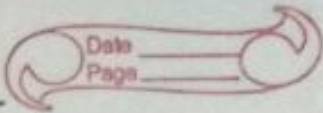


# Geography



## Ch-4 Agriculture

About the chapter :-

In this chapter we will study about agriculture, various types of economic activities involve in agriculture, types of farming and some major crops. Further we will discuss two case studies to understand about the agriculture development in countries.

### \* Key terms

1. **Arable land** :- The land on which the crops are grown is known as arable land.
2. **Organic farming** :- Farming done by using organic manure and natural pesticides instead of chemicals.
3. **Sericulture** :- Commercial rearing of silk worm.
4. **Live stock** :- Refers to any population of animals kept by human for

commercial use.

5. Food Security :- Food security exists when all people, at all time have access to sufficient and nutritious food.

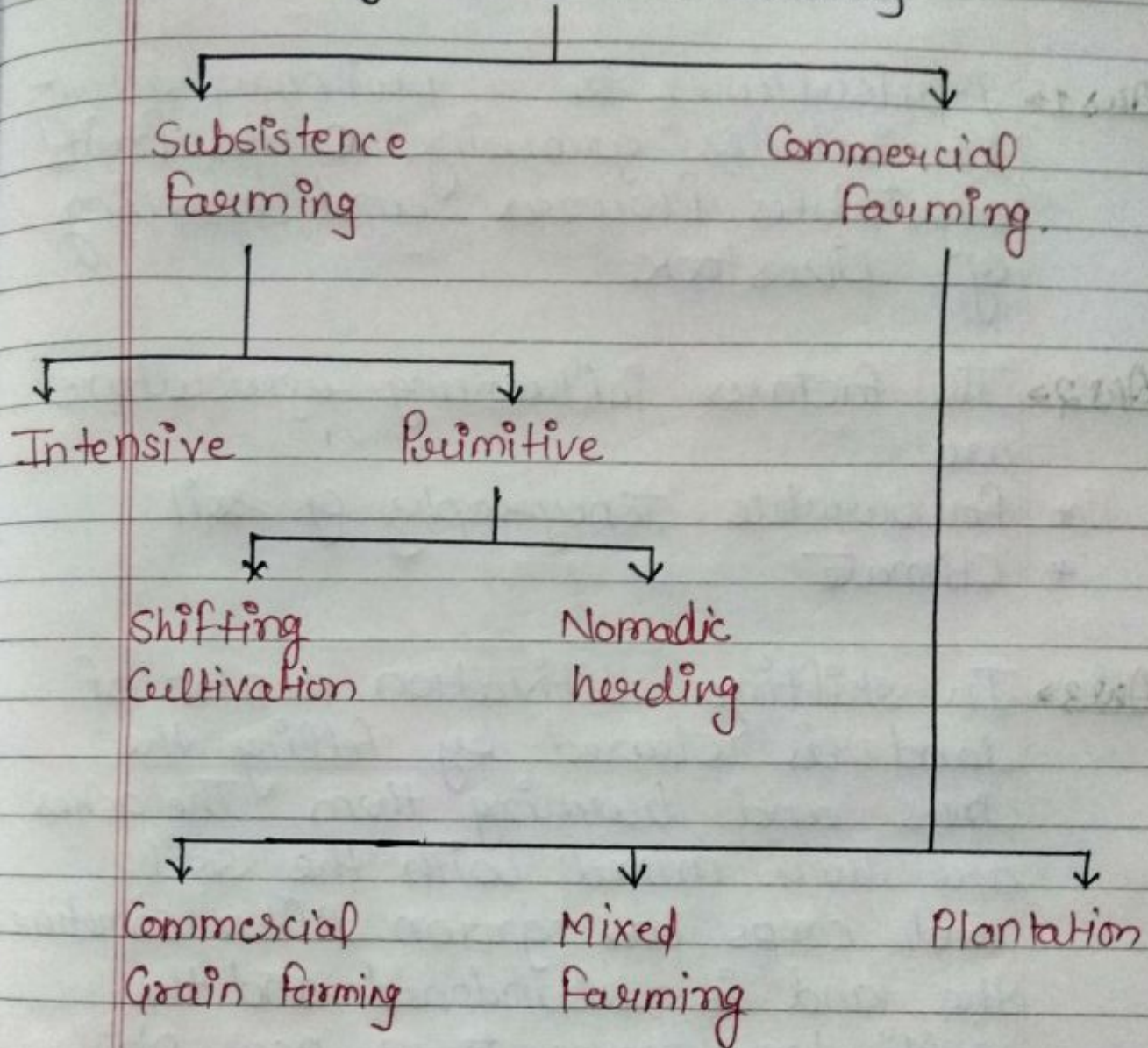
6. Agriculture development :- Efforts made to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population.

Map work.

Mark the places on a Political map of World.

- i. Leading producer of coffee in the world → Brazil
- ii. Leading producer of Jute in the world → India & Bangladesh
- iii. Leading producer of Rubber in the world → Thailand
- iv. Leading producer of wheat in the world → China, India, Russia.
- v. Leading producer of rice in the world → China

# Agriculture / Farming



## Farm System

- \* Input
  - Machinery
  - Seeds
  - Chemicals
- \* Process → Ploughing, Sowing, irrigation, weeding, harvesting
- \* Output → Crops, wool, dairy and poultry products

## \* Book Exercises:-

Ans 1 → Agriculture is a primary activity. It includes growing crops, fruits, vegetables, flowers and rearing of livestock.

Ans 2 → The factors influencing agriculture are

- \* Favourable topography of soil
- \* Climate

Ans 3 → In shifting cultivation, a plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops are grown. After some time, the land is abandoned and the cultivators move to a new plot.

Disadvantages -

leading of deforestation, soil erosion, and burning of trees leads air pollution.

Ans 4 → Plantation agriculture is a kind of commercial farming that focuses on a single crop such as tea, coffee, sugarcane etc. A large amount of labour and capital are required in this.

<u>Ans 5</u> → Fibre crop	<u>Favourable climatic conditions.</u>
1. Jute	High temperature, heavy rainfall, humid climate.
2. Cotton	High temperature, light-rainfall, 210 Frost-free days and bright sun.

\* Give reasons.

- i. In India agriculture is a primary activity because the majority of land in country is fertile and agriculture employs two-third of population, with cultivating crops and rearing animals.

2. Different crops are grown in different regions due to the differences of geographical conditions, demand for produce, labour, topography of soil and the climate.

\* Distinguish between -

ii- Subsistence farming and intensive farming.

Ques- Subsistence farming

Intensive farming

In this farming Peasants cultivate a small plot of land and uses a low level of technology.

In this type of farming the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.

i- Primitive activity

Tertiary activity

\* It involve the extraction & production of natural resources.

\* No production of goods involve.

\* It provides raw materials

\* It provides services and supports to primary & secondary sectors.

\* Exam.- Agriculture, fishing, mining etc.

\* Exam.- Banking & transport services.

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**CLASS 8 NOTES OF AGRICULTURE**

**Class 08 - Social Science**

**Time Allowed:**

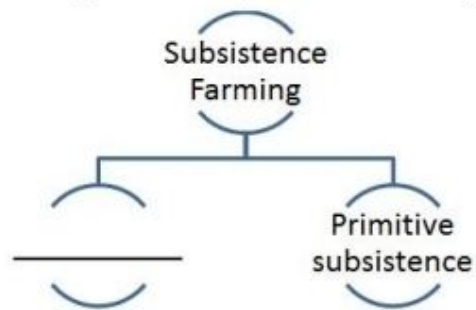
**Maximum Marks: 14**

1. Name the country that is the leading producer of Rice in the world.
  - a) China
  - b) India
  - c) Pakistan
  - d) Sri Lanka
2. From the following list of inputs, mention the one that is not a natural input in the agriculture system.
  - a) Fertile soil
  - b) Sunshine
  - c) Pesticides
  - d) Earthworms which loosen the soil
3. A few conditions with respect to the growth of Tea are given below. Pick out the one that is apt to Coffee.
  - a) Requires a warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil
  - b) Requires cool climate
  - c) Labour in large number is required to pick the leaves
  - d) Needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes
4. Name the type of farming practiced to meet the needs of the farmer's family?
  - a) Commercial Farming
  - b) Mixed Farming
  - c) Plantation Agriculture
  - d) Subsistence Farming
5. In what season is wheat grown in India?
  - a) Summer
  - b) Autumn
  - c) Winter
  - d) Monsoon

**6. Match the following:**

Column A	Column B
(i) Indian farmland	(a) 210 frost-free days
(ii) Cotton	(b) A type of commercial farming
(iii) Millets	(c) 1.5 hectares
(iv) Plantation	(d) Low rainfall, high to moderate temperature

8. Fill up the missing blank after analyzing the given image:



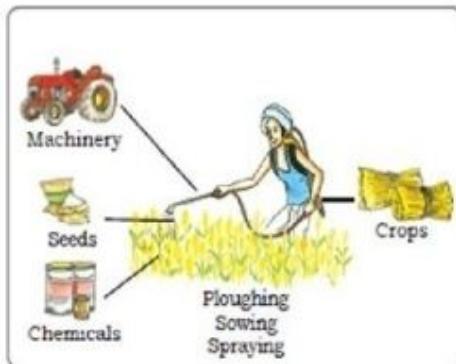
a) Intensive Subsistence

b) Traditional Subsistence

c) Original Subsistence

d) Primeval Subsistence

9. Analyse the following and identify which one among the following can be treated as Inputs to the agriculture system.



a) Ploughing, Sowing, Spraying

b) Crops

c) Machinery, Seeds, Chemicals

d) All of the above

10. **State True or False:**

- (i) Jowar, bajra, ragi and sorghum form a group known maize.
- (ii) Rice is the main crop in intensive subsistence agriculture.

11. **Fill in the blanks:**

- (i) In \_\_\_\_\_ land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
- (ii) Wheat thrives best in \_\_\_\_\_ soil.



solution-103690...

**Solution****CLASS 8 NOTES OF AGRICULTURE****Class 08 - Social Science**

1. (a) China  
**Explanation:** Rice is the major food crop in the world. It is the staple diet of the tropical and sub-tropical regions. Rice needs high temperatures, high humidity, and rainfall. It grows best in alluvial clayey soil, which can retain water. China leads in the production of rice followed by India, Japan, Sri Lanka, and Egypt. In favourable climatic conditions as in West Bengal and Bangladesh two to three crops, a year are grown.
2. (c) Pesticides  
**Explanation:** Pesticides are substances that are meant to control pests (including weeds). In general, a pesticide is a chemical or biological agent that deters, incapacitates, kills, or otherwise discourages pests.
3. (a) Requires a warm and wet climate and well-drained loamy soil  
**Explanation:** Coffee requires a **warm and wet climate** and well-drained loamy soil. Hill slopes are more suitable for the growth of this crop. Whereas, tea requires a cool climate and well-distributed high rainfall throughout the year for the growth of its tender leaves. It needs well-drained loamy soils and gentle slopes. Labour in large numbers is required to pick the leaves.
4. (d) Subsistence Farming  
**Explanation:** Subsistence Farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.
5. (c) Winter  
**Explanation:** Wheat requires moderate temperature and rainfall during the growing season and bright sunshine at the time of harvest. It thrives best in well-drained loamy soil. Wheat is grown extensively in the USA, Canada, Argentina, Russia, Ukraine, Australia and India. In India, it is grown in winter.
6. (i) Indian farmland - (c) 1.5 hectares  
(ii) Cotton - (a) 210 frost-free days  
(iii) Millets - (d) Low rainfall, high to moderate temperature  
(iv) Plantation - (b) A type of commercial farming
7. Tertiary activities are those which provide support to primary and secondary activities.
8. (a) Intensive Subsistence  
**Explanation:** Subsistence Farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmer's family. Traditionally, low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce on small output. Subsistence farming can be further classified as intensive subsistence and primitive subsistence farming.
9. (c) Machinery, Seeds, Chemicals  
**Explanation:** Agriculture or farming can be looked at as a system. The important inputs are seeds, fertilisers, machinery and labour. Some of the operations involved are ploughing, sowing, irrigation, weeding and harvesting. The outputs from the system include crops, wool, dairy and poultry products.
10. State True or False:
  - (i) (b) False  
**Explanation:** False
  - (ii) (a) True  
**Explanation:** True
11. Fill in the blanks:
  - (i) 1. Mixed farming
  - (ii) 1. Loamy

