

CHAPTER: AGRICULTURE

A) Assertion–Reason Questions (1×2 = 2 Marks)

Q1.Assertion (A): Agriculture is the primary activity which produces food and raw materials.

Reason (R): Industries and services depend on agriculture for raw materials.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

Q2.Assertion (A): Shifting cultivation is considered an efficient and modern form of farming.

Reason (R): It involves clearing small patches of forest and using primitive tools with family labour.

- A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true, but R is false.
- D. A is false, but R is true.

B) Fill in the blanks: (2×1 = 2 Marks)

Q3. Question: Plantation agriculture is best identified where _____.

- a) A farm is located on humid tropical hill slopes; only one perennial crop is maintained; pruning and shade management are practiced; migrant labour is hired; produce is processed on-site and exported.
- b) Large mechanised farms grow cereal crops mainly for domestic consumption with minimal labour use.
- c) Families cultivate multiple small plots with traditional methods mainly for self-consumption.
- d) Farmers rear animals while constantly moving in search of pasture.

Q4. Question: Extensive commercial grain farming is best identified where _____.

- a) Small farms use intensive labour on tiny holdings to grow rice and vegetables for family use.
- b) Large farms in temperate regions use machines like combine harvesters; yield per worker is high but yield per hectare is low; crops are mainly exported.

- c) Perennial crops like tea or coffee dominate hilly slopes; labour-intensive hand-picking and processing take place; products are for international markets.
- d) Families cut forests, burn patches, and cultivate land for short periods before moving to new plots.

C) Answer the following questions (2×2=4)

Q5. Farmers practicing subsistence farming in monsoon regions depend heavily on rainfall for irrigation. Imagine you are a farmer in such a region. If the monsoon fails, what two major challenges would you face in feeding your family, and what alternatives might you seek?

Q6. A household wants to lower risk from crop price swings and pests while using crop residues efficiently and returning nutrients to the soil. They add a second enterprise that provides a daily cash flow and organic manure for fields. Identify this farming system and explain its process.

Answer Key

Q1.Assertion: ☒ True (Agriculture is indeed the primary activity producing food and raw materials).

Reason: ☒ True (Industries and services depend on agriculture for raw materials).

Explanation: R correctly explains A.

Correct Option: A. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Q2.Assertion: ☒ False (Shifting cultivation is primitive and not efficient/modern).

Reason: ☒ True (It does involve clearing small patches of forest and using primitive tools). Correct Option: D. A is false, but R is true.

Q3. Plantation agriculture is best identified where —

Correct Answer: a) A farm is located on humid tropical hill slopes; one perennial crop is maintained; pruning and shade management are practiced; migrant labour is hired; produce is processed on-site and exported.

Q4. Extensive commercial grain farming is best identified where —

Correct Answer: b) Large farms in temperate regions use machines like combine harvesters; yield per worker is high but yield per hectare is low; crops are mainly exported.

Q5. Sample Answer:

If the monsoon fails, two challenges would be:

1. Food shortage for my family due to crop failure.
2. Loss of income since I cannot sell surplus in the market.

Alternatives :

Use wells/canal irrigation if available, or

Work as a labourer on other farms/plantations to support the family.

Q6. Indirect Remembering-Based Question

The farming system is Mixed Farming.

Process: In this system, farmers grow crops and also rear livestock on the same farm.

Crop residues are used to feed animals, and in return, animals provide manure that

enriches the soil. This reduces risk, gives daily income from milk/eggs/meat, and ensures sustainable nutrient recycling.