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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · GEOGRAPHY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

GEOGRAPHY · CHAPTER 4

Agriculture

Rabi
Kharif
Zaid

Chapter Practice Booklet · Questions only

13 note blocks + crops table | 8 crop map items | PYQs 2025–2026 | 64 practice questions | Model Answer Booklet

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STUDENT DETAILS

NAME _____

CLASS & SECTION _____

ROLL NO. _____

BOOKLET STARTED ON _____

CHAPTER TEST SCORE _____ / 20

1

READ THIS FIRST

Chapter Notes

The whole chapter in short-note form: types of farming, the three seasons, every major crop with its conditions and states, and the reforms. Revise from here – you should not need the textbook again.

1 Agriculture in India

- India is an agriculturally important country: about **two-thirds** of its population is engaged in agricultural activities.
- Agriculture is a primary activity that produces most of the **food** we eat and **raw materials** for industries (cotton, jute, sugarcane); some products like tea, coffee and spices are **exported**.
- Farming has changed over time with the physical environment, technology and socio-cultural practices – from **subsistence** to **commercial** farming.

2 Types of farming 1: primitive subsistence farming

- Practised on **small patches** of land with **primitive tools** – hoe, dao and digging sticks – and **family or community labour**.
- Depends on the **monsoon**, natural fertility of the soil and suitable environmental conditions.
- It is '**slash and burn**' agriculture: farmers clear a patch, grow cereals and other food crops, and when fertility falls they **shift** and clear a fresh patch. Nature replenishes the fertility of the old patch.
- **Productivity is low** – no fertilisers or modern inputs.

Region	Name of shifting cultivation
Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland (north-east)	**Jhumming**
Manipur	**Pamlou**
Bastar (Chhattisgarh); Andaman and Nicobar	**Dipa**
Madhya Pradesh	Bewar / Dahiya
Andhra Pradesh	Podu / Penda
Odisha	Pama Dabi / Koman / Bringa
Western Ghats	Kumari
South-eastern Rajasthan	Valre / Waltre
Himalayan belt	Khil
Jharkhand	Kuruwa

Around the world: Milpa (Mexico, Central America), Conuco (Venezuela), Roca (Brazil), Masole (Central Africa), Ladang (Indonesia), Ray (Vietnam).

3 Types of farming 2: intensive subsistence and commercial

Intensive subsistence farming

- Practised where **population pressure on land is high**.
- **Labour-intensive**; high doses of **biochemical inputs and irrigation** are used for higher production.
- The **right of inheritance** divides land among successive generations, making holdings **uneconomical**; yet farmers take maximum output from limited land as they have **no other livelihood** – enormous pressure on land.

Commercial farming

- Uses higher doses of **modern inputs** – HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides – for higher productivity.
- The degree of commercialisation varies: **rice** is a **commercial** crop in **Punjab and Haryana** but a **subsistence** crop in **Odisha**.

Plantation – a type of commercial farming: a **single crop** on a large area; an **interface of agriculture and industry**; capital-intensive inputs and **migrant labour**; all produce is raw material for industry. Examples: **tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana** – tea in Assam and North Bengal, coffee in Karnataka. A good **transport and communication** network linking plantations to factories and markets is essential.

4 Cropping seasons

Season	Sown / harvested	Crops	Remember
Rabi	sown Oct–Dec (winter); harvested Apr–Jun (summer)	wheat, barley, peas, gram, mustard	Punjab, Haryana, HP, J&K, Uttarakhand, UP; winter rain from **western temperate cyclones** helps; **Green Revolution** areas
Kharif	sown with the **monsoon**; harvested Sep–Oct	paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut, soyabean	rice regions: Assam, West Bengal, coastal Odisha, AP, Telangana, TN, Kerala, Konkan, UP, Bihar; now Punjab and Haryana too
Zaid	short summer season between rabi and kharif	watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, fodder crops	sugarcane takes almost a **year** to grow

In **Assam, West Bengal and Odisha**, three crops of paddy are grown a year: **Aus, Aman and Boro**.

5 Food grains: rice and wheat

Rice

- **Staple food** of most Indians; India is the **second largest producer** after **China**.
- Kharif crop: **above 25°C**, high humidity, rainfall **above 100 cm**; in drier areas grown with irrigation.
- Grown in the plains of north and north-east India, coastal areas and deltas. **Canals and tube-wells** made rice possible in low-rainfall Punjab, Haryana, western UP and parts of Rajasthan.

Wheat

- Second most important cereal; main food crop of the **north and north-west**.
- Rabi crop: **cool growing season** and **bright sunshine at ripening**; **50–75 cm** rainfall evenly spread over the growing season.
- Two zones: the **Ganga–Satluj plains** (north-west) and the **black soil region of the Deccan**.
- Major states: **Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan**.

6 Millets, maize and pulses

- **Millets** – **jowar, bajra, ragi**: coarse grains of very high nutritional value; **ragi** is very rich in **iron, calcium**, micro nutrients and roughage.
- **Jowar**: third most important food crop by area and production; rain-fed, grown in moist areas. Largest producer **Maharashtra**, then Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.
- **Bajra**: sandy and shallow black soils – **Rajasthan**, UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana.
- **Ragi**: dry regions; red, black, sandy, loamy and shallow black soils – **Karnataka**, Tamil Nadu, Himachal, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Maize**: food and fodder; kharif crop needing **21–27°C**; grows well in **old alluvial soil**; in Bihar also a rabi crop. HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation raised output. States: Karnataka, MP, UP, Bihar, AP, Telangana.
- **Pulses**: India is the **largest producer and consumer**; main source of **protein** in a vegetarian diet. Tur (arhar), urad, moong, masur, peas, gram. Need less moisture. Being **leguminous**, all except **arhar** restore soil fertility by **fixing nitrogen** – so they are grown in **rotation**. States: MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, UP, Karnataka.

7 Sugarcane and oilseeds

Sugarcane

- Tropical and sub-tropical crop: hot and humid climate, **21–27°C**, **75–100 cm** rainfall; irrigation where rain is low; many soils; needs **manual labour** from sowing to harvest.
- India is the **second largest producer** after **Brazil**. Source of **sugar, gur (jaggery), khandsari and molasses**.

- States: **Uttar Pradesh**, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, AP, Telangana, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana.

Oilseeds

- Cover about **12%** of the total cropped area: groundnut, mustard, coconut, sesamum (til), soyabean, castor, cotton seed, linseed, sunflower. Mostly edible; some are raw material for **soap, cosmetics and ointments**.
- India was the **second largest producer of groundnut** (after China) and **third of rapeseed** (after Canada and China) in 2018.
- **Groundnut**: kharif crop; about **half** of the major oilseeds; **Gujarat** is the largest producer, then Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- **Linseed and mustard** – rabi; **sesamum** – kharif in the north, rabi in the south; **castor** – both rabi and kharif.

8 Tea, coffee and horticulture

Tea – a plantation crop introduced by the **British**; most gardens are now Indian-owned.

- Tropical and sub-tropical climate; deep, fertile, **well-drained soil rich in humus**; **warm, moist, frost-free** climate all year; frequent showers through the year for tender leaves.
- **Labour-intensive** – needs abundant, cheap, skilled labour; processed **within the garden** to keep it fresh.
- States: **Assam**, hills of **Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri** (West Bengal), Tamil Nadu, Kerala; also HP, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya, AP, Tripura. India was the **second largest producer** after China (2018).

Coffee – Indian coffee is known for good quality. The **Arabica** variety, first brought from **Yemen**, is in great demand. Cultivation began on the **Baba Budan Hills**; today it is confined to the **Nilgiri** in **Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu**.

Horticulture – India was the **second largest producer of fruits and vegetables** after China (2018): mangoes (Maharashtra, AP, Telangana, UP, West Bengal), oranges (**Nagpur**, **Cherrapunjee**), bananas (Kerala, Mizoram, Maharashtra, TN), lichi and guava (UP, Bihar), pineapples (Meghalaya), grapes (AP, Telangana, Maharashtra), apples, pears, apricots, walnuts (J&K, HP).

9 Non-food crops: rubber and fibres

- **Rubber**: an equatorial crop, also grown in tropical and sub-tropical areas under special conditions: moist, humid climate, rainfall **over 200 cm**, temperature **above 25°C**. An important industrial raw material. Grown in **Kerala**, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the **Garo hills** of Meghalaya.
- **Fibre crops**: cotton, jute, hemp and natural silk. The first three come from the soil; silk comes from cocoons of silkworms fed on **mulberry** leaves. Rearing silkworms = **sericulture**.
- **Cotton**: India is believed to be the **original home** of cotton; second largest producer after China (2017). Grows in the drier parts of the **black cotton soil of the Deccan**; needs high temperature, light rainfall or irrigation, **210 frost-free days** and bright sunshine; kharif crop taking **6–8 months**. States: **Maharashtra, Gujarat**, MP, Karnataka, AP, Telangana, TN, Punjab, Haryana, UP.
- **Jute** – the **golden fibre**: well-drained fertile soils of **flood plains** renewed every year; high temperature while growing. States: **West Bengal**, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya. Used for gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets. Losing its market to **synthetic fibres**, especially **nylon**, because of its high cost.

10 Technological and institutional reforms

- Most farmers still depend on the **monsoon** and natural fertility; agriculture gives livelihood to **more than 60%** of the population.
- **After Independence:** collectivisation, **consolidation of holdings**, cooperation and **abolition of zamindari**. **Land reform** was the main focus of the **First Five Year Plan**; laws were passed but implementation was weak.
- **1960s–70s:** the **Green Revolution** (package technology) and the **White Revolution (Operation Flood)** – but development was concentrated in a few areas.
- **1980s–90s:** a **comprehensive land development programme** with institutional and technical reforms:

Crop insurance	against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease
Cheaper credit	Grameen banks, cooperative societies and banks giving loans at lower interest

Schemes	**Kissan Credit Card (KCC)**; **Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS)**
Information	special **weather bulletins** and farm programmes on radio and TV
Prices	**minimum support price**, remunerative and procurement prices to protect farmers from **middlemen and speculators**

11 Bhoodan–Gramdan: the bloodless revolution

- **Vinoba Bhave**, whom Gandhiji called his spiritual heir, walked across India (padyatra) spreading Gandhiji's idea of **gram swarajya**.
- At **Pochampalli** (then Andhra Pradesh, now Telangana) landless villagers asked for land. **Shri Ram Chandra Reddy** offered **80 acres** for **80 landless villagers** – this was **Bhoodan** (gift of land).
- Some zamindars who owned many villages gave whole villages to the landless – **Gramdan**.
- Many landowners gave part of their land out of fear of the **land ceiling act**. The movement is called the **Blood-less Revolution**.

12 Organic farming and sustainable practices (for board questions)

- Board papers now ask for **measures to raise productivity** and about **organic farming** (2026).
- **Organic farming** grows crops without synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, using **compost, manure, crop rotation** and biological pest control – it keeps the soil healthy and food safe (link: Beej Bachao Andolan and Navdanya in Forest and Wildlife).
- **Productivity measures** from the chapter: irrigation (canals, tube-wells, drip), **HYV seeds** and balanced fertilisers, **consolidation of holdings**, crop insurance, cheap credit (KCC, Grameen banks), MSP, weather information, and **leguminous crops in rotation**.

13 Challenges for Indian farmers

- **Small, fragmented holdings** due to inheritance.
- Dependence on the **monsoon**; floods and droughts.
- **Pressure on land** from a growing population; little alternative work.
- Loss of markets for some crops, e.g. **jute** to nylon; price swings and exploitation by **middlemen**.
- Over-use of chemicals and water in commercial farming (salinity, falling groundwater – see Resources and Water chapters).

Crops at a glance

MCQ clues, matching and the map question come from here

Crop	Season	Temperature / rain / soil	Main states
Rice	Kharif	above 25°C; above 100 cm; alluvial plains, deltas	WB, UP, Punjab, coastal Odisha, AP, TN
Wheat	Rabi	cool season, bright sun at ripening; 50–75 cm	Punjab, Haryana, UP, MP, Bihar, Rajasthan
Jowar	Kharif	rain-fed, moist areas	Maharashtra (largest), Karnataka
Bajra	Kharif	sandy, shallow black soil	Rajasthan, UP, Maharashtra, Gujarat
Ragi	Kharif	dry areas; red, black, sandy soils	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Maize	Kharif (rabi in Bihar)	21–27°C; old alluvium	Karnataka, MP, UP, Bihar
Pulses	Both	little moisture; fix nitrogen (not arhar)	MP, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, UP
Sugarcane	~1 year	21–27°C; 75–100 cm	UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka
Groundnut	Kharif	half of major oilseeds	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
Tea	Plantation	warm, moist, frost-free; well-drained humus soil	Assam, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri
Coffee	Plantation	Arabica; Nilgiri hills	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu
Rubber	Plantation	above 25°C; over 200 cm	Kerala, TN, Karnataka, A&N, Garo hills
Cotton	Kharif, 6–8 months	black soil; 210 frost-free days; light rain	Maharashtra, Gujarat, MP
Jute	Kharif	flood-plain soils; high temperature	West Bengal, Bihar, Assam

Key terms

1- and 2-mark answers

Subsistence farming – growing crops mainly for the farmer's family

Slash and burn – clearing forest by cutting and burning, then shifting after fertility falls

Intensive farming – high inputs of labour, chemicals and irrigation on small land

Commercial farming – growing crops for sale using modern inputs

Plantation – single crop on a large estate; link between farm and industry

HYV seeds – high-yielding variety seeds

Rabi / Kharif / Zaid – winter / monsoon / short summer crop seasons

Aus, Aman, Boro – three paddy crops a year in Assam, West Bengal and Odisha

Leguminous crops – pulses that fix nitrogen in the soil

Sericulture – rearing silkworms for silk

Horticulture – growing fruits, vegetables and flowers

Green Revolution – 1960s–70s rise in output using HYV seeds, fertilisers and irrigation

White Revolution – Operation Flood – rise in milk production

MSP – minimum support price fixed by the government

Bhoodan / Gramdan – gift of land / gift of a whole village to the landless

Exam snapshot

What the board asks, and how to prepare

SYLLABUS 2026–27

- Types of farming; cropping pattern; major crops
- Technological and institutional reforms; impact on employment and output
- **Map:** major areas of rice and wheat; largest / major producer states of sugarcane, tea, coffee, rubber, cotton and jute

BOARD WEIGHTAGE

20 / 80

Geography is Section B (Q10–Q19). In both 2026 papers we read, this chapter gave **Q12** (MCQ) and **Q16** (2 marks), and a crop state may come in **Q19** (map). 2025 gave an MCQ (wheat), a 3-mark question on jhumming and the jute map item. Expect **3–6 marks**.

MOST ASKED IN BOARD PAPERS, 2025–2026 (3 PAPERS READ IN FULL)

How often	Topic / question type	Marks	Papers
★★★	Measures to improve agriculture; reforms; organic farming (Q16)	2	2 of 3
★★★	Types of farming: features; slash and burn / jhumming	1–3	2 of 3
★★★	Cropping seasons; identify rabi / kharif crops	1	2 of 3
★★☆	Crop conditions and states (rice, wheat, cotton, tea…)	1–5	NCERT core
★★☆	Map: crop-producing states	1	1 of 3
★☆☆	Bhoodan–Gramdan	1–2	NCERT core

ANSWER-WRITING RULES FOR SOCIAL SCIENCE (CBSE 2026–27)

2 marks
Very short answer · up to 40 words · 2 clear points

3 marks
Short answer · up to 60 words · 3 points

4 marks
Case / source based · up to 100 words in all · answer from the source

5 marks
Long answer · up to 120 words · 5 points, with an intro line

Write in points, underline key words, and give one example or date wherever you can. Read every "OR" choice before you start, and attempt only one.

MISTAKES THAT COST MARKS

- Writing that commercial farming is the same everywhere – **rice** is commercial in Punjab but subsistence in Odisha.
- Putting maize or cotton in rabi – both are **kharif** (maize is also rabi in Bihar).
- Saying all pulses fix nitrogen – **all except arhar**.
- Mixing the second-largest-producer facts: rice, tea, groundnut, fruits – after **China**; sugarcane – after **Brazil**.
- Writing 'coffee comes from Assam' – coffee = **Karnataka (Nilgiri, Baba Budan Hills)**; tea = Assam.
- Listing reforms without naming schemes – write **KCC, PAIS, crop insurance, Grameen banks, MSP**.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

1. **Day 1:** Read the Chapter Notes twice; learn the key terms.
2. **Next day:** Parts A and B. **Then:** Parts C and D – MUST DO questions first.
3. Part E: mark every map item on a fresh outline map of India.
4. Check every answer against the **Model Answer Booklet**: same points, same keywords, within the word limit.
5. Write every mistake on the My Mistakes page and redo it after 3 days.

PART A · NCERT PRACTICE

A Textbook Check

Every section of the chapter and every NCERT exercise idea, asked in new words. Model answers for all of these are in the Model Answer Booklet.

Types of farming

A1. Describe three features of primitive subsistence farming. MUST DO [3]

A2. Give the local names of shifting cultivation in any four regions of India. [2]

A3. Explain intensive subsistence farming. MUST DO [3]

A4. What is commercial farming? How is plantation agriculture a type of it? MUST DO [3]

Cropping seasons

A5. Distinguish between rabi and kharif crops. MUST DO [3]

A6. What is the zaid season? Name two zaid crops. [2]

Major crops

A7. Describe the geographical conditions needed for rice and name the areas where it is grown. MUST DO [3]

A8. Describe the conditions required for wheat. Name its two main growing zones. MUST DO [3]

A9. Why are millets called nutritious? Name the largest producing state of jowar, bajra and ragi. [3]

A10. Why are pulses important? Why are they grown in rotation? MUST DO [2]

A11. State the conditions for growing sugarcane and its uses. [3]

A12. Describe the conditions for growing tea. Name the main tea-producing areas. MUST DO [3]

A13. Give two facts each about coffee and rubber. [2]

A14. Describe the conditions needed for cotton and name the main producing states. MUST DO [3]

A15. Why is jute called the golden fibre? Why is it losing its market? [2]

Reforms

A16. Describe the institutional reforms introduced in Indian agriculture after Independence. MUST DO [3]

A17. Name four schemes or steps taken by the government for the benefit of farmers. MUST DO [2]

A18. What was the Bhoodan–Gramdan movement? [3]

B

PART B · SECTION B STYLE

Objective Practice

All the MCQ types used in the board paper: matching farming types, identify the season or crop, statements and assertion–reason.

ASSERTION–REASON: HOW TO ANSWER

(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.

Multiple choice

1 mark each

B1. Match the types of farming with their features: [1]
(a) Primitive subsistence (b) Intensive subsistence (c) Commercial (d) Plantation
(i) single crop on a large area for industry (ii) slash and burn with simple tools (iii) HYV seeds and chemicals for the market (iv) high inputs on small land under population pressure

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

B2. Which combination has only kharif crops? [1]

(a) Wheat, gram, mustard
(b) Paddy, jowar, maize
(c) Barley, peas, paddy
(d) Watermelon, cucumber, wheat

B3. In January a traveller on the Delhi–Chandigarh road sees green fields everywhere. The main crop is most likely: [1]

(a) paddy **(b)** cotton **(c)** wheat **(d)** jute

B4. 'Pamlou' is the name of shifting cultivation in: [1]

(a) Mizoram **(b)** Bastar **(c)** Odisha **(d)** Manipur

B5. Which crop is commercial in Punjab but subsistence in Odisha? [1]

(a) Rice **(b)** Tea **(c)** Cotton **(d)** Rubber

B6. Aus, Aman and Boro are three crops of: [1]

(a) wheat **(b)** paddy **(c)** jute **(d)** maize

B7. Rubber requires rainfall of: [1]

(a) 50–75 cm **(b)** 75–100 cm **(c)** 100–150 cm **(d)** more than 200 cm

B8. Which pulse does NOT fix nitrogen in the soil? [1]

(a) Moong **(b)** Gram **(c)** Arhar **(d)** Urad

B9. Coffee cultivation in India first began on the: [1]

(a) Baba Budan Hills **(b)** Garo Hills **(c)** Cardamom Hills **(d)** Darjeeling hills

B10. Which state is the largest producer of groundnut? [1]

(a) Tamil Nadu **(b)** Rajasthan **(c)** Andhra Pradesh **(d)** Gujarat

B11. Read the statements: [1]
I. Cotton needs 210 frost-free days.
II. Cotton is a rabi crop.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only I is correct (b) Only II is correct
(c) Both I and II are correct (d) Neither I nor II is correct

B12. India is the second largest producer of sugarcane after: [1]
(a) China (b) Brazil (c) USA (d) Cuba

B13. Which of these were part of the comprehensive land development programme of the 1980s–90s? [1]
a. Crop insurance b. Grameen banks c. Kissan Credit Card d. Abolition of the MSP
(a) Only a and b (b) Only a, b and c (c) Only c and d (d) All of these

B14. Rearing of silkworms for silk is called: [1]
(a) horticulture (b) pisciculture (c) sericulture (d) viticulture

B15. Which state is the leading producer of jute? [1]
(a) Assam (b) Odisha (c) Bihar (d) West Bengal

B16. Shri Ram Chandra Reddy's gift of 80 acres at Pochampalli started: [1]
(a) Bhoodan (b) Gramdan (c) Operation Flood (d) Green Revolution

Assertion–Reason

1 mark each

B17. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Rabi crops grow well in north-western India.
Reason (R): Western temperate cyclones bring winter rain there.

B18. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Jute is losing its market.
Reason (R): It is costlier than synthetic fibres such as nylon.

B19. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Tea is processed within the tea garden.
Reason (R): Tea needs a frost-free climate all through the year.

B20. ASSERTION–REASON [1]
Assertion (A): Primitive subsistence farming gives high output per hectare.
Reason (R): Farmers use no fertilisers or modern inputs.

C

PART C · BOARD PATTERN

Board Pattern Practice

Written-answer questions grouped by topic. ★★★ = asked in 2 or more of the 3 papers read · ★★ = asked once or NCERT core · ★ = supporting topic.

Improving agriculture: reforms and productivity

★★★ both 2026 papers · 2 marks (Q16)

C1. Suggest two measures to increase agricultural productivity in India. MUST DO [2]

C2. Describe two steps taken by the government to improve the condition of farmers. MUST DO [2]

C3. What is organic farming? Why is it gaining importance? MUST DO [2]

C4. "Technological and institutional reforms are needed in Indian agriculture." Explain with five points. MUST DO [5]

Types of farming

★★★ 2 of 3 papers · 1–3 marks

C5. "Shifting agriculture is practised under different names." Explain its features and why it is harmful. MUST DO [3]

C6. Distinguish between intensive subsistence farming and commercial farming. [3]

C7. Explain the features of plantation agriculture. MUST DO [3]

Crops

★★☆ NCERT core · 1–5 marks

C8. Compare the geographical conditions required for rice and wheat. MUST DO [3]

C9. Describe the importance and growing conditions of any two fibre crops. [5]

C10. Why is India called a land of horticulture? Give examples. [3]

C11. Explain the Bhoodan–Gramdan movement and its significance. [3]

D

PART D · CASE-BASED STYLE

Case-Based Questions

Each case carries 4 marks (1 + 1 + 2), as in Q18 of the board paper.

D1. Case-Based · Fire on the Hillside [4]

In a hill village of Mizoram, a family cuts and burns a patch of forest before the rains and sows rice and vegetables in the ashes. After three years the harvest falls, and they clear another patch further up the slope, leaving the old one to recover.

(i) Name this type of farming and its local name here. [1]

(ii) Why does the family move after three years? [1]

(iii) Give two drawbacks of this farming. [2]

D2. Case-Based · Two Fields of Rice [4]

A Punjab farmer grows paddy on irrigated land with HYV seeds and fertilisers and sells nearly all of it to the government at a fixed price. A farmer in an Odisha village grows paddy on a small plot with family labour, mainly for the family to eat.

(i) Name the type of farming of each farmer. [1]

(ii) What is the fixed price called? [1]

(iii) Give two reasons why rice grows well in Punjab despite low rainfall. [2]

D3. Case-Based · Green Hills of Assam [4]

On the sloping estates of Assam, women pluck two leaves and a bud from bushes that never see frost. The leaves go straight to a factory inside the estate, and trucks carry the packed product to Kolkata.

(i) Name the crop and type of farming. [1]

(ii) Why is it processed inside the estate? [1]

(iii) Give two climatic needs of this crop. [2]

D4. Case-Based · A Card in the Pocket [4]

A small farmer in Madhya Pradesh borrowed from a moneylender every season. This year he used a card from the bank to buy seed at a low interest rate, insured his soybean crop, and listened to the weather bulletin on radio before sowing.

(i) Name the card scheme. [1]

(ii) Why is crop insurance useful? [1]

(iii) Give two other government steps that help farmers. [2]

D5. Case-Based · The Golden Fibre [4]

On the flood plains of a delta state, farmers soak harvested stalks in ponds and peel off long shining fibres. Mills nearby turn them into sacks. But buyers now prefer cheaper plastic bags.

(i) Name the crop and the leading state. [1]

(ii) Why do flood plains suit this crop? [1]

(iii) Why is this crop losing its market? How can it be saved? One point each. [2]

E

PART E · MAP SKILL

Map Work: Crops

Major areas of rice and wheat, and leading states for six crops, from the CBSE map list. Q19 asks any three of four items.

WHAT THE BOARD ASKS

Q19 (3 marks) gives four map items from the whole Geography list; you **locate and label any three**. For crops, shade the **state** or area and write the crop name. In 2025 (32/1/1 Q37(b)) the item was **the leading jute-producing state**.

Locate and label	What to remember
☐ Rice – major areas	Kharif; above 25°C, over 100 cm rain
☐ Wheat – major areas	Rabi; Ganga–Satluj plains
☐ Sugarcane – leading state	21–27°C, 75–100 cm
☐ Tea – leading state	Frost-free, humus soil
☐ Coffee – leading state	Arabica; Nilgiri hills
☐ Rubber – leading state	Over 200 cm rain
☐ Cotton – major states	Black soil, 210 frost-free days
☐ Jute – leading state	Golden fibre; flood plains

Practice drill – use one fresh outline map of India for each round

1. Round 1: shade the rice and wheat areas in two colours.
2. Round 2: mark the leading states for tea, coffee, rubber and jute.
3. Round 3: sugarcane and cotton states; then all eight from memory.

F

PART F · REAL BOARD QUESTIONS

Board PYQ Index

Real questions from recent Social Science board papers, by topic. Open the official paper and attempt the listed questions.

Frequency	Topic	Marks	Where asked (year: paper code, question number)	Practise here
★★★	**Measures to improve agriculture; organic farming**	2	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q16 (measures for productivity / organic farming); 32/5/1 Q16 (government measures)	A16–A17, B13, C1–C4, D4
★★★	**Types of farming; jhumming**	1–3	**2026:** 32/1/1 Q12 (match farming types) · **2025:** 32/1/1 Q26 (story on jhumming)	A1–A4, B1, B4–B5, C5–C7, D1–D2
★★★	**Cropping seasons**	1	**2026:** 32/5/1 Q12 (kharif combination) · **2025:** 32/1/1 Q9 (wheat on the Delhi–Chandigarh road in January)	A5–A6, B2–B3, B17
★★☆	**Map: crop states**	1	**2025:** 32/1/1 Q37(b) (leading jute-producing state)	B15, D5, map work
★★☆	**Crops: conditions and states**	1–5	Not asked as a written question in the papers read – NCERT core.	A7–A15, B6–B12, B14, B18–B19, C8–C10, D3
★☆☆	**Bhoodan–Gramdan**	1–3	Not asked in the papers read.	A18, B16, C11

Papers read in full (3): 2026 – 32/1/1, 32/5/1 · 2025 – 32/1/1. 2026 32/5/1 Q18 (PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana) links this chapter with Water Resources. Download official papers from cbse.gov.in → Previous Year Question Papers.

PART G · YOUR RECORD

G My Mistakes

Write down each mistake from this chapter, including the Sunday Chapter Test.

Every wrong answer is a free lesson. Write it here, find the point you missed, and redo the question after three days.

Date	Part & Q No.	What went wrong	Correct point or fact	Redone ✓