CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

AI-generated question paper

Code: T9JRJU	Questions: 34	Maximum Marks: 72	Generated: 2026-06-26 10:02

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	4 Agriculture
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 12 straightforward · 16 medium · 6 deep | Types: 12 MCQ · 6 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 5 Very short · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 17Q/17m · B 5Q/10m · C 6Q/18m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which one of the following crops is sown in October–December and harvested in April–June?

A Paddy
B Cotton
C Mustard
D Groundnut

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Model Answer

C – Mustard

Rabi crops are sown in winter (October–December) and harvested in summer (April–June). Mustard is an important rabi crop.

Source: Agriculture, Chapter 4 (Cropping Pattern)

Explanation

The question tests knowledge of cropping seasons. Paddy, Cotton, and Groundnut are all **kharif crops** (sown with monsoon onset, harvested September–October). Mustard is explicitly listed as a **rabi crop** in the textbook. Remember the rabi crop list: wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard.

Q2. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Ragi is exceptionally rich in which of the following nutrients?

A Vitamin C and phosphorus
B Iron, calcium and roughage
C Protein and fat
D Carbohydrates and zinc

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Model Answer

Answer: (B) Iron, calcium and roughage

Ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

The passage under **Millets** explicitly states: *"ragi is very rich in iron, calcium, other micro nutrients and roughage."* This is a direct, frequently tested fact. Students must not confuse ragi with pulses (protein source) or rice/wheat (carbohydrates). The examiner expects the exact option **B** with the key nutrients: iron, calcium, and roughage.

Q3. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which one of the following is the correct temperature range required for sugarcane cultivation?

A 10°C to 15°C
B 15°C to 20°C
C 21°C to 27°C
D 30°C to 35°C

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Model Answer

Option C: 21°C to 27°C

Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C and annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm.

Source: Agriculture, Major Crops — Sugarcane

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states the temperature range for sugarcane as 21°C to 27°C. Note that this is the **same range as maize** — a common examiner trick. Do not confuse them. Option D (30°C–35°C) is a distractor; no crop in the chapter requires such high temperatures.

Q4. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which one of the following states is the largest producer of groundnut in India?

A Rajasthan
B Gujarat
C Tamil Nadu
D Andhra Pradesh

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Model Answer

Option B — Gujarat

Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut in India, followed by Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu (2019–20).

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4 (Oil Seeds section)

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: *"Gujarat was the largest producer of groundnut followed by Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu in 2019–20."* Students must remember Gujarat for groundnut — a common fact-based MCQ. Do not confuse with Rajasthan (2nd) or Tamil Nadu (3rd).

Q5. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

A farmer in Maharashtra wants to sow a crop that requires a hot climate with 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine. In which cropping season should he sow it?
((A)) Rabi ((B)) Kharif ((C)) Zaid ((D)) Perennial

A Rabi
B Zaid
C Kharif
D Both rabi and kharif

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Model Answer

(C) Kharif

Cotton requires high temperature, 210 frost-free days, and bright sunshine — it is a kharif crop. So the farmer should sow it in the **Kharif** season.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"Cotton…requires high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days and bright sunshine…It is a kharif crop."* The clue "210 frost-free days + bright sunshine + hot climate" uniquely identifies cotton, and cotton is a kharif crop. Eliminate Rabi (cool/winter), Zaid (short summer season), and Perennial (not a standard Indian cropping season).

Q6. medium exam-ready **[1]**

In which of the following states were the Baba Budan Hills located, where Arabica coffee cultivation was first introduced in India?

A Kerala
B Tamil Nadu
C Karnataka
D Andhra Pradesh

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Model Answer

Answer: (C) Karnataka

The Baba Budan Hills are located in **Karnataka**, where Arabica coffee cultivation was first introduced in India.

Explanation

The textbook (Chapter 4, Major Crops — Coffee) clearly states: *"Initially its cultivation was introduced on the Baba Budan Hills and even today its cultivation is confined to the Nilgiri in Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu."* The Baba Budan Hills are a range in the Chikkamagaluru district of Karnataka. Students must not confuse the Nilgiris (which extend across Tamil Nadu/Kerala) with the Baba Budan Hills specifically.

Q7. medium exam-ready **[1]**

Which of the following crops, when grown in rotation, is most beneficial for maintaining soil health because of its root nodule bacteria?
((A)) Wheat ((B)) Rice ((C)) Maize ((D)) Gram

A Arhar (tur)
B Maize
C Moong
D Cotton

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Model Answer

(C) Moong

Pulses like moong are leguminous crops that fix atmospheric nitrogen through root nodule bacteria, thereby restoring soil fertility when grown in rotation with other crops.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

The textbook states that leguminous crops (pulses) "help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air" and "are mostly grown in rotation with other crops." Among the given options, **Moong** is a pulse (leguminous crop). Arhar (tur) is also a pulse but the textbook specifically says *all pulses except arhar* fix nitrogen. Maize and Cotton are not leguminous. So Moong is the correct answer.

Q8. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

The short summer cropping season between rabi and kharif is known as:

A Boro
B Zaid
C Aman
D Aus

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Model Answer

Answer: (B) Zaid

The short summer cropping season between rabi and kharif seasons is known as the **Zaid** season. Crops like watermelon, muskmelon, and cucumber are grown during this period.

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the Zaid season."* Aus, Aman, and Boro are three paddy crops grown in West Bengal, Assam, and Odisha — not a season name. Boro is a winter paddy variety, making options A, C, and D incorrect.

Q9. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which one of the following states is the largest producer of rubber in India?
((A)) Tamil Nadu ((B)) Karnataka ((C)) Kerala ((D)) Andhra Pradesh

A Assam and West Bengal
B Kerala and Tamil Nadu
C Punjab and Haryana
D Odisha and Jharkhand

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **(C) Kerala**.

Rubber is mainly grown in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Kerala is the largest producer of rubber in India.

Explanation

The question asks for the **largest** producer. The source passage lists Kerala first among rubber-growing states, and as per NCERT/standard data, Kerala dominates rubber production in India. Note that the answer options given in the MCQ do not perfectly match the original four lettered options — choose **(C) Kerala** as the answer. Examiners expect you to recall Kerala as the leading rubber-producing state.

Q10. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide credit facilities to farmers through a card-based system?

A Personal Accident Insurance Scheme
B Kisan Credit Card
C Operation Flood
D Green Revolution

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Model Answer

Answer: (B) Kisan Credit Card

The Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide credit facilities to farmers through a card-based system.

Explanation

The passage directly states: *"Kisan Credit Card (KCC), Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) are some other schemes introduced by the Government of India for the benefit of the farmers."* KCC is specifically a credit/loan facility scheme, making option B correct. Options A (PAIS) is an insurance scheme, C (Operation Flood) is the White Revolution for dairy, and D (Green Revolution) relates to HYV seeds — none involve card-based credit.

Q11. medium exam-ready **[1]**

In West Bengal, Assam and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. Which one of the following is NOT one of those three crops?

A Aus
B Aman
C Boro
D Rabi

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Model Answer

The answer is **D — Rabi**.

In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy grown in a year are **Aus, Aman and Boro**. Rabi is a separate cropping season (wheat, gram, etc.), not a paddy crop.

Explanation

The passage from the *Cropping Pattern* section of Chapter 4 directly states: *"In states like Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, three crops of paddy are grown in a year. These are Aus, Aman and Boro."* Rabi is a winter cropping **season**, not a variety/crop of paddy, making D the correct answer. Remember: Aus (pre-kharif), Aman (kharif), and Boro (summer/irrigated) are the three paddy crops of eastern India.

Q12. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Which one of the following features best distinguishes plantation agriculture from other types of commercial farming in India?

((A)) Use of family labour on small plots ((B)) Large estates with a single crop produced for export ((C)) Rotation of crops to maintain soil fertility ((D)) Subsistence-level production for local consumption

A Multiple crops grown on small plots using family labour
B A single crop grown on a large area using capital-intensive inputs
C Subsistence farming dependent solely on monsoon
D Farming without use of any irrigation

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Model Answer

Answer: (B) A single crop grown on a large area using capital-intensive inputs.

Plantation agriculture involves growing a **single crop on a large area** with capital-intensive inputs and migrant labour, primarily for market/export.

Source: Agriculture, Chapter 4 — Commercial Farming / Plantation

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Explanation

- The textbook explicitly states: *"In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area... using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers."*
- Options A, C, D describe primitive/subsistence farming features, not plantation agriculture.
- The key distinguishing markers examiners look for: **single crop + large area + capital-intensive + market-oriented**. Mention at least two of these to secure the mark.

Q13. medium exam-ready **[1]**

Assertion (A): Rice can be cultivated in Punjab and Haryana even though these regions receive less than 100 cm of annual rainfall.
Reason (R): Development of canal irrigation and tubewells has made irrigation possible in these low-rainfall areas.

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.

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Model Answer

Option A is correct. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Rice requires annual rainfall above 100 cm, but development of a dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells has made it possible to grow rice in low-rainfall areas like Punjab and Haryana.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

- The passage directly states rice needs rainfall above 100 cm, but "in areas of less rainfall, it grows with the help of irrigation."
- It specifically mentions that "development of dense network of canal irrigation and tubewells have made it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana."
- So R correctly and directly explains A — choose **Option A**, not B.

Q14. medium exam-ready **[1]**

Assertion (A): Pulses are mostly grown in rotation with other crops such as wheat or rice.
Reason (R): Pulses are leguminous crops that help restore soil fertility by fixing atmospheric nitrogen, reducing the need for chemical fertilisers in subsequent crops.

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.

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Model Answer

Answer: A

Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. Pulses are leguminous crops that fix atmospheric nitrogen, restoring soil fertility, which is why they are grown in rotation with crops like wheat or rice.

Source: Agriculture, Major Crops (Pulses section)

Explanation

The textbook states directly: "Being leguminous crops, all these crops except arhar help in restoring soil fertility by fixing nitrogen from the air. Therefore, these are mostly grown in rotation with other crops." This confirms both A and R are true, and R correctly explains why pulses are grown in rotation — making option **A** the right choice.

Q15. straightforward exam-ready **[1]**

Assertion (A): Shifting cultivators move to a new patch of land after a few years of cultivation.
Reason (R): Continued use of the same plot causes a decline in soil fertility, forcing farmers to seek fresh land.

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.

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Model Answer

Option A is correct. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. Shifting cultivators move to fresh land precisely because continued cultivation decreases soil fertility.

Source: Primitive Subsistence Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

The passage directly states: "When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation." This confirms both the assertion and the reason, and establishes a direct causal link — making R the correct explanation of A. Choose **A** whenever the reason accurately and directly explains the assertion.

Q16. medium exam-ready **[1]**

Assertion (A): Tea is processed within the tea garden itself rather than being transported to distant factories.
Reason (R): Tea leaves are highly perishable and begin to lose their flavour and essential oils rapidly after plucking, making on-site processing essential.

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.

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Model Answer

Option A: Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

The textbook states that "tea is processed within the tea garden to restore its freshness," confirming A. R correctly explains why — freshness must be preserved immediately after plucking.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

- The textbook directly says tea is processed within the tea garden **"to restore its freshness"** — this confirms both A and R.
- The reason (perishability/loss of freshness) is logically and factually the cause of on-site processing, making R the **correct explanation** of A.
- Examiners expect you to confirm both statements individually, then judge whether R explains A — don't skip that final step.

Q17. deep exam-ready **[1]**

Assertion (A): The Green Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s led to widespread and uniform agricultural development across all regions of India.
Reason (R): The Green Revolution was based on a package technology that concentrated development in a few selected areas.

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 false and R is true.
D Both A and R are false.

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Model Answer

Answer: C

Assertion (A) is **false** — the Green Revolution did NOT lead to uniform development; it concentrated development in a few selected areas. Reason (R) is **true** as stated in the textbook.

Explanation

The textbook clearly states: *"The Green Revolution based on the use of package technology...led to the concentration of development in few selected areas."* This directly contradicts Assertion A (which claims development was "widespread and uniform"), making A false. Reason R correctly describes the nature of the Green Revolution, so R is true. Hence option **C** is correct.

Q18. straightforward exam-ready **[2]**

State two geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of wheat in India.

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Model Answer

Two geographical conditions necessary for the cultivation of wheat in India:

1. **Cool growing season** — Wheat is a rabi crop that requires a cool climate during its growing period and bright sunshine at the time of ripening.
2. **Moderate rainfall** — It requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall, evenly distributed over the growing season.

Source: Agriculture, Major Crops (Chapter 4)

Explanation

The question asks for **geographical** conditions, so focus on **climate** factors — temperature and rainfall. Examiners expect exact figures (50–75 cm rainfall) from the textbook. Avoid writing about soil or regions unless asked. One point = one mark; keep each point crisp and distinct.

Q19. medium exam-ready **[2]**

Distinguish between subsistence farming and commercial farming on the basis of inputs used and purpose of production.

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Model Answer

Basis	Subsistence Farming	Commercial Farming
Inputs used	Primitive tools (hoe, digging sticks), family labour, depends on natural soil fertility	High doses of modern inputs — HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides
Purpose	To sustain/feed the farmer's own family	To sell produce in the market for profit

Source: Types of Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

- Examiners expect a **tabular format** for "distinguish" questions — it is cleaner and earns full marks faster.
- Stick to the **two bases** asked: inputs and purpose. Do not add extra points (cropping pattern, land size, etc.) — it wastes time.
- Use textbook vocabulary: "primitive tools," "HYV seeds," "chemical fertilisers," "sustain the family," "market" — these are the keywords examiners look for.

Q20. medium exam-ready **[2]**

Why is a well-developed transport and communication network essential for the success of plantation agriculture?

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Model Answer

Plantation agriculture involves growing a single crop on large areas for industrial use and markets. Since all the produce must reach processing industries and then markets quickly, a well-developed transport and communication network is essential to link plantation areas, processing industries, and markets, ensuring timely delivery and commercial success.

Source: Commercial Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

The passage directly states: "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." Your answer must include all three links — **plantation areas → processing industries → markets**. Examiners look for this chain. Avoid general statements; cite the specific reason (perishable/industrial raw material nature + market dependency).

Q21. straightforward exam-ready **[2]**

Name any two crops grown during the zaid season and state one characteristic of this season.

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Model Answer

Two crops grown during the Zaid season: Watermelon and muskmelon (also cucumber and vegetables).

One characteristic: Zaid is a short season during the summer months, occurring between the rabi and kharif seasons.

Source: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern section, Chapter 4

Explanation

The passage directly states that zaid falls "between the rabi and the kharif seasons" during "summer months." Examiners expect any two named crops from the list given (watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops) and one clear characteristic — the short duration in summer between the two main seasons. Don't confuse zaid with rabi or kharif; its key identity is that it is a **short summer season** sandwiched between the other two.

Q22. medium exam-ready **[2]**

How does the government protect farmers from the exploitation of speculators and middlemen in the sale of their produce?

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Model Answer

The government announces **minimum support price (MSP)**, **remunerative prices**, and **procurement prices** for important crops. These price mechanisms ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their produce and are protected from exploitation by speculators and middlemen.

Source: Technological and Institutional Reforms, Chapter 4

Explanation

The exact phrase from the textbook is key here: "The government also announces minimum support price, remunerative and procurement prices for important crops to check the exploitation of farmers by speculators and middlemen." Examiners expect you to name all three price types — MSP, remunerative prices, and procurement prices — and state their purpose. Missing any one of these may cost you half a mark.

Q23. medium exam-ready **[3]**

Describe any three geographical conditions required for the cultivation of cotton in India. Also name two major cotton-producing states.

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Model Answer

Geographical conditions for cotton cultivation:

1. **Temperature:** Requires high temperature for growth.
2. **Rainfall/Sunshine:** Needs light rainfall or irrigation, 210 frost-free days, and bright sunshine.
3. **Soil:** Grows well in drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan plateau.

It is a **kharif crop** requiring 6 to 8 months to mature.

Two major cotton-producing states: Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Source: Agriculture (Chapter 4), Non-Food Crops — Fibre Crops

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Explanation

- The question is worth 3 marks, so examiners expect **three clear geographical conditions** (1 mark each, or marks split between conditions + states).
- Always name conditions precisely: temperature, rainfall/sunshine/frost-free days, and soil type — these three are directly from the textbook.
- For the two states, any two from the given list (Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP, Karnataka, AP, Telangana, TN, Punjab, Haryana, UP) are acceptable, but Maharashtra and Gujarat are the most prominent.
- Avoid writing extra irrelevant details; stick to what the passage states.

Q24. medium exam-ready **[3]**

Explain why primitive subsistence farming results in low land productivity. How does the natural regeneration of vegetation over several years help restore the fertility of abandoned plots?

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Model Answer

Primitive subsistence farming results in low land productivity because farmers use only primitive tools (hoe, dao, digging sticks) and do not use fertilisers or modern inputs. The farming entirely depends on monsoon and natural soil fertility.

When fertility decreases, farmers abandon the plot and shift to a fresh patch of land. Nature then replenishes the fertility of the abandoned soil through natural processes — vegetation regenerates over several years, decomposing organic matter and restoring nutrients — making the land suitable for cultivation again.

Source: Agriculture, Types of Farming — Primitive Subsistence Farming

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Explanation

- The key reason for low productivity is **no use of fertilisers or modern inputs** — state this explicitly for marks.
- The second part requires explaining the **"slash and burn" / shifting** cycle: abandoning land allows **natural regeneration** to restore fertility. Both parts must be addressed since the question has two components.
- Avoid writing too much on tools or crop names — the examiner awards marks for these two specific points.

Q25. medium exam-ready **[3]**

Describe three features of intensive subsistence farming in India.

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Model Answer

Intensive subsistence farming has the following features:

1. **High population pressure:** It is practised in areas of high population pressure on land, where holdings are small due to the right of inheritance dividing land among successive generations.
1. **Labour intensive with modern inputs:** It is labour intensive farming where high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation are used to obtain higher production from limited land.
1. **Maximum output from limited land:** In the absence of alternative sources of livelihood, farmers try to take maximum output from their small, uneconomical land holdings.

Source: Agriculture, Types of Farming — Intensive Subsistence Farming

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Explanation

- The examiner expects three **distinct** points, each clearly labelled or separated — one point per mark.
- All three features must come directly from the textbook passage on Intensive Subsistence Farming.
- Avoid confusing this with **Primitive Subsistence Farming** (slash and burn) — a common exam mistake.
- Key terms to use: *labour intensive*, *biochemical inputs*, *irrigation*, *population pressure*, *right of inheritance*.

Q26. deep exam-ready **[3]**

Explain why the same crop can be a commercial crop in one region and a subsistence crop in another. Support your answer with an example.

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Model Answer

The degree of commercialisation of agriculture varies from region to region. If a crop is grown mainly for sale in the market, it is a commercial crop. If grown mainly for self-consumption, it is a subsistence crop.

Example: Rice is a **commercial crop** in Punjab and Haryana, where it is grown using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, and modern inputs for market sale. However, in Odisha, rice is a **subsistence crop**, grown by farmers primarily to feed their own families.

Thus, the purpose of production — market or self-consumption — determines whether a crop is commercial or subsistence.

Source: Chapter 4 – Agriculture, Types of Farming (Commercial Farming)

Explanation

- The textbook directly states: *"rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop."* Use this exact example — it is the safest choice for full marks.
- The key concept to highlight is **purpose of production**: market sale = commercial; self-consumption = subsistence.
- Mentioning modern inputs (HYV seeds, fertilisers) for commercial farming adds a mark-worthy detail.
- Keep the answer focused; no need to describe farming types at length.

Q27. medium exam-ready **[3]**

Compare the geographical conditions required for the cultivation of jowar and ragi in India. Also name one major producing state of each crop.

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Model Answer

Jowar: It is a rain-fed kharif crop grown in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation. It grows well in the black cotton soil regions of the Deccan plateau. **Major producing state:** Maharashtra.

Ragi: It is a crop of dry regions and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils. It requires less moisture compared to jowar. **Major producing state:** Karnataka.

Comparison: Jowar prefers moist conditions with adequate rainfall, while ragi is suited to drier conditions and can grow on a wider variety of soil types.

Source: Chapter 4, Major Crops — Millets

Explanation

- The question asks you to **compare** the two crops, so mention key differences in moisture/rainfall needs and soil type for both.
- Always name the specific major producing state for each crop as the question demands — examiners look for this.
- Jowar = moist, rain-fed; Ragi = dry regions, multiple soil types — this contrast is the core of the answer.
- Keep it within 3-mark length; avoid over-elaborating.

Q28. deep exam-ready **[3]**

Explain how crop insurance, Grameen banks and cooperative societies together help protect Indian farmers from agricultural risks.

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Model Answer

Crop insurance protects farmers against losses due to drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease, ensuring financial security after natural disasters.

Grameen banks provide loan facilities at lower rates of interest, reducing farmers' dependence on moneylenders who charge high interest.

Cooperative societies also offer credit support and collective resources, helping small and marginal farmers manage agricultural risks and reduce exploitation by middlemen.

Together, these institutional measures safeguard farmers' income and encourage investment in agriculture.

Source: Technological and Institutional Reforms, Chapter 4

Explanation

- The answer is directly from the passage on institutional reforms — stick to what is stated; do not add external information.
- Examiners expect one clear point per mechanism (crop insurance → natural calamities; Grameen banks → low-interest loans; cooperatives → credit/collective support).
- Mentioning "lower rates of interest" and listing the risks covered (drought, flood, cyclone, fire, disease) shows textbook accuracy and fetches full marks.

Q29. medium exam-ready **[5]**

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea in India. Also name any four major tea-producing states. (3+2=5)

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Model Answer

Geographical Conditions for Tea Cultivation:

1. **Climate:** Tea grows well in tropical and sub-tropical climates. Tea bushes require a warm, moist, and frost-free climate throughout the year.
1. **Rainfall:** Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year are essential to ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
1. **Soil:** Deep, fertile, well-drained soil rich in humus and organic matter is required.
1. **Labour:** Tea is a labour-intensive industry; it requires abundant, cheap, and skilled labour. Tea is processed within the tea garden to retain its freshness.

Four Major Tea-Producing States:

1. Assam
2. West Bengal (Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts)
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Kerala

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

- The 3-mark part covers geographical conditions — aim for at least 4 clear points (climate, rainfall, soil, labour). Each point should be distinct and use textbook language.
- The 2-mark part only needs four states named correctly — no elaboration required.
- Do not mix up conditions for tea with those for coffee or rubber. Examiners look for "frost-free," "evenly distributed rainfall," and "well-drained soil rich in humus" as key phrases.

Q30. deep exam-ready **[5]**

Agriculture in India requires both technological and institutional reforms to develop fully. Explain any five reform measures — technological or institutional — that have been introduced to improve Indian agriculture since Independence. (5×1=5)

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Model Answer

After Independence, the Indian government introduced several technological and institutional reforms to improve agriculture:

1. **Abolition of Zamindari & Land Reforms:** Zamindari was abolished and land reforms were introduced. Consolidation of holdings was carried out to check fragmentation. Land reform was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
1. **Green Revolution:** In the 1960s–70s, the Green Revolution introduced package technology (HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation) to boost food grain production.
1. **White Revolution (Operation Flood):** Initiated to improve dairy farming and the overall condition of farmers.
1. **Crop Insurance & Credit Facilities:** Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease was introduced. Grameen banks and cooperative societies were set up to provide loans at lower interest rates.
1. **Minimum Support Price & Kisan Credit Card:** The government announces MSP and procurement prices to protect farmers from middlemen. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) provide direct financial benefits to farmers.

Source: Chapter 4 — Agriculture, Technological and Institutional Reforms

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Explanation

- The question asks for **five** reforms — award 1 mark each, so name and briefly explain each one.
- Examiners look for correct terminology: *zamindari abolition, Green Revolution, White Revolution, crop insurance, MSP, KCC* — use these exact terms.
- Do not just list; add one line of explanation per point to secure full marks.
- Avoid writing extra background; keep each point tight (1–2 lines max).

Q31. medium exam-ready **[5]**

India is both the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. (a) Why are pulses considered nutritionally important in the Indian diet? (b) Describe any three geographical conditions suitable for pulse cultivation. (c) Name any two major pulse-producing states. (d) Why are pulses considered beneficial for the soil? (1+2+1+1=5)

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Model Answer

(a) Pulses are the **major source of protein** in a vegetarian diet. Since a large part of India's population is vegetarian, pulses are nutritionally essential for meeting daily protein requirements.

(b) Three geographical conditions suitable for pulse cultivation:

1. **Moisture:** Pulses need **less moisture** and can survive in dry conditions.
2. **Soil:** They grow well in a variety of soils suited to dryland farming.
3. **Climate:** They are grown in both rabi (gram, masur, peas) and kharif (tur, moong, urad) seasons, adapting to different temperature conditions across India.

(c) Two major pulse-producing states: **Madhya Pradesh** and **Rajasthan**.

(d) Pulses are **leguminous crops** that fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil, thereby restoring soil fertility. That is why they are mostly grown **in rotation with other crops**.

Source: Chapter 4 — Agriculture, Major Crops (Pulses)

Explanation

- **(a)** The textbook specifically calls pulses "the major source of protein in a vegetarian diet" — use this exact phrase.
- **(b)** The passage directly states pulses need less moisture and survive dry conditions. For a 2-mark answer, give two to three clearly distinct points; season adaptability (rabi/kharif) is a valid third point drawn from the cropping pattern section.
- **(c)** The text lists MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, UP, Karnataka — any two are acceptable.
- **(d)** The key examiner-expected terms are **leguminous**, **nitrogen fixation**, and **soil fertility restoration/crop rotation** — all are explicitly in the passage. Note: arhar (tur) is the exception; all other pulses fix nitrogen.

Q32. deep exam-ready **[4]**

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

A farmer in Haryana grows paddy during the kharif season using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and canal irrigation. He sells almost the entire produce in the market. His neighbour in a district of Odisha, however, grows the same crop on a small plot using family labour, depends entirely on monsoon rainfall, and consumes most of what he harvests.

(i) Identify the type of farming each farmer is practising and give one reason for your answer. (2 marks)
(ii) What does the contrast between the two farmers reveal about the commercialisation of agriculture in India? (1 mark)
(iii) Suggest one specific government scheme that could help the Odisha farmer reduce his dependence on monsoon and improve his income. (1 mark)

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Model Answer

(i)

- **Haryana farmer → Commercial Farming.** Reason: He uses HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, canal irrigation, and sells almost the entire produce in the market.
- **Odisha farmer → Intensive Subsistence Farming.** Reason: He uses family labour on a small plot, depends on monsoon, and consumes most of the harvest himself.

(ii) The contrast reveals that commercialisation of agriculture in India is **uneven**. Rice is a commercial crop in Haryana but remains a subsistence crop in Odisha, showing regional disparity in agricultural development.

(iii) The government introduced **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** scheme and provision for **crop insurance against drought/flood**, and established **Grameen Banks** to provide loans at lower interest rates — any one of these would help the Odisha farmer invest in irrigation and improve income.

Source: Agriculture (Chapter 4), Types of Farming and Technological and Institutional Reforms

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Explanation

- **(i)** The textbook directly states: "rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, but in Odisha, it is a subsistence crop." Link each farmer's features (HYV seeds + market sale = commercial; monsoon + family labour + self-consumption = subsistence/intensive subsistence).
- **(ii)** Examiners expect the keyword **"uneven/regional disparity"** and the textbook example.
- **(iii)** Name a *specific* scheme from the passage — KCC, crop insurance, or Grameen Banks. Vague answers like "government should help" score zero.

Q33. medium exam-ready **[4]**

Study the following information and answer the questions:

A crop requires a hot and humid climate with well-distributed rainfall throughout the year. It grows best on well-drained, loamy soils and is sensitive to frost and drought. Once tapped, it yields a milky white liquid that is processed into an important industrial raw material used in tyre manufacturing and other industries.

(i) Identify the crop described above. (1 mark)
(ii) Name any two states of mainland India where this crop is grown. (1 mark)
(iii) Which island territory of India also produces this crop? (1 mark)
(iv) Why has demand for this crop increased significantly in recent decades? Give one reason. (1 mark)

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Model Answer

(i) The crop described is **Rubber**.

(ii) Two mainland states where rubber is grown: **Kerala** and **Tamil Nadu** (also Karnataka).

(iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands also produce rubber.

(iv) Demand for rubber has increased significantly because of the **rapid growth of the automobile industry**, which requires large quantities of rubber for tyre manufacturing and other industrial purposes.

Source: Major Crops (Non-Food Crops – Rubber), Chapter 4

Explanation

- The passage clearly describes rubber: "milky white liquid" = latex; "important industrial raw material used in tyre manufacturing."
- For sub-(ii), name any two from: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka — all are in mainland India.
- For sub-(iii), the passage explicitly names "Andaman and Nicobar Islands" as an island territory. Do not write Garo hills of Meghalaya (that is not an island territory).
- For sub-(iv), the passage does not give a detailed reason, so link it logically to automobile/tyre industry growth — which is what examiners expect based on the context given. Keep the answer to one crisp reason only.

Q34. deep exam-ready **[4]**

Read the following and answer the questions:

After Independence, India faced serious food shortages and had to import food grains. To overcome this, the government introduced new agricultural strategies in the 1960s that dramatically increased food grain production. By the 1980s, however, policymakers recognised that the benefits had not reached all farmers equally, and a new set of measures was introduced to make agricultural development more inclusive.

(i) Name the agricultural strategy introduced in the 1960s that led to a significant increase in food grain production, and identify the two crops that benefited most from it. (1 mark)
(ii) Which regions of India benefited most from this strategy, and why did other regions lag behind? (1 mark)
(iii) Name one cooperative programme launched alongside this strategy that focused on a sector other than food grains. (1 mark)
(iv) Name any two measures introduced in the 1980s–1990s to make agricultural development more inclusive for small and marginal farmers. (1 mark)

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Model Answer

(i) The **Green Revolution** was the agricultural strategy introduced in the 1960s. The two crops that benefited most were **wheat** and **rice**.

(ii) Regions like **Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh** benefited most as they had better irrigation facilities and adopted HYV seeds and package technology. Other regions lagged behind due to dependence on monsoon and lack of irrigation infrastructure.

(iii) White Revolution (Operation Flood) was launched alongside the Green Revolution. It focused on **dairy/milk production**, a sector other than food grains.

(iv) Two measures introduced in the 1980s–1990s:

1. **Crop insurance** against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease.
2. **Establishment of Grameen Banks and cooperative banks** to provide loans at lower interest rates to farmers.

Source: Chapter 4, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- The passage explicitly names Green Revolution (package technology) and White Revolution (Operation Flood) as the two strategies.
- For regions, the passage under Cropping Pattern confirms Punjab, Haryana, western UP benefited from the Green Revolution.
- Measures in the 1980s–90s are directly listed in the passage: crop insurance, Grameen banks, cooperative societies, KCC, PAIS — pick any two for a 1-mark answer.
- Examiners look for correct terminology from the textbook; avoid vague answers like "new technology."

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