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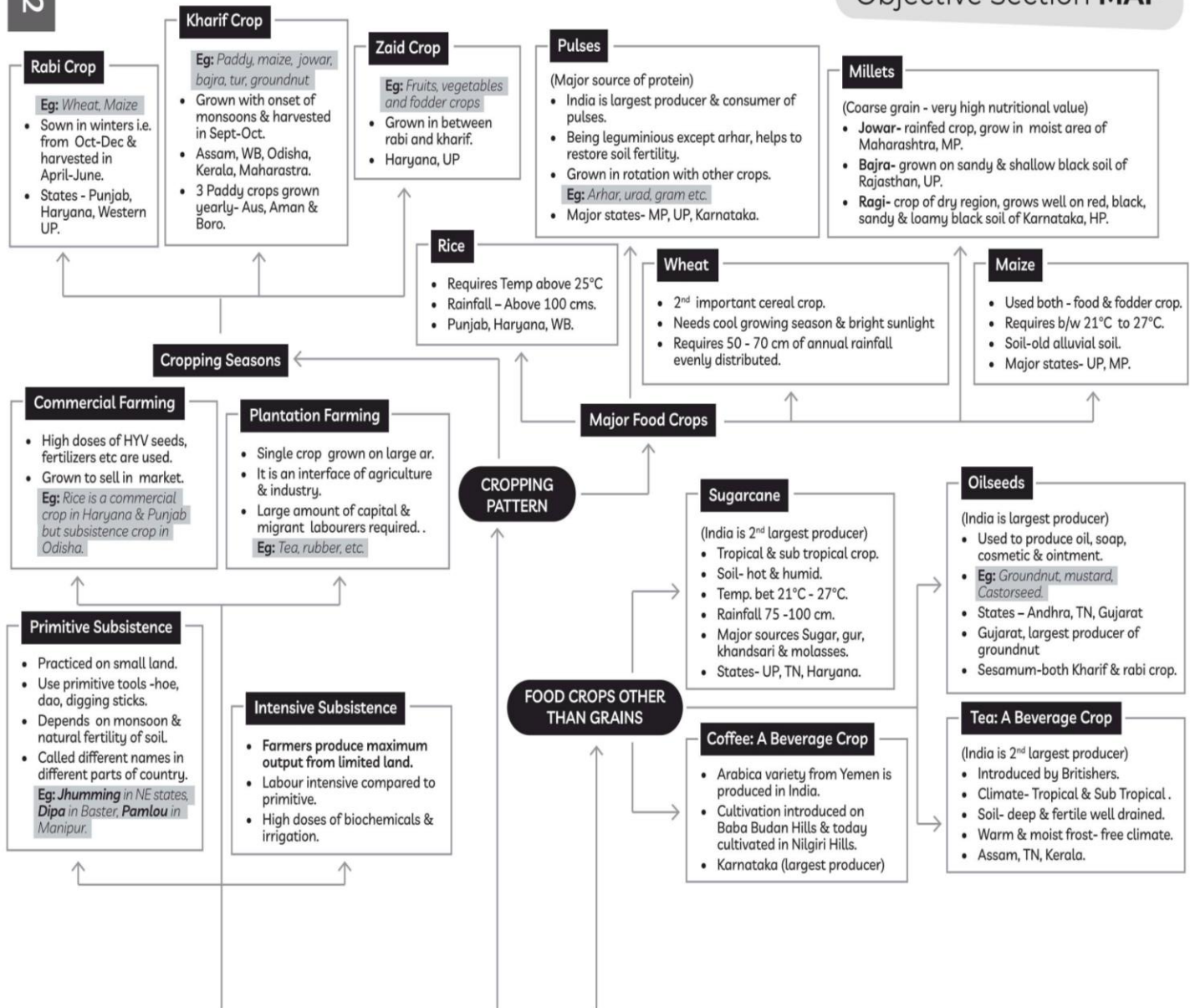
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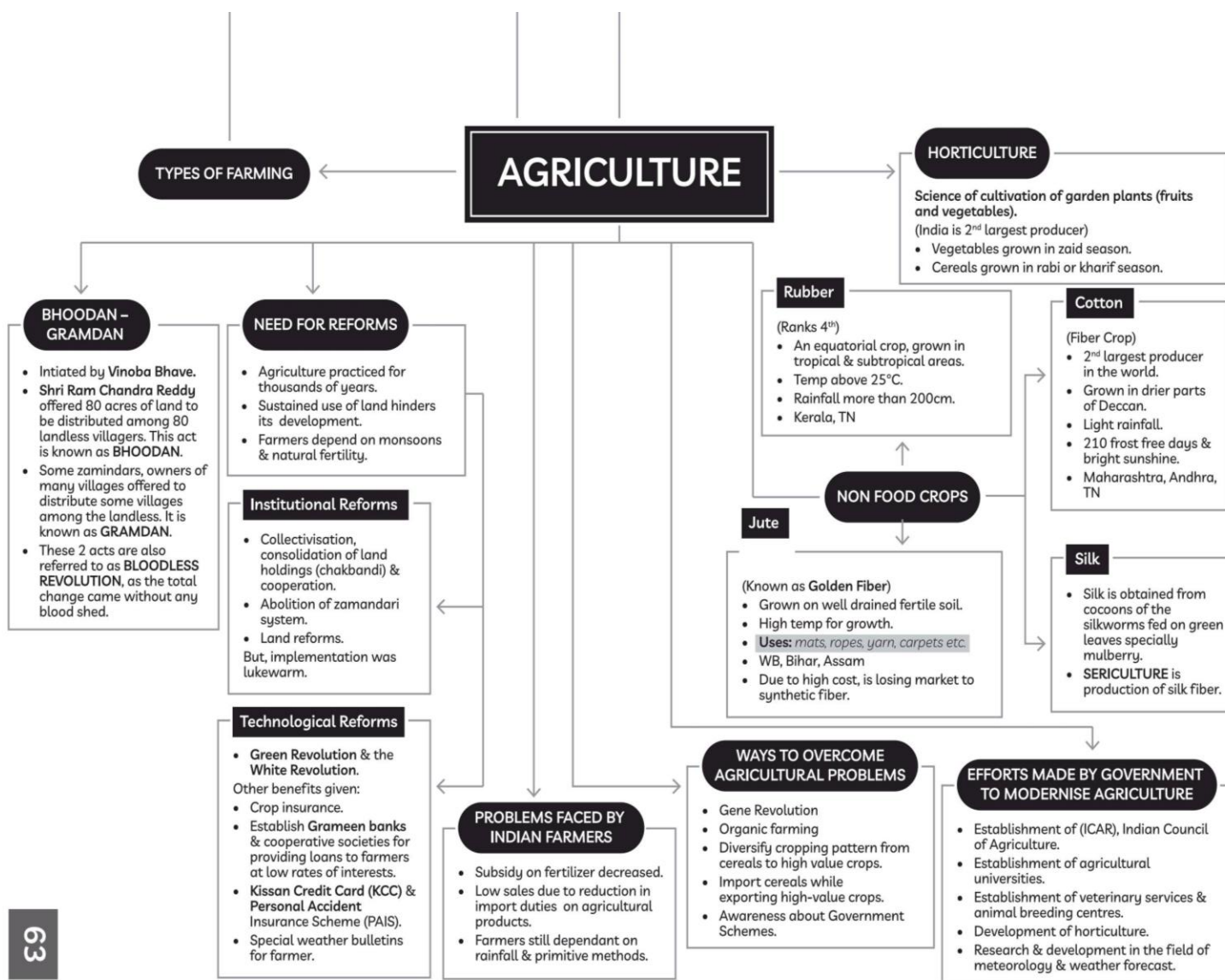
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Objective Section MAP





OBJECTIVE Type Questions

[1 mark]

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is a rabi crop?
 (a) Rice (b) Gram
 (c) Millets (d) Cotton

[NCERT]

Ans. (b) Gram

Explanation: Rice, millets and cotton are kharif crops grown with the onset of monsoon in parts of the country and harvested in September-October.



Related Theory

→ Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Some of the important rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard while in between the rabi and the kharif season, a short season is known as the Zaid season. Crops grown in this short season are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

2. Which of the following is an age-old economic activity in our country?
 (a) Mining (b) Agriculture
 (c) Sericulture (d) All of these

Ans. (b) Agriculture

Explanation: India is an agriculturally important country. Two-third of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.

3. Which of the following price is announced by the government in support of a crop?
 (a) Minimum Subsidised Prices
 (b) Maximum Support Prices
 (c) Minimum Support Prices
 (d) Maximum Subsidised Prices

Ans. (c) Minimum Support Prices

4. Given below are some geographical conditions required for the growth of tea crops in India except one. Find it out:
 (a) Tea is a labour intensive industry
 (b) It requires warm and moist frost-free climate all through the year
 (c) It grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates
 (d) It is a beverage crop introduced by the Portuguese in India.

Ans. (d) It is a beverage crop introduced by the Portuguese in India.

Explanation: Tea is a plantation agriculture and was introduced by the British in India.



Related Theory

→ India is the leading producer as well as exporter of tea in the world. Major tea-producing states are Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

5. Which of the following is a leguminous crop?
 (a) Pulses (b) Jowar
 (c) Millets (d) Sesamum

Ans. (a) Pulses

Explanation: India is the largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world.



Related Theory

→ Pulses are the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet. Major pulses grown in India are tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas, and gram.

6. The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in which country?
 (a) Indonesia (b) Vietnam
 (c) Brazil (d) Mexico

Ans. (d) Mexico

Explanation: Primitive Subsistence Farming is known as 'slash and burn' agriculture and is known as 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, and 'Ray' in Vietnam.



Related Theory

→ This type of agriculture is known as 'Jhumming' in India.

7. Barley, peas, gram, wheat, and mustard are grown in which cropping season?
 (a) Kharif season (b) Rabi season
 (c) Zaid season (d) All of these

Ans. (b) Rabi season

8. Being leguminous crops, pulses help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air except:
 (a) Urad (b) Arhar
 (c) Moong (d) Masur

Ans. (b) Arhar

Explanation: Arhar is also known as tur.

9. Which of the following right leads to the division of land among upcoming generations in India?
 (a) The right to property
 (b) The right of inheritance
 (c) The right of successor
 (d) None of these

Ans. (b) *The right of inheritance*

10. Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

- (i) Sugar (ii) Transport
 (iii) Grocery Item (iv) Sugarcane

Options:

- (a) (i)—(iv)—(iii)—(ii)
 (b) (iii)—(iv)—(i)—(ii)
 (c) (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii)
 (d) (iii)—(iv)—(ii)—(i)

Ans. (c) (iv)—(i)—(ii)—(iii)

Correct & Re-write / True- False

11. The Arabica variety initially brought from Saudi Arabia is produced in the country.

Ans. Correct statement is as follows:

The Arabica variety initially brought from Yemen is produced in the country.

12. Cotton requires high temperature, 220 frost-free days and heavy rainfall for its growth.

Ans. Correct statement is as follows:

Cotton requires high temperature, 210 frost-free days and light rainfall for its growth.

13. The 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size economical.

Ans. Correct statement is as follows:

The 'right of inheritance' leading to the division of land among successive generations has rendered land-holding size uneconomical.

14. Rice a rabi crop, is grown with the withdrawal of monsoon in different parts of India. State whether the statement is True or False. If false, correct the statement.

Ans. False

Rice is sown during the onset of monsoon in different parts of India. It is a kharif crop.

15. Maize is a crop which is used both as food and fodder. State whether the

statement True or False. If false, correct the statement.

Ans. True

16. India is the third largest producer of Rice after China and Pakistan. State whether the statement is True or False. If false, correct the statement.

Ans. False

India is the second largest producer of Rice after China.



Related Theory

↳ Rice is a kharif crop which requires high temperature, (above 25 degree C) and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. It grows in plains of North and North-eastern India.

Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks/tables with suitable information:

17. Complete the following table with correct information for A and B:

Sugarcane crop	Annual rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A - ?	Hot and humid	B - ?

[CBSE 2020]

Ans. A - 75-100 cms

B - 21°C to 27°C

Explanation: Sugarcane grows well in a hot and humid climate with temperature of about 21-27°C.

Brazil is the largest producer of Sugarcane in the world.

18. is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. [NCERT]

Ans. Primitive Subsistence Farming

Explanation: Primitive subsistence farming is known as Jhumming in north-eastern states like Assam. Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland. Pamlou in Manipur, Dipa in Bastar district of Chhattisgarh, and in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.



Related Theory

↳ The slash and burn agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

19. India is the producer of sugarcane in the world.

Ans. *Second largest*

Explanation: India is second largest producer of sugarcane in the world while Brazil is the largest.

Match the Following

20. Match the following crops from column A with the states these are grown in from column B:

Column A (Crops)	Column B (States)
(a) Tea	(i) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Wheat	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Coffee	(iii) Punjab
(d) Sugarcane	(iv) Assam

Ans.

Column A (Crops)	Column B (States)
(a) Tea	(iv) Assam
(b) Wheat	(iii) Punjab
(c) Coffee	(ii) Karnataka
(d) Sugarcane	(i) Uttar Pradesh

21. Match the following terms from column A with their meanings from column B:

Column A (Terms)	Column B (Meanings)
(a) Horticulture	(i) Grown with the onset of monsoon
(b) Sericulture	(ii) Grown in winter season
(c) Rabi Crops	(iii) Cultivation of fruits and vegetables
(d) Kharif Crops	(iv) Production of silk

Ans.

Column A (Terms)	Column B (Meanings)
(a) Horticulture	(iii) Cultivation of fruits and vegetables
(b) Sericulture	(iv) Production of silk

Column A (Terms)	Column B (Meanings)
(c) Rabi Crops	(ii) Grown in winter season
(d) Kharif Crops	(i) Grown with the onset of monsoon

22. Match the following crops given in Column A with the states they are found in Column B. Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

Column A	Column B
(a) Cotton	(i) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Jute	(ii) Maharashtra
(c) Wheat	(iii) Rajasthan
(d) Bajra	(iv) West Bengal

Ans.

Column A	Column B
(a) Cotton	(ii) Maharashtra
(b) Jute	(iv) West Bengal
(c) Wheat	(i) Uttar Pradesh
(d) Bajra	(iii) Rajasthan

Assertion-Reason (A-R)

In each of following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is given followed by a corresponding statement of Reason (R). Select the correct answer to codes (a), (b) (c) or (d) as given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

23. Assertion (A): The Government of India buys wheat and rice from farmers at a fair price.

Reason (R) : The public sector contributes to economic development.

[CBSE 2020]

Ans. (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

Explanation: The government announces the minimum support price and remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to avoid the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen. It buys crops from farmers at a fairer price to boost their living.

Very Short Answer Type Questions

24. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of Rice:

Rice	Annual rain fall required	Cropping season	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	100 cm	(A) ?	(B) ?

Ans. (A) Kharif Cropping Season
 (B) 16°C – 27°C.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019]

25. Write the temperature requirement of the maize crop. [CBSE 2020]

Ans. 21-27 degrees Celsius is the temperature requirement of the maize crop.



Related Theory

It is a kharif crop used both as food and fodder which requires temperature between 21°C to 27°C and grows well in old alluvial soil.

26. Which crop is known as 'golden fibre'?

[NCERT]

Ans. Jute

27. Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of wheat. [CBSE 2020]

Ans. 50-75 cm of rainfall is the amount of rainfall required for the cultivation of wheat.



Related Theory

Wheat is a rabi crop that requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It requires 50-75 cm of annual rainfall evenly-distributed evenly over the growing season.

SHORT ANSWER (SA) Type Questions

[3 marks]

28. Describe the technological reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture. [CBSE 2020]

Ans. To improve Indian agriculture, the government of India began introducing agricultural and institutional reforms in the 1960s. Some of them have been listed below -

- (1) Widespread use of radio and television for providing knowledge to farmers about new and improved techniques of cultivation and introduction of special weather bulletins.
- (2) Crop insurance to protect the farmers' produce against losses by natural and man-made calamities like fire, flood, drought, etc. was introduced.
- (3) To ensure easy availability of capital or investment, the Grameen Bank and cooperative societies were established. They provide credit to farmers at very low rates of interest.
- (4) Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) have been introduced by the government for the benefit of farmers.
- (5) Announcement of procurement or remunerative prices, minimum support prices for farmers to reduce exploitation of farmers by middlemen.

(Mention any 3)

29. Describe geographical conditions required for tea cultivation.

Ans. Tea Cultivation:

- (1) Tea grows well in tropical and subtropical climates.
 - (2) Fertile well drained soil.
 - (3) Warm and moist frost-free climate.
 - (4) Frequent showers throughout the year.
 - (5) Intensive labour.
 - (6) Any other relevant point.
- (Any three points to be described.)

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2019]

30. 'India is an agriculturally important country.' Justify the statement with three arguments. [NCERT]

Ans. Arguments are as follows:

- (1) Two-thirds of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
 - (2) Agriculture is a primary activity which produces most of the food that we consume.
 - (3) Besides food grains, it also produces raw material for various industries.
 - (4) Some agricultural products like tea, coffee, spices etc. are also exported which brings much needed foreign exchange in the country.
- (Any Three)

31. Highlight any three differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming.

Ans.

The differences between primitive subsistence farming and commercial farming are.

<u>PRIMITIVE SUBSISTENCE FARMING</u>	<u>COMMERCIAL FARMING</u>
(i) This kind of farming is done to grow crops so as to sustain the family of the farmer.	This kind of farming is done to produce crops for selling in the market to earn good profit.
(ii) This is done using primitive tools like dao, digging stick with the help of family or community labour.	This is done using capital intensive tools and waged labourers.
(iii) The farmer depends on natural fertility and rain, hence production is low.	The farmers use high doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides. The yield is high.

[CBSE Topper 2019]

OR

A. Commercial Farming

- (1) Use of higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, etc.
- (2) Commercialization of agriculture varies from region to another
- (3) Plantation is also a type of commercial farming
- (4) Use of well-developed network of transport and communication
- (5) High productivity for commercial purpose

B. Subsistence Farming

- (1) Is practiced on small patches of land
- (2) Labour intensive farming
- (3) Use of primitive tools
- (4) Dependent on Monsoons
- (5) Called as 'Slash and burn' agriculture.
- (6) Low productivity

(Any two to be mentioned in each unit)

Example: Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab but in Odisha it is a subsistence crop.

Note: Explanation of 2 differences – 2 marks and Example - 1 mark.

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2018]

32. Which crop in India is known as golden fibre? Mention any two geographical conditions that it requires for its growth. What are its uses? [NCERT]

Ans. Jute is called the golden fibre because of its high cash value in the market.

Geographical conditions for its growth are as follows:

(1) Jutes grows well in well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year.

(2) High temperature is required during the time of growth

Uses of Jute are as follows:

(3) Jute is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artifacts.

33. State any three characteristics of commercial farming in India.

Ans. The main characteristics of Commercial farming in India are as follows:

- (1) Crops are grown on a large scale in large farms or plantations for commercial purposes and for export to other countries.
- (2) It is a capital intensive farming and requires high application of modern inputs.
- (3) Modern inputs like high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides are used to obtain higher productivity. Irrigation is also used to meet water requirements.

34. What are the main features of plantation agriculture? Explain. [NCERT]

35. Wheat and rice farming in India are fairly different from each other. Support the statement.

Ans. The differences between Wheat and Rice Cultivation are explained in the table:

	Basis of distinction	Wheat	Rice
(1)	Rainfall required	50 – 75 cm	Above 100 cm
(2)	Temperature required	15°C, cool growing season is required	Above 25°C, thrives in humid conditions
(3)	Growing areas	North and north-west parts of the country, the Ganga-Satluj Plains.	Plains of north and north-eastern parts of the country, deltaic regions.
(4)	Type of crop/ Growing season	Rabi crop, grown in winter season.	Kharif crop, grown in summer season.
(5)	Leading Producing State	Punjab	West Bengal

36. Categorise the following as kharif crops and rabi crops:

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Barley
- (D) Peas
- (E) Bajra
- (F) Tur (arhar)

[CBSE 2019]

- Ans.** (A) Wheat – Rabi crop
 (B) Maize – Kharif crop
 (C) Barley – Rabi crop
 (D) Peas – Rabi crop
 (E) Bajra - Kharif crop
 (F) Tur (arhar) - Kharif crop



Related Theory

Rabi crops are sown in the winter from October to December and harvested in the summer from April

Ans. Main features of plantation agriculture are as follows:

- (1) Plantation is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large area.
- (2) Plantations cover large tracts of land using capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
- (3) All the produce in this farming is used as raw material in respective industries.

Cash crops like tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, spices etc. are produced on large scale of sale in the market for which it requires a well-developed system of transport and communication.

Crops grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and are harvested in September to October are Kharif crops.

In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.

37. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:

Source A: Types Of Farming

This type of farming is still practiced in few pockets of India. It is practiced on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family community labour. This type of farming depends upon monsoon, natural fertility of the soil and suitability of other environmental conditions to the crops grown.

Source B: Commercial Farming

In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops. Tea in Assam and North Bengal coffee in Karnataka are some of the important plantation crops grown in these states. Since the production is mainly for market, a well-developed network of transport and communication connecting the plantation areas, processing industries and markets plays an important role in the development of plantations.

Source C: Cropping Pattern

In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season. Some of the crops produced during 'zaid' are watermelon and muskmelon.

Source A: Types of Farming

(A) Identify the type of Farming through its description in the source?

Source B: Commercial Farming

(B) What do you mean by Plantation Crops?

Source C: Cropping Pattern

(C) Name One Zaid Crop?

- Ans.** (A) This type of farming is Primitive Subsistence Farming. This type of farming is only used for consumption and subsistence purposes.
- (B) A plantation crop is a crop which is cultivated on large scale farms called plantations for export purposes. Plantation farming is a kind of commercial farming and is mainly done for trade. Coffee is a plantation crop.
- (C) Another example of Zaid Crop is Cucumber.

LONG ANSWER (LA) Type Questions

[5 marks]

38. Describe any five features of primitive subsistence farming. [CBSE 2020]

Ans. The features of primitive subsistence farming are:

- (1) Primitive subsistence farming is a type of farming practice in which the farmer and his family raise crops for home consumption and not trade.
- (2) This is practiced with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks. The farming totally depends on the monsoon and natural fertility of the soil.
- (3) It is done on small areas of land and is labour intensive.
- (4) It is practiced as a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce crops for their sustenance.
- (5) Land productivity is low. No artificial fertilizers are used.

39. Why are maximum Jute textile mills located in the Hugli Basin?

Ans. Location of Jute industries in Hugli basin:

- (i) Proximity of jute producing areas.
- (ii) Inexpensive water transport.

- (iii) Good network of roadways, railways and waterways
 - (iv) Abundant water for processing raw jute
 - (v) Cheap labour from West Bengal and adjoining states
 - (vi) Good banking, insurance and poor facilities in Kolkata.
- (Any five to be explained)

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2018]

40. Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. [CBSE 2019]

Ans. Tea and coffee are the two major beverage crops grown in India.

Tea and coffee are grown in:

- (1) Coffee: Coffee grows in areas having with temperature between 15°C and 28°C and rainfall of about 150 cm to 200 cm. The area should have rich, well drained and loamy soil. In India, it grows in hills around Nilgiris, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (2) Tea: Tea grows in areas with temperature between 20°C to 30°C and rainfall of about 150 cm to 200 cm. It grows in well-drained soil. In India, it grows in Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

41. Compare 'intensive subsistence farming' with that of 'commercial farming' practiced in India.

Ans. Comparison between 'Intensive Subsistence farming' and 'Commercial farming':

- (1) In Intensive subsistence farming pressure of population on land is high whereas in commercial farming population pressure is low.
- (2) In intensive subsistence farming labour intensive farming is used whereas in commercial farming mechanized form of farming is used.
- (3) In intensive subsistence farming there is low capital investment whereas in commercial farming high capital investment is seen.
- (4) In intensive subsistence farming farmers produce for their own consumption whereas in commercial farming production is mainly for the market.
- (5) In intensive subsistence farming processing industries are not associated with farms whereas in commercial farming processing industries are associated with plantations.
- (6) In intensive subsistence farming multiple cropping is practiced whereas in commercial farming single cropping is practiced.
- (7) In intensive subsistence farming land holdings are small whereas in commercial farming land holdings are large.

(Any five points of comparison to be mentioned)

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2018]

42. What steps have been taken by Indian government to modernise agriculture? Explain. [NCERT]

Ans. India is essentially an agricultural country where two-third of its total population are engaged in agricultural activities. Considering, the importance of agriculture in India, following steps have been taken by the government to modernise it:

- (1) Government has established Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
- (2) It has established agricultural universities, veterinary services and animal breeding centres.

(3) It has given priority to research and development in the field of meteorology and weather forecast.

(4) Rural infrastructure has been improved.

(5) Cheap credit facility has been provided to Indian farmers to buy necessary inputs like machines, fertilizers, seeds etc.

43. Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required for the growth of these two crops with their growing areas. [CBSE 2019]

Ans. Major fibre crops grown in India are:

- (1) Cotton
- (2) Jute
- (3) Hemp
- (4) Natural silk

The conditions required for the growth of the following crops are:

- (1) Cotton:
 - (i) Cotton grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau. It requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation.
 - (ii) It needs 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine for its growth.

The leading cotton producing states are Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

- (2) Jute:
 - (i) Jute grows well on well-drained fertile soil in flood plains, where soil is renewed every year.
 - (ii) High temperature is required during the time of growth.

Jute is grown in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya.

44. What are the main characteristic features of intensive subsistence farming? Mention any five of them. [NCERT]

Ans. Main characteristics features of Intensive Subsistence Farming:

- (1) This type of farming is practiced in areas of high population pressure on land.
- (2) It is labour intensive farming
- (3) High doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used for obtaining higher production.
- (4) Due to the law of inheritance division of land among successive generations has rendered land holding size uneconomical

(5) There is enormous pressure on agriculture land because the farmers continue to take maximum output from the limited land in the absence of alternative source of livelihood.

45. "The Government of India has introduced various institutional and technological reforms to improve agriculture in the 1980s and 1990s." Support this statement with examples. [CBSE 2018]

Ans. Reforms made in agriculture sectors are as follows:

- (1) Land reforms such as collectivisation, consolidation of land holdings, cooperation and abolition of zamindari system has been given priority.
- (2) Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease.
- (3) Established Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks for providing loan facilities to the farmers at lower rates of interest.
- (4) Government has introduced Kissan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) for the benefit of the farmers in our country.
- (5) Special Weather Bulletins and agricultural programmes such as Krishi Darshan for farmers were introduced on the radio and television.
- (6) The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen.

46. Read the extract given below:

The main characteristic of this type of farming is the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding

variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides in order to obtain higher productivity. The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from one region to another. For example, rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop.

Plantation is type of commercial farming. In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area. The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.

Based on the above comprehension, answer the following questions:

- (A) Identify the kind of Farming mentioned in the passage.
- (B) What do you mean by a Subsistence Crop?
- (C) How can you say that Plantation has an interface of both agriculture and industry?

- Ans.**
- (A) The kind of Farming mentioned in the passage is Commercial Farming.
 - (B) Crop grown for consumption and not for sale purpose is called Subsistence Crop. All food crops are Subsistence crops except if they are grown in surplus. For example: Wheat, Rice etc.
 - (C) Plantation is an interface of industry and agriculture because in this type of farming, crops are grown using advanced agricultural practices for the purpose of export and trade. The products of Plantation farming are mostly used for selling and not for consumption and hence support various food processing industries. It also provides raw materials to a number of agro industries. This is why Plantation farming is both agriculture and industry mixed into one.