

## CHAPTERWISE QUESTION

## Class X

## SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1½ hrs

## AGRICULTURE

**Marks : 40**


## SET A

## SECTION A

$$8 \times 1 = 8$$

- Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is grown on a large area?
  - Shifting agriculture
  - Plantation Agriculture
  - Horticulture
  - Intensive Agriculture
- Karnataka is famous for which plantation crop?
  - Sugarcane
  - Tea
  - Jute
  - Coffee
- Identify the farming using the hints given below

“It requires high doses of biochemical. It is practiced in areas of high population. It produces good yield with irrigation facilities.”

4. Name the type of agriculture shown in the picture below.
- 
- The photograph shows a wide expanse of green agricultural land, likely a rice paddy, under a clear blue sky. Several farmers are visible, wearing traditional conical hats and working in the field. The scene is typical of intensive subsistence farming, where a large number of farmers work on a small plot of land to produce food for themselves and the local market.
- a) Primitive substance farming
  - b) Intensive substance farming
  - c) Commercial farming
  - d) Slash and burn farming



5. Complete the following table with correct information with regard to cultivation of maize

Type of Cropping season	Temperature required	Soil Type
A?	21 °C to 27 °C	C?

- a) Kharif- alluvial soil    b) Kharif- laterite soil    c) Rabi- black soil    d) Rabi- alluvial soil

6. Match the following items given in column I with those in column II

Sl.No	Column I	Column II
i.	Jute	a) Oilseed
ii.	Coffee	b) Food and Fodder crop
iii.	Maize	c) Beverage Crop
iv.	Sesamum	d) Fibre Crop

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

### Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- 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.
7. Assertion (A) : Crops are grown depending upon variations in soil, climate and cultivation practices.
- Reason (R) : Crops are also grown according to availability of water.
8. Choose the correctly matched pair about the agriculture pattern of India from the following options.
- a) Primitive subsistence agriculture - Dao and digging sticks
  - b) Slash and burn agriculture - cotton and tobacco
  - c) Intensive subsistence agriculture - felled and burned vegetation
  - d) Commercial farming - hoe

### SECTION B

2 × 2 = 4

9. What is primitive subsistence farming?
10. What climatic conditions are required for growing cotton?

OR

Name some oilseeds produced in India. How are they used?

### SECTION C

11. Which crop is known as a 'Golden fibre'? Explain any two geographical conditions essential for the cultivation of this crop. Mention its four uses.
12. What type of farming is called plantation farming? Which factors are needed to promote them in India?

OR

Explain any four features of intensive subsistence farming in India.

### SECTION D

2 × 3 = 6

13. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.
14. Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the condition required for growth of these two crops with their growing areas.
15. Explain any three geographical conditions required for the growth of rice in India. How is it possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall? Explain with examples.

**OR**

Describe the contribution of agriculture to the national economy.

**SECTION E**

**16. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.**

Under globalisation, particularly after 1990, the farmers in India have been exposed to new challenges. Despite being an important producer of rice, cotton, rubber, tea, coffee, jute and spices our agricultural products are not able to compete with the developed countries because of the highly subsidised agriculture in those countries. Today, Indian agriculture finds itself at the crossroads. To make agriculture successful and profitable, proper thrust should be given to the improvement of the condition of marginal and small farmers. The green revolution promised much. But today it's under controversies. It is being alleged that it has caused land degradation due to overuse of chemicals, drying aquifers and vanishing biodiversity. The keyword today is "gene revolution", which includes genetic engineering. Genetic engineering is recognised as a powerful supplement in inventing new hybrid varieties of seeds.

- i) Farmers in India have been exposed to new challenge under globalisation. Identify the challenges based on given paragraph? 1
- ii) What was the main objective of the Green Revolution? 1
- iii) Why is green revolution under controversies? 2

**SECTION F (Map based question)**

**17. On the outline map of India. Identify the following. 3**

- A. Largest producer state of sugar cane
- B. Major producer state of cotton
- C. Major areas of wheat

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SET B

### SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

8 × 1 = 8

- Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?  
a) Pulses                      b) Jowar                      c) Millets                      d) Sesamum
- 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 fresh a patch of land in the next season. Can you name the type of farming Rinjha's family is engaged in?  
(a) Shifting Agriculture                      (b) Commercial Agriculture  
(c) Bamboo Plantation                      (d) None of these
- Facilities like irrigation, awareness about modern techniques of agriculture, Kissan credit cards, provision of crop insurance, personal accident insurance scheme, special weather bulletins and minimum support price are all a part of .....  
a) Technical and institutional measures      b) Input measures  
c) Physical measures                      d) Human resources
- Name the crop shown in the image.  
a) Wheat  
b) Rice  
c) Maize  
d) Pulses
- Why is the share of agriculture in the GDP declining.



Table : India : Growth Rate of GDP and Major Sectors (in %)

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Agriculture	4.2	0.2	1.1
Industry	5.0	5.9	7.3
Services	7.8	10.3	9.2
GDP	6.6	7.2	7.6

- a) Small size of land holdings                      b) Inadequate use of modern technology
  - c) Lack of infrastructure                              d) All of the above
6. India has three cropping seasons: Rabi, Kharif and Zaid, 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. Analyse the information given above and consider one of the following as the correct option.
- a) Commercial farming                              b) Major seasons
  - c) Farming practices                                  d) Cropping pattern

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  - c) A is true but R is false.                              d) A is false but R is true.
7. Assertion (A) : Indian Farmers should diversify their cropping pattern.  
Reason (R) : Diversification of agriculture will increase income and reduce environmental degradation.
8. Choose the correctly matched pair about the major crops from the following options.
- a) Millets - North eastern part of the country
  - b) Wheat - North western part of the country
  - c) Pulse - South western part of the country
  - d) Rice - South eastern part of the country

### **SECTION B**

**2 × 2 = 4**

- 9. Differentiate between commercial farming and plantation farming.
- 10. Write any two specialities of Maize cultivation.

**OR**

State the economic importance of oil seeds in India.

### **SECTION C**

**2 × 3 = 6**

- 11. Why pulses are important for India? Explain its importance with climatic condition.

12. "Irrigation has changed the cropping pattern of many regions in India". Analyse the statement.

**OR**

Mention the geographical requirements for the growth of wheat in India. Mention two wheat growing zones.

**SECTION D**

**3 × 5 = 15**

13. Suggest the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production.
14. The declining share of agriculture in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a matter of serious concern in India". Support the statement.
15. Explain any two main challenges faced by the jute industry in India. Explain any three objectives of National Jute Policy.

**OR**

Explain any five features of Indian agriculture.

**SECTION E**

16. **Read the passage below and answer the following questions.** **4 × 1 = 4**

Sustained uses of land without compatible techno-institutional changes have hindered the pace of agricultural development. In spite of development of sources of irrigation most of the farmers in large parts of the country still depend upon monsoon and natural fertility in order to carry on their agriculture. For a growing population, this poses a serious challenge.

You have studied the physical diversities and plurality of cultures in India. These are also reflected in agricultural practices and cropping patterns in the country. Various types of food and fibre crops, vegetables and fruits, spices and condiments, etc. constitute some of the important crops grown in the country. India has three cropping seasons - rabi, kharif and zaid.

- i) Mention the technological assistance introduced in India to benefit the farmers. **1**
- ii) What agricultural reforms were introduced by the Government of India to improve agriculture in the 1960s and 1970s. **2**
- iii) Name two major crops of Zaid season. **1**

**SECTION F**

17. On the outline map of India. Identify the following. **3**

- D. Largest producer state of Tea
- E. Largest producer state of Coffee
- F. Major areas of Rice

