

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK

LIVE 

AGRICULTURE



RUBY MA'AM



19 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM -- 19 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS -- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM -- 19 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES -- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM -- COMPLETE PSYCH TEST -- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM -- STATIC GK - HISTORY - CLASS 1 -- DIVYANSHU SIR

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 1 -- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - AGRICULTURE -- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM -- GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 8 -- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 1 -- ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM -- GK - AGRICULTURE -- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM -- GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 8 -- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM -- ENGLISH - COMPREHENSION - CLASS 1 -- ANURADHA MA'AM



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

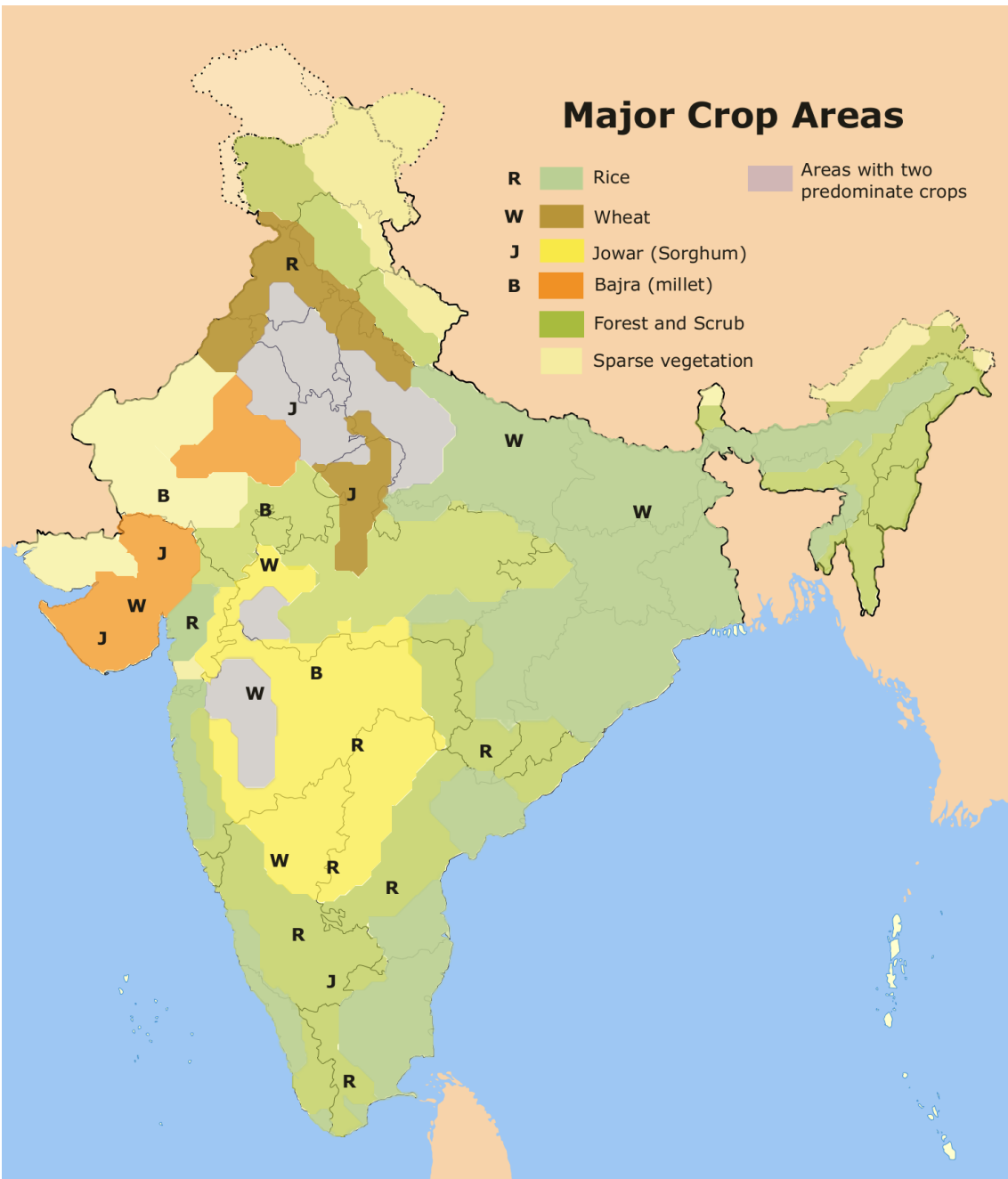
- **Types of Agricultural Practices**
- **Crops and Types of Crops**



Agriculture In India

Agriculture Is The Primary Source Of Livelihood For About 58% Of India's Population. A Wide Range Of Crops Can Be Grown In India As The Land Is Supported By Element Essential For Crop Growth Such As Relief, Soil, Climate, Abundant Sunshine And Long Growing Seasons.





SECTORAL EMPLOYMENT SHARES (IN PER CENT)

	2011-12	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Agriculture	47.0	41.4	44.3	44.8
Manufacturing	12.5	12.1	11.3	11.0
Mining	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Construction	10.7	12.2	11.7	12.4
Services	28.6	33.2	31.8	30.9
Utilities	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Organised sector	24.1	23.3	22.9	23.2

<i>Branch</i>	<i>Related to</i>
Apiculture	Bee keeping
Arboriculture	Cultivation of trees and shrubs
Aquaculture	Cultivation or rearing of aquatic plants and animals
Aviculture	Breeding and rearing of birds
Floriculture	Cultivation of flowers
Horticulture	Cultivation of fruits, vegetables, flowers, nuts, ornamental plants
Pisciculture	Breeding and rearing of fish
Pomiculture	Cultivation of fruits
Sericulture	Breeding of silkworms
Viniculture/ Viticulture	Cultivation of grapevines for wine making

Agriculture In India

A Wide Range Of Crops Can Be Grown In India As The Land Is Supported By Element Essential For Crop Growth Such As Relief, Soil, Climate, Abundant Sunshine And Long Growing Seasons. India Has One Of The Largest Plain Areas Of The World-the Indo Gangetic Plain Which Is Immensely Fertile.



Agriculture In India

Factors Like **Availability Of Irrigation, Use Of Machinery, Modern Agricultural Inputs Like High Yielding Varieties (HYV) Of Seeds, Insecticides, And Pesticides** Have Played Their Important Roles In The **Evolution Of Different Farming Practices In The Indian Agriculture Sector.**



Subsistence Farming

The **Majority Of Indian Farmers** Practice This Farming For Their **Livelihood**.

The **Entire Production** Is Largely **Consumed By The Farmers & Their Families**

& They Do Not Have Any **Surplus To Sell In The Market**. **Landholdings** Are

Small And Fragmented, **Cultivation Techniques** Are **Primitive & Simple**.



Subsistence Farming Is Classified Into 2 Types

Primitive Farming

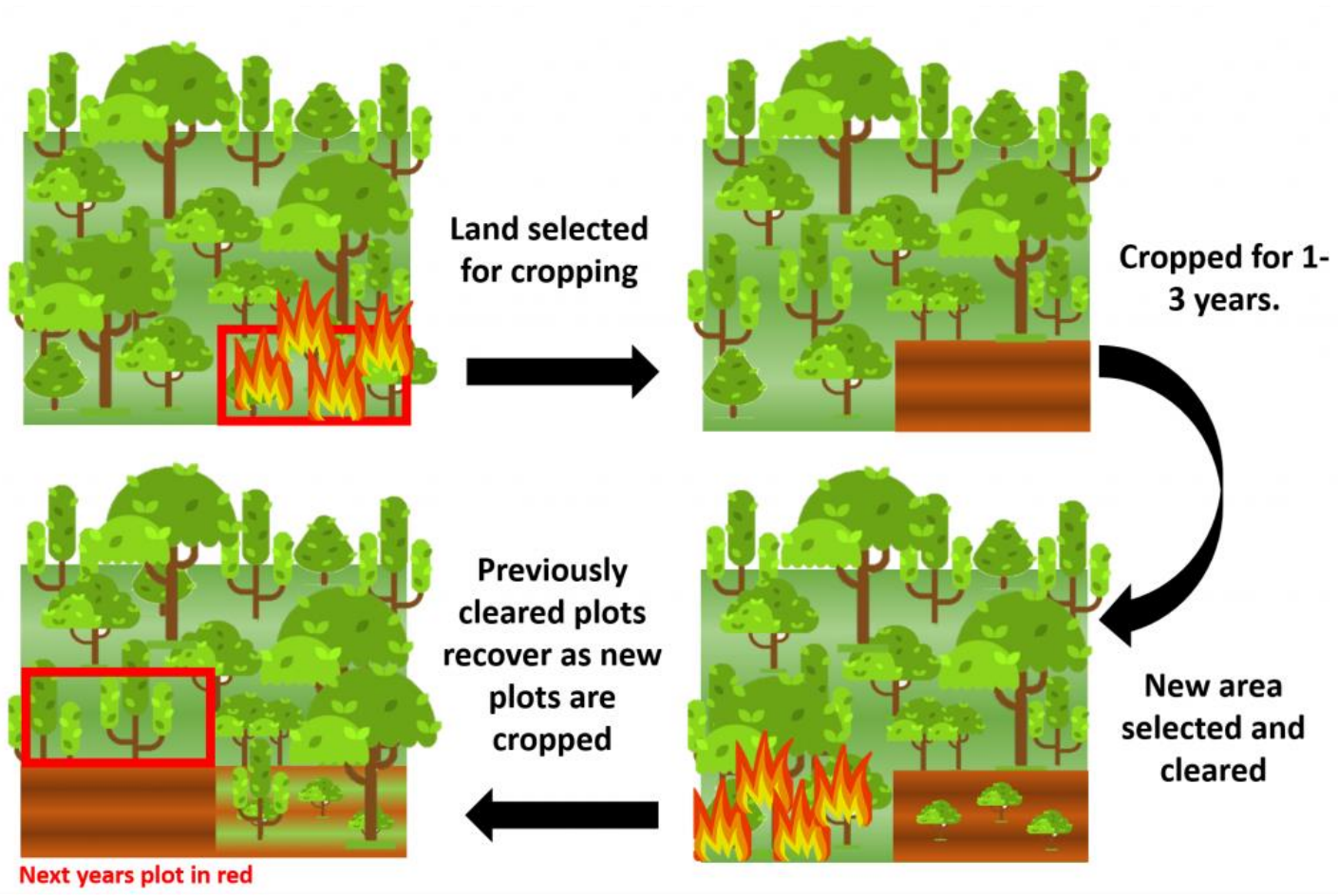
Intensive Farming



Primitive Agriculture

It Is Practised On **Patches Of Land** With The Help Of **Primitive Tools** Like **Simple Digging Tools & Community Or Family Labour**. It Is **Monsoon Depended** Along With The **Fertility Of The Soil & Other Environmental Conditions**. Examples: **Shifting Agriculture & Nomadic Herding**.

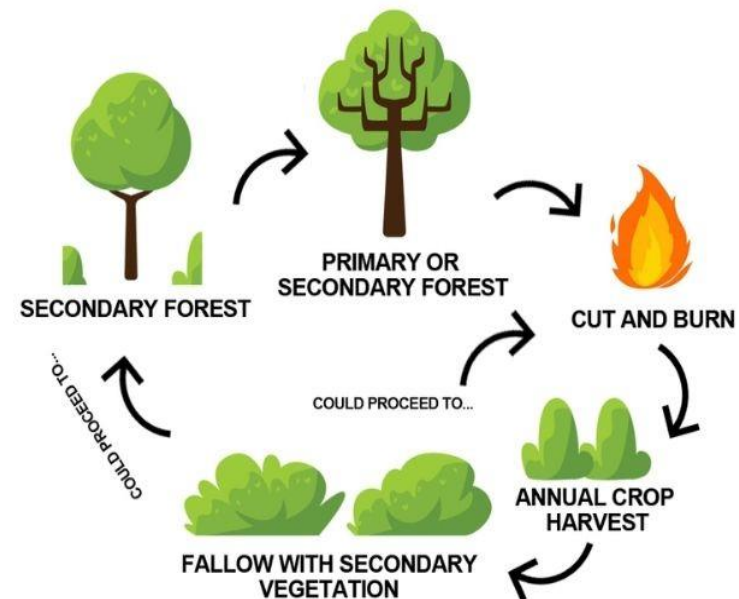




States	Name of Shifting Cultivation
Andhra Pradesh and Odisha	Podu
Assam	Jhum
Kerala	Ponam
Madhya Pradesh	Beewar, Mashan, Penda and Beera

Shifting Agriculture

A Plot Of Land Is Cleared By Cutting Of Trees And Burning Them. The Ashes Are Then Mixed With The Soil & Crops Like Maize, Yam, Potatoes, And Cassava Are Grown. The Land Is Abandoned Once Fertility Is Reduced.



Nomadic Herding

Herdsman Move From **Place To Place** With Their **Animals** For **Fodder And Water**, Along Defined Routes And Such Movement Arises Due To **Seasonal Changes**. It Is Practised In The **Semi-arid And Arid Regions Of Sahara, Central Asia, And Some Parts Of India** Like **Rajasthan, Jammu And Kashmir**.





Sketch Map
Not to Scale

Intensive Farming

It Is Done On **Small Lands** With **Simple Tools** And **More Labour**. The Produce Is Enough For **Local Consumption** And To Be **Sold Outside**. The **Sunny Climate** & **Fertile Soil** For Most Of The Year Permit The Cultivation Of More Than **One Crop** Annually On The Same Plot. E.g **Rice, Wheat, Maize, Pulses & Oilseeds**



Commercial Farming

It Is Just The **Opposite Of Subsistence Farming** As Most Of The Produce Is Sold In The Market For **Earning Money**. In This System, **Farmers Use Inputs Like Irrigation, Chemical Fertilizers, Insecticides, Pesticides, High Yielding Varieties Of Seeds, Etc.**



Commercial Farming

Major Commercial Crops Grown In Different Parts Of India Are Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Groundnut, Etc. Rice Farming In Harayana Is Mainly For Commercial Purposes As People Of This Area Are Predominantly Wheat Eaters. In East And North-eastern States, Rice Cultivation Would Be Subsistence Type.



Plantation Farming

This Type Of Agriculture Involves The **Growing And Processing Of A Single Cash Crop** Purely Meant For **Sale**. **Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Banana, And Spices** Are All Examples Of Plantation Crops. Most Of These Crops Were Introduced In India By **The Britishers In The 19th Century**.



Mixed Farming

When **Both Raising Crops And Rearing Animals** Are Carried On Simultaneously It Is Called **Mixed Farming**. **Farmers** Engaged In **Mixed Farming** Have **Economical Advantages** As Well. All Classifications Are Based On The Nature And Purpose Of Farming Hence They May Overlap In Some Cases.



S. No	Cropping Season	Time Period	Crops	States
1.	Rabi	Sown: October-December Harvested: April-June	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard etc.	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh
2.	Kharif	Sown: June-July Harvested: September-October	Rice, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soybean etc.	Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra
3.	Zaid	Sown and harvested: March-July (between Rabi and Kharif)	Seasonal fruits, vegetables, fodder crops etc.	Most of the northern and northwestern states

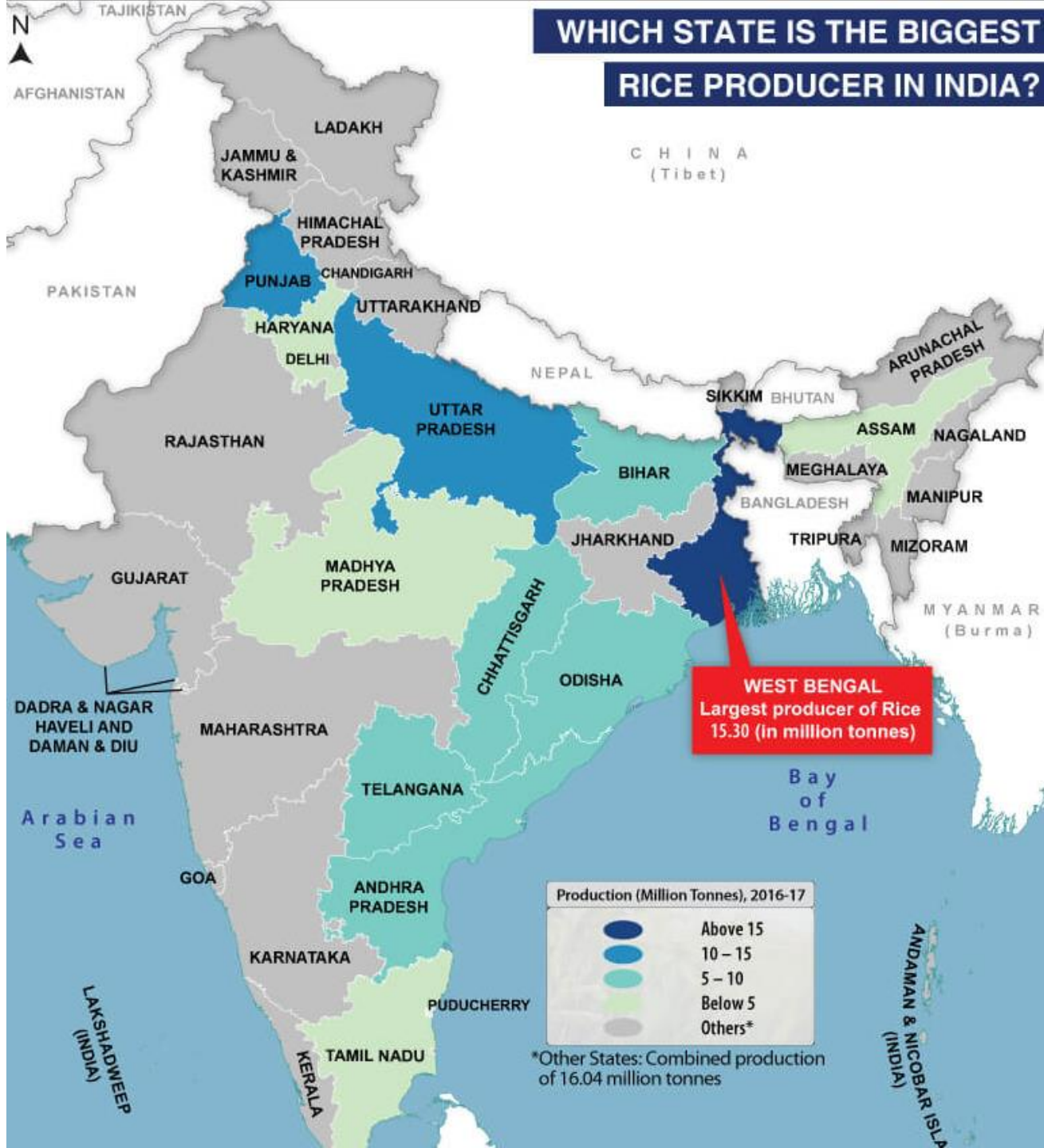
Types Of Crops

Rice: It Is A **Kharif Crop** That Requires **High Temperatures (Above 25 °C) & High Humidity**. It Requires An **Annual Rainfall Above 100 Cm**. In Areas With **Less Rainfall**, It Grows With The Help Of **Irrigation**. Rice Is Grown In The **Plains Of North And North-eastern India, Coastal Areas & The Deltaic Regions**.



WHICH STATE IS THE BIGGEST

RICE PRODUCER IN INDIA?



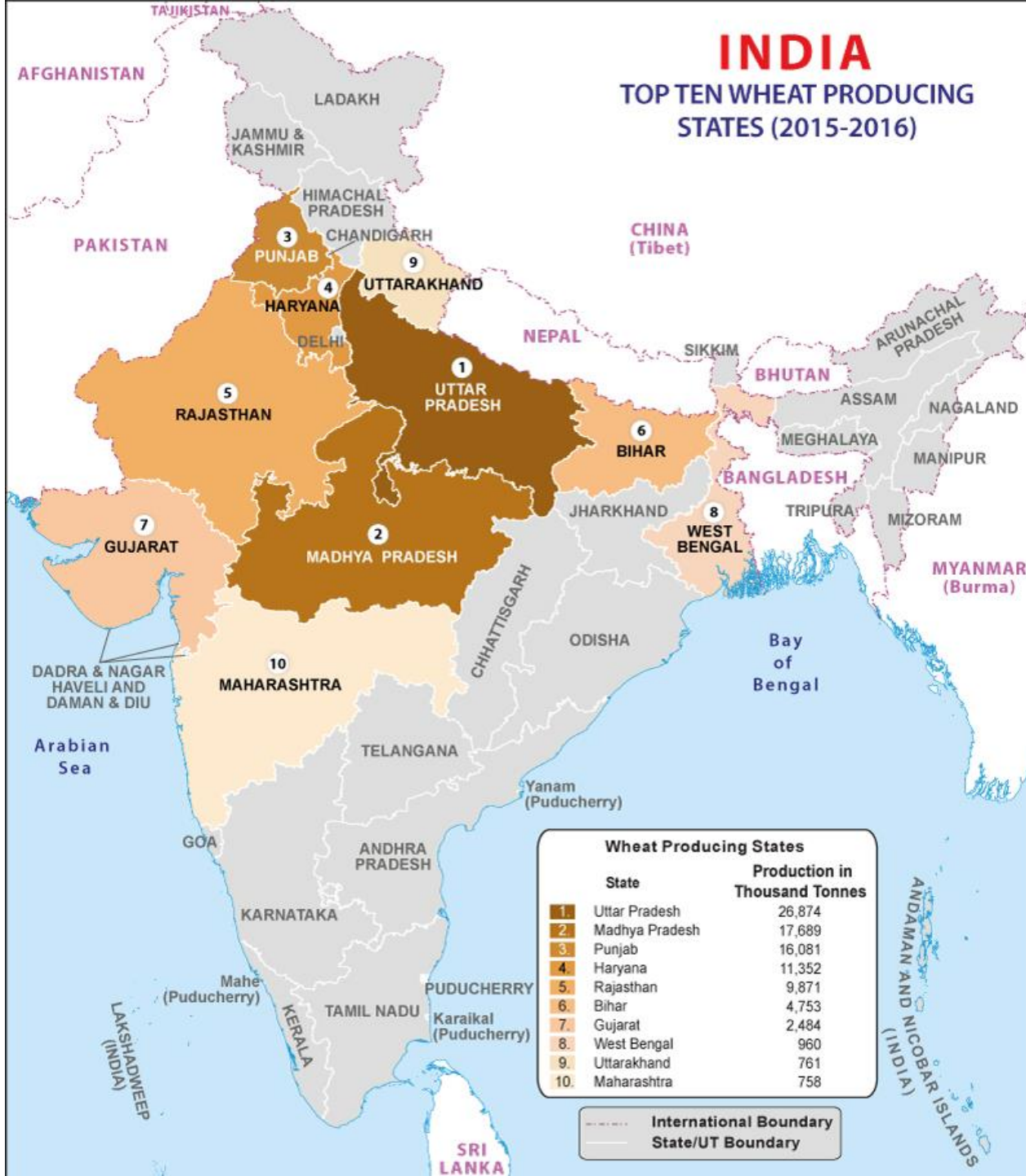
Types Of Crops

Wheat: It Is A Rabi Crop. Rainfall: 50-75 Cms Annual Rainfall. Temperature: 14-18 Degrees Celsius. It Requires Cool Growing Season & Bright Sunshine At The Time Of Ripening. Both The Fertile Alluvial And The Mixed Soil Are Ideal For The Cultivation Of Wheat.



INDIA

TOP TEN WHEAT PRODUCING STATES (2015-2016)



Wheat Producing States	
State	Production in Thousand Tonnes
1 Uttar Pradesh	26,874
2 Madhya Pradesh	17,689
3 Punjab	16,081
4 Haryana	11,352
5 Rajasthan	9,871
6 Bihar	4,753
7 Gujarat	2,484
8 West Bengal	960
9 Uttarakhand	761
10 Maharashtra	758

International Boundary
 State/UT Boundary

Types Of Crops

Millets: Millets (Jowar, Bajra & Ragi) Are A Group Of Highly Variable Small-seeded Grasses (Coarse Grains), Known For Its High Nutrition Value.

Jowar (Sorghum)	Bajra (Pearl Millet)	Ragi (Finger Millet)
It Is A Rainfed Crop		Grown In Dry Regions
It Is 3 rd Most Important Crop Regarding Area & Production	Grown Well On Sandy Or Shallow Black Soils	Grown Well On Red, Black, Sandy, Loamy & Shallow Black Soils
Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & MP	Rajasthan, UP, Maharashtra, Haryana & Gujarat	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh

Bajra



Ragi



Jowar



Fenugreek



Types Of Crops

Maize: It Is A Kharif Crop. Soil: Old Alluvial Soil. Temperature: 21 - 27 Degrees Celsius. Karnataka, MP, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. It is used for Food & Fodder.



Types Of Crops

Pulses: India Is The Largest Producer And Consumer Of Pulses. Tur (Arhar), Urad, Moong, Masur, Peas & Gram. MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, UP & Karnataka.



Types Of Crops

Cotton	Jute
(i) Cotton requires more than 21°C of temperature.	(i) Jute requires temperature of 30° C.
(ii) 50-100 cm of rainfall is required.	(ii) Near about 150 cm of rainfall is required.
(iii) Frostfree days are must during picking days.	(iii) Hot and humid climate is required.
(iv) Deep domat (loamy) and black soil is required.	(iv) Well drained fertile loamy soil is required.
(v) Cotton is mainly grown in Maharashtra and Gujarat.	(v) Eastern states of the country are ideal for jute cultivation.

Types Of Crops

Tea	Coffee
<p>(i) Temperature : Ideal temperature for the growth of plant is 20°C to 30°C.</p>	<p>(i) Temperature : Ideal temperature for the growth of plant is 15°C to 28°C.</p>
<p>(ii) Rainfall : It requires an annual rainfall of about 150-300 cm.</p>	<p>(ii) Rainfall : It requires an annual rainfall of about 150-200 cm.</p>
<p>(iii) Soil : The plant requires a light loamy soil.</p>	<p>(iii) Soil : The plant requires red and laterite soil.</p>
<p>(iv) Producers : Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.</p>	<p>(iv) Producers : Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka.</p>

Features Of Indian Agriculture

The Pressure Of Population On Agriculture: Despite The Increase In Urbanization And Industrialization, About **70% Of The Population** Is Still **Directly Or Indirectly Dependent On Agriculture.**



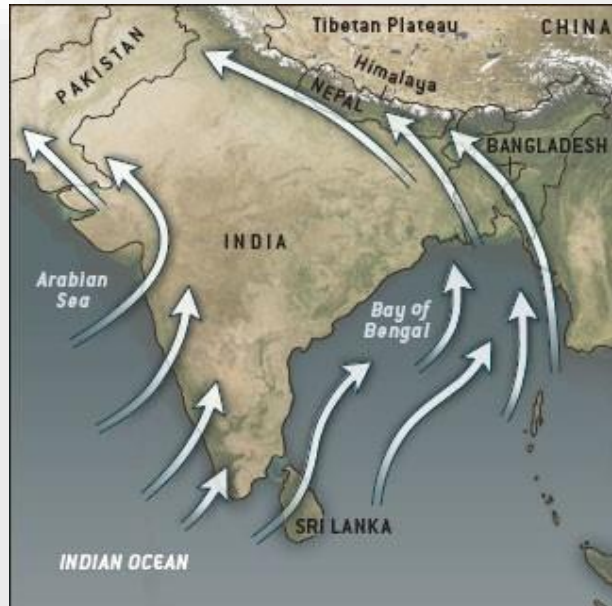
Features Of Indian Agriculture

Mechanization In Agriculture: Even After More Than **Forty Years Of The Green Revolution And Revolution In Agricultural Machinery And Equipment,** Complete **Mechanization** Is Still Not Achieved.



Features Of Indian Agriculture

Monsoon Dependency: Despite The **Large-scale Expansion**, Only About **One-third** Of The **Total Cropped Area** Is Irrigated Today. As A Consequence, **Two-thirds** Of Cropped Areas Are **Still Dependent Upon The Monsoon**.



Features Of Indian Agriculture

Variety Of Crops: Since India Has Both **Tropical And Temperate Climates, Crops Of Both Climates Are Found In India.** There Are Very Few Countries In The World That Have **Variety Comparable To That Of India.** You Would Realize That When We Would Discuss The Different Types Of Crops In Detail.



Features Of Indian Agriculture

The Predominance Of Food Crops: The **Production Of Food Crops** Is The Priority Of The **Farmers Almost Everywhere In The Country.**

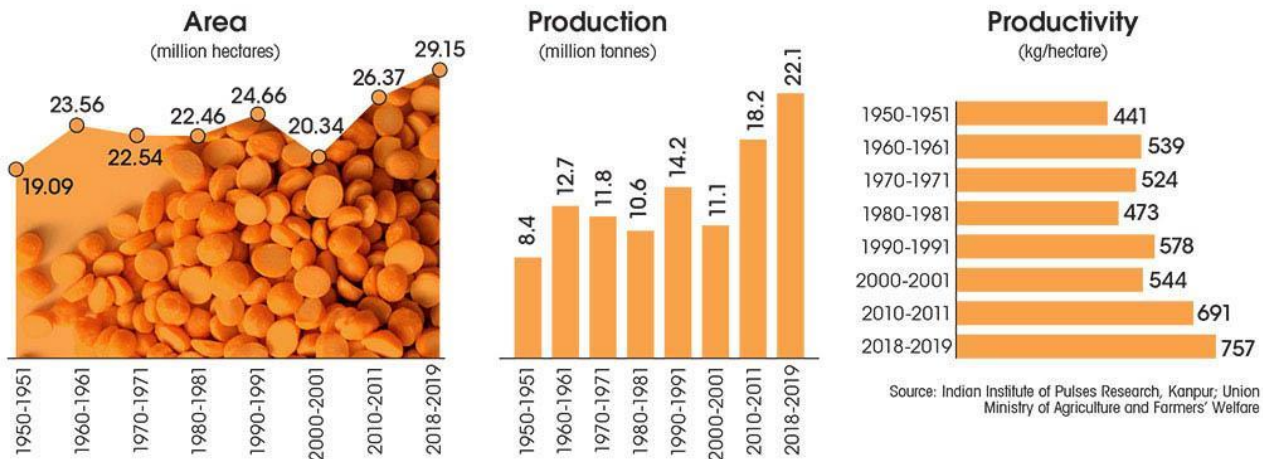
Seasonal Patterns: India Has **Three Distinct Agricultural/Cropping Seasons- Kharif, Rabi, And Zaid.** In India, There Are Specific Crops Grown In These **Three Seasons.** For Example, **Rice Is A Kharif Crop Whereas Wheat Is A Rabi Crop.**

Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Stagnation In Production Of Major Crops: Production Of Some Of The Major Staple Food Crops Like Rice And Wheat Has Been Stagnating. It Creates A Huge Gap Between The Demand Of The Ever-growing Population And The Production.

Stagnant forever

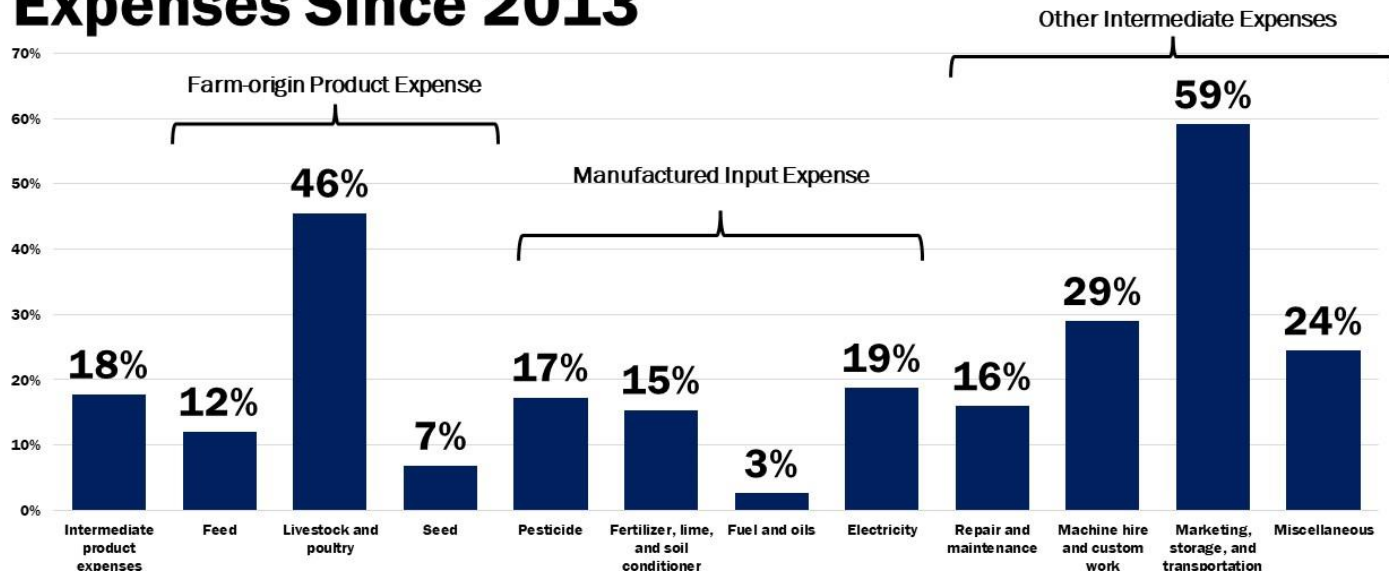
The increase in area under cultivation, production and productivity of pulses has been extremely slow



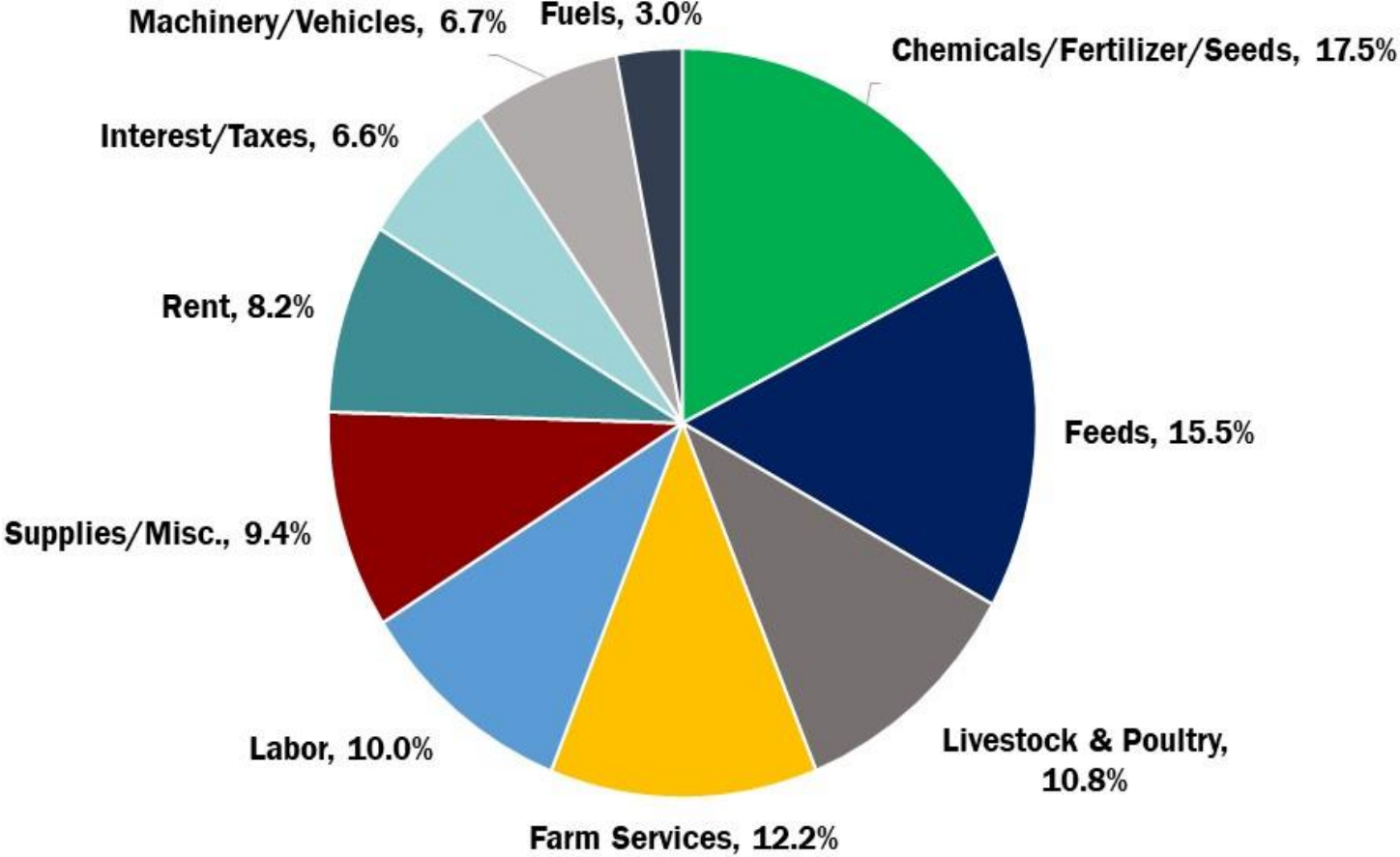
Challenges For Indian Agriculture

High Cost Of Farm Inputs: Farm Inputs Include **Fertilizer, Insecticide, Pesticides, HYV Seeds, Farm Labour Cost, Etc.** Such An Increase Puts **Low And Medium-land-holding Farmers At A Disadvantage.**

Cumulative Price Change in Farm Production Expenses Since 2013



Share of Total On-Farm Production Expenditures



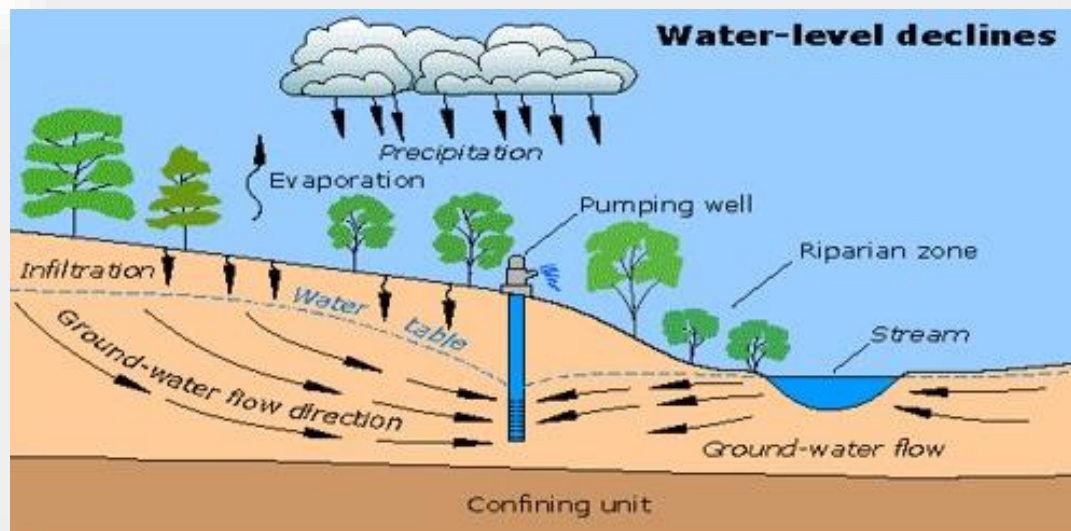
Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Soil Exhaustion: Green Revolution Has Played A Positive Role In Reducing Hunger In India But Has Negative Consequences Also. One Of Which Is Soil Exhaustion Which Means The Loss Of Nutrients In The Soil From Farming The Same Crop Over And Over Again.

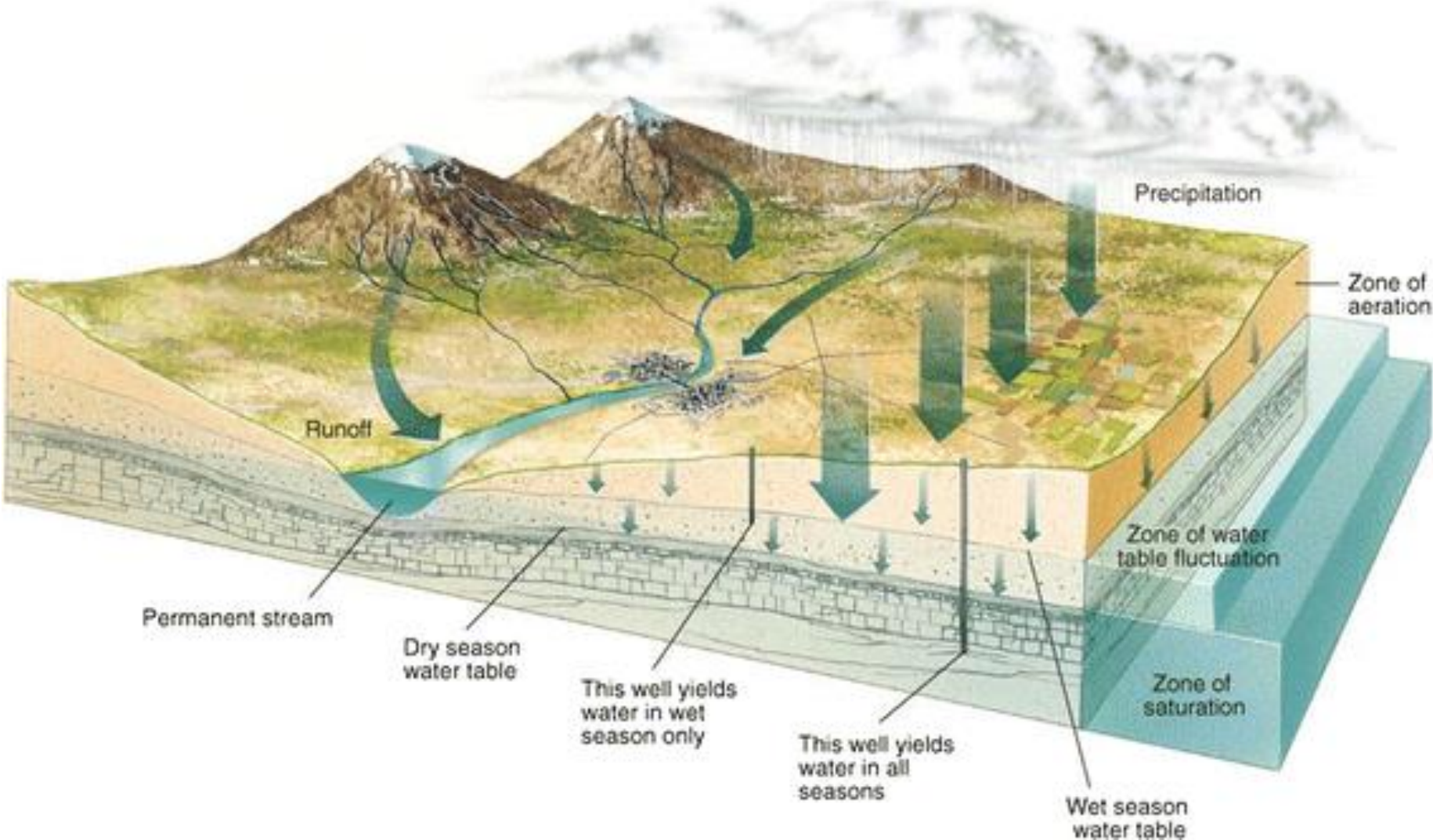


Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Ground Water Depletion: The Depletion Of Fresh Groundwater. Most Of The Irrigation In Dry Areas Of Punjab, Haryana, And Western Uttar Pradesh Was Carried Out By **Excessive Use Of Groundwater**. Today Fresh Groundwater Situation In These States Is Alarming.

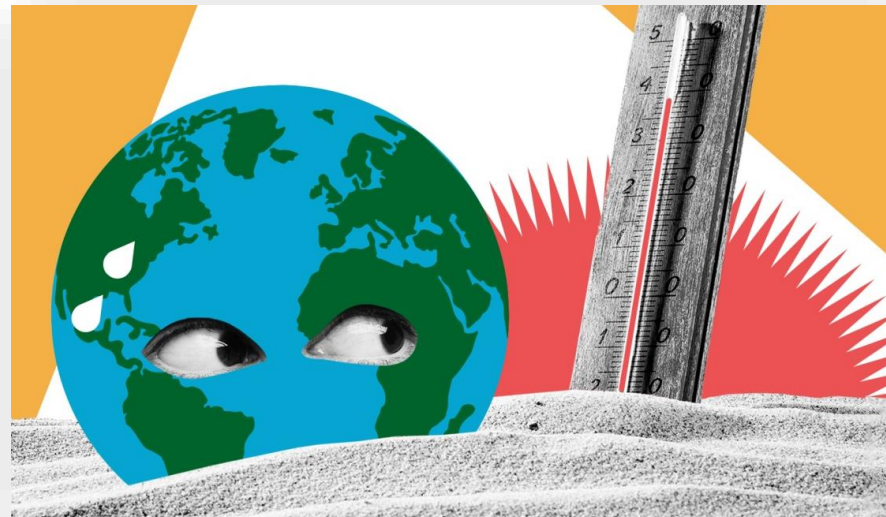


Challenges For Indian Agriculture



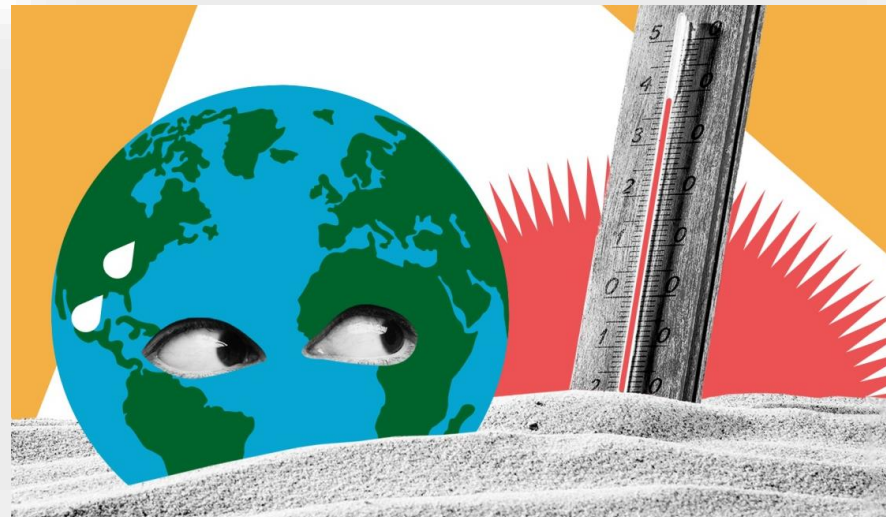
Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Global Climatic Change: It Has Been Predicted That **Climate Change's Impact On Indian Agriculture** Would Be Immense. It Is Predicted That Due To Climate Change, The **Temperature Would Increase**, Leading To An **Increase In Sea Level**, **More Intense Cyclones**, **Unpredictable Rainfall**, Etc.



Challenges For Indian Agriculture

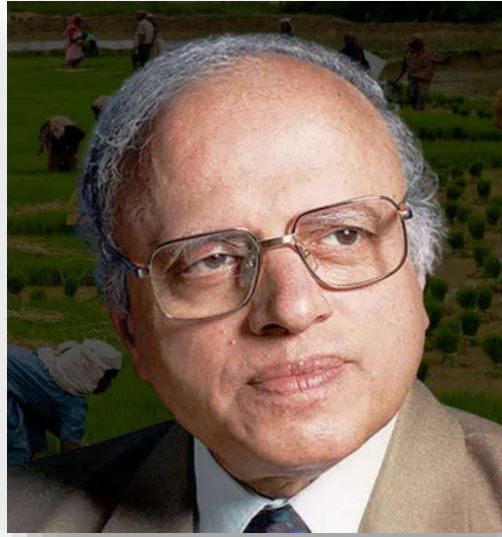
These Changes Would **Adversely Affect** The Production Of **Rice And Wheat**. A **Rise In Temperature In Winter** Would Affect The **Production Of Wheat In North India**. **Production Of Rice** Would Be Affected In **Coastal Areas Of India** Due To The Ingress Of **Saline Water** And An Increase In The **Frequency Of Cyclones**.



Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Providing Food Security: Before The Introduction Of The Green Revolution In India, **We Were Not Self-sufficient** In Terms Of Our **Food Grain Production.**

Agriculture Is Not Growing With The **Increasing Population** And To Ensure Food Security Factors Like **Accessibility, Affordability** As Well Nutritional Value.



Challenges For Indian Agriculture

Impact Of Globalisation: All Developing Countries Have Been Affected By Globalization. The Most Evident Effect Is The Reduction In Farmers' Income And The Threat To The Viability Of Cultivation In India. This Is Due To The Rising Input Costs And Falling Output Prices.



Kinds Of Crops

Food Crops: Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millet, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, And Pulses Like Gram, Tur (Arhar)

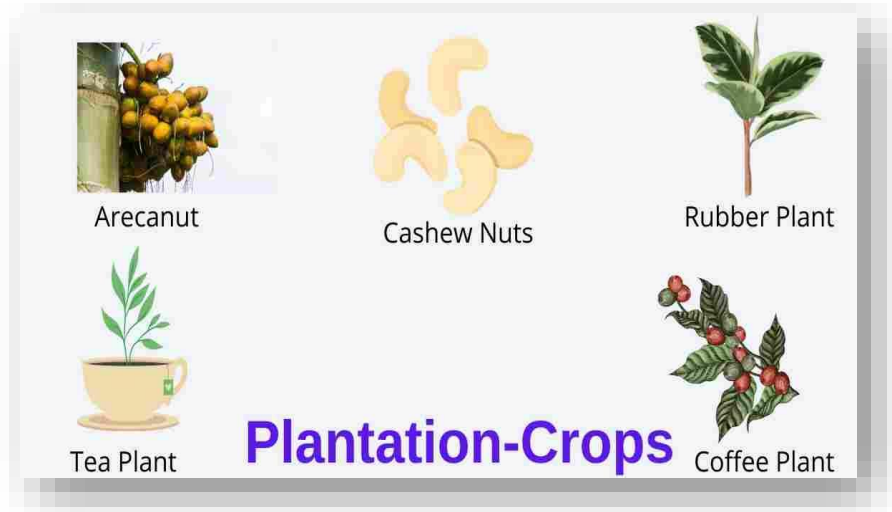
Cash Crops: Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Oilseeds, ground Nut, Linseed, Sesame, Castor Seed, Rapeseed, Mustard



Kinds Of Crops

Plantation Crops: Tea, Coffee, Spices, Cardamom, Ginger, Turmeric, Coconut, Areca Nut And Rubber

Horticulture: Apple, Peach, Pear, Apricot, Almond, Strawberry, Walnut, Mango, Banana, Citrus Fruit, Vegetables.



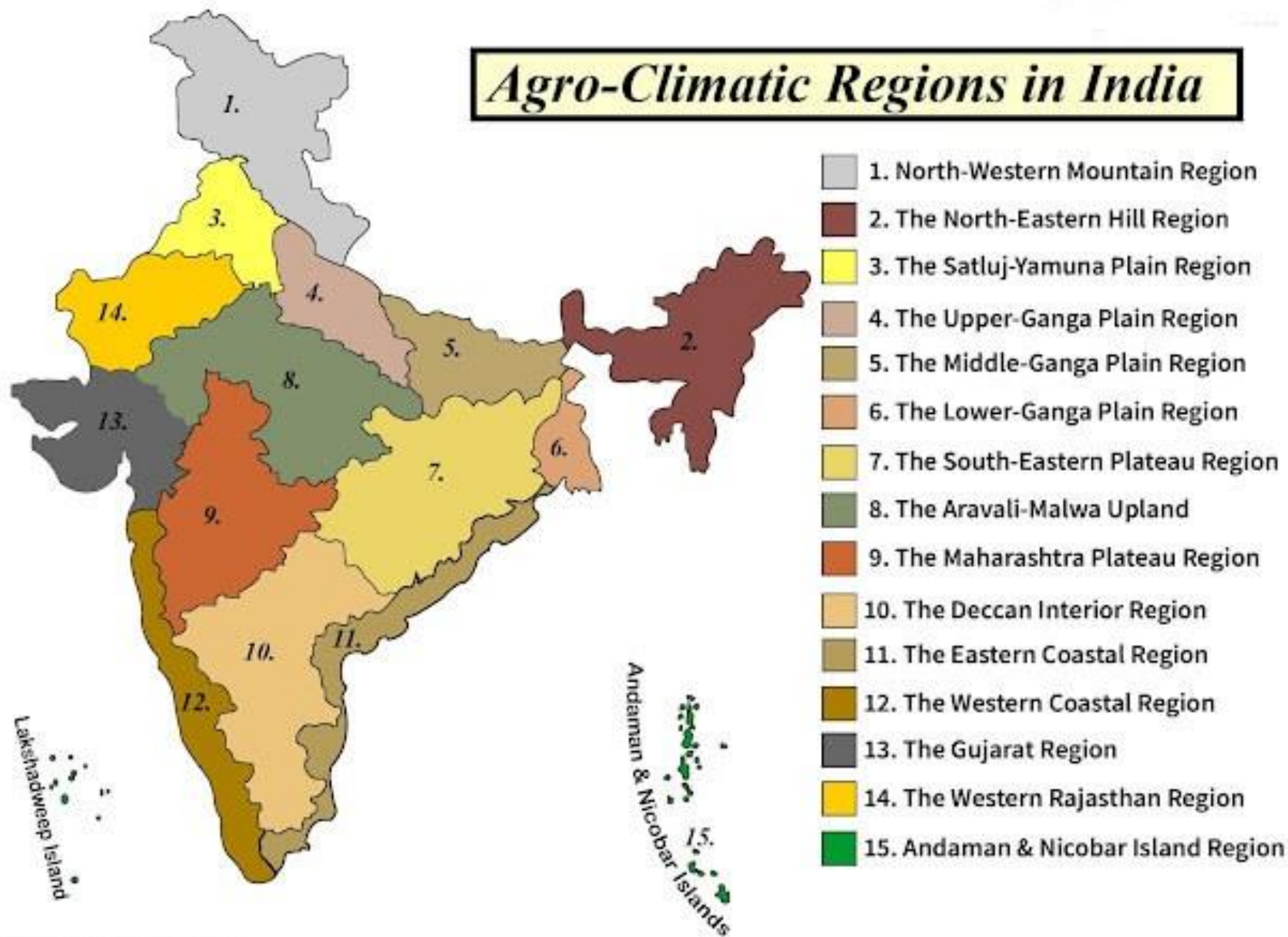
Agro-climatic Regions

Western Himalayan Region: Jammu And Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh And The Hill Region Of Uttarakhand Fall Into It.

Valley Floors Grow Rice, While The Hilly Tracts Grow Maize In The Kharif Season. Winter Crops Are Barley, Oats, And Wheat.

Apple Orchards And Other Temperate Fruit Ls Such As Peaches, Apricot, Pears, Cherry, Almond, Litchis, Walnut, Etc. Saffron Is Grown In This Region.

Agro-Climatic Regions in India



Agro-climatic Regions

Eastern Himalayan Region: Arunachal Pradesh, Hills Of Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, And The Darjeeling District Of West Bengal Come Into This Region.

Annual Rainfall Is 200-400 Cm.

The Main Crops Are Rice, Maize, Potato, Tea. Orchards Of Pineapple, Litchi, Oranges And Lime Are Also Found.

Agro-climatic Regions

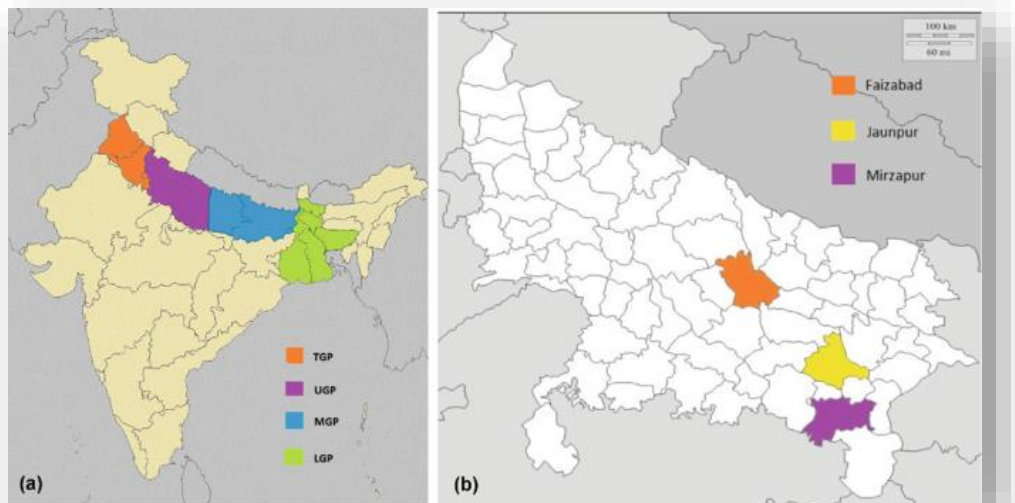
Lower Gangetic Plain Region: Located In **West Bengal** (Except The Hilly Areas), **Eastern Bihar** And The **Brahmaputra Valley** Lie In This Region With The **Rainfall Of 100 Cm-200 Cm.**

Rice Is The **Main Crop** Which At Times Yields Three Successive Crops (Aman, Aus And Boro) In A Year. **Jute, Maize, Potato, And Pulses Are Other Important Crops.**

Agro-climatic Regions

Middle Gangetic Plain Region: Large Parts Of **Uttar Pradesh** And **Bihar** Are Covered And Receive **100 Cm** And **200 Cm** Of Rainfall.

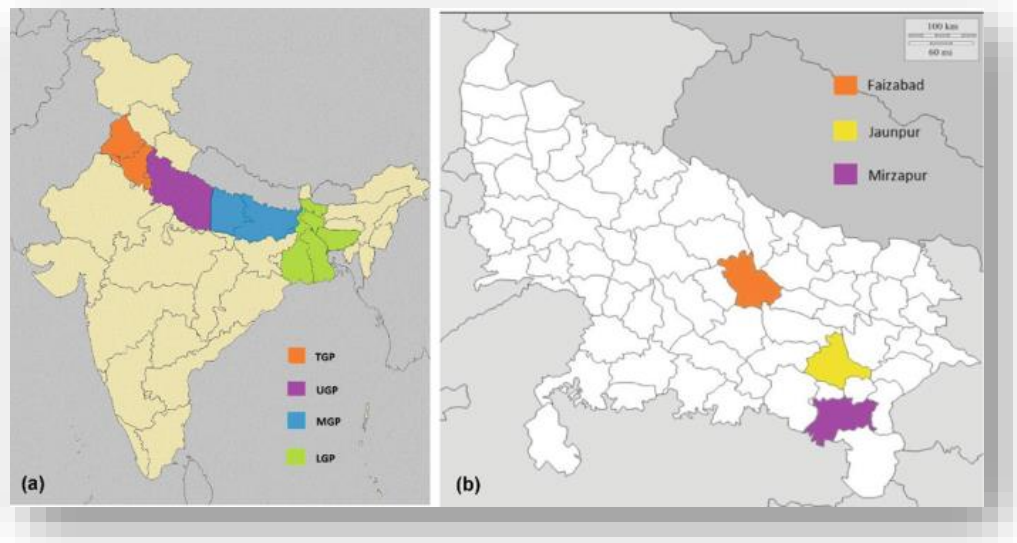
Rice, Maize, Millets Grow In **Kharif**; **Wheat, Gram, Barley, Peas, Mustard** And **Potato** In **Rabi** Are Important Crops.



Agro-climatic Regions

Upper Gangetic Plains Region: Central And Western Parts Of Uttar Pradesh And Haridwar And Udham Nagar Districts Of Uttarakhand Fall Into It.

Rainfall Is Between 75 Cm-150 Cm. Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Millets, Maize, Gram, Barley, Oilseeds, Pulses And Cotton Are The Main Crops.



Agro-climatic Regions

Trans Ganga Plain Region: Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi And The Ganganagar District Of Rajasthan Come Under It.

Rainfall Varies Between 65 Cm And 125 Cm.

The Main Crops Are Wheat, Sugarcane, Cotton, Rice, Gram, Maize, Millets, Pulses And Oilseeds Etc.

The Region Faces The Threat Of Water Logging, Salinity, Alkalinity, Soil Erosion And Fall Of Water Table.

Agro-climatic Regions

Eastern Plateau And Hills: Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh And Dandakaranya Come Under It.

80 Cm-150 Cm Of Annual Rainfall Is Received.

Rice, Millets, Maize, Oilseeds, Ragi, Gram, Potato, Tur, Groundnut And Soyabean Grow On Rainfed Areas.

Agro-climatic Regions

Central Plateau And Hills: Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhander Plateau, Malwa Plateau, And Vindhyaachal Hills Receive Rainfall 50 Cm-100 Cm.

Crops Like Millets, Wheat, Gram, Oilseeds, Cotton And Sunflower Grow In This Region.

Agro-climatic Regions

Western Plateau And Hills: Malwa Plateau And Deccan Plateau (Maharashtra).

25 Cm-75 Cm. Of Annual Rainfall.

Wheat, Gram, Millets, Cotton, Pulses, Groundnut, And Oilseeds Are The Main Crops In The Rain-fed Areas, While In The Irrigated Areas, Sugarcane, Rice, And Wheat, Are Cultivated.

Agro-climatic Regions

Southern Plateau And Hills: Interior Deccan Includes Parts Of **Southern Maharashtra, The Greater Parts Of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, And Tamil Nadu** Uplands From Adilabad District In The **North To Madurai District In The South.**

Annual Rainfall Is Between 50 Cm And 100 Cm.

Millets, Oilseeds, Pulses Grow Here.

Agro-climatic Regions

Eastern Coastal Plains And Hills: Coromandal And Northern Circar Coasts Of Andhra Pradesh And Odisha Come Into It.

Annual Rainfall Here Varies Between 75 Cm And 150 Cm.

Main Crops Include Rice, Jute, Tobacco, Sugarcane, Maize, Millets, Groundnut And Oilseeds.

Cultivation Of Spices (Pepper And Cardamom) And Development Of Fisheries Is Also Done.

Agro-climatic Regions

Western Coastal Plains And Ghats: Malabar And Konkan Coastal Plains And The Sahyadris Are Included In It.

Annual Rainfall Is More Than **200 Cm.**

Rice, Coconut, Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Millets, Pulses And Cotton Are The Main Crops.

The Region Is Famous For **Plantation Crops And Spices.**

Agro-climatic Regions

Gujarat Plains And Hills: They Includes Hills And Plains Of **Kathiawar, And The Fertile Valleys Of Mahi And Sabarmati Rivers.**

Annual Rainfall Varies Between **50 Cm And 100 Cm.**

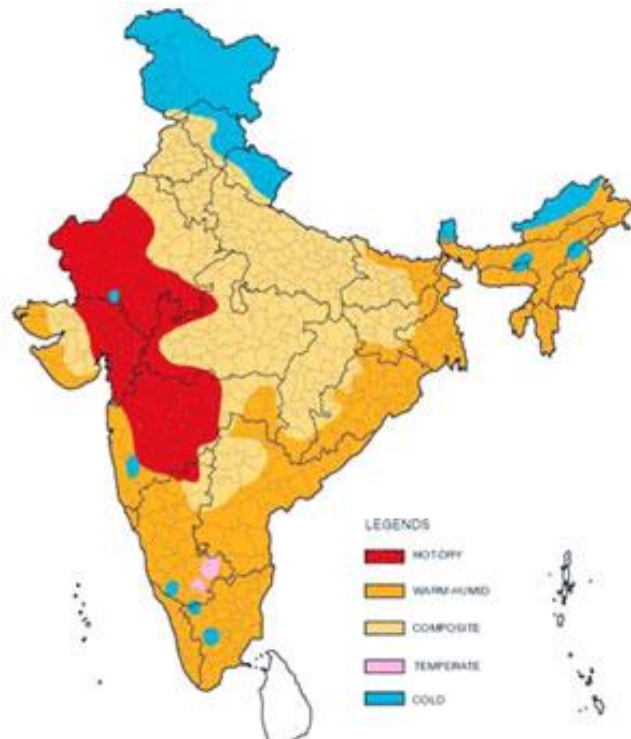
Groundnut, Cotton, Rice, Millets, Oilseeds, Wheat And Tobacco Are The Main Crops.

It Is An Important **Oilseed Producing Region.**

Agro-climatic Regions

Western Dry Region: Extended Over Rajasthan, West Of The Aravallis, This Region Has An **Erratic Rainfall Of An Annual Average Of Less Than 25 Cm.**

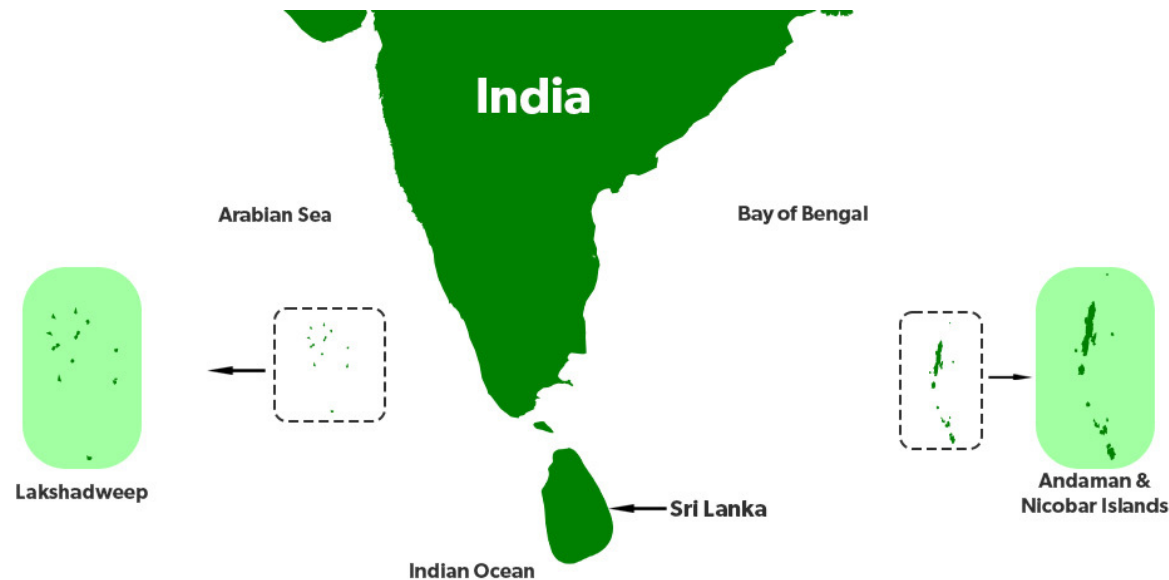
Horticultural Crops Like Watermelon, Guava And Date Palm Grow Here.



Agro-climatic Regions

Island Region: It Includes **Andaman Nicobar** And **Lakshadweep** Which Have Typically **Equatorial Climate (Annual Rainfall Less Than 300 Cm)**.

Main Crops Are **Rice, Maize, Millets, Pulses, Turmeric** And **Cassava**.



Crop Type	Crop Name	Major Producers
Cereals	Wheat Rice Gram Barley Bajra	Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan
Cash Crops	Sugarcane Poppy	Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh
Oil Seeds	Coconut Linseed Groundnut Rape seed and Mustard Sesame Sunflower	Kerala and Tamil Nadu Rajasthan Madhya Pradesh and Haryana Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra Karnataka
Fibre Crops	Cotton Jute Silk Hemp	Maharashtra and Gujarat West Bengal and Bihar Karnataka and Kerala Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
Plantations	Coffee Rubber Tea Tobacco	Karnataka and Kerala Kerala and Karnataka Assam and Kerala Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
Spices	Pepper Cashew nuts Ginger Turmeric	Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh Kerala and Uttar Pradesh Andhra Pradesh and Odisha

Q. What Is Mixed Farming?

- (A) Growing Of Several Crops In A Planned Way
- (B) Growing Rabi As Well As Kharif Crops
- (C) Growing Several Crops And Also Rearing Animals
- (D) Growing Of Fruits As Well As Vegetables

Q. What Is Mixed Farming?

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- (B) Growing Rabi As Well As Kharif Crops
- (C) Growing Several Crops And Also Rearing Animals**
- (D) Growing Of Fruits As Well As Vegetables

- **Explanation:**
- **Mixed Farming Is An Agrarian System That Mixes Arable Farming With The Raising Of Livestock.**
- **When On A Farm Along-with Crop Production, Poultry, Dairy Farming Or Bee Keeping Etc. Is Adopted Then This Is Known As Mixed Farming.**



Q. Which Of The Following Statements Relating To Indian Agriculture Is/Are Correct ?

1. India Has The World's Largest Cropped Area.
2. Cropping Pattern Is Dominated By Cereal Crop.
3. The Average Size Of An Indian Farm Holding Is Too Small For Several Agricultural Operations.

Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below :

- (A) 1 Only (B) 1 And 2 Only (C) 2 And 3 Only (D) 1, 2 And 3

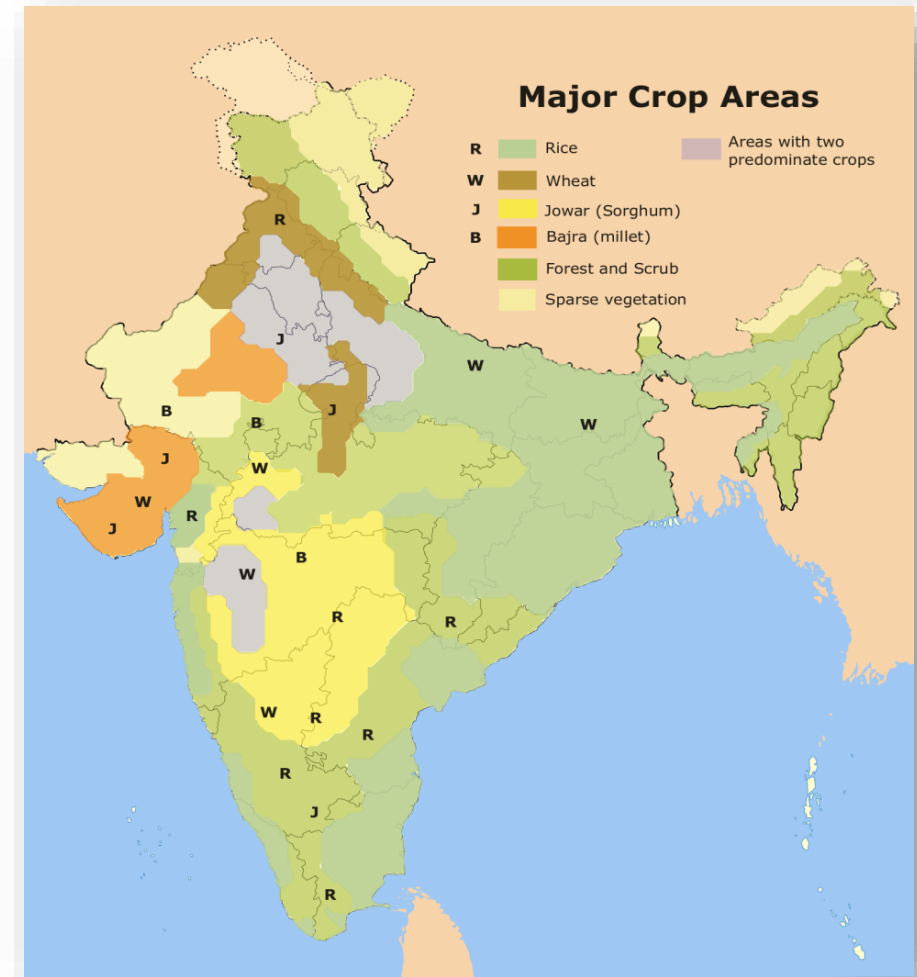
Q. Which Of The Following Statements Relating To Indian Agriculture Is/Are Correct ?

1. India Has The World's Largest Cropped Area.
2. Cropping Pattern Is Dominated By Cereal Crop.
3. The Average Size Of An Indian Farm Holding Is Too Small For Several Agricultural Operations.

Select The Correct Answer Using The Code Given Below :

- (A) 1 Only (B) 1 And 2 Only (C) 2 And 3 Only **(D) 1, 2 And 3**

- **Explanation:**
- India Has The **World's Largest Cropped And Irrigated Area.**
- The Cropping Pattern Of **Food grains** In India Is Dominated By **Cereal Crop.**
- The **Average Size Of An Indian Farm Holding** Is **Below 2 Hectares** Which Constitute Almost **80% Of All Indian Farmers.**



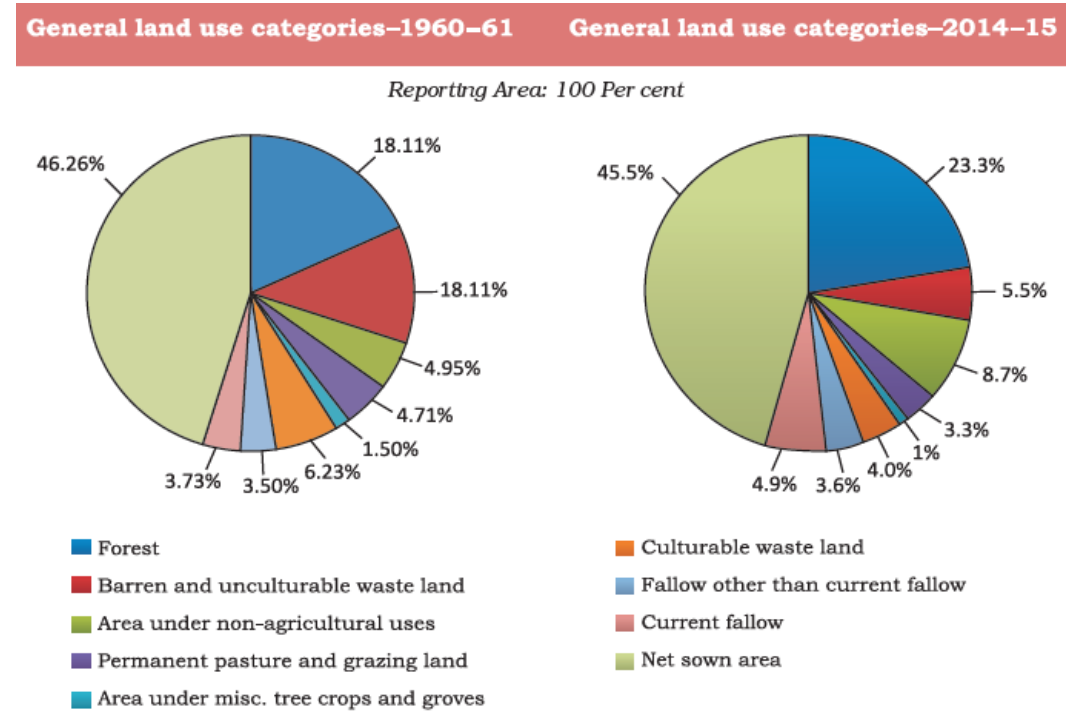
Q. In India, a cultivable land which is left uncultivated for more than a year but less than five years is labelled as

- (a) cultivable wasteland
- (b) current fallow
- (c) fallow other than current fallow
- (d) barren and wasteland

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 - (d) barren and wasteland

Answer: C

- **Explanation:**
- This Includes All Land Which Was Taken Up For **Cultivation** But Is **Temporarily Out Of Cultivation** For A Period Of **Not Less Than One Year** And **Not More Than Five Years**.
- **Current Fallows:** This Represents **Cropped Area** Which Is Kept **Fallow** During The **Current Year**.



Q. Which Among The Following Is Not A Cereal?

A) Rice

B) Wheat

C) Gram

D) Maize

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Q. When Was NFSM Launched?

- A) Mid Of 9th Five-year Plan
- B) End Of 10th Five-year Plan
- C) Mid Of 11th Five-year Plan
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A) Mid Of 9th Five-year Plan

B) End Of 10th Five-year Plan

C) Mid Of 11th Five-year Plan

D) End Of 11th Five-year Plan

- **Explanation:**
- **The Ministry Of Agriculture Has Launched NFSM By The End Of 11th Five-year Plan (2007-08-2011-12) With An Allocation Of Rs. 4882.5 Crore To Increase The Production Of Rice, Wheat And Pulses By 10, 8 And 2 Million Tonnes.**



Q. When Did The Government Present Kisan Credit Card Scheme?

A) April 1853

B) August 1998

C) July 1991

D) November 1995

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A) April 1853

B) August 1998

C) July 1991

D) November 1995

- **Explanation:**
- **KCC Scheme** Was Introduced In The Banks In **August 1998.**
- The Aim Is To Provide **Adequate And Timely Support** From The **Banking System** To The **Farmers** For Their **Short-term Credit Needs** During Their **Cultivation** For **Purchase Of Inputs Etc.,** During The **Cropping Season.**



Q. Which Of The Following Is The Commercial Crop In India?

A. Mustard

B. Tobacco

C. Jute

D. All Of The Above

Q. Which Of The Following Is The Commercial Crop In India?

A. Mustard

B. Tobacco

C. Jute

D. All Of The Above



Q. Which Of The Following Is Not Matched Correctly?

- A. Rabi Crop - Mustard, Cucumber
- B. Rabi Crop - Mustard, Barley
- C. Zaid Crop - Moong, Vegetables
- D. Kharif Crop - Cotton

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RABI CROPS



Wheat



Barley



Peas



Gram

Q. Which Agency Is Responsible For Procurement, Distribution And Storage Of Food Grain Production In India?

- A. Ministry Of Agriculture
- B. Food Corporation Of India
- C. NAFED
- D. TRIFED

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Food Corporation of India

Q. Who Regulates The Markets In Agricultural Products In India?

A. Essential Commodities Act, 1955

B. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act Enacted By States

C. Agricultural Produce (Grading And Marking) Act, 1937

D. Food Products Order, 1956 And Meat And Food Products Order, 1973

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Q. Which Of The Following Statement Is Not Correct?

- A. India Is The Second Largest Producer Of Fruits In The World.
- B. India Is The Biggest Producer Of Vegetables In The World.
- C. Production Of Fruits, Vegetables And Spices Called Horticulture.
- D. Uttar Pradesh Is The Largest Producer Of The Wheat In India.

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Q. Which Indian State Is The Leading Cotton Producer ?

A) Gujarat

B) Andhra Pradesh

C) Maharashtra

D) Madhya Pradesh

Q. Which Indian State Is The Leading Cotton Producer ?

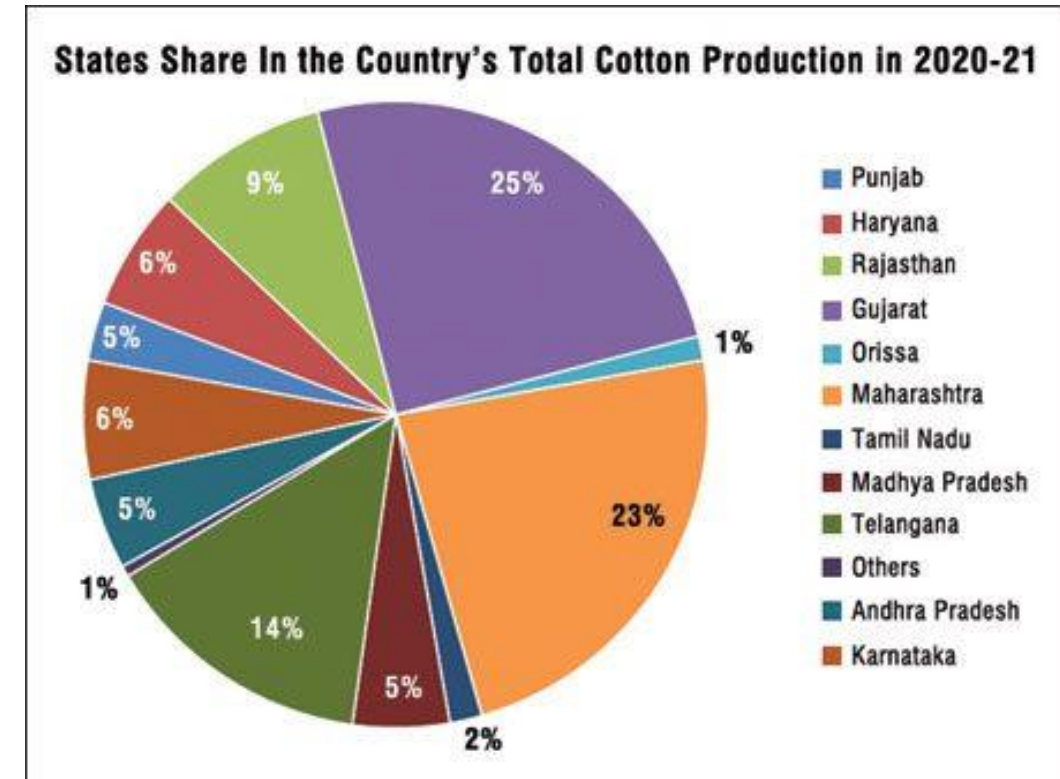
A) Gujarat

B) Andhra Pradesh

C) Maharashtra

D) Madhya Pradesh

- **Explanation:**
- **Gujarat Is The Leading Cotton Growing State While Maharashtra Devotes The Largest Area To Cotton Cultivation In The Country.**
- **India Has The Largest Area Devoted To Cotton Production In The World.**



Q. Which One Is An Example Of 'Parallel Cropping'?

A) Potato + Rice

B) Cotton + Wheat

C) Wheat + Mustard

D) Sorghum + Potato

Q. Which One Is An Example Of 'Parallel Cropping'?

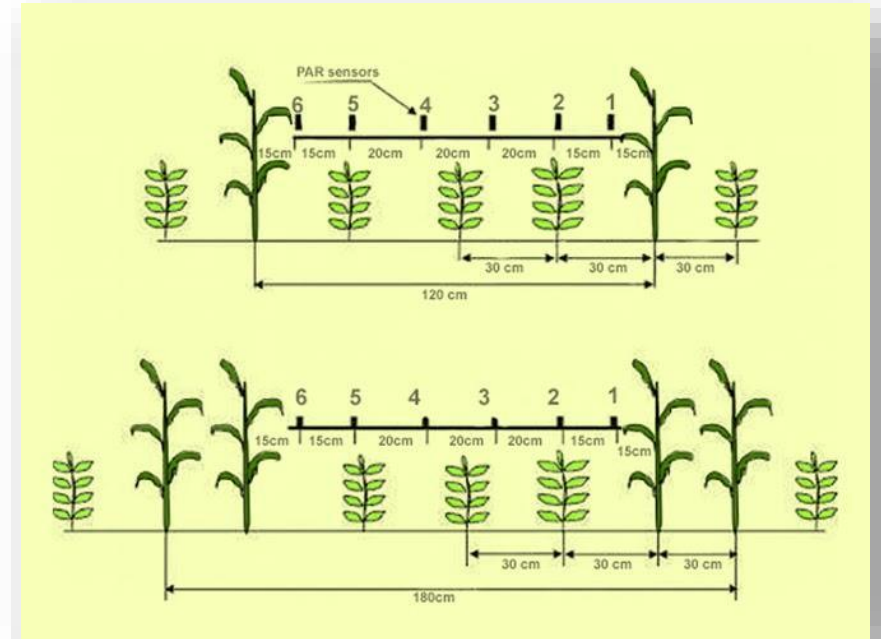
A) Potato + Rice

B) Cotton + Wheat

C) Wheat + Mustard

D) Sorghum + Potato

- **Explanation:**
- **‘Wheat + Mustard’, Is An Example Of ‘Parallel Cropping’** Because Both These Crops Are Of **Rabi Reason (Winter Season)**
- I.E., C3 Crops, Which Are **Sown And Harvested In One Season** At A Distance Of Few Days, **‘Wheat + Mustard’** In **6 : 1** Row Ratio As A **Mixed Crops Are Generally Grown.**



Q. Among The Following, Which One Is Related To Blue Revolution In India?

A) Floriculture

B) Pisciculture

C) Sericulture

D) Horticulture

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Q. The Largest Producer Of Oilseeds In India Is

A) Gujarat

B) Rajasthan

C) Madhya Pradesh

D) Uttar Pradesh

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Q. Kerala State Is Famous World Over For Cultivating

A) Rubber

B) Spices

C) Sugarcane

D) Rice

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**Q. From Where Did India Introduce Cultivation Of Tobacco/Tapioca/
Pineapple ?**

A) Portuguese

B) South America

C) Africa

D) China

**Q. From Where Did India Introduce Cultivation Of Tobacco/Tapioca/
Pineapple ?**

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- **Explanation:**
- The **Portuguese** Introduced In India A Number Of New Crops Like **Cashewnut, Tobacco, Tapioca, Pineapple, Papaya** And Many Others.
- They Also Introduced Changes In The **Cultivation Of Coconut.**
- **Indian Tobacco Cultivation** Began In The Late **17th Century.**



Q. Which One Of The Following Is Categorised As Millet?

(A) Wheat

(B) Rice

(C) Sorghum

(A) Maize

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(A) Wheat

(B) Rice

(C) Sorghum

(A) Maize

Explanation:

- **Sorghum** Is A **Genus Of Plants** In The **Grass Family**. One Species Is Grown For **Grain** And Many Of Which Are Used As **Fodder Plants**.
- **Millet**s Are A Group Of **Highly Variable Small-seeded Grasses**, Widely Grown Around The World As **Cereal Crops Or Grains For Fodder And Human Food**.



Q. The Chief Characteristics Of Shifting Cultivation Are

1. High Dependence On Manual Labour
2. Low Level Of Technology
3. Utilization Of Poor Soils Through Fallowing
4. Use Of Chemical Fertilizers

(A) 1, 2 And 4

(C) 1, 3 And 4

(B) 2, 3 And 4

(D) 1, 2 And 3

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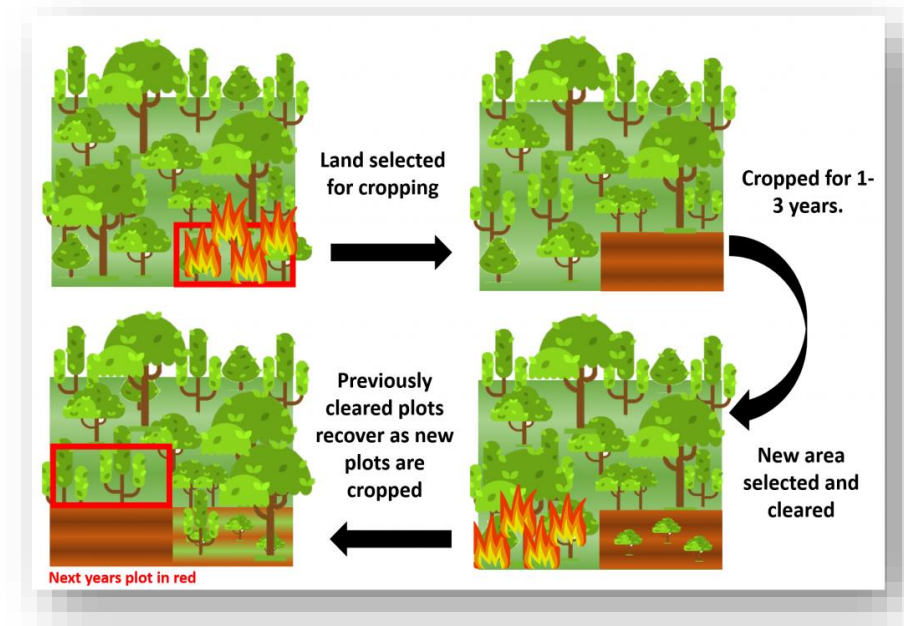
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(A) 1, 2 And 4

(C) 1, 3 And 4

(B) 2, 3 And 4

(D) 1, 2 And 3



Explanation:

- It Is A Type Of Farming Where People Make **Temporary Clearings** In The **Forest To Grow Food**.
- When The Soil Is No Longer Fertile After **Two To Three Years**, The **Shifting Cultivators Abandon The Field** To Look For Another Suitable Plot Of Land.
- The **First Field Is Left To Fallow**, While The Cultivators Begin The Cycle Of Activities On A **New Plot Of Land**.
- The Farmers May Return To The Same Plot Of Land After **20 To 30 Years**.

Q. Black Revolution Is Related To The

- (A) Fish Production
- (B) Coal Production
- (C) Crude Oil Production
- (D) Mustard Production

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Explanation:

Black revolution	Biodiesel / petroleum production
Blue revolution	Fish production
Brown Revolution	Leather/non-conventional(india)/cocoa production
Food chain revolution	Double income of Indian farmers until 2020
Golden revolution	Fruit / Horticulture / honey production
Golden fiber revolution	Jute production
Green revolution	Food grain production
Grey revolution	Fertilizer production
Pink revolution	Onion / Prawn production
Rainbow / Evergreen revolution	Overall development of agriculture
Red revolution	Tomato / Meat production
Round revolution	Potato production
Silver revolution	Egg / poultry production
Silver fiber revolution	Cotton production
White revolution	Milk Production
Yellow revolution	Oil Seed Production

Q. Which One Of The Following Is The Example Of Subsistence Farming?

- (A) Shifting Cultivation
- (B) Commercial Farming
- (C) Extensive And Intensive Farming
- (D) Organic Farming

Q. Which One Of The Following Is The Example Of Subsistence Farming?

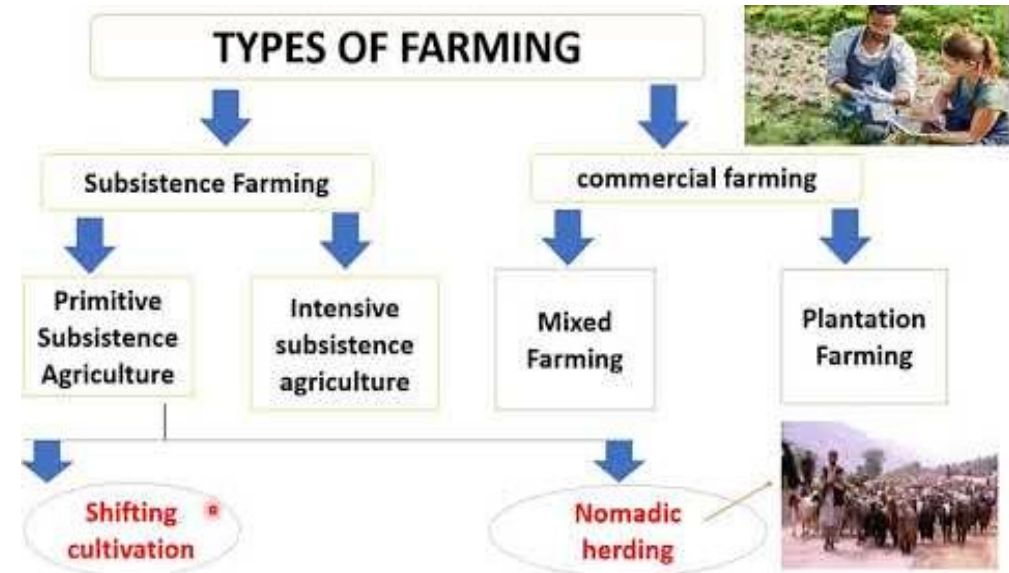
(A) Shifting Cultivation

(B) Commercial Farming

(C) Extensive And Intensive Farming

(D) Organic Farming

- **Explanation:**
- **In Subsistence Farming, Nearly All Of The Crops Or Livestock Raised Are Used To Maintain The Farmer And The Farmer's Family, Leaving Little, If Any, Surplus For Sale Or Trade.**
- **Shifting Cultivation Is An Example Of Subsistence Farming.**



Q. What Are The Conditions Favourable For Tea Cultivation?

A. Warm Temperature

B. High Rainfall

C. High Altitude

D. Sloping Land

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