

VASISHTHA GENESIS SCHOOL, BARDOLI
(Academic Session: 2025-26)

Date: _____ **Class:** 4 **Div:** A / B / C **Roll No:** _____ **Sub:** S.S
Name: _____ **Worksheet:** SA-1 –

CH-10 Agriculture in India

Q1. Fill in the blanks:

- i. The practice of growing crops is called _____
- ii. _____ had played a key role in the development of human civilization.
- iii. India is an _____ country.
- iv. Agriculture provides _____ for the people and _____ for industries.
- v. About _____ of our national income comes from agriculture.
- vi. _____ crop is grown to feed the people of India.
- vii. _____ is the staple food of the people living in the eastern and southern parts of India.
- viii. Pulses are rich in _____
- ix. _____ are those crops that are grown for commercial purpose.
- x. Some crops are grown in special farms called _____ crops.
- xi. Sugarcane is used for making _____ and _____
- xii. _____ is called as the 'Golden Fibre'.
- xiii. _____ is called the King of Fibres.
- xiv. _____ is the most popular beverage in India.
- xv. _____ provides the loan to the farmers to buy modern agricultural tools and machines.
- xvi. High -quality varieties of seeds are provided at _____.

Q2. State whether the following statements are True or False:

- i. Rice grows well in hot and humid climate with plenty of rainfall. _____
- ii. Agriculture does not provide food for the people. _____
- iii. Two types of crops are produced in India. _____
- iv. Food crops are grown for earning profit. _____

v. India is an agricultural country. _____

Q3. Answer the following questions:

Qi. List the five states where food crops are grown.

Ans: West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh.

ii. What is a plantation crop? Give example.

Ans: Crops cultivated on large farms for commercial purpose are called plantation crops. Tea and coffee are examples of plantation crops.

iii. Distinguish between rabi and kharif crops.

Ans: Rabi Crops	Kharif Crops
a) These are also called winter crops	a) These are also called monsoon crops
b) Rabi crops season starts with the beginning of winter (October to November).	b) Kharif crop season starts with the beginning of monsoon (June to September)
c) They are harvested in March/April	c) Harvesting is done in September.

iv. Justify the statement, 'Rice is the most important crop of India.'

Ans: Rice is the most important crop of India due to the following reasons:

- i. It is a kharif crop and grows well in hot and humid climate with plenty of rainfall.
 - ii. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the major rice producing states of India.
 - iii. It is the staple food of the people living in eastern and southern parts of India.
- Thus we can say that rice, is the most important crop of India.

v. Agriculture is the most common occupation in India. Elaborate.

Ans: Agriculture is the most important occupation of the people in our country because 2/3rd (two-third) of our population is involved in it. It adds nearly 33 percent to our national income.

vi. What type of climate is suitable for growing cotton and sugarcane?

Ans: Climatic conditions needed for growing:

- a) **Cotton:** Warm and Sunny
- b) **Sugarcane:** Hot and Moist

vii. Cash crops are grown for earning profits. Explain?




Ans: Cash crops are those crops that are grown for commercial purposes. They help farmers earn money. Thus, they are grown for earning profits.

vii. How does the government help farmers in India?

Ans: Agricultural production has been launched to irrigate farms. Farmers are being educated about the benefits of using manure and organic fertilizers.

The government also provides loans to farmers to buy modern agricultural tools and machines such as tractors and threshers. High- quality and variety of seeds are provided at subsidised prices.

Q4. Identify the following pictures and write their names accordingly:

		
i.	ii.	iii.

Q5. Locate the following in the political map of India given below:



- i. Two rice producing states
- ii. Two wheat producing states.
- iii. Two sugarcane producing states
- iv. Two jute producing states.
- v. Two tea producing states
- vi. Two coffee producing states.
- vii. Two spice producing states.

