

SALAFIA MODEL SCHOOL PAMPORE

CLASS 8th

SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY TERM 1ST

LESSON NO:4 (Agriculture)

LESSON NO:5 (Industries)

Lesson no. 4 - Agriculture.

Qno. 1 (i) The word agriculture is derived from latin words 'agri' meaning soil and 'culture' meaning cultivation. It is the science and art of cultivation on the soil, raising crops and rearing livestock.

(ii) The factors influencing agriculture are as follows -

a. Topography b, type of soil c, Temperature and d, rainfall.

(iii) In this type of cultivation 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, potato, cassava etc are grown. After the soil loses its fertility, the land is abandoned and the cultivator moves to a new plot.

Disadvantages of Shifting cultivation.

- 1, It leads to deforestation.
- 2, Deforestation leads to soil erosion.
- 3, Atmospheric pollution and global climatic change.

iv) Plantation agriculture is a type of commercial farming where a single crop of tea, coffee, rubber etc is grown. Large number of labours and capital is required in this type of farming. The produce is either processed on the farm itself or in nearby factories.

v) Cotton and Jute are fibre crops.

Climatic conditions required for Cotton.

- 1- High temperature around $30^{\circ}\text{C} - 40^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- 2- Light rainfall
- 3- 210 frost free days
- 4- Bright sunshine-

Climatic conditions required for Jute.

- 1- High temperature more than 25°C
- 2- Heavy rainfall
- 3- warm and humid climate.

Qno-2 - i) growing of fruits and vegetables.

ii) Jute iii) Brazil.

Qno-3 - ii) In India agriculture is a primary activity because large part of India has fertile alluvial soil, the climate is favourable for growing

different crops, sufficient amount of rainfall and sufficient irrigation facilities are also available.

- ii) Different regions have different types of soil and climatic conditions that is why a crop may have favourable factors of growth in one region and adverse factors of growth in another region. Thus, different crops are grown in different regions.

Q no. 4 - (i) **Primary activities** - Primary activities include all those activities connected with extraction and production of natural resources e.g., Agriculture and fishing.

Tertiary activities - Tertiary activities provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through services e.g., Transport, trade, banking, advertising etc.

- iii) **Subsistence farming** - Subsistence farming is practised to meet the needs of the farmers family. It involves the use of low levels of technology and household labours for producing a small output.

Intensive farming - Intensive farming is a type of subsistence farming. It involves the annual cultivation of a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.

L.no. 5 - Industries -

Qno 1- (i) The term "Industry" refers to an economic activity that is concerned with production of goods, extraction of minerals and provision of services e.g, Iron and steel industry, coal mining industry, tourism industry etc.

(ii) The main factors which influence the location of an industry are as under:-

Availability of raw material, land, labour, power, capital, transport, communication and market.

(iii) Iron and steel industry is often referred to as the backbone of the modern industry because almost everything is either made from iron or steel or has been made using tools and machineries of these metals.

These are plenty of examples like ships, trains, vehicles; all are made largely of steel. Materials of our day to day use starting from safety pin to our building in which we live, are made from steel. Without the use of iron no industry can run.

(iv) Cotton textile industry rapidly expanded in Mumbai because of the following reasons -

- i, Mumbai lies in the heart of cotton growing region
- ii, Raw material is available in plenty.
- iii, The climate is warm and moist.
- iv, Skilled labours is easily available.
- v, Mumbai is well connected with other parts of the country as well as foreign countries.

Q no. 2 -

- i, west Bengal
- ii, Jute.

Q no. 3- i, Agro based industry -

- 1- Agro based industries use plant and animal products as raw material.
- 2- They provide employment in rural areas.
- 3- They are mostly in private or co-operative sector.
- 4- Examples of these industries are - Cotton, Jute, textiles, sugar industries etc.

Mineral based industry -

- 1- Mineral based industries use mineral ores as their raw material.
- 2- They provide employment both in rural and urban areas.

3- They are mostly in public sector

4- Examples of these industries are - Iron and steel, Aluminium, cement industries etc.

ii, Public sector industry-

1- Public sector industries are owned and operated by state government or central government.

2- These industries involve huge capital investments.

3- These industries are run and managed by the work force appointed by the government.

4- Examples of these industries are :- Steel Authority of India limited (SAIL), Hindustan Aeronautics limited (HAL) etc.

Joint sector industry

1- These industries are owned and operated by the state and an individual or a group of individuals.

2- These industries generally involve less expenditure.

3- These industries are run and managed by both govt. servants and private employees.

4 - Examples of these industries are - Masuti Udyog limited.

Q no. 4 - i) cotton, jute ii) Shirt, safety pin
iii) Banking, transport. iv) Dairy industry,
cotton textile industry. v) Pottery industry,
basket weaving industry. vi) Anand milk union
limited, Sudha Dairy.