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2. Geography / Agriculture

3. a) Core concept -Types of farming , pg 30

b) learning outcome- Analyses the type of cultivation done in the villages of Madhya Pradesh.

c) Typology –Case -Study

Q1. Dipang lived with his family in a village in Madhya Pradesh .He was very much fond of observing his family members ,clearing a patch of land in the forest near by his village by setting it in fire and cultivating crops on the ash ,but he does not like one aspect of this cultivation that is after few years they have to move from that patch of land as the land loses its fertility .

Choose the type of cultivation done by Dipang's family.

(a) Bewar (b) Kuruwa (c)Valre (d) Khil

Ans----- (a)

3.a) Core concept—Major crops - Oilseeds, Pg 36

b) Learning outcome—Identifying the type of Oilseed

C) Typology--Identification

Q2. Identify the Oilseeds from the following features.

(i) Is a Kharif Crop

(ii) India grades second position in producing it in the world.

(iii) Gujarat is the largest producer of this Oilseed.

(a) Soyabean (b) Linseed (c)Ground Nut (d) Coconut

Ans----- (c)

3.a) Core concept— Commercial Farming, Pg 31

b) Learning outcome—Analyses the reforms taken for agriculture

C) Typology—Assertion and Reason.

Q3. In the question given below there are two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A)—The laws of land reforms in 1960's were enacted but the implementation was lacking.

Reason(R)— The Green revolution and the white revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A .
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation for A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false and R is true

Ans--- (b)

3.a) Core concept— Technological and Institutional Reforms, Pg 38

b) Learning outcome—Assess the degree of commercialization of rice in India.

C) Typology—Assertion and Reason

Q4. In the question given below there are two statements as Assertion (A) and Reason(R).Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion(A)— rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Reason(R)— The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation for A .
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation for A
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false and R is true.

Ans--- (a)

3.a) Core concept— Technological and Institutional Reforms, Pg 38

b) Learning outcome—Comprehends the importance of Technological and Institutional Reforms in Agriculture in India.

C) Typology—Source based

Q5. Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:

Agriculture has been practised in India for thousands of years. Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge. Agriculture which provides livelihood for more than 60 per cent of its population, needs some serious technical and institutional reforms. Thus, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari, etc. were given priority to bring about institutional reforms in the country after Independence. 'Land reform' was the main focus of our First Five Year Plan. The right of inheritance had already led to fragmentation of land holdings necessitating consolidation of holdings.

Q (5.1). What have hindered the pace of agricultural development ? 1

Q(5.2). List any two measures which were given priority to bring institutional reforms . 1

Q(5.3). "Even after much development in the sources of irrigation most farmers in large parts of the country are still depending upon monsoon and natural fertility ." Give reason. 2

Ans---

A (5.1). Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. 1

A(5.2). collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari 1

A(5.3). "Even after much development in the sources of irrigation most farmers in large parts of the country are still depending upon monsoon and natural fertility because of lack of Knowledge ,improper practice of the reforms . (any other relevant points.) 2