

~~History~~ Geo

Ch-4 agriculture

(i) What is agriculture-?

Ans Agriculture is a primary activity that includes growing crops, vegetables, fruit, flowers and rearing livestock, Agriculture is a primary activity, as it is connected with the extraction and production of natural resources.

(ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture.

Ans The factors that influence agriculture include soil, climate, topography, population, etc.

(iii) What is shifting cultivation? what are its disadvantages-?

Ans Shifting cultivation is also known as slash-and-burn cultivation. It is a type of farming activity which involves clearing of a land plot by cutting down trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops are grown. After the land has lost its fertility, it is abandoned. The farmer then move to a new place.

Disadvantages of shifting cultivation:

Leads to deforestation

Loss of fertility of a particular land

Leads to soil erosion

Burning of trees causes air pollution.

(iv) What is plantation agriculture?

Ans Plantations are a type of commercial farming where single crops of tea, coffee, sugarcane, ~~and~~ cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. The produce may be processed

on the farm itself or in nearby factories. The development of a transport network is thus essential for such farming.

(v) Name the fiber crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

⇒ Jute and cotton are fiber crops. The climatic conditions necessary for the growth of Jute are high temperature, heavy rainfall and high humidity. Similarly, for the growth of cotton, high temperature, light rainfall, bright sunshine are required.

Q2 Tick the correct answer.

(i) Horticulture means

⇒ Growing of fiber and vegetable

(ii) Golden fibers refer to

⇒ Jute

(iii) Leading producer of coffee

⇒ Brazil

Q3 (i) In India agriculture is a primary activity:-

⇒ Agriculture is a primary activity ~~means~~ because many regions in India have fertile land that is favourable for agriculture. Two-thirds of the Indian population still depend on agriculture. Hence, India being a densely populated country requires large scale production of food to fulfil the people needs.

(ii) Different crops are grown in different regions.

Ans Different crops are grown in different regions because growing the crops depend on factors such as favourable topography of soil, demand of produce, type of climate, amount of rainfall, technology and labour.

Q4 Distinguish between the following:-

(i) Primary activities and tertiary activities.

→ Primary activities are related to production and extraction of natural resources such as ~~planting~~ fishing, agriculture, mining, whereas tertiary activities are those that provide support to primary and secondary sectors in carrying out their activities like transportation, banking etc.

(ii) Subsistence farming and intensive farming.

→ Subsistence farming is a type of farming that the farmer practices to meet the needs of his family. The cultivation of crops is done for personal consumption. It involves low levels of technology and household labour to produce a small output. In intensive subsistence agriculture, the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labours. Rice, wheat, maize, pulses and oilseeds are the crops grown in this type of farming.