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

GEOGRAPHY · CHAPTER 4

MODEL ANSWERS

Agriculture

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern

Word count on every answer

72 model answers

Most-probable 2027 answers marked

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, Geography Ch 4**

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks Geography

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The Geography section of the 2027 paper

Section B · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q10–Q15	MCQs: statements, matching, assertion–reason, identify from clues	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q16	Very short answer	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q17	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q18	Source / case-based: 18.1, 18.2, 18.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the passage + chapter facts
Q19	Map: locate and label any three of four items	3	–	Right place + name written

In both 2026 papers we read, this chapter gave **Q12** (match farming types / a kharif combination) and **Q16** (2 marks: measures to raise productivity or government steps for agriculture). 2025 had a 3-mark story on jhumming and the jute state on the map.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts "any other relevant point", so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like "(b) Only a, b and d".
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage's own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write "(A)" or "(B)" in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.

→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Case-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.

(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.

(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Suggest two measures to increase agricultural productivity …	[2]	C2	Describe two steps taken by the government to improve the …	[2]
C3	What is organic farming?	[2]	C4	"Technological and institutional reforms are needed in …	[5]
C5	"Shifting agriculture is practised under different names." …	[3]	C7	Explain the features of plantation agriculture.	[3]
C8	Compare the geographical conditions required for rice and …	[3]	D1	Case: Fire on the Hillside	[4]
D2	Case: Two Fields of Rice	[4]			

A

ANSWERS · PART A

Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

Types of farming

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

1. **Small patches:** farmed with primitive tools like the hoe, dao and digging stick, by family labour.
2. **Nature-dependent:** relies on the monsoon and natural soil fertility.
3. **Slash and burn:** farmers shift to a new patch when fertility falls, so output is low.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **North-east and Manipur:** jhumming (Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland); pamlou (Manipur).
2. **Others:** dipa (Bastar, Andaman and Nicobar); bewar or dahiya (Madhya Pradesh).

21 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A3. Explain intensive subsistence farming. [3]

1. **Where:** in areas of high population pressure on land.
2. **Inputs:** labour-intensive, with high doses of biochemical inputs and irrigation.
3. **Small holdings:** inheritance splits land, yet farmers get maximum output as they have no other job.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Commercial:** uses HYV seeds, fertilisers and pesticides to produce for sale.
2. **Plantation:** a single crop on a large area with capital and migrant labour.
3. **Industry link:** produce like tea, coffee and rubber goes to industry; transport is vital.

38 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Match farming types: 2026 32/1/1 Q12. | MUST DO

Cropping seasons

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

1. **Season:** rabi – sown Oct–Dec, harvested Apr–Jun; kharif – sown with the monsoon, harvested Sep–Oct.
2. **Crops:** rabi – wheat, gram, mustard; kharif – paddy, maize, cotton, jute.
3. **Areas:** rabi – Punjab, Haryana, UP (helped by western cyclones); kharif – Assam, West Bengal, coastal states.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Kharif combination: 2026 32/5/1 Q12. | MUST DO

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

1. **Season:** a short summer season between rabi and kharif.
2. **Crops:** watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder.

16 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Major crops

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

1. **Climate:** above 25°C, high humidity and over 100 cm rainfall.
2. **Areas:** northern and north-eastern plains, coastal areas and deltas.
3. **Irrigation:** canals and tube-wells allow rice in Punjab, Haryana and western UP.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Climate:** cool growing season and bright sunshine at ripening.
2. **Rainfall:** 50–75 cm, evenly spread.
3. **Zones:** the Ganga–Satluj plains and the black soil region of the Deccan.

28 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Wheat in January fields: 2025 32/1/1 Q9. | MUST DO

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

1. **Nutrition:** coarse grains of high food value; ragi is rich in iron and calcium.
2. **Jowar:** Maharashtra.
3. **Bajra and ragi:** Rajasthan; Karnataka.

21 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

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

1. **Protein:** the main source of protein in a vegetarian diet.
2. **Rotation:** being leguminous (except arhar), they fix nitrogen and restore soil fertility.

22 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | MUST DO

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

1. **Climate:** hot, humid climate, 21–27°C and 75–100 cm rainfall.
2. **Labour:** needs manual labour from sowing to harvest; India is second after Brazil.
3. **Uses:** sugar, gur, khandsari and molasses.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

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

1. **Climate:** warm, moist, frost-free climate with frequent showers all year.
2. **Soil and labour:** deep, well-drained soil rich in humus; abundant cheap skilled labour.
3. **Areas:** Assam, Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri (West Bengal), Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Coffee:** Arabica from Yemen; grown in the Nilgiri hills of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
2. **Rubber:** needs over 200 cm rain and above 25°C; grown mainly in Kerala.

28 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

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

1. **Soil:** drier parts of the black cotton soil of the Deccan.
2. **Climate:** high temperature, light rain or irrigation, 210 frost-free days, bright sunshine.
3. **States:** Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Telangana.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Golden fibre:** a valuable fibre for gunny bags, mats, ropes and carpets.
2. **Losing market:** it is costly, so synthetic fibres like nylon are replacing it.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Reforms

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

1. **Land reform:** abolition of zamindari, consolidation of holdings – focus of the First Plan.
2. **Revolutions:** Green Revolution and White Revolution (Operation Flood) in the 1960s–70s.
3. **1980s–90s:** crop insurance, Grameen banks, cooperatives and cheap credit.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Credit and insurance:** Kissan Credit Card and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme.
2. **Price and information:** minimum support price; weather bulletins on radio and TV.

23 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | Government measures: 2026 32/5/1 Q16. | MUST DO

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

1. **Leader:** started by Vinoba Bhave to spread Gandhiji's gram swarajya.
2. **Bhoodan:** at Pochampalli, Ram Chandra Reddy gave 80 acres to 80 landless villagers.
3. **Gramdan:** zamindars gave whole villages; it was called the bloodless revolution.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(a) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i**	Type of 2026 32/1/1 Q12.
B2	**(b) Paddy, jowar, maize**	Type of 2026 32/5/1 Q12.
B3	**(c) wheat**	A rabi crop of the north-west. Type of 2025 32/1/1 Q9.
B4	**(d) Manipur**	Jhumming – north-east; dipa – Bastar.
B5	**(a) Rice**	Degree of commercialisation varies.
B6	**(b) paddy**	Assam, West Bengal, Odisha.
B7	**(d) more than 200 cm**	And above 25°C.
B8	**(c) Arhar**	All leguminous pulses except arhar.
B9	**(a) Baba Budan Hills**	Arabica from Yemen.
B10	**(d) Gujarat**	Then Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu.
B11	**(a) Only I is correct**	Cotton is kharif.
B12	**(b) Brazil**	Rice, tea, groundnut – after China.
B13	**(b) Only a, b and c**	MSP was announced, not abolished.
B14	**(c) sericulture**	Silkworms fed on mulberry.
B15	**(d) West Bengal**	Type of 2025 32/1/1 Q37(b) (map).
B16	**(a) Bhoodan**	Vinoba Bhave.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B19	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true; processing keeps it fresh.
B20	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A false – output is low; R true.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Improving agriculture: reforms and productivity

★★★ both 2026 papers · 2 marks (Q16)

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

1. **Inputs:** assured irrigation, HYV seeds and balanced fertilisers.
2. **Support:** consolidation of holdings, cheap credit, crop insurance and MSP.

18 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/1/1 Q16. | MUST DO

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

1. **Credit and insurance:** Kissan Credit Card, Grameen banks; crop insurance and PAIS.
2. **Prices and information:** minimum support price; weather bulletins on radio and TV.

24 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/5/1 Q16. | MUST DO

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

1. **Meaning:** farming without synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, using compost and crop rotation.
2. **Importance:** it keeps soil healthy and food free of chemical residues.

23 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2 | 2026 32/1/1 Q16 (organic farming). | MUST DO

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

1. **Monsoon:** most farmers still depend on rain and natural fertility.
2. **Holdings:** inheritance has made holdings small; consolidation is needed.
3. **Land reform:** zamindari abolition and land laws were weakly implemented.
4. **Uneven growth:** the Green and White Revolutions helped only some areas.
5. **Support:** insurance, cheap credit, KCC, PAIS, MSP and weather information protect farmers.

52 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

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. [3]

1. **Method:** a patch is cleared by slash and burn, farmed, then left for a new patch.
2. **Names:** jhumming (north-east), pamlou (Manipur), dipa (Bastar).
3. **Harm:** output is low and forests are destroyed.

31 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Jhumming story: 2025 32/1/1 Q26. | MUST DO

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

1. **Aim:** intensive – food for a large family; commercial – crops for sale.
2. **Inputs:** intensive – labour and biochemical inputs on small plots; commercial – HYV seeds, chemicals.
3. **Example:** rice in Odisha is subsistence; in Punjab and Haryana it is commercial.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

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

1. **Single crop:** one crop on a large estate, e.g. tea in Assam, coffee in Karnataka.
2. **Capital and labour:** capital-intensive inputs and migrant labourers.
3. **Industry link:** produce is raw material for industry; needs good transport.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Crops

★★☆ NCERT core · 1–5 marks

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

1. **Temperature:** rice – above 25°C; wheat – cool season with bright sunshine at ripening.
2. **Rainfall:** rice – over 100 cm; wheat – 50–75 cm, evenly spread.
3. **Areas:** rice – plains, coasts, deltas; wheat – Ganga–Satluj plains, Deccan black soil.

35 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

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

1. **Fibres:** cotton, jute, hemp and silk are raw material for textiles.
2. **Cotton soil:** drier black soil of the Deccan; India is its original home.
3. **Cotton climate:** high temperature, light rain, 210 frost-free days; kharif.
4. **Jute soil:** fertile flood-plain soils renewed every year; high temperature.
5. **Jute use:** gunny bags, mats, ropes; losing market to nylon.

54 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5

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

1. **Rank:** second in fruits and vegetables after China.
2. **Fruits:** mangoes of Maharashtra and UP, oranges of Nagpur, apples of J&K and HP.
3. **Vegetables:** peas, cauliflower, onion, tomato, brinjal and potato.

30 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

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

1. **Bhoodan:** Ram Chandra Reddy gave 80 acres at Pochampalli for 80 landless families.
2. **Gramdan:** some zamindars gave whole villages to the landless.
3. **Significance:** a bloodless revolution of land redistribution led by Vinoba Bhave.

33 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

ANSWERS · PART D

D Case-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Case-Based · Fire on the Hillside (printed in the booklet) [4]

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

Primitive subsistence (slash and burn) farming – jhumming.

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

Soil fertility falls, so they shift to a fresh patch.

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

(i) Productivity is low as no modern inputs are used.
(ii) Forests are destroyed.

31 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same topic as 2025 32/1/1 Q26.

D2. Case-Based · Two Fields of Rice (printed in the booklet) [4]

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

Punjab – commercial farming; Odisha – subsistence farming.

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

Minimum support price.

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

(i) Dense canal and tube-well irrigation.
(ii) HYV seeds and fertilisers from the Green Revolution.

24 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D3. Case-Based · Green Hills of Assam (printed in the booklet) [4]

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

Tea; plantation agriculture.

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

To keep the leaves fresh.

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

(i) Warm, moist, frost-free climate all year.
(ii) Frequent, well-spread showers.

19 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Case-Based · A Card in the Pocket (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the card scheme. [1]

Kissan Credit Card (KCC).

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

It protects farmers against loss from drought, flood, cyclone, fire or disease.

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

(i) Minimum support price.
(ii) Grameen banks and cooperatives giving cheap loans.

28 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Same theme as 2026 Q16 (measures for farmers).

D5. Case-Based · The Golden Fibre (printed in the booklet) [4]

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

Jute; West Bengal.

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

Their fertile soils are renewed every year by floods.

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

(i) It is costly compared with nylon and plastic.
(ii) Promote jute bags as eco-friendly packaging.

28 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

ANSWERS · PART E

E Map Work – Key

Where each map item lies, so you can check your own outline map.

Map answers are marked only if the place is shown at the right spot **and** its name is written. Use the school's printed outline map. This key tells you where each item lies.

Item	Where it is – check your map against this
Rice – major areas	**West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, coastal Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu**
Wheat – major areas	**Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh**
Sugarcane – leading state	**Uttar Pradesh (also Maharashtra, Karnataka)**
Tea – leading state	**Assam (also Darjeeling–Jalpaiguri in West Bengal)**
Coffee – leading state	**Karnataka (Baba Budan Hills, Chikkamagaluru)**
Rubber – leading state	**Kerala**
Cotton – major states	**Maharashtra and Gujarat**
Jute – leading state	**West Bengal**