

CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 04

Agriculture



NCERT SOLUTIONS



AGRICULTURE: MULTIPLE CHOICE

Q. 1(i)

Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

- (a) Shifting agriculture
- (b) Plantation agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive agriculture

ANSWER

- (b) Plantation agriculture

Why: A plantation grows one crop over a large tract of land.

Q. 1(ii)

Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Gram
- (c) Millets
- (d) Cotton

ANSWER

- (b) Gram

Why: Gram is a winter-sown rabi crop.

Q. 1(iii)

Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Jowar
- (c) Millets
- (d) Sesamum

ANSWER

- (a) Pulses

Why: Pulses are leguminous crops. The chapter lists gram, moong, urad and other pulses.

CROPS AND FARM REFORMS

Q. 2(i)

Name one important beverage crop and specify the geographical conditions required for its growth.

Answer:

Tea is an important beverage crop. It needs a warm, moist, frost-free climate, frequent showers throughout the year, and deep, fertile, well-drained soil rich in humus and organic matter.

Q. 2(ii)

Name one staple crop of India and the regions where it is produced.

Answer:

Rice is a staple crop. It grows in northern and north-eastern plains, coastal and deltaic regions, including West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, and irrigated north-western areas.

Q. 2(iii)

Enlist the various institutional reform programmes introduced by the government in the interest of farmers.

Answer:

Reforms include abolition of zamindari, consolidation of holdings, cooperation, crop insurance, Grameen banks, cooperative credit, Kisan Credit Cards, Personal Accident Insurance Scheme and minimum support prices to help farmers.

INITIATIVES FOR AGRICULTURE

Q.3(i) Suggest the initiatives taken by the government to ensure an increase in agricultural production.

Ans. The government introduced land reforms such as abolition of zamindari, consolidation of holdings and cooperation. These measures aimed to improve farmers' conditions and the organisation of farming.

The Green Revolution used a package of improved technology to raise crop production. The White Revolution, or Operation Flood, supported dairy development.

Later programmes combined institutional and technical reforms. Crop insurance covered risks such as drought, floods, fire and disease. Grameen banks and cooperative institutions offered loans at lower interest rates.

Kisan Credit Cards and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme supported farmers. Weather bulletins and agricultural programmes shared useful information. Minimum support, remunerative and procurement prices helped protect farmers from exploitation by middlemen. These initiatives supported more secure and productive agriculture.



FREE PREVIEW

[Click here to visit our website](#)

SCHOOL NOTES & NCERT SOLUTIONS

Complete notes and
NCERT solutions are
available on
FirstHope app only.



[Scan or click here](#)

Click here to get the app

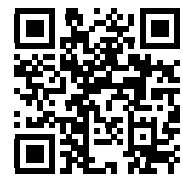


Available on Google Play

JOIN THE FIRSTHOPE COMMUNITY

Join our Telegram channel

Click here to join Telegram



[Scan or click here](#)

@FirstHope_CBSE_Notes

Instagram

@firsthope.school

[Click here to follow >](#)

YouTube channel

@firsthope.school

[Click here to watch >](#)

FirstHope website

firsthope.co.in

[Click here to visit our website >](#)

CBSE / Class 9 / Class 10 / Class 11 / Class 12

Preview notes and NCERT solutions. Full PDFs in the FirstHope app.