Land Resources and Agriculture

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 38 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Land left uncultivated for more than five years is classified as:
   (a) barren land **(b)** net sown area
   (c) current fallow **(d)** culturable wasteland

2. Which describes the land-use category “permanent pastures and grazing lands”?
   (a) land mostly owned by the village panchayat or government for grazing
   (b) land left uncultivated for one to five years
   (c) land on which crops are actually sown and harvested
   (d) land left fallow for more than five years

3. Which states lead in producing bajra, according to the chapter?
   (a) Karnataka, over two-thirds
   (b) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana
   (c) West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab
   (d) Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat

4. What share of world production of sugarcane did India have, as the chapter reports?
   (a) 18.8% (2018) **(b)** 22.07% (2018) **(c)** 19.7% (2018) **(d)** 21.22% (2018)

5. Suppose a district has a net sown area of 4,200 hectares and a gross cropped area of 6,468 hectares. What is its cropping intensity?
   (a) 146% **(b)** 154% **(c)** 54% **(d)** 164%

6. Which crop is typical of wetland farming in India?
   (a) moong **(b)** guar **(c)** rice **(d)** bajra

7. Suppose a farmer harvests 264,000 kg of wheat from 80 hectares. What is the yield? (Punjab and Haryana get over 4,000 kg per ha.)
   (a) 3,300 kg per ha **(b)** 6,600 kg per ha
   (c) 264,000 kg per ha **(d)** 4,300 kg per ha

8. What is meant by “gross cropped area”?
   (a) farming where rain exceeds the crops’ needs
   (b) the rapid rise in foodgrain output from HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation
   (c) land counted once for every crop grown on it in a year
   (d) the short summer cropping season after rabi

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Distinguish between barren and wasteland and culturable wasteland.

10. In north India, is each a kharif, rabi or zaid crop? (a) watermelon (b) barley

11. Which states lead in producing each? (a) soyabean (b) sugarcane

12. Suppose a district has 36,400 ha of net sown area, 2,350 ha of current fallow, 1,540 ha of other fallow and 1,320 ha of culturable wasteland. What is its total cultivable land, and after how long does fallow become culturable wasteland?

13. Explain each land-use category: (a) net area sown (b) forests

14. Suppose land under non-agricultural uses in a state rose from 16,700 ha to 18,370 ha. What is the actual increase and the rate of increase?

15. About 25% of India's total cropped area is under rice. Suppose a district with 16,000 ha of cropped area had the same share. How many hectares would be under rice?

16. Explain each term: (a) zaid (b) gross cropped area

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe the three cropping seasons of India.

18. Match each with its meaning: (a) current fallow (b) fallow other than current fallow (c) barren and wastelands. Choose from: land left uncultivated for one year or less; land left uncultivated for one to five years; land that cannot be cultivated with present technology.

19. Suppose a district's net sown area is 8,100 ha and its gross cropped area 13,041 ha. (a) What is its cropping intensity? (b) How much land is sown more than once? (c) Why is a high cropping intensity good for a land-scarce, labour-rich country like India?

20. Suppose wheat yields in a district rose from 1,200 kg per ha to 2,400 kg per ha after the Green Revolution. (a) By how much did the yield rise? (b) What was the percentage rise? (c) Name the inputs of the package and one problem it caused.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) culturable wasteland	—
2	(a) land mostly owned by the village panchayat or government for grazing	—
3	(d) Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Gujarat	—
4	(c) 19.7% (2018)	—
5	(b) 154%	6,468 ÷ 4,200 × 100
6	(c) rice	—
7	(a) 3,300 kg per ha	264,000 ÷ 80
8	(c) land counted once for every crop grown on it in a year	—
9	Barren land cannot be cultivated with present technology; culturable wasteland has lain fallow over five years and can be reclaimed.	—
10	(a) zaid (b) rabi	—
11	(a) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, about 90% together (b) Uttar Pradesh, about two-fifths	—
12	41,610 ha; after more than five years	36,400 + 2,350 + 1,540 + 1,320
13	(a) land on which crops are actually sown and harvested (b) area demarcated by the government for forest growth	—
14	1,670 ha; 10%	18,370 − 16,700; ÷ 16,700 × 100
15	4,000 ha	25% of 16,000
16	(a) the short summer cropping season after rabi (b) land counted once for every crop grown on it in a year	—
17	Kharif (June–September, with the monsoon: rice, cotton, bajra); rabi (October–March: wheat, gram, mustard); zaid (April–June, irrigated: vegetables, melons, fodder).	—
18	(a) land left uncultivated for one year or less (b) land left uncultivated for one to five years (c) land that cannot be cultivated with present technology	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) 161% (b) 4,941 ha (c) it raises output from limited land and creates more farm work**	÷ 8,100 × 100; 13,041 − 8,100
20	**(a) 1,200 kg per ha (b) 100% (c) HYV seeds (from Mexico and the Philippines), fertilisers and assured irrigation; e.g. salinity, waterlogging or regional disparity**	2,400 − 1,200