

CHAPTER 10

OUR AGRICULTURE

WRITE SHORT ANSWERS.

Q1. Name five spices grown in India. In which states are they grown?

Ans. Black pepper, cardamom, cloves, chillies, ginger. Kerala and Karnataka are the main producers of spices in India.

Q2. What is jute used for?

Ans. Jute is used to make bags and carpets.

Q3. Write short notes on the following. (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Oilseeds?

Ans. (a) Rice: Rice is the staple food crop of southern and eastern India. Rice grows in wet and soft soil.

(b) Wheat: Wheat is the staple food crop of north and north-western part of India. It grows in cool and moist climate.

(c) Oilseeds: Oilseeds provide oil for cooking food. This oil is called vegetable oil.

Q 4. Why do farmers grow crops?

Ans. Farmers grow crops to provide food and raw materials for factories and industries.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Q1. (a) Define the two agricultural seasons?

(b) Name the crops grown in each season.

Ans: In India, we have two main agricultural seasons.

(a) Kharif season: This season begins with the onset of monsoons.

Rice, Millets, Maize, Cotton and jute are the main kharif crops.

(b) Rabi season: This season starts when the rainy season ends and autumn begins. Main Rabi crops are wheat, gram, mustard, sugarcane, linseed and barley.

Q2. How did the quality of crops improve in India?

Ans. Quality of crops improved in India due to adoption of modern methods of farming, good quality seeds, and fertilizers and better irrigation facilities.

Q3. Why India is called an agricultural country?

Ans. Indian economy is based on agriculture. Agriculture includes farming, horticulture, livestock rearing, fishing and forestry. About two-thirds of Indian population is engaged in farming.

Q4. How is 'White Revolution' different from 'Green Revolution'?

Ans. The major improvement in the field of agriculture is often referred to as the Green Revolution.

The White Revolution aimed at increasing the quantity of milk production.

Q5. Differentiate between food crops and cash crops. Give two examples of each.

Food crops	Cash crops
These crops are grown for direct consumption.	These are grown as raw materials for manufacturing industries.
These crops provide food to the people.	These crops are economically important as they bring in much needed cash into the country.
Examples: wheat, rice, cassava etc.	Examples: coffee, sugarcane, jute etc.