.
4. The government announces the Minimum Support Price ( MSP ) which checks the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

**6. What is the impact of Globalisation in Agriculture?**

1. Under globalisation, after 1990 the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges.
2. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices, our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of highly subsidized agriculture in those countries.
3. Subsidy on fertilizers is reduced leading to increase in cost of production.

**7. What factors are responsible for increasing number of suicides among the Indian farmers ?**

1. Indian farmers are facing a challenge from international competition .
2. Reduction in public investment in Agricultural sector especially in irrigation, power, rural roads, market and mechanization.
3. Changes in climate affected the crop productivity.
4. Subsidy on fertilizers is reduced leading to increase in cost of production.

**8. Write the climatic conditions needed for the growth of the following crops & Mention the states in which these crops are grown.**

1. Sugarcane b) oil-seeds c) Rubber d) fibrecrops

e) beverage crops

( Refer the text book and write the answers )

9. Map activity

a) rice growing states – pg no. 37

b) wheat growing states – pg no. 39