

OPEN STUDENT FOUNDATION

CHAPTER 10

Std 10 : SS

Date : 25/02/24

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DAY 10

Section A

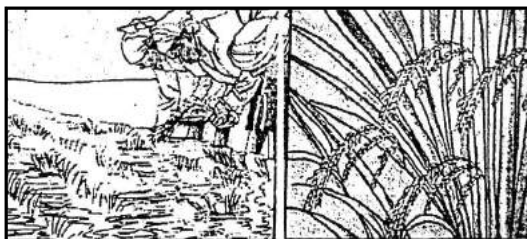
- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [3]
1. Which state produces maximum groundnut ?
(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Gujarat
 2. From what is the chocolate made from ?
(A) Til (B) Cocoa (C) Rubber (D) Tea
 3. In the production of which of the following condiments is Gujarat first ?
(A) Isabgul (B) Fenugreek (C) Mustard (D) Corriander

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [26]
4. Give names of institutes working in the field of agricultural research.
 5. Describe the contribution of agriculture in Indian economy.
 6. Why it is necessary to register the farm product as 'National Patent' ?
 7. Give usefulness of cotton.
 8. Write a note on fruit crops and flowers' farming.
 9. Give information about condiments and spices and medicinal plants.
 10. Give peculiarities of Nagli (Ragi) in the grass food crops.
 11. Which are favourable conditions for the crop of millet ?
 12. Give favourable conditions for the crop of Jowar.
 13. What are peculiarities of organic farming.
 14. On what basis can it be said that two or more crops can be taken annually in most of the areas in India ?
 15. On what basis types of agriculture are done in India ? Which are they ?
 16. Which type of farming is carried out in Bhal region and which crop is cultivated ?

Section C

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks] [33]
17. Explain : Any three types of agriculture of India.
 18. In the picture a major food grain of India is shown. Identify it. Give detailed information about the crop.



19. Write a short note on Green revolution.
20. Give names of institutes working in the field of agricultural research.

21. Give technical reforms in agricultural field in India.
22. Give favourable conditions for crops like tea and coffee.
23. Punjab is known as “Wheat bowl” of India.
24. Wheat is known as the “King of grains”.
25. Explain : Today it has become necessary to store grains.
26. Why there is more inclination for organic farming ?
27. Paddy is the most important crop of India. Explain.

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks]

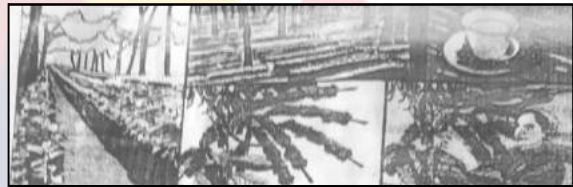
[40]

28. You have been given an outlined map of india. Label the following with suitable symbols : A region growing millet
29. Give the difference between : Kharif Crop-Rabi Crop
30. Identify the following crops in the pictures given and write a note on these crops with reference to (temperature, soil, rain and producing state)

(1)



(2)



and

31. Show the following places with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India : Tea producing states
32. What is meant by cash crops ? Give explanation about main cash crops of India.
33. Which are main agriculture crop's main producing states of India ? Evaluate it.
34. Describe wheat crop of India.
35. State about “The oil seeds crops of India”.
36. Write a note on “Global market and Indian agriculture”.
37. State the institutional reforms made in agrarian field.

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Section A

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 1 Mark] [3]
1. Which state produces maximum groundnut ?
(A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Madhya Pradesh (D) Gujarat
⇒ Ans : (D)
 2. From what is the chocolate made from ?
(A) Til (B) Cocoa (C) Rubber (D) Tea
⇒ Ans : (B)
 3. In the production of which of the following condiments is Gujarat first ?
(A) Isabgul (B) Fenugreek (C) Mustard (D) Corriander
⇒ Ans : (A)

Section B

- Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 2 Marks] [26]
4. Give names of institutes working in the field of agricultural research.
⇒ Try Yourself
 5. Describe the contribution of agriculture in Indian economy.
⇒ Try Yourself
 6. Why it is necessary to register the farm product as 'National Patent' ?
⇒ Try Yourself
 7. Give usefulness of cotton.
⇒ Cotton is a kharif crop and it holds an important place as a cash crop in Gujarat.
⇒ Cotton seed oil is used as edible oil and its seed and oil cakes are used as animal food.
⇒ P-Frost damages the cotton crop.
⇒ Cotton is obtained from the cotton plant. This cotton is known as white gold in India.
 8. Write a note on fruit crops and flowers' farming.
⇒ In fruit crop production, India ranks second after China.
⇒ Fruits like mango, apple, grape, naspati, orange etc. are grown in India.
⇒ Grapes producing states in India are Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are main.
⇒ Beside, apple is grown in Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Bananas are grown in Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Gujarat.
⇒ Flowers like rose, jui, mogro, galgota etc. are also cultivated.
 9. Give information about condiments and spices and medicinal plants.
⇒ Ashwagandha, tulsi, kariyatu, mindhiaaval, white musli, madhunashini, ashok, garmalo, lindi piper, galo, allovera

etc. are included as medicinal plants.

- ➔ Mint, menthol, palmroza, lemon grass etc. are included as flavoured crops.
 - ➔ Gujarat ranks first in the production of cumin seed, fennel seed and Isabgol in the world.
 - ➔ Besides this India leads in the production and export of dried coriander, fenugreek, mustard, suva and ajvain. India's black pepper, cinnamon, clove etc. are in high demand in the country and world.
 - ➔ India contributes about 35 % in the total world production of condiments.
10. Give peculiarities of Nagli (Ragi) in the grass food crops.
- ➔ Nagli is a staple food of the adivasi people in hilly region.
 - ➔ Nagli is extremely nutritious grass food crop. There is more of protein, minerals and vitamins in its grain.
 - ➔ As there are more fibres in nagli, it is very advantageous for the patients of diabetes and cardiac patients.
 - ➔ The proportion of calcium and iron is also more in nagli compared to other crops. So, it is used for removing mal nutrition and in the making of baby food.
 - ➔ Rotla, biscuits, chocolates, toasts, nankhatai, wafer, papdi etc. are also made from its flour.
 - ➔ Nagli is known as finger millet or African millet in English and known as bavta in Gujarati.
 - ➔ Nagli is grown in Valsad, Dang, Navsari, Surat and Panchmahal district in Gujarat.
11. Which are favourable conditions for the crop of millet ?
- ➔ The Banaskantha district in Gujarat leads in the millet production in Gujarat.
 - ➔ It grows well in the regions having temperature between 25 °C - 30 °C, rainfall between 40 - 50 cm and light sandy soil.
 - ➔ Major states producing millet are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
12. Give favourable conditions for the crop of Jowar.
- ➔ Jowar is both kharif and rabi crop. This crop is grown very widely in the dry and less rainy region of southern peninsula.
 - ➔ Jowar is the most produced grain in India after paddy and wheat.
 - ➔ Temperature between 25 °C to 30 °C, 50" of rainfall, black and loamy soil are favourable conditions.
 - ➔ It is produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat states.
 - ➔ Maximum farming of Jowar in Gujarat is done in Surat and Tapi districts.
13. What are peculiarities of organic farming.
- ➔ For the nutrition of crop of organic farming dung, earthworm fertilizer, composite fertilizer etc. are used.
 - ➔ The organic products are full of nutrition. They contain natural taste, sweetness and fragrance.
 - ➔ There are minerals, vitamins and life energising elements in these crops. Now a days organic farm products are more in demand so the farmers also get a good return.
14. On what basis can it be said that two or more crops can be taken annually in most of the areas in India ?
- ➔ In most of the areas in India two or more crops can be taken annually due to the factors like fertile plains, favourable climate for round the year cultivation, irrigation, skilled and hard working farmers etc.
15. On what basis types of agriculture are done in India ? Which are they ?
- ➔ In India farming types are classified according to irrigation methods, farm outputs, economic return etc.
 - ➔ Subsistence farming, dry farming, wet farming, shifting agriculture, plantation agriculture, intensive farming,

thus it is divided in 6 types.

16. Which type of farming is carried out in Bhal region and which crop is cultivated ?

- ➡ In Bhal region of Gujarat, wheat crop is grown in humid soil after monsoon gets over means dry farming is carried out.
- ➡ Bhal region is in Gujarat and wheat is grown there. Thus, wheat cultivation is carried out.

Section C

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 3 Marks]

[33]

17. Explain : Any three types of agriculture of India.

➡ Try Yourself

18. In the picture a major food grain of India is shown. Identify it. Give detailed information about the crop.



➡ Try Yourself

19. Write a short note on Green revolution.

- ➡ The extraordinary increase in the agricultural production because of improved seeds, increased use of chemical fertilizers, intense efforts of the farmers, widespread arrangement for electricity distribution, improved facilities in irrigation etc. is known as green revolution.
 - ➡ Main objective of the green revolution was to increase agricultural production. Farmers were encouraged to use chemical fertilizers and insecticides more. This led to attain the target to increase the agricultural production.
 - ➡ There has been a record production of wheat and paddy due to green revolution.
 - ➡ Where there was a scarcity of food grains in the country today there is sufficient storage of the food grain.
 - ➡ Once drought was a hazard of regular interval in India. Its adverse effects are not seen after the green revolution.
 - ➡ Today the production of cash crops has increased and the production of pulses and other cereals has decreased, with the repetition of the same crop.
 - ➡ To reach the stage where other countries of the world have progressed using better technology in agrarian field, we will have to be ready for next green revolution.
20. Give names of institutes working in the field of agricultural research.
- ➡ The changes which have taken place in seeds, fertilizers and farm implements in India are known as technical reforms.
 - ➡ The farmer who earlier used leather buckets and water wheel, now uses submersible pumps or mono bloc pump, solar pump, drip irrigation and sprinklers.
 - ➡ Chemical fertilizers like di-ammonia phosphate (D.A.P), nitrogen, phosphorus, potash (N.P.K.), urea and other bio-fertilizers, liquid bio-fertilizers, bio-tec seeds are used.
 - ➡ New agricultural researches and new techniques are conveyed to the farmers in the village by Gram Sevak.

- A farmer training centre is established in every district headquarter where in the farmers are given training.
- Recent information and guidance are provided to the farmers through agricultural fairs in Gujarat.
- Agricultural university and agricultural colleges are established in every state. Agriculture universities are established at Dantiwada, Junagadh, Anand and Navsari in Gujarat. These universities carry out research and prepare new experts in agriculture.
- Besides these Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) are active at national level.
- Farmers are constantly guided through radio, television, newspapers, DD Kisan channel, SMS on mobile by the kisan, toll free number. (Kisan call centre) Government farm web portals, i-khedut and mobile apps like agri market.

21. Give technical reforms in agricultural field in India.

- The changes which have taken place in seeds, fertilizers and farm implements in India are known as technical reforms.
- The farmer who earlier used leather buckets and water wheel, now uses submersible pumps or mono bloc pump, solar pump, drip irrigation and sprinklers.
- Chemical fertilizers like di-ammonia phosphate (D.A.P), nitrogen, phosphorus, potash (N.P.K.), urea and other bio-fertilizers, liquid bio-fertilizers, bio-tec seeds are used.
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22. Give favourable conditions for crops like tea and coffee.

- (i) Tea :
 - Tea is a plant of tropical as well as temperate zone. The tea leaf and tender sprouts are processed and its powder and small leaves are used as drinks.
 - Sloppy land where the water easily flows down good iron contents.
 - 20 °C to 30 °C temperature and about 200 cm of rainfall coming in the form of showers through out the year are favourable conditions for tea plantations.
 - Tea is grown more in Assam, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
 - Assam and West Bengal produce about 75 % tea of the nation.
 - India produces maximum tea after China. Sri Lanka, China and India are leading tea exporters.

- ➔ (ii) Coffee :
- ➔ Coffee seeds are extracted out of the nuts, grinded and then it is used as a drink.
 - ➔ Coffee is reared over the slopes of mountains in the shades of larger trees in such a way that no direct sunlight falls on the coffee leaves.
 - ➔ The coffee crop needs 150 - 200 cm rainfall and 15 °C to 28 °C temperature and sloppy mountain land.
 - ➔ Coffee is grown in abundance in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Thus, Coorg area of Karnataka is a well-known region for coffee production.
23. Punjab is known as “Wheat bowl” of India.
- ➔ Wheat is the substantial food of the people of North-West India.
 - ➔ Wheat is used maximum as food in the world.
 - ➔ Wheat possesses more nutrients than all other grains.
 - ➔ Among all food grains used in the daily meals wheat is the best.
 - ➔ Many items like rotli, bhakri, sev, shiro, lapshi, ladu, sukhadi, bread, puri, cake, biscuits etc. are prepared from wheat.
 - ➔ Thus, wheat is used as food in any item of the food of the people of the world. So, wheat is called the king of grains.
24. Wheat is known as the “King of grains”.
- ➔ Wheat is the substantial food of the people of North-West India.
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 - ➔ Thus, wheat is used as food in any item of the food of the people of the world. So, wheat is called the king of grains.
25. Explain : Today it has become necessary to store grains.
- ➔ Today it is necessary to be self reliant in the matter of grains for each country. If the demand for food grains is increasing and if the food grains have to be imported then the political independence of that country may be at a risk.
 - ➔ We have become self reliant in the field of grain production due to green revolution.
 - ➔ In 1951, India's population was at 36 crore 10 lakhs, which today is more than 125 crores so demand of grains has increased.
 - ➔ In 1950-51 India had produced 51 crore tonnes of food grains, which has increased to a record level of 26,504 crore tonnes in 2013-14 with the food grains which we have today, the minimum requirement of the country can be fulfilled.
 - ➔ By the buffer stock of the grains, the scarcity of the grains can be prevented.
 - ➔ The wastage of food grains can be prevented by implementing the techniques to preserve the grains in warehouses.

➡ Thus, the hunger of thousands of families can be satisfied if this buffer stock is distributed among them free of charge. It is a strong necessity of the time to stop the wastage of food grains.

26. Why there is more inclination for organic farming ?

➡ The rate at which the chemical fertilizers and insecticides are used the destructive effects of these chemicals is also felt.

➡ Due to the presence of these chemicals and insecticides in grains, vegetables and fruits it has affected adversely the hygiene of the people.

➡ More damage is caused to environment. The productive capacity and fertility of the land has reduced due to which the crop production of the land and its quality were reduced over a long run.

➡ Organic farming is that method of farming in which urea or any other chemical fertilizers and insecticides are not used.

➡ For the nutrition of the crop dung, earthworm fertilizers, composite fertilizers etc. are used and cow urine, neem solvents, buttermilk etc. are used for the protection of crops.

➡ The organic products are full of nutrition. They contain natural taste, sweetness and fragrance. There are minerals, vitamins and life energizing elements in these crops.

➡ Now a days, organic farm products are more in demand so the farmers also get a good return.

27. Paddy is the most important crop of India. Explain.

➡ A large majority of the world and about half of the population of India uses rice.

➡ India stands second in the world after China in paddy production.

➡ Paddy is sown over one-fourth of the total sown area.

➡ Paddy is a crop which requires more water. However, instead of keeping the paddy fields full under water, paddy is grown by irrigating through sprinklers using less water.

➡ Paddy is a crop of torrid zone.

➡ Hot and humid climate, minimum temperature of 20 °C, fertile alluvial soil and more than 100 cm of rainfall are necessary for more production.

➡ More human labour is necessary for paddy cultivation. West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Odisha are major producing states.

➡ In the regions of rainfall in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh this crop is taken through irrigation.

➡ In Gujarat paddy is grown in Surat, Tapi, Panchmahal, Ahmedabad, Kheda, Anand, Valsad districts.

➡ Thus, paddy is an important crop.

Section D

● Write the answer of the following questions. [Each carries 4 Marks] [40]

28. You have been given an outlined map of india. Label the following with suitable symbols : A region growing millet

➡ Try Yourself

29. Give the difference between : Kharif Crop-Rabi Crop

➡ Try Yourself

30. Identify the following crops in the pictures given and write a note on these crops with reference to

(temperature, soil, rain and producing state)

(1)



(2)



and

► Try Yourself

31. Show the following places with proper symbols at their proper places in the given outlined map of India : Tea producing states

► Try Yourself

32. What is meant by cash crops ? Give explanation about main cash crops of India.

► The agricultural crop which are directly sold in the market through money and cash is obtained through it is called cash crop.

► The main cash crops of India are cotton, jute, sugarcane, tobacco and rubber. These cash crops are produced for business.

(i) Cotton :

► Cotton is a kharif crop and it can be considered as main cash crop in India.

► Black lava soil which can retain humidity for a longer time is suitable and with plenty of minerals.

► Hot and humid climate, 20 °C to 35 °C temperature and 30 - 70 cm rainfall etc. are favourable conditions for cotton.

► Frost damages the cotton crop and its season is about 6-8 months.

► India is at the second place in the production, usage and export of cotton.

► As the farmers of Gujarat have accepted BT cotton seeds, Gujarat stands first in India in area sown, productivity, total production and quality of cotton.

► In India major cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telengana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Odisha.

► Cotton is grown more in Surendranagar, Rajkot, Vadodara, Ahmedabad, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Botad, Bharuch, Kheda, Surat, Panchmahal, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Patan districts.

► Cotton is obtained from the cotton plant. This cotton is known as 'white gold' in India.

► Besides cotton seed oil is used as edible oil and its seeds and oil cakes are used as animal food.

(ii) Sugarcane :

► Maximum sugarcane is sown in India in the world.

► Sugar, gur, khandsari and ethanol are produced out of sugarcane.

► Black, fertile, alluvial lava soil is suitable for crop of sugarcane.

► Hot and humid climate, 21 °C to 27 °C temperature and 75 to 100 cm rainfall. This crop can be taken in area having less rainfall.

► Uttar Pradesh is leading in sowing of sugarcane, while Maharashtra leads at first place in production of sugar.

- In Gujarat, South Gujarat and Saurashtra produce more sugarcane.
- Main states producing sugarcane are Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(iii) Jute :

- Jute requires fertile soil of the delta region where new sediment is deposited every year, hot and humid climate.
- Moreover 30 °C to 40 °C temperature and more than 100 cm rainfall is also considered suitable.
- Jute is grown more in the Ganga delta in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- Jute cloth, gunny bags, mattresses, ropes, bags, footwear, handicrafts are made from jute.
- India has a strong competition with cheap labourers of Bangladesh in jute industry.
- India produces maximum of jute in the world. The jute fibre is called 'Golden Fibre'.

(iv) Tobacco :

- Tobacco is a kharif crop.
- Sandy loamy soil, 20 °C temperature and 100 cm rainfall are suitable for tobacco cultivation.
- Soil is a determining factor than climate for tobacco cultivation.
- About 80 % of bidi, tobacco of India is produced in Gujarat. Tobacco is used to make gutkha, bidi-cigarette, snuff etc.
- Tobacco consumption is harmful to health. Sikkim is the first state to ban tobacco- gutkha.
- Major four countries in the world which grow and export tobacco are China, Brazil, India and U.S.A.
- Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are major states producing tobacco in India.
- The Charotar region of Kheda district, Anand, Mehsana, Vadodara, Panchmahal grow more tobacco.

(v) Rubber :

- Malaysia ranks first in the world in rubber production.
- Rubber plantation is carried out in the regions of hot and humid climate and heavy rainfall.
- In India, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam and Tripura are rubber producing states.
- Rubber is prepared out of milk oozing out of the latex trees, acetic acid is mixed with the milk collected from the rubber plantations then it is heated on low temperature.
- Rubber is used in industrial products like tyres, tubes etc.

33. Which are main agriculture crop's main producing states of India ? Evaluate it.

- Paddy is sown in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar and Odisha. They are main paddy producing states.
- Wheat is sown and produced in the states like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc.
- Jowar is grown more in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat etc.
- Main/major millet producing states are Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu-Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are major maize producing states.
- Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh etc. are major

pulses producing states.

- ➔ Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are major groundnut producing states.
- ➔ Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh are major sesame producing states.
- ➔ Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are major mustard producers.
- ➔ In India the coconut plantations are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman-Nicobar etc.
- ➔ Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are major castor seed producing states.
- ➔ Tea is grown more in Assam, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.
- ➔ Coffee is grown more in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- ➔ Cocoa is sown and growing more in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.
- ➔ Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Odisha are major cotton producing states.
- ➔ Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat are major sugarcane growing states.
- ➔ Jute is grown more in the Ganga delta in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh.
- ➔ Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are major states producing tobacco in India.
- ➔ In India, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Assam and Tripura are rubber producing states.
- ➔ Grapes are produced more in Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- ➔ Bananas are grown more in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- ➔ Apple is grown more in Jammu-Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh.

34. Describe wheat crop of India.

- ➔ Wheat is grown over one third arable land of our country.
- ➔ It is the substantial food of the people of North-West India.
- ➔ Wheat is a rabi crop of temperate zone.
- ➔ Wheat crop requires black or fertile loamy soil and more than 75" of annual rainfall. It can be grown in the regions of lesser rainfall with irrigation.
- ➔ Wheat cultivation carried out mostly in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. As there is irrigation facility in these states there is more per hectare production.
- ➔ Due to the canal water in Punjab there is abundant wheat production. That is why Punjab is also called as "Wheat Bowl of India".
- ➔ Wheat is also produced in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, West Bengal etc.
- ➔ Many items like rotli, bhakri, sev, shiro, lapshi, ladu, sukhandi, bread, puri, cake, biscuits etc. are prepared from. Wheat is the most nutritious among all.
- ➔ Among all food grains used in daily meals, wheat is the best so it is called king of grains.
- ➔ Less labour force is required as mechanization is introduced in wheat cultivation. After the green revolution

the wheat production is almost doubled.

35. State about "The oil seeds crops of India".

- ➡ Groundnut, til, soyabean, castor, mustard, sunflower etc. are considered to be oil seeds.
- ➡ After edible oil is extracted from the oil seeds, the remaining oil cake is used as animal fodder and also as biotic manure.
- ➡ Groundnut holds an important position in oil seeds. Groundnut oil as edible oil is used more in Gujarat.

(i) Groundnut :

- ➡ Black, vital and mixture of loamy and sandy soil, land which would not retain water.
- ➡ 20 °C to 25 °C temperature and 50 - 70 cm rainfall are the favourable conditions.
- ➡ Groundnut is sown as kharif crop and wherever there is irrigation facility. It can be sown during summer also.
- ➡ India ranks second after China in the world in groundnut production.
- ➡ Gujarat leads the country in the groundnut production. Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra are major producers of groundnut.
- ➡ Junagadh, Gir, Somnath, Amreli, Rajkot, Bhavnagar etc. districts produce groundnut.

(ii) Sesam :

- ➡ Among all oil seeds til has more content of oil. In almost all parts of the world, it is used as an edible oil.
- ➡ In North India it is a rain based kharif crop. In South India it is sown as rabi crop and occasionally as zaid crop also.
- ➡ Almost all the states grow til major producers of til are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh states.
- ➡ Gujarat ranks first in India in terms of til production and the area sown. Banaskantha grows maximum til.

(iii) Mustard :

- ➡ This is a rabi crop and is an important crop of North India.
- ➡ Mustard seed and its oil are used for medicine and also as edible oil.
- ➡ Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh are major producers of mustard.

(iv) Coconut :

- ➡ Coconut is a plantation crop of hot and humid coastal climate and saline land.
- ➡ In India coconut plantations are found in Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andaman-Nicobar etc.
- ➡ In South India, coconut oil is extracted from the coconut kernel is used as edible oil. Besides the water is useful as a healthy drink.
- ➡ In Gujarat coconut is grown in coastal regions. A special type of coconut tree which is shorter and giving more yield is developed.

(v) Castor :

- ➡ Castor is also known as Divela and it is both kharif as well as rabi crop.
- ➡ With 64 % production India is the largest producer of castor in the world. China and Brazil come next chronologically.

- ➡ About 80 % of its production come from Gujarat. Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are other producers.
- ➡ In Gujarat the district of Banaskantha, Patan, Sabarkantha, Rajkot, Junagadh, Amreli etc. produce in little quantities.
- ➡ The oil from cotton seeds, sunflower, paddy and maize also are used increasingly as edible oils.

36. Write a note on “Global market and Indian agriculture”.

- ➡ The policy of globalization has been implemented with the purpose that the Indian farmer can sell his farm products in world markets and earn profit.
- ➡ The process to export and import crop production is made very simple due to globalization.
- ➡ The costly genetically modified BT seeds sold by multinational companies are now available. The farming has become costly due to this. The production of cotton and maize has increased.
- ➡ With the import becoming smoother, the domestic farm products have to face tough competition.
- ➡ To face the competition in agricultural products in global markets, India will have to adopt new technology and concentrate on quality.
- ➡ A series of planned steps will have to be taken to increase the economic prosperity and solidarity of people.
- ➡ With increasing population, the probable future increase in the demand for agricultural products and to maintain the march to economic progress. It is necessary to arrange the strategy for second green revolution.

37. State the institutional reforms made in agrarian field.

- ➡ The reforms connected with land ownership, crop subsidy and sale of farm produce are considered to be the institutional reforms in India.
- ➡ Government has discarded land lordism and stopped the exploitation of farmers.
- ➡ Under the law land to the tiller (Land Tenancy Act) the land tillers have been given their right to become the owner of the land.
- ➡ The disparity among the land owners has been removed by land ceiling act.
- ➡ Farmers are given financial help for crop subsidy by Kisan Credit Card and by nationalized and co-operative banks.
- ➡ Farmers are given full insurance protection of their crops through Prime Minister Crop Insurance Scheme.
- ➡ Government provides subsidy and financial help to buy seeds, fertilizers and insecticides.
- ➡ When the crops fail due to drought or through excessive rain, farmers are given financial help by Government.
- ➡ By providing legal support, an open auction process is made widespread for the sale of farm products in the marketing yards.
- ➡ Facilities like co-operative societies, market associations, co-operative warehouses, cold storages, transportation and communication etc. have been provided so that the farmers would get the minimum support price of the farm products.
- ➡ Following organizations are operating for the purchase of the farm products from the farmers at support prices.

➡ National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED), (GROFED) and (NDDB).