

CBSE CLASS X  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

Code: PSDYWR      Questions: 31      Maximum Marks: 85      Generated: 2026-06-26 10:02

**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Agriculture
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 1 straightforward · 18 medium · 12 deep | Types: 22 Short · 4 Very short · 3 Long · 2 MCQ

**Q1.** medium thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

India is described as agriculturally important partly because of its export earnings from certain crops. However, agriculture also supports industries within India. Explain how agriculture serves BOTH as a source of industrial raw material AND as a contributor to India's export income, giving one example for each role.

◆ Agriculture

**Q2.** medium thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [1]

A tribal family in Bastar clears a forested plot, grows crops for two seasons, and then moves on to a new patch. Why do they abandon the original plot rather than continuing to farm it?

◆ Agriculture

**Q3.** medium thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [2]

In intensive subsistence farming, farmers invest heavily in labour and biochemical inputs even on very small plots. What social and economic condition forces them to maximise output from such limited land, rather than switching to another livelihood?

◆ Agriculture

**Q4.** deep thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [3]

[short\_answer] Rice is grown as a subsistence crop in Odisha but as a commercial crop in Punjab — both regions cultivating the same crop under broadly similar agro-climatic conditions. What factors account for this difference, and what does this tell us about how 'commercial' versus 'subsistence' farming is determined?

◆ Agriculture

**Q5.** deep thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [3]

Plantation agriculture is described as having an 'interface of agriculture and industry.' Justify this statement using specific features of how plantation farming is organised and what happens to its produce.

◆ Agriculture

**Q6.** medium thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why a well-developed transport and communication network is essential for plantation agriculture?

- (A) Plantation crops are perishable and must reach processing factories quickly before quality deteriorates.
- (B) Plantation farms are small in size and need roads to connect individual farmers to markets.
- (C) Plantation workers migrate seasonally and require transport to reach their home villages.
- (D) Plantation crops are grown for subsistence and need to be distributed to local communities.

A Plantation crops are grown in remote areas where migrant labourers need to travel daily.

B The entire produce must reach processing industries and markets quickly, since plantations are market-oriented.

C Chemical fertilisers and HYV seeds used in plantations must be imported from abroad.

D Plantation crops require irrigation water to be transported from distant rivers.

◆ Agriculture

**Q7.** deep thorough-understanding § TYPES OF FARMING [5]

[long\_answer] Compare primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming with reference to the technology and inputs used, the socio-economic conditions that give rise to each system, and the pattern of land use they involve. Which system is more sustainable in the long run, and why?

◆ Agriculture

**Q8.** deep thorough-understanding § CROPPING PATTERN [3]

A farmer in Punjab grows rice as his main cash crop, while a farmer in Odisha grows the same crop primarily to feed his family. What does this contrast tell us about how we should classify a crop — is it the crop itself or something else that determines whether it is 'commercial' or 'subsistence'? Justify your answer with this example.

◆ Agriculture

**Q9.** medium thorough-understanding § CROPPING PATTERN [1]

India recognises a third cropping season besides rabi and kharif. (a) Name this season and give one example of a crop grown in it. (b) Sugarcane also takes about a year to mature yet is not placed under rabi or kharif. How is the duration of sugarcane's growing cycle different from crops of the third season?

◆ Agriculture

**Q10.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

Rice cultivation in India is largely confined to certain regions, yet it is also grown in states like Punjab and Haryana that receive far less rainfall than required. Explain the geographical conditions necessary for rice cultivation and how irrigation has enabled its spread to drier regions, while also identifying two leading rice-producing states.

◆ Agriculture

**Q11.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

Ragi is nutritionally superior to many common food grains. What specific nutrients make ragi stand out, and in which type of soils and climate does it grow best?

◆ Agriculture

**Q12.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

A farmer in Maharashtra regularly grows jowar without any irrigation facilities. Describe the geographical conditions that make jowar suitable for rain-fed cultivation in this region, and explain why this makes jowar a more practical choice than rice for farmers in similar areas.

◆ Agriculture

**Q13.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

India is the largest producer as well as the largest consumer of pulses in the world. Why are pulses particularly important in the Indian diet, and what additional benefit do most pulse crops provide to the soil?

◆ Agriculture

**Q14.** deep thorough-understanding § Major Crops [5]

Both sugarcane and cotton are grown in Maharashtra and require manual labour, but their geographical requirements differ significantly. Compare the rainfall, temperature and soil requirements of these two crops.

◆ Agriculture

**Q15.** deep thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

Tea cultivation requires the leaves to be processed within the tea garden itself rather than being transported elsewhere. Explain why immediate processing is essential for tea, and describe any two other geographical or labour conditions that make tea a unique plantation crop in India.

◆ Agriculture

**Q16.** straightforward thorough-understanding § Major Crops [1]

India's coffee cultivation is concentrated in specific hill ranges and is known for a particular variety. Name the variety of coffee predominantly grown in India, identify the hill ranges where it is cultivated, and explain why hill slopes are more suitable for coffee cultivation than plains.

◆ Agriculture

**Q17.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

Rubber is an equatorial crop, yet it is successfully grown in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. What specific climatic conditions make this possible in those states, and why is rubber considered important beyond agriculture?

◆ Agriculture

**Q18.** medium thorough-understanding § Major Crops [3]

Jute is called the 'golden fibre'. It grows well in the flood plains of West Bengal and Bihar. What specific soil and temperature conditions does jute need, and why are flood plains particularly suited to its cultivation?

◆ Agriculture

**Q19.** medium thorough-understanding § Technological and Institutional Reforms [3]

Despite the significant increase in agricultural output following the introduction of high-yielding variety seeds, India still felt the need for a comprehensive land development programme. What were the key limitations of the earlier approach that made such a programme necessary, and what goals was it intended to achieve?

◆ Agriculture

**Q20.** medium thorough-understanding § Technological and Institutional Reforms [3]

A farmer in a drought-prone district loses her entire kharif crop to an unseasonal dry spell. Identify two specific government schemes or financial mechanisms she could turn to for relief, and explain how each one addresses a different aspect of her hardship.

◆ Agriculture

**Q21.** deep thorough-understanding § Technological and Institutional Reforms [3]

The right of inheritance, while culturally significant, has had unintended consequences for agricultural productivity in India. Explain the chain of events through which inheritance practices lead to a structural problem in Indian agriculture, and describe the institutional reform that has been proposed or undertaken to address this problem.

◆ Agriculture

**Q22.** medium thorough-understanding § Technological and Institutional Reforms [2]

The government announces a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for important crops every season. Explain why this policy is considered necessary for Indian farmers and discuss whose interests it is designed to guard against. How does it contribute to the broader goal of agricultural stability?

◆ Agriculture

**Q23.** medium thorough-understanding § PROJECT WORK [3]

Name TWO major wheat-producing states from the Ganga-Satluj plains and ONE wheat-producing state from the black soil region of the Deccan. For any ONE of the states you have named, explain how its physical geography – such as relief, climate, and soil – makes it suitable for wheat cultivation.

◆ Agriculture

**Q24.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Both primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming are ultimately driven by the need to feed the farmer's family, yet they respond to land pressure in opposite ways. Explain how each type adapts to its constraints, and why intensive subsistence farmers cannot simply adopt the 'shift to fresh land' solution used in primitive subsistence farming.

◆ Agriculture

**Q25.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Ragi, bajra and jowar are all millets, yet they thrive on different soils. At the same time, pulses are deliberately grown in rotation with these and other crops. What soil-related property of pulses makes them a logical rotation partner for millets and other cereals?

◆ Agriculture

**Q26.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Tea and coffee are both plantation crops and important beverage exports, yet their cultivation is confined to very different parts of India. Compare the geographical conditions each crop requires and explain why coffee cultivation remains far more regionally restricted than tea.

◆ Agriculture

**Q27.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

The Green Revolution dramatically raised India's foodgrain output but also deepened regional and social inequalities in agriculture. Identify any ONE major problem created or worsened by the Green Revolution, and describe any ONE institutional reform introduced by the government to specifically address this or related agricultural challenges.

◆ Agriculture

**Q28.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Assertion (A): A farmer in Punjab growing rice for sale is engaged in commercial farming, while a farmer in Odisha growing rice primarily to feed his household is engaged in subsistence farming.

Reason (R): The degree of commercialisation of a crop depends not on the crop itself but on the region and the purpose for which it is grown.

- 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 true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

◆ Agriculture

**Q29.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Cotton requires 210 frost-free days and grows best on black (regur) soil, while jute requires high temperatures, heavy rainfall, and well-drained fertile flood-plain soil. Both are classified as kharif fibre crops. Using these contrasting requirements, explain why major cotton-producing states and major jute-producing states barely overlap in India. Are there any geographical conditions that could allow a state to cultivate both? Justify your answer.

◆ Agriculture

**Q30.** deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Plantation farming is the most commercially productive form of agriculture in India. Despite this, explain any TWO reasons why a policy of rapidly expanding area under plantation farming would be unsuitable for meeting the agricultural and livelihood needs of India's overall farming population.

◆ Agriculture

**Q31.** medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Sugarcane, rubber, and cotton are all important industrial raw-material crops in India, yet they are cultivated in entirely different climatic and geographical zones. For each of these three crops, describe the primary climatic and soil conditions required for its cultivation, name ONE major producing state, and explain why that crop's cultivation belt is concentrated in that particular region of India.

◆ Agriculture

---

Available for free from:  
<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>  
<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>