

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)**ANSWER KEY***From previous CBSE Board Exam questions*

Code: UPCM3Y Questions: 41 Maximum Marks: 93 Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	Agriculture
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	41

Composition — Types: 19 MCQ · 8 Very short · 6 Long · 6 Short · 2 source_based · 1 Case-based · 1 map_skill

Q1. § Introduction § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms

[5]

Explain the importance of agriculture in the Indian Economy.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q31(a)

♦ Agriculture Importance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Importance of Agriculture in the Indian Economy:**

1. **Employment:** Agriculture is the primary livelihood for more than 60% of India's population, making it the backbone of the economy.
1. **Food Production:** It is a primary activity that produces most of the food we consume, including food grains, vegetables, and fruits.
1. **Raw Material:** Agriculture supplies raw materials to many industries, such as cotton textiles, sugar, jute, and tea industries.
1. **Export:** Agricultural products like tea, coffee, and spices are exported, earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.
1. **Cropping Diversity:** India has three cropping seasons — rabi, kharif, and zaid — ensuring year-round agricultural production across varied regions.
1. **Economic Base:** Despite industrialisation, agriculture remains central to India's economy, and reforms like Green Revolution, crop insurance, and Kisan Credit Card continue to strengthen it.

Source: Chapter 4 — Agriculture, Introduction and Technological & Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark question — one point per mark is the safest approach.
- Use terms from the textbook: "primary activity," "60% population," "raw material," "foreign exchange," "rabi/kharif/zaid."
- Avoid vague statements; each point should be specific and textbook-grounded.
- You may use a short introductory line but do **not** write a long introduction — dive into points quickly.

Q2. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms § PROJECT WORK

[2]

Mention any two features of Plantation agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q22

♦ Agriculture Plantation Agriculture – Features

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Two features of Plantation Agriculture:

1. **Single crop cultivation:** A single crop (such as tea, coffee, rubber, or sugarcane) is grown on a large area of land.
2. **Capital intensive:** It uses capital intensive inputs with the help of migrant labourers, and all produce is used as raw material for industries.

Source: Chapter 4, Types of Farming — Commercial Farming (Plantation)

Explanation

The passage directly states the key features of plantation agriculture. Examiners expect you to mention: (i) single crop on large area, and (ii) any one of — capital intensive inputs, migrant labour, interface of agriculture and industry, or produce used as raw material. Avoid vague or generic points. Quoting specific crop examples (tea, coffee) adds precision and can earn full marks.

Q3. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms § PROJECT WORK

[3]

Explain any three features of Plantation Agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q27

♦ Agriculture Plantation Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Features of Plantation Agriculture:**

1. **Single crop cultivation:** A single crop such as tea, coffee, rubber, or sugarcane is grown over a large area of land.
1. **Capital-intensive with migrant labour:** Plantations use capital-intensive inputs and depend on migrant labourers for cultivation and processing.
1. **Industry linkage & market-oriented:** All produce is used as raw material for industries. A well-developed transport and communication network connects plantations, processing units, and markets.

Source: Chapter 4 — Types of Farming (Commercial Farming/Plantation)

Explanation

Examiners expect exactly three distinct points, each clearly labelled. The key terms from the textbook are: *single crop*, *large area*, *capital-intensive inputs*, *migrant labourers*, *interface of agriculture and industry*, *transport network*, *market-oriented*. Use these terms — they signal you've read the textbook. Avoid vague language like "it is profitable"; stick to factual features as stated in the chapter.

Q4. § TYPES OF FARMING

[4]

It is a 'slash and burn' agriculture. Farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land for cultivation. This type of shifting allows Nature to replenish the fertility of the soil through natural processes; land productivity in this type of agriculture is low as the farmer does not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. It is known by different names in different parts of the country.

It is 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.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow :

(35.1) 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture comes under which type of farming ? [1]

(35.2) Why is productivity low in 'Slash and Burn' system ? [1]

(35.3) Describe any two features of 'Slash and Burn' system of agriculture. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q35

♦ Agriculture

Primitive Subsistence Farming / Slash and Burn Agriculture

Shifting Cultivation and Soil Fertility

Types of Farming in India

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding stimulus

Model Answer

(35.1) 'Slash and Burn' agriculture comes under **Primitive Subsistence Farming**.

(35.2) Productivity is low because farmers do not use fertilisers or other modern inputs. The land is cultivated using traditional methods only.

(35.3) Two features of 'Slash and Burn' agriculture:

- Farmers clear a patch of land and grow cereals and food crops only to sustain their family. When soil fertility decreases, they shift to a fresh patch of land.
- This shifting allows Nature to replenish soil fertility through natural processes. It is known by different names — *Jhumming* in north-eastern states, *Pamlou* in Manipur, and *Dipa* in Bastar, Chhattisgarh.

Source: Agriculture, Primitive Subsistence Farming

Explanation

- (35.1) is a direct one-line recall — name the farming type exactly.
- (35.2) requires a single reason from the passage — no fertilisers/modern inputs. Don't over-explain.
- (35.3) needs two distinct features; use the passage's own points: (i) shifting when fertility drops + family sustenance, and (ii) nature's replenishment + regional names. Examiners award 1 mark per valid feature, so keep them clearly separate.

Q5. § Introduction § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops**[1]**

With the help of following information identify the agricultural crop from the given options :

- I. It requires more than 200 cm. rainfall and temperature above 25 °C.
- II. It is mainly used as raw material in industries.
- III. It is primarily a crop of the equatorial region.

- (A) Cotton
- (B) Rubber
- (C) Groundnut
- (D) Mustard

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q9

◆ Agriculture

Plantation Crops – Rubber: Climatic Conditions and Industrial Use

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag**Model Answer****(B) Rubber**

Rubber requires rainfall of more than 200 cm and temperature above 25°C, is primarily an equatorial crop, and is an important industrial raw material — all three clues match rubber.

Explanation

The passage explicitly states: *"It is an equatorial crop... requires moist and humid climate with rainfall of more than 200 cm. and temperature above 25°C. Rubber is an important industrial raw material."* All three clues point directly to Rubber. Cotton grows in drier conditions; groundnut and mustard are oilseeds with different climate requirements.

Q6. § TYPES OF FARMING § PROJECT WORK

[3]

"Plantation agriculture is also a type of commercial farming." Support the statement with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q15

♦ Agriculture

Plantation Agriculture as a Type of Commercial Farming

Types of Farming – Commercial Farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Plantation agriculture is considered a type of commercial farming due to the following reasons:

1. **Large-scale single crop cultivation:** A single crop is grown on large tracts of land, e.g., tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane.
2. **Capital intensive inputs:** It uses higher doses of modern inputs with the help of migrant labourers.
3. **Interface of agriculture and industry:** All produce is used as raw material in respective industries.
4. **Market-oriented production:** Since production is mainly for the market, well-developed transport and communication networks connect plantation areas, processing industries, and markets.

Examples: Tea in Assam and North Bengal; coffee in Karnataka.

Source: Chapter 4, Commercial Farming section

Explanation

The examiner wants **3–4 distinct points** directly from the textbook definition of plantation agriculture. The key phrases to include are: *single crop on large area, capital intensive, migrant labourers, raw material for industry, produce for market, transport network*. Giving examples (tea, coffee) adds precision and scores well. Avoid writing a general essay — keep each point tight and label them clearly for easy marking.

Q7. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms § PROJECT WORK

[1]

Identify the plantation crop from the following :

- A Wheat
- B Bajra
- C Rice
- D Rubber

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q13

♦ Agriculture

Types of Farming – Plantation Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer

D) Rubber — Rubber is a plantation crop grown on large areas as a commercial crop. Other plantation crops include tea, coffee, sugarcane, and banana.

Source: Agriculture, Types of Farming (Commercial Farming/Plantation)

Explanation

The passage clearly states: "In India, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana, etc., are important plantation crops." Wheat, Bajra, and Rice are food/cereal crops, not plantation crops. Examiners expect you to recall the list of plantation crops directly from the textbook.

Q8. § TYPES OF FARMING

[5]

Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q31(b)

♦ Agriculture

Intensive Subsistence Farming

Plantation Farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Intensive Subsistence Farming:**

- Practised in areas of **high population pressure** on land.
- It is **labour intensive**, using high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation to obtain higher production.
- Due to the right of inheritance, landholdings become small and uneconomical, yet farmers try to get **maximum output** from limited land.
- There is **enormous pressure** on agricultural land as farmers lack alternative sources of livelihood.

Plantation Farming:

- A type of **commercial farming** where a **single crop** is grown on a large area.
- It is **capital intensive**, using migrant labourers and modern inputs.
- All produce is used as **raw material** for industries.
- Important plantation crops in India: tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana.
- Requires a well-developed **transport and communication network** linking plantations, processing industries, and markets.

Source: Agriculture, Types of Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

- The question asks for **both** types — divide your answer clearly into two parts.
- Examiners expect 2–3 points per type since it is a 5-mark question.
- Key terms to include: **labour intensive, biochemical inputs, capital intensive, single crop, migrant labourers, raw material, transport network.**
- Avoid mixing the two farming types — keep them separate and labelled.
- Examples of plantation crops (tea in Assam, coffee in Karnataka) add value and are directly from the textbook.

Q9. § TYPES OF FARMING

[5]

Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q31(a)

◆ Agriculture

Commercial Farming

Primitive Subsistence Farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Primitive Subsistence Farming:**

- Practised on small patches of land using primitive tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks.
- Depends on monsoon, natural soil fertility, and family/community labour.
- It is a '**slash and burn**' agriculture — farmers clear land, grow food crops, and shift when soil fertility decreases, allowing nature to replenish it.
- Land productivity is low as no fertilisers or modern inputs are used.
- Known by different names: *Jhumming* (North-East), *Bewar/Dahiya* (M.P.), *Podu* (Andhra Pradesh), *Kumari* (Western Ghats).

Commercial Farming:

- Uses high doses of modern inputs — HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, and pesticides for higher productivity.
- The degree of commercialisation varies by region (e.g., rice is commercial in Punjab/Haryana but subsistence in Odisha).
- **Plantation farming** is a type of commercial farming where a single crop is grown over large areas using capital-intensive inputs and migrant labour (e.g., tea in Assam, coffee in Karnataka).
- A well-developed transport and communication network is essential for plantations.

Source: Chapter 4 — Agriculture, Types of Farming

Explanation

- This is a standard 5-mark question expecting **two parts** clearly separated with headings.
- Examiners look for **3 points on primitive subsistence** (tools/methods, slash-and-burn, low productivity + local names) and **2–3 points on commercial farming** (modern inputs, regional variation, plantation as sub-type).
- Always mention **examples** — regional names for jhum cultivation and plantation crops score marks.
- Avoid writing long paragraphs; bullet points or short sentences are cleaner and easier to mark.

Q10. § TYPES OF FARMING

[2]

Differentiate between Primitive Subsistence and Commercial Farming.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q23(a)

♦ Agriculture

Commercial Farming

Primitive Subsistence Farming

Types of Farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

| Basis | Primitive Subsistence Farming | Commercial Farming |

| ---|---|---|

| Tools/Inputs | Primitive tools (hoe, dao); no fertilisers | Modern inputs — HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides |

| Purpose | To feed the family (self-sufficiency) | To sell produce in the market for profit |

Source: Types of Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

- Examiners expect a clear contrast — use a table or two labelled points.
- Key distinguishing factors: **inputs used** and **purpose (subsistence vs. market)**.
- Avoid writing long paragraphs for a 2-mark question; two crisp contrasting points are enough.
- Mentioning specific tools (hoe, dao) and specific modern inputs (HYV seeds, fertilisers) shows textbook accuracy and fetches full marks.

Q11. § TYPES OF FARMING

[1]

Mrs. Monica, along with her family, clears a piece of land and grows grain and other food crops to feed her family. When the soil's fertility decreases, she prepares another piece of land for agriculture. Which of the following methods of agriculture does she use?

- A Plantation farming
- B Slash and burn farming
- C Intensive subsistence farming
- D Commercial farming

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q16

♦ Agriculture

Primitive Subsistence Farming / Shifting Cultivation

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The correct answer is **(B) Slash and burn farming**.

Explanation

The passage clearly states that in primitive subsistence farming, "farmers clear a patch of land and produce cereals and other food crops to sustain their family. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land" — this exactly matches Mrs. Monica's practice, which is called slash and burn (or shifting) agriculture. Source: Types of Farming, Chapter 4.

Q12. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms

[3]

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility of the soil and her family's search for a fresh patch of land in the next season.

Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows :

Suggest any three measures to Rinjha so that the fertility of the soil of her fields remains intact for a long time. [3]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q26

♦ Agriculture

Shifting Cultivation (Jhumming) and Soil Fertility Conservation

Sustainable Agricultural Practices

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding stimulus

Model Answer

Rinjha's family practises shifting cultivation (Jhum), which degrades soil fertility. Three measures to maintain fertility are:

1. **Avoid burning vegetation** — Instead of clearing and burning, use plant residues as compost/green manure to enrich the soil naturally.
2. **Crop rotation** — Grow different crops alternately on the same land to restore soil nutrients and prevent exhaustion.
3. **Terrace farming** — Construct terraces on slopes to reduce soil erosion and retain moisture, keeping the soil fertile longer.

Source: *Contemporary India – II, Chapter 1: Resources and Development*

Explanation

- The question is directly linked to shifting/jhum cultivation described in the passage — examiners expect you to **connect measures to the problem shown** (burning, soil exhaustion).
- Each measure = 1 mark. Name it + give a one-line reason. Don't just list; briefly explain the benefit.
- Other acceptable answers: use of organic fertilisers, controlled irrigation, agroforestry, contour ploughing. Any three valid measures with explanation earn full marks.

Q13. § TYPES OF FARMING**[3]**

Read the story of Rinjha and answer the question that follows :

Story of Rinjha

Rinjha lived with her family in a small village at the outskirts of Diphu in Assam. She enjoys watching her family members clearing, slashing and burning a patch of land for cultivation. She often helps them in irrigating the fields with water running through a bamboo canal from the nearby spring. She loves the surroundings and wants to stay here as long as she can, but this little girl has no idea about the declining fertility season.

Identify the type of farming being practised by Rinjha's family and explain its characteristics.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q26

♦ Agriculture

Primitive Subsistence Farming / Shifting Cultivation (Jhum Cultivation)

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Type of Farming: Primitive Subsistence Farming (Jhumming)**

Rinjha's family practises **Jhumming** — a form of primitive subsistence farming (slash and burn agriculture) common in north-eastern states like Assam.

Characteristics:

- Farmers clear a patch of land by slashing and burning vegetation.
- Cultivated using primitive tools like hoe, dao, and digging sticks with family/community labour.
- Depends on monsoon and natural fertility of soil; no fertilisers or modern inputs are used.
- When soil fertility declines, farmers shift to a fresh patch of land.
- Land productivity is low.

Source: Agriculture, Types of Farming — Primitive Subsistence Farming, Chapter 4

Explanation

The examiner expects you to: (1) correctly name the farming type and its local name *Jhumming*, (2) list at least 3–4 characteristics from the textbook. Avoid vague statements — use specific textbook language like "slash and burn," "primitive tools," and "declining soil fertility." The story clues (clearing, slashing, burning, bamboo canal, Assam) all point to Jhumming.

Q14. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms

[2]

Suggest any two measures for better productivity and organic farming.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q16

♦ Agriculture Measures to improve agricultural productivity and organic farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Two measures for better productivity and organic farming:

1. **Use of HYV seeds and modern inputs** — High Yielding Variety seeds, along with proper irrigation, chemical fertilisers and crop insurance schemes help increase agricultural productivity.
1. **Consolidation of holdings and cooperative farming** — Consolidating fragmented land holdings and promoting cooperation among farmers improves efficiency and supports sustainable, organic farming practices.

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

Explanation

- The question asks for **two** measures — one point each = 1 mark each.
- The passage highlights both **technical reforms** (HYV seeds, irrigation, package technology) and **institutional reforms** (consolidation, cooperation, Grameen banks) as key measures.
- Examiners expect you to name the measure and briefly explain it — do not just list one-word answers.
- Organic farming angle can be addressed through consolidation/cooperation and reducing dependence on chemicals, though the passage focuses more on institutional and technical reforms broadly.

Q15. § TYPES OF FARMING**[1]**

Match Column - I with Column - II and choose the correct option : (Column-I Types of Farming: I. Primitive subsistence farming, II. Intensive subsistence farming, III. Commercial farming, IV. Plantation farming; Column-II Features: (a) Use of modern inputs with less labour, (b) Single crop cultivation on large scale, (c) Slash and burn cultivation, (d) Labour intensive cultivation)

- (A) I-(c), II-(a), III-(d), IV-(b)
- (B) I-(a), II-(b), III-(d), IV-(c)
- (C) I-(c), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(b)
- (D) I-(d), II-(c), III-(b), IV-(a)

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q12

♦ Agriculture

Types of Farming and their features

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The correct option is **(C) I-(c), II-(d), III-(a), IV-(b).**

Primitive subsistence farming → slash and burn (c); Intensive subsistence → labour intensive (d); Commercial farming → modern inputs, less labour (a); Plantation → single crop on large scale (b).

Source: Types of Farming, Chapter 4 (Agriculture)

Explanation

- The textbook clearly states primitive subsistence farming is 'slash and burn' agriculture.
- Intensive subsistence farming is described as **labour intensive** with high doses of biochemical inputs.
- Commercial farming uses **higher doses of modern inputs** (HYV seeds, fertilisers, etc.).
- Plantation is a type of commercial farming where **a single crop is grown on a large area**.
- Eliminate wrong options by checking each pair carefully — option (C) is the only one where all four match correctly.

Q16. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms § PROJECT WORK

[2]

If every farmer in India follows modern farming practices, explain any two positive changes this could bring to villages.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q16

♦ Agriculture Modern farming techniques and their impact on rural development

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

If every farmer adopts modern farming practices, two positive changes would be:

1. **Higher agricultural productivity** — Use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, and irrigation would increase crop yields, ensuring food security and higher income for farmers.
1. **Reduced dependence on monsoon** — Modern irrigation techniques would make farming more reliable, reducing crop failure risks and improving village livelihoods.

Source: Agriculture, Technological and Institutional Reforms — Chapter 4

Explanation

- The question is value-based/application type; draw directly from the text's discussion of commercial farming and technological reforms.
- Examiners expect two **distinct, named** benefits — not vague statements. Link each benefit to a specific modern practice (HYV seeds, irrigation, etc.).
- At 2 marks, two clear points (one per mark) in 40–50 words is sufficient. Avoid over-writing.

Q17. § TYPES OF FARMING

[1]

Choose the correctly matched pair.

- (a) Primitive subsistence farming — practised on large patches of land
- (b) Intensive subsistence farming — single crop production farming
- (c) Commercial farming — use of higher doses of modern inputs
- (d) Plantation farming — practised on small patches of land

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q6; 2024 32/1/1 Q5; 2023 32/5/1 Q5 — 3×

♦ Agriculture Intensive Subsistence Farming Plantation Farming Primitive Subsistence Farming Types of Farming
Types of Farming and their features Types of Farming — Commercial Farming

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer

(c) Commercial farming — use of higher doses of modern inputs

Explanation

Commercial farming is characterised by the use of higher doses of modern inputs like HYV seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and machinery to obtain higher productivity. The other options are incorrect: primitive subsistence farming is on *small* patches; intensive subsistence is *multi-crop*; plantation farming is on *large* estates.

Q18. § CROPPING PATTERN

[2]

Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q22(b)

◆ Agriculture

Rabi Cropping Season

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Feature 1: Rabi crops are sown in winter (October to December) and harvested in summer (April to June). Important rabi crops include wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard.

Feature 2: These crops depend on precipitation during winter months caused by western temperate cyclones, which provides the necessary moisture for their growth.

Source: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern

Explanation

The examiner expects two distinct, clearly stated features — typically the **sowing/harvesting period** and the **climatic/moisture requirement** (western temperate cyclones). You may alternatively mention the important states (Punjab, Haryana, UP, etc.) as a second feature. Each feature should be one clear sentence. Avoid writing vague points like "they grow in winter" without mentioning the specific months, as that loses marks.

Q19. § CROPPING PATTERN

[1]

Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. • This is the second most important Cereal Crop. • This is a Rabi crop. • It requires a cool growing season and bright sunshine at the time of ripening. • It requires 50 to 75 cm annual rainfall.

- A Wheat
- B Maize
- C Rice
- D Sugarcane

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q5

◆ Agriculture

Wheat - Rabi Cereal Crop

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Option A — Wheat**

Wheat is the second most important cereal crop. It is a rabi crop requiring a cool growing season, bright sunshine at ripening, and 50–75 cm annual rainfall.

Source: Major Crops, Chapter 4

Explanation

All four clues directly match the description of Wheat given in the textbook. Maize and Rice are kharif crops; Sugarcane is neither a cereal nor a rabi crop. Examiners expect students to match all given clues to identify the correct crop.

Q20. § CROPPING PATTERN**[1]**

Read the given statements and choose the correct option with regard to Rabi cropping season from the following :

- I. Rabi crops are sown in winter.
II. Sown from October to December and harvested from April to June.
III. Important crops are Maize, Cotton, Jute.
IV. Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh are important for the production of wheat.
- (a) I, III and IV
(b) II, III and IV
(c) I, II and IV
(d) I, II and III

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q6

♦ Agriculture

Cropping Seasons in India (Rabi, Kharif, Zaid)

Rabi Cropping Season

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(c) I, II and IV**

Statements I and II are correct — Rabi crops are sown in winter (October–December) and harvested from April to June. Statement IV is correct — Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh are important for wheat. Statement III is wrong as Maize, Cotton, and Jute are **Kharif** crops, not Rabi.

Source: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern section, Chapter 4.

Explanation

The key is to identify the **incorrect** statement. The passage clearly lists Rabi crops as wheat, barley, peas, gram, and mustard — **not** maize, cotton, or jute (those are Kharif crops). Statements I and II match the passage exactly. Statement IV is mostly correct (Punjab, Haryana, UP are mentioned). Eliminating Statement III points directly to option **(c)**.

Q21. § CROPPING PATTERN**[1]**

Choose the correct option related to main crops of Kharif cropping season :

- (A) Urad, Gram, Groundnut, Mustard
- (B) Wheat, Peas, Soyabean, Bajra
- (C) Maize, Mustard, Gram, Jowar
- (D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q12

♦ Agriculture

Kharif Cropping Season and its Main Crops

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(D) Paddy, Maize, Groundnut, Soyabean**

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September–October. Paddy, maize, groundnut and soyabean are all kharif crops.

Source: Agriculture, Chapter 4 — Kharif Crops section

Explanation

- **Why (D)?** The textbook explicitly lists paddy, maize, groundnut, and soyabean as kharif crops.
- **Why not others?** Wheat, peas, gram, and mustard are **rabi** crops. Urad is kharif but combined with mustard (rabi) in option A, making it wrong. Option C mixes mustard and gram (rabi) with kharif crops.
- **Key tip:** Memorise the two lists separately — rabi (wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard) and kharif (paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, urad, groundnut, soyabean, cotton, jute).

Q22. § CROPPING PATTERN**[2]**

Differentiate between Rabi and Kharif cropping seasons.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q23(b)

♦ Agriculture

Rabi and Kharif Cropping Seasons

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

	Rabi	Kharif
Sowing	October – December (winter)	With onset of monsoon
Harvesting	April – June (summer)	September – October
Examples	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Paddy, maize, cotton, jute, groundnut

Source: Agriculture, Chapter 4 (Cropping Pattern)

Explanation

- This is a 2-mark differentiation question; a simple two-column table or two contrasting points is the ideal format — examiners reward clarity and correct examples.
- Always include **sowing season**, **harvesting season**, and **at least one example crop** for each — these are the expected points.
- Do not confuse Zaid with either season; it is a separate short summer season.

Q23. § CROPPING PATTERN

[1]

Imagine you are travelling from Delhi to Chandigarh to attend a wedding, by road in January. Which of the following crops will you notice prominently in the fields during the journey ?

- (A) Paddy
- (B) Maize
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Jowar

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q9

♦ Agriculture

Rabi Crops and their geographical distribution

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(C) Wheat**

Wheat is a rabi crop sown in October–December and harvested in April–June. The Delhi–Chandigarh route passes through Punjab and Haryana, which are major wheat-producing states. In January, wheat fields would be prominently visible.

Explanation

The key clues are **month (January)** → rabi season, and **route (Delhi–Chandigarh)** → Punjab/Haryana belt. Paddy and Maize are kharif crops (harvested by October); Jowar is also mainly kharif. Only Wheat fits both the season and the region. Examiners expect you to link the season + geography to identify the correct crop.

Q24. § CROPPING PATTERN

[1]

Identify the correct option related to major crops grown in the 'Kharif' cropping season in India :

- A Paddy, Peas, Mustard
- B Paddy, Mustard, Gram
- C Paddy, Jowar, Maize
- D Paddy, Maize, Gram

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q12

♦ Agriculture

Kharif Cropping Season and Major Kharif Crops

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Option C: Paddy, Jowar, Maize**

Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September–October. Important kharif crops include paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton, and jute. Peas, mustard, and gram are rabi crops.

Source: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern section, Chapter 4

Explanation

The key is to distinguish kharif crops from rabi crops. Rabi crops (wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard) are sown in winter. Options A, B, and D all contain at least one rabi crop (peas, mustard, or gram), making them incorrect. Only option C lists three genuine kharif crops as stated in the textbook passage.

Q25. § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops**[1]**

Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option.

- This is the staple food crop.
- This is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high temperature and high humidity.
- It requires above 100 cm of annual rainfall.

- (A) Wheat
- (B) Maize
- (C) Rice
- (D) Jwar

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q5

♦ Agriculture

Rice (Paddy) - Kharif Crop Characteristics

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag**Model Answer****(C) Rice**

Rice is a kharif crop, is the staple food crop, requires high temperature and humidity, and needs annual rainfall above 100 cm — all conditions match.

Explanation

All four clues directly match the description of Rice given in the textbook. Wheat is a rabi crop; Maize doesn't require above 100 cm rainfall; Jowar is a rain-fed millet. Eliminate wrong options using cropping season and rainfall clues.

Q26. § Major Crops**[1]**

Leading state in production of rice

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q37 37(b)(i)

♦ Agriculture

Leading states in production of rice

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag**Model Answer**

West Bengal is the leading state in the production of rice in India.

Explanation

Map-based questions require identifying the correct state from the distribution map or text. The passage mentions West Bengal among key rice-growing regions, and NCERT maps identify it as the leading producer. Write just the state name with one supporting line.

Q27. § CROPPING PATTERN

[4]

Cropping Pattern

Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June. Kharif crops are grown with the onset of monsoon in different parts of the country and these are harvested in September-October. In between the rabi and the kharif seasons, there is a short season during the summer months known as the zaid season.

Read the given source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

(17.1) Rice cultivation is an example of which type of agricultural season ? [1]

(17.2) Name any one crop which is harvested between April to June in India. [1]

(17.3) Mention any two zaid crops. [2]

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q17

♦ Agriculture

Kharif Crops and Rice Cultivation

Rabi Crops and Harvesting Season (April–June)

Zaid Crops

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding stimulus

Model Answer

(17.1) Rice cultivation is an example of the **Kharif** season, as it is grown with the onset of monsoon.

(17.2) **Wheat** is one crop harvested between April to June in India. (It is a rabi crop sown in October–December and harvested in summer.)

(17.3) Two zaid crops are:

1. **Watermelon**
2. **Cucumber**

These are grown during the short summer season between the rabi and kharif seasons.

Source: Agriculture, Cropping Pattern section

Explanation

- **(17.1):** Rice is a classic Kharif crop — grown during monsoon onset, directly matching the passage's description of Kharif.
- **(17.2):** The passage states rabi crops are "harvested in summer from April to June." Wheat is the most common rabi crop examiners expect here.
- **(17.3):** Zaid crops aren't listed in the passage, but the textbook (same chapter) names watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, and bitter gourd as standard examples. Mentioning any two earns full marks. Remember: zaid = short summer season between rabi and kharif.

Q28. § TYPES OF FARMING § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops

[3]

Describe any three features of cultivation of millets in India.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q26

♦ Agriculture

Cultivation of Millets in India

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Three features of millet cultivation in India:**

1. **Types:** Jowar, bajra and ragi are the important millets grown in India. Though called coarse grains, they have very high nutritional value — ragi is rich in iron, calcium, micro nutrients and roughage.
1. **Growing conditions:** Jowar is a rain-fed crop grown in moist areas and hardly needs irrigation. Bajra grows well on sandy soils and shallow black soil. Ragi grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils.
1. **Major producing states:** Jowar is mainly produced in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Bajra in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana. Ragi in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and northeastern/Himalayan states.

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

Explanation

- The question asks for **three features**, so structure your answer as three clear points — examiners award 1 mark per point.
- Cover different aspects: what millets are + nutritional value, soil/climate needs, and producing states — this shows breadth.
- Avoid mixing up the soil conditions of different millets; each has specific soil requirements mentioned in the textbook.
- Do **not** write about rice or wheat — stick only to millets (jowar, bajra, ragi).

Q29. § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops**[1]**

Read the following informations and identify the crop.

- It is the staple food crop of majority of people in India.
- India is the second largest producer of this crop.
- It is a Kharif crop.
- It requires high humidity with 100 cm of annual rainfall.

- (A) Ragi
- (B) Bajra
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Rice

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q9

♦ Agriculture

Rice (Paddy) - Kharif Crop

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(D) Rice****Explanation**

All four clues — staple food crop, second largest producer, kharif crop, and 100 cm annual rainfall — match rice exactly as described in the textbook. Wheat is a rabi crop; ragi and bajra are millets, not the staple food crop of the majority.

Q30. § Major Crops

[5]

Suppose you are a farmer. You want to cultivate rice in India. Describe any three geographical conditions which will be suitable for rice cultivation in India and write the names of two leading rice producing states of India. (3+2=5)

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q31(b)

♦ Agriculture

Geographical conditions for rice cultivation

Leading rice producing states of India

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Three Geographical Conditions Suitable for Rice Cultivation in India:**

1. **Temperature:** Rice requires high temperature above 25°C throughout its growing period. It is a kharif crop grown during the warm monsoon season.
1. **Rainfall:** It needs high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm. In areas of less rainfall, it can be grown with the help of irrigation (e.g., Punjab, Haryana).
1. **Plains and Deltaic Regions:** Rice grows well in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas and deltaic regions, where fertile alluvial soil and water availability are adequate.

Two Leading Rice Producing States of India:

1. West Bengal
2. Uttar Pradesh

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

Explanation

- The question is split 3+2, so give exactly **3 geographical conditions** (temperature, rainfall, terrain/soil) and exactly **2 states** — no more, no less.
- Conditions must come from the textbook passage: temperature above 25°C, rainfall above 100 cm, grown in plains/coastal/deltaic regions.
- For states, the passage mentions West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, etc. — pick any two. West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are commonly cited as leading producers.
- Do not add conditions not mentioned in the source (e.g., specific soil type for rice is not detailed in the passage).

Q31. § TYPES OF FARMING

[1]

Swapna is a small farmer. Swapna wants to cultivate cotton. What kind of geographical conditions will be suitable for this ? Choose the most appropriate option.

- A Laterite soil, Moderate rainfall, Low temperature and Bright sunshine
- B Black soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Bright sunshine
- C Laterite soil, Light rainfall, High temperature and Moderate sunshine
- D Black soil, High rainfall, Low temperature and Moderate sunshine

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q9

♦ Agriculture

Geographical conditions suitable for cotton cultivation

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Answer: (B)

Cotton requires **black soil, light rainfall, high temperature, and bright sunshine** — these are the ideal geographical conditions for its cultivation.

Explanation

Cotton is a **Kharif crop** grown in black (regur) soil, which retains moisture well. It needs high temperature (21–30°C), low to moderate rainfall, and plenty of bright sunshine for the bolls to open. Laterite soil and high/low rainfall are unsuitable for cotton. Examiners expect students to recall the specific soil type and climatic needs of cotton directly from the cropping pattern section.

Q32. § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops

[1]

Which one of the following crops grows well in hot and humid climate ?

- (A) Sugarcane
- (B) Peas
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Gram

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q15

♦ Agriculture

Cropping patterns and climatic requirements of major crops (e.g., rice)

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

(A) Sugarcane

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, Chapter 4

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*Sugarcane grows well in hot and humid climate with a temperature of 21°C to 27°C.*" The other options — Peas, Wheat (rabi crops needing cool season) and Gram (rabi, dry conditions) — require cool or dry climates. Always link the crop to its specific climatic requirement for MCQ justification in board exams.

Q33. § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[2]**

Explain any two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q22(a)

♦ Agriculture

Government efforts to modernise agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:03 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Two efforts taken by the Government of India to modernise agriculture:

1. **Green Revolution and White Revolution** — Introduction of package technology (HYV seeds, fertilisers, irrigation) during the 1960s–70s and Operation Flood to boost food and milk production.
1. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and crop insurance** — The government introduced KCC for easy credit access and crop insurance schemes to protect farmers against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease.

Source: Chapter 4, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

The examiner expects two distinct, named efforts — not vague statements. Identify the effort by name and add a brief description. Each point should cover roughly 15–20 words. Common mistakes include listing only one effort or writing general statements without naming specific schemes. Stick to what the textbook mentions: Green Revolution, White Revolution, KCC, crop insurance, Grameen Banks, minimum support price, etc.

Q34. § Introduction § Technological and Institutional Reforms § PROJECT WORK**[3]**

Examine the measures taken by the government to make agriculture profitable in India.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q26

◆ Agriculture

Government measures to make agriculture profitable

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The government has taken the following measures to make agriculture profitable in India:

1. **Crop Insurance** — Protection against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease was provided to safeguard farmers from losses.
2. **Institutional Credit** — Grameen banks and cooperative societies were established to provide loans at lower interest rates.
3. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** and **Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)** were introduced for farmer welfare.
4. **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** — The government announces MSP and procurement prices to protect farmers from exploitation by speculators and middlemen.
5. **Information Dissemination** — Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes were broadcast on radio and television.
6. **Green Revolution** and **White Revolution (Operation Flood)** were launched to boost food grain and milk production.

Source: Chapter 4 — Agriculture, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- The examiner expects **specific scheme names** (KCC, PAIS, MSP, Green Revolution, White Revolution) — these fetch direct marks.
- For a 3-mark question, list **3–4 well-labelled points**; 6 points here gives flexibility — write at least 3-4 clearly.
- Avoid vague statements like "the government helped farmers"; always name the specific measure.
- The passage directly mentions all these points — stick to textbook language.

Q35. § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[3]**

Explain any three institutional reforms taken for the development of Indian agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q26

♦ Agriculture

Institutional Reforms in Indian Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer

Three institutional reforms for the development of Indian agriculture are:

1. **Abolition of Zamindari and Land Reforms:** After Independence, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, and abolition of zamindari were given priority. Land reform was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
1. **Crop Insurance and Credit Facilities:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, and disease; establishment of Grameen banks and cooperative societies to provide loans at lower interest rates; Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme were introduced.
1. **Minimum Support Price:** The government announces minimum support price (MSP) and procurement prices for important crops to protect farmers from exploitation by speculators and middlemen.

Source: Chapter 4, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- The question asks for **institutional** reforms specifically — avoid mixing with technological ones (like HYV seeds, Green Revolution).
- Each point must be distinct and clearly named — examiners award 1 mark per valid reform.
- Key terms to include: zamindari abolition, land reform, crop insurance, Grameen banks, KCC, MSP — these are the textbook-specific terms that fetch marks.

Q36. § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[5]**

Explain the Technological and Institutional reforms taken by the government in the interest of farmers.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q31(b)

♦ Agriculture

Institutional Reforms in Agriculture

Technological Reforms in Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Technological and Institutional Reforms taken by the Government in the interest of farmers:**

1. **Institutional Reforms:** After Independence, collectivisation, consolidation of holdings, cooperation, and abolition of zamindari were given priority. Land reform was the main focus of the First Five Year Plan.
1. **Green Revolution and White Revolution:** In the 1960s–70s, the Green Revolution (package technology) and White Revolution (Operation Flood) were introduced to improve agricultural production.
1. **Land Development Programme:** In the 1980s–90s, a comprehensive land development programme was initiated including both institutional and technical reforms.
1. **Financial Support:** Grameen banks, cooperative societies, crop insurance against drought/flood/cyclone, Kisan Credit Card (KCC), and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS) were introduced.
1. **Price Support:** Government announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) and procurement prices to protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen.
1. **Information Dissemination:** Special weather bulletins and agricultural programmes were introduced on radio and television.

Source: Chapter 4 – Agriculture, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5–6 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark roughly.
- Always mention specific scheme names: **KCC, PAIS, MSP, Green Revolution, White Revolution** — these fetch marks.
- Avoid writing in essay form; use numbered points for clarity and speed.
- Do not forget both "technological" (Green Revolution, weather bulletins) **and** "institutional" (zamindari abolition, land reform, cooperative banks) aspects — the question asks for both.

Q37. § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[5]**

The Government of India has invited some suggestions for institutional reforms in agriculture. Propose any five institutional reforms to the Government for the betterment of agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q31(a)

♦ Agriculture

Institutional Reforms in Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer**Five Institutional Reforms proposed for the betterment of agriculture:**

1. **Consolidation of holdings:** Small and fragmented land holdings should be consolidated to make farming economical and efficient.
1. **Crop Insurance:** Provision for crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease should be strengthened to protect farmers from natural calamities.
1. **Rural Credit:** Establishment of Grameen Banks and cooperative societies to provide loans to farmers at lower rates of interest, reducing dependence on moneylenders.
1. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and PAIS:** These schemes should be expanded to give farmers easy access to credit and accident insurance coverage.
1. **Minimum Support Price (MSP):** The government should announce remunerative MSP and procurement prices for important crops to prevent exploitation by middlemen and speculators.

Source: Chapter 4 – Agriculture, Technological and Institutional Reforms

Explanation

- The question asks for **institutional** (not technological) reforms, so focus on policy, credit, insurance, and price support — not HYV seeds or irrigation.
- The textbook explicitly lists: consolidation of holdings, crop insurance, Grameen banks, cooperative societies, KCC, PAIS, and MSP — use these directly.
- Each point should be one clear sentence; no elaboration needed for a 5-mark answer.
- Abolition of zamindari and land reform / collectivisation are also valid points from the chapter if needed.

Q38. § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[2]**

Explain the measures made by government to improve Indian agriculture.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q16

♦ Agriculture

Government measures to improve Indian agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The government took the following measures to improve Indian agriculture:

1. **Green Revolution** (use of HYV seeds, fertilisers) and **White Revolution** (Operation Flood) were introduced.
2. **Crop insurance** against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease was provided.
3. **Grameen banks and cooperative societies** were set up to give loans at lower interest rates.
4. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** and **Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)** were launched.
5. **Minimum support price** is announced to protect farmers from middlemen.

Source: *Technological and Institutional Reforms, Chapter 4*

Explanation

This is a 2-mark question, so 4–5 crisp points are sufficient. Examiners look for specific scheme names (KCC, PAIS, Green Revolution, White Revolution) and institutional measures (crop insurance, Grameen banks, MSP). Avoid writing lengthy descriptions — one line per point is enough. Listing format works well here and is easy to mark.

Q39. § CROPPING PATTERN § Major Crops § PROJECT WORK**[1]**

Match Column-I with Column-II and choose the correct option :

Column-I (Crop) — Column-II (Type)

I. Wheat — a. Millet Crop

II. Ragi — b. Beverage Crop

III. Tea — c. Food Crop

IV. Maize — d. Food & Fodder Crop

(A) I-d, II-a, III-c, IV-b

(B) I-c, II-d, III-b, IV-a

(C) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d

(D) I-d, II-b, III-a, IV-c

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q7

♦ Agriculture

Major Crops of India: Wheat, Ragi, Tea, Maize

Types of Crops: Food Crops, Millet Crops, Beverage Crops, Food & Fodder Crops

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The correct option is **(C) I-c, II-a, III-b, IV-d**

Wheat → Food Crop; Ragi → Millet Crop; Tea → Beverage Crop; Maize → Food & Fodder Crop.

Explanation

From the source: Wheat is described as a food crop; Ragi is categorised under Millets; Tea is explicitly called "an important beverage crop"; Maize "is used both as food and fodder." Match each crop to its correct type — eliminate options that misplace even one pair.

Q40. § TYPES OF FARMING § Technological and Institutional Reforms**[1]**

In which of the following categories of 'land-use' has India registered an increase ?

(A) Permanent pasture

(B) Unsuitable for agriculture

(C) Barren

(D) Forest

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q14

♦ Agriculture

Land-use pattern and changes in India

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(D) Forest**

Forest area in India has shown a marginal increase over the years, while permanent pasture, barren land, and land unsuitable for agriculture have decreased or remained stagnant.

Source: Resources and Development, Land Use Pattern in India

Explanation

The textbook states that land under permanent pastures has **decreased**. Barren/waste land and non-agricultural uses have not shown notable increases. Forest cover, though still far below the desired 33%, has registered a marginal increase since 1960-61, making **(D) Forest** the correct answer. Remember: the question asks which category has seen an **increase** — elimination of the other options is a useful strategy here.

Q41. § Introduction § TYPES OF FARMING § CROPPING PATTERN

[1]

Identify the crop with the help of information given in the box.

- This crop is a major cash crop in India.
 - It is cultivated mainly in the states of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
 - It is known for its aroma.
- (a) Tea
(b) Coffee
(c) Jute
(d) Cotton

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q6

♦ Agriculture

Cash Crops - Coffee

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer**(b) Coffee**

Coffee is a major cash crop grown mainly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and is well known for its aroma.

Explanation

The clues — cash crop, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, and aroma — all point to coffee. The source passage mentions "coffee in Karnataka" as an important plantation crop. Tea grows in Assam/North Bengal, jute and cotton don't match the states or aroma clue.

Q42. § TYPES OF FARMING § PROJECT WORK

[1]

In which of the following regions did the "Beej-Bachao Andolan" of farmers begin ?

- (A) Kumaon
(B) Tehri
(C) Almora
(D) Chamoli

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q11

♦ Agriculture

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:01 · grounding rag

Model Answer

The correct answer is **(B) Tehri**.

The "Beej-Bachao Andolan" (Save the Seeds Movement) was started by farmers in the **Tehri** region of Uttarakhand.

Explanation

This fact is not directly covered in the source passages provided, but it is a well-known point from the NCERT Class 10 Geography Chapter 4 (Agriculture). The Beej-Bachao Andolan was a grassroots movement by farmers in Tehri, Uttarakhand, aimed at preserving traditional/indigenous seed varieties without the use of chemical fertilisers. Examiners expect students to recall this specific location. Do not confuse it with the Chipko Movement (associated with Chamoli/Uttarakhand broadly) or the Bhodan-Gramdan Movement.

Q43. § Introduction § TYPES OF FARMING § CROPPING PATTERN

[1]

Which among the following crop is known as 'Golden Fibre' ?

- A Cotton
- B Wool
- C Jute
- D Silk

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q19

♦ Agriculture

Golden Fibre - Jute

Generated by claude-sonnet-4-6 · 2026-06-15 07:02 · grounding rag

Model Answer

(C) Jute is known as the 'Golden Fibre.'

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

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*Jute is known as the golden fibre.*" This is a direct fact-based MCQ. Students often confuse it with cotton (called 'white gold') or silk. Remember: Jute = Golden Fibre; Cotton = White Gold.

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>