

## Agriculture (Important Assignment for class 10th)

### Description

## Assignment Questions:

- Q.1 How does commercial farming differ from subsistence farming, and what factors influence the commercialization of agriculture in different regions? (5)
- Q.2 Name the three cropping seasons in India and explain when each of them occurs. (3)
- Q.3 Can you propose some strategies to improve water conservation in areas like Mawsynram, which face acute water shortages despite high rainfall? (2)
- Q.4 What is the importance of growing pulses in our country? Why are they grown as a rotation crop? Name two major states growing pulses in India. *(Previously asked question)* (2)
- Q.5 How does the monsoon impact agriculture in India, particularly in relation to kharif crops? (3)
- Q.6 Why did land reform become a priority after India gained independence, and what were some of the key strategies and challenges in implementing these reforms? (2)
- Q.7 What were the main strategies and initiatives introduced by the Indian government to improve agriculture, and how did they impact the agricultural sector? (2)
- Q.8 What movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave is also known as the "Blood-less Revolution"? (1)
- Q.9 What are some of the challenges and issues faced by Indian farmers that have contributed to the declining trend in agriculture, and what measures can be taken to address them? (5)
- Q.10 What are the two components of India's national food security system? (2)
- Q.11 Describe the conditions which led to the technological and institutional reforms in the agricultural sector in India? (5)
- Q.12 What problems were faced by the farmers of India? (3)
- Q.13 Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming. (3)

## Answers:

### Answer 1:

### Commercial Farming:

1. Profit-Oriented: Focused on making a profit by selling crops or livestock.
2. Large-Scale: Involves extensive land use and significant production.
3. Modern Inputs: Utilizes advanced technologies like high-yield seeds and machinery.

### Subsistence Farming:

1. Self-Sufficiency: Aims to meet the family's immediate food and resource needs.
2. Small-Scale: Typically practiced on smaller landholdings with limited output.
3. Traditional Methods: Relies on traditional farming techniques with minimal modern inputs.

### Factors Influencing Commercialization:

1. Market Demand: Depends on regional demand for specific crops or products.
2. Resource Access: Availability of land, water, and capital influences commercialization.
3. Technology: Access to modern agricultural technologies encourages commercial farming.

### Answer 2: India has three cropping seasons:

#### 1. Rabi Season:

- **Timing:** Winter, from October to December.
- **Harvest:** Late winter to early summer, from April to June.
- **Examples:** Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard.

#### 2. Kharif Season:

- **Timing:** Monsoon season, varying by region.
- **Harvest:** September to October.
- **Examples:** Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, groundnut.

#### 3. Zaid Season:

- **Timing:** Summer months, between Rabi and Kharif.
- **Crops:** Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops.
- **Duration:** Sugarcane takes nearly a year.

### Answer 3:

1. **Rainwater Harvesting:** Promote rainwater harvesting systems to capture and store rainwater for dry periods.
2. **Groundwater Recharge:** Develop infrastructure to recharge groundwater to maintain a sustainable water table.
3. **Watershed Management:** Implement watershed management practices to retain rainwater and prevent runoff.
4. **Community Education:** Educate communities about responsible water use and conservation practices.
5. **Efficient Irrigation:** Encourage efficient irrigation techniques like drip irrigation in agriculture to minimize water wastage.

### Answer 4: Growing pulses is crucial in India. They provide protein for a balanced diet and enrich soil

by fixing nitrogen. Pulses are grown in rotation to break pest cycles. Major pulse-producing states include Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

**Answer 5:** The monsoon plays a crucial role in Indian agriculture, especially for kharif crops. It determines the timing of planting and the overall success of these crops. The monsoon season's onset and distribution of rainfall are essential factors. Farmers rely on timely rains to nourish their crops, making the monsoon a critical element of India's agricultural calendar.

**Answer 6:** Land reform gained significance post-independence due to the need to address issues like land fragmentation caused by the right of inheritance. The First Five Year Plan focused on land reform, but faced challenges in effective implementation of land reform laws.

**Answer 7:** The government introduced strategies like the Green Revolution, White Revolution, and land development programs in the 1960s and 1970s to modernize agriculture. These initiatives led to concentrated development in certain areas and helped modernize agriculture.

**Answer 8:** The movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave, which is also known as the "Blood-less Revolution," is the Bhoodan-Gramdan movement.

**Answer 9:**

**Challenges:**

1. **Land Degradation:** Indian agriculture grapples with the challenge of land degradation, primarily due to unsustainable farming practices, leading to soil erosion, reduced fertility, and lower crop yields.
2. **Water Scarcity:** Unsustainable groundwater extraction, especially in states like Punjab and Maharashtra, has led to depleting water tables, posing a severe threat to sustainable farming.
3. **Inadequate Infrastructure:** Farmers lack access to modern storage and marketing facilities, resulting in significant post-harvest losses, reduced income, and market vulnerability.

**Methods to Address:**

1. **Promoting Sustainable Agriculture:** Encouraging farmers to adopt sustainable practices like crop rotation, organic farming, and reduced chemical usage can mitigate land degradation and enhance soil health.
2. **Efficient Water Management:** Implementing advanced irrigation methods such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting can address water scarcity issues and improve water-use efficiency.

**Answer 10:** India's national food security system consists of two components: (a) buffer stock and (b) public distribution system (PDS).

**Answer 11:** The key conditions that prompted technological and institutional reforms in India's agricultural sector:

1. **Challenges of Traditional Farming:** Conventional and labor-intensive farming methods posed significant challenges, leading to low agricultural productivity and farmer incomes.
2. **Population Growth and Food Requirements:** India's rapid population growth created a heightened demand for increased food production to ensure national food security.

3. **Success of the Green Revolution:** The successful adoption of high-yielding crop varieties during the 1960s, known as the Green Revolution, showcased the potential for agricultural transformation.
4. **Land Fragmentation:** Inheritance laws resulted in the division of land holdings, making it difficult to implement modern farming techniques and mechanization.
5. **Government Initiatives and Policy Reforms:** The Indian government played a pivotal role by establishing institutions like the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), implementing policies such as minimum support prices (MSP) and subsidies, and promoting research and education in agriculture.

### Category

1. Assignments for class 10th

### Date

2024/12/26

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