

1. Name the staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

Ans. Rice is the most important staple crop in India. It is mainly grown in plains of northern India, deltas of eastern coastal plain and North eastern states.

2. Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Ans. Major institutional reforms are

- (i) Abolition of zamindari system.
- (ii) Consolidation of small landholdings.
- (iii) Introduction of crop insurance.
- (iv) Rural Bank and Cooperative Societies to provide credit facilities for farmers.

3. The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequence?

Ans. Consequences of decreasing land under cultivation will result in

- (i) foods shortage
- (ii) import of food grains to meet the needs will put greater strain on our financial resources.
- (iii) poverty
- (iv) less contribution to economy.

4. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

- Ans.**
- (i) The government has established India council of agricultural research (ICAR).
 - (ii) Agricultural universities have been established to study about modern farming.
 - (iii) Animal breeding centres, horticultural have been established.
 - (iv) Research and development in weather forecast being development.
 - (v) Rural infrastructure facilities have been developed.

5. How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?

- Ans.**
- (i) At the time of partition jute growing area went to East Pakistan (Now Bangladesh) and jute mills remained with India.
 - (ii) This was a big blow to jute industry. The fertile region of Punjab also went to Pakistan.

6. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.

- Ans.** (i) Government has started land reform policies under which government has abolished zamindari system and started consolidation of land holding.
- (ii) Crop insurance policy has been introduced.
- (iii) Regional rural banks has been established and farmers are provided with kisan credit card.
- (iv) Technical reforms have been introduced to provide facilities, HYU seeds, irrigation facilities and use of modern tools and machines.

7. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?
- (a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation Agriculture
- (c) Horticulture (d) Intensive Agriculture

Ans. (b)

8. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice (b) Millets
- (c) Gram (d) Cotton

Ans. (c)

9. Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (a) Pulses (b) Millets
- (c) Jawar (d) Sesamum

Ans. (a)

10. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?

- (a) Maximum support price (b) Minimum support price
- (c) Moderate support price (d) Influential support price

Ans. (b)