SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE

CLASS 10TH

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY TERM 1ST

LESSON NO:4 (AGRICULTURE)

LESSON NO:5 (MINERALS & ENERGY RESOURCES)

SMS PAMPORE class 10th geography

Chapter4 :- Agriculture

(i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a

► (b) Plantation Agriculture

(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop? (a) Rice (b) Gram (c) Millets (d) Cotton

► (b) Gram

(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop? (a) Pulses (b) Jawar (c) Millets (d) Sesamum

► (a) Pulses

2. Answer the following questions in 30 words.

Answer (i) Tea is an important beverage crop. This plant grows well in tropical or sub tropical climates, and deep and fertile well-drained soil which is rich in humus and organic matter.

(ii) Rice is a staple food crop of India. It grows in the plains of north and north-east India, coastal areas and the deltaic regions.

(iii) (iii) The various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers are:

→ Crop insurance against drought, flood, fire etc.

→ Minimum Support Price policy.

→ Subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilisers.

→ Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.

(iv) A declining area of land under cultivation coupled with increasing population have many consequesnces. These are:

→ Food shortage for the rising population.

→ Rise in price of food grains.

→ Unemployment and loss of livelihood for farmers.

→ Shortage of supply of raw material for agro-industries.

→ Adverse affect on export trade as agricultural products comprise a major section of international trade.

3. Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

Answer Various initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production are:

→ 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 Green Revolution was based on the use of package technology and the White Revolution were some of the strategies initiated to improve the lot of Indian agriculture.

→ Minimum Support Price policy, provision for crop insurance, subsidy on agricultural inputs and resources such as power and fertilizers, Grameen Banks, Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme are also some of the reforms bought by Indian Government.

(ii) The impact of globalisation on Indian agriculture has been felt since colonial times. Raw cotton and spices were important export items from India. In 1917, Indian farmers revolted in Champaran against being forced to grow indigo in place of foodgrains, in order to supply dye to Britain's flourishing textile industry. Thus, globalisation has had its boons and banes for Indian agriculture. Post liberalisation, Indian farmers face new challenges in the form of competition from highly subsidised agriculture of developed nations. This prompts the need for making Indian agriculture successful and profitable by improving the conditions of small and marginal farmers, countering the negative effects of Green Revolution, developing and promoting organic farming, and diversifying cropping pattern from cereals to high-value crops.

(iii) The geographical conditions required for growth of rice are as follows :

→ It is a kharif crop and requires hot and humid climate for cultivation. Temperature above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm are favourable for growth of rice.

→ Rich alluvial soils of the floodplains and deltaic areas which are renewed every years are ideal for rice cultivation.

→ Rice requires abundant rainfall or good water supply through irrigation and flooded fields during the earlier part of its growing season in June-July.

→ Plenty of cheap labour as most of the farming involves manual labour.

→ Rice is cultivated in all most all the states of India but most of its cultivation is concentrated in the river valleys, deltas of rivers and the coastal plains.

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Chapter5 :- minerals and energy resources

Multiple choice questions

I) ► (b) bauxite

(ii) ► (b) mica

iii) ► (a) sedimentary rocks

iV) ►(c) thorium

2. Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

Answer (i) (a)

Ferrous minerals	Non-ferrous minerals
Metallic minerals which contain iron are called ferrous minerals, e.g. iron ore, manganese, nickel, cobalt, etc.	Metallic minerals which do not contain iron are called non-ferrous minerals, e.g. copper, bauxite, tin, etc.

Con sources of energy	Non-Con.sources of energy
Conventional sources of energy are those sources which have been use since the early times.	Non-conventional sources of energy have generally been identified in the recent past.
They are exhaustible except hydro-energy.	They are inexhaustible.
They cause pollution when used as they emit smoke and ash.	Generally these are pollution-free.
Their generation and use involve huge expenditure.	Low expenditure required.
Very expensive to maintain, store, transmit as they are carried over long distances through transmission grids.	Less expensive due to local use and easy maintenance.
Examples are – coal, natural gas, water, fire-wood.	Examples are – geothermal energy, solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, biogas energy, nuclear energy.

(ii) A mineral is a homogeneous, naturally occurring substance with a definable interior structure.

III) In igneous and metamorphic rocks, molten/liquid and gaseous minerals are forced upwards into the cracks. They then solidify and form veins or lodes.

(iv) It takes millions of years for the formation of minerals. Compared to the present rate of consumption, the replenishment rate of minerals is very slow. Hence, mineral

resources are finite and non-renewable. Due to this, it is important that we conserve the mineral resources.

3. Answer the following questions.

The major resources of metallurgical coal belong to the Gondwana age and are located mainly in the north eastern part of the peninsula.

→ Rich reserves of coal are found in the Damodar Valley region in the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand. Raniganj in West Bengal and Jharia and Bokaro in Jharkhand are important coalfields. One third of the total production comes from here.

→ Coal is also found in the Godavari, Mahanadi, Son and Wardha valleys. Korba in Chhattisgarh, Singrauli and Penah-kanhan valley in Madhya Pradesh, Talcher in Orissa, Kamptee and Chandrapur in Maharashtra and Singareni of Andhra Pradesh are important coal mines.

→ Tertiary coal occur in the north eastern states of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

→ Principal lignite reserves are found in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Solar energy has a bright future in India because –

→ India being a tropical country receives sunlight in abundance throughout the year.

→ Solar plants can be easily established in rural and remote areas.

→ It will minimize the dependence of rural households on firewood and dunk cakes which in turn will contribute to environmental conservation and adequate supply of manure in agriculture.

→ Solar energy is a non-conventional source of energy which is also renewable. Use of solar energy will not only be good for the environment but it will also reduce our dependence on oil and gas.