



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

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TERM- I ASSIGNMENT

(Class: - 8th – S.St)

CLASS 8TH

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 04: AGRICULTURE

1. Answer the following questions:

i) What is agriculture?

Ans. The word agriculture is derived from Latin words agri meaning soil and culture meaning, cultivation. Agriculture is the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock.

ii) Name the factors influencing agriculture?

Ans. The factors influencing the agriculture are climate, soil, temperature, rainfall, sunlight etc.

iii) What is shifting cultivation? What are its disadvantages?

Ans. Shifting cultivation is a primitive agricultural practice, practised in the thickly forested areas. These are the areas of heavy rainfall and quick regeneration of vegetation. A plot of land is cleared by felling the trees and burning them. The ashes are then mixed with the soil and crops like maize, yam, potatoes and cassava are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot. It is also known as slash and burn agriculture. It is also called Jhumming in North-east India, Milpa in Mexico, Roca in Brazil and Ladang in Malaysia.

The disadvantages of shifting cultivation are it leads to loss of soil fertility; it leads to burning and cutting of trees. By this there can be the heavy erosion of soil.

iv) What is plantation agriculture?

Ans. Plantation agriculture is a commercial farming where single crop tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana or cotton are grown. Large amount of labour and capital are required. The produce may be processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories. The development of a transport network is thus essential for such farming.

v) Name the fibre crops and name the climatic conditions required for their growth.

Ans. The two major fibre crops are jute and cotton. Cotton requires high temperature, light rainfall, 210 frost free days and bright sunshine for its growth. It grows best on black and



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alluvial soil. Jute is also known as Golden Fibre. It grows well on alluvial soil and requires high temperature, heavy rainfall and humid climate. This crop is grown in the tropical areas.

2. Tick the correct answer.

i) Horticulture means (a) growing of fruits and vegetables.

ii) Golden fibre refers to (c) tea.

iii) Leading producer of coffee (a) Brazil.

3. Give reasons.

i) In India agriculture is a primary activity. Because two third of the Indian population is associated with is primary activity and derive their livelihood from agriculture.

ii) Different crops are grown in different regions, because different crops depend on different climatic and topographical factors, like soil, rainfall, sunshine, humidity, altitude etc.

4. Distinguish between the followings:

i) Primary and tertiary activities.

Ans. Primary activities include all those connected with extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, fishing and gathering are good examples. While as, tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services. Transport, trade, banking, insurance and advertising are examples of tertiary activities.

ii) Subsistence farming and intensive farming.

Ans.

Subsistence farming	Intensive farming
This type of 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.	In this type the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour. Intensive subsistence agriculture is prevalent in the thickly populated areas of the monsoon regions.



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Q. Organic farming: in this type of farming, organic manure and natural pesticides are used instead of chemicals. No genetic modification is done to increase the yield of the crop.

Q. Food Security: food security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.