

अभय | CLASS 10TH

SOCIAL SCIENCE

GEOGRAPHY | AGRICULTURE

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Agriculture

Types of farming

- Primitive subsistence farming
- Intensive subsistence farming
- Commercial farming

Cropping pattern

- Rabi
- Kharif
- Zaid

Major crops

Grains, other than Grains, non-food crops

- Technological and institutional reforms

Types of farming

Primitive Subsistence

- Practised on small land.
 - Uses primitive tools
 - hoe, dao, digging sticks.
 - Depends on monsoon & natural fertility of soil.
 - Called different names in different parts of country.
- (Slash and burn)**

Intensive Subsistence

- Farmers produce maximum output from limited land.
- **Right of inheritance** and its association with intensive subsistence forming
- Labour intensive compared to farming.
- High doses of biochemicals & irrigation required for higher production.

Commercial Farming

- Use of higher doses of modern inputs in order to obtain higher productivity.
- Interface of agriculture and industry where a single crop is grown on a large area for profit earning.
- **Plantation** is also a type of commercial farming.

Choose the correctly matched pair.

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/5/1]

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



Cropping pattern

Ninja Technique	<u>Kharif</u>	<u>Rabi</u>	<u>Zaid</u>
Sowing period	Onset of monsoon [June - July]	In winter [October - November]	March - April
Harvesting period	In September - October	Summer [March - April]	May - June
Crops	Paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur, moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soybean.	Wheat, barley, peas gram and mustards.	Watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetable and fodder crops.
Irrigation	Rainfall	Western temperate cyclone and canals	Private source of irrigation Ex. Tubewell, lakes & well

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.

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a. I, III and IV

b. II, III and IV

c. I, II and IV

d. I, II and III

Crops	Cultivation season	Temperature	Annual rainfall required	State	Key Point
Rice	Kharif	Above 25° C	Above 100 cm	Odisha and coastal state	India is the second-largest producer of rice.
Wheat	Rabi	10° - 15° C during and 25° - 28° C at ripening	50 - 75 cm	Punjab, Haryana, and U.P	Second most important crop in the country, main food crop in north & north-west.
Jowar	Kharif	Average 26° - 33° C	45 - 100 cm	Maharashtra	Coarse grains & have very high nutritional value. Third most important crop.
Bajra	Kharif	20° - 28° C	40 - 75 cm	Rajasthan	Coarse grains & have very high nutritional value.
Ragi	Kharif	18° - 28° C	60 - 80 cm	Karnataka	“ “
Maize	Kharif	21° - 27° C	50 - 75 cm	Karnataka	Used as both food and fodder.
Pulses	Both	20° - 30° C	50 - 75 cm	MP	Leguminous crops, plays role in nitrogen fixation. India is the largest producer as well as consumer.

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.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

a. Ragi

b. Bajra

c. Wheat

d. Rice



Crops	Cultivation season	Temperature	Annual rainfall required	State	Key Point
Sugarcane	Annual	21° - 27° C (Hot & humid)	75 - 100 cm	UP	Main source of sugar, gur, Khandsari etc.
Oil seeds	Kharif (groundnut), Rabi (linseed and mustard) and both (castor)	Depends on the crop	Depends on the crop	Groundnut (Gujarat)	Used as cooking medium and raw material in the production of soap, cosmetics, and ointments.
Tea	Plantation	10° - 30° C	Above 200 cm	Assam	Frequent evenly distributed rainfall
Coffee	Plantation	23° - 28° C	150 - 200 cm	Karnataka	Arabica variety is produced in the country.
Horticulture crops	Zaid / Any	-	-	-	Fruits and vegetable.

Non - Food Crops



Crops	Cultivation season	Temperature	Annual rainfall required	State	Key Point
Rubber	Plantation crop	Above 25° C	Above 200 cm	Kerala	Important industrial raw material.
Cotton	Kharif	210 frost free days and sunshine	85 - 110 cm	Maharashtra and Gujarat	India is believed to be the original home.
Jute	Kharif	High temperature	Above 200 cm	West Bengal	Golden fiber.

Technological and Institutional reforms →

Need? 🤔

Phase – I (after Independence)



- Collectivisation, consolidation of land holdings & cooperation.
- Abolition of the zamindari system.
- Land reforms.

Phase – II (1960's & 1970s)



- Green revolution the white revolution
- Concentration of development in few selected areas.

Phase – III (1980's & 1990s)



- Comprehensive land development programme.
- Crop insurance.
- Establish Grameen banks & cooperative societies for providing loans to farmers at low rates of interests.
- Kisan Credit Card (KCC) & Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).
- Special weather bulletins for farmers.

Bhoodan - Gramdan →



Vinoba Bhave → Pochampalli, AP → Shri Ram Chandra Reddy → *Bloodless Revolution*

Slash and burn Agriculture : In this type of agriculture, tribals\farmers clear a patch of forest land and burn it for their agriculture practice. When the soil fertility decreases farmers leave the patch and shift to a new patch of land to do the same activity. It is known as jhumming in North - Eastern states.

Millets : Millets are known as coarse grains which can grow well in dry zones or rainfed areas and they have very high nutritional value. The important millets grown in India are Jowar, bajra, and ragi.

Plantation Farming: Plantation farming is a type of commercial farming in which a single crop is grown on a large-scale. Some important Plantation crops in India are, tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana etc.

Fibre crops: Fibre crops are plants that are grown for their fibres, which are used to make paper, fabric, and rope. Some examples of fibre crops are cotton, jute and silk.

Green Revolution : Green Revolution is a significant increase in agricultural productivity resulting from the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides and improved management techniques. Especially increase in the when production.

Seri culture : The cultivation of silkworms to produce silk. Silk producing worms known as cocoon are reared to produce the silk. The feed on mulberry leaves.

White Revolution :Also called "Operation Flood", this revolution aimed at increasing the production of milk by setting up milk processing centres, milk cooperatives societies and good transport system. India is the largest producer of milk.

Minimum Support Price: Minimum Support Price is the Price at which government purchases crops from the farmers. This was set to increase the income of the farmers.

Land Reform : Also called agrarian reforms, these were initiated by the Government of India for redistribution of agricultural land, improve the efficiency of agriculture and bring social justice to the rural people.

Bhoodan - gramdan : Bhoodan movement was initiated by Vinoba Bhave. To solve the problem of landless labourers, he undertook a padyatra (Journey on Foot). As a result, rich landlords offered their lands to landless agricultural labourers. This came to be known as Bhoodan and when this happened at the village level this came to be known as gramdan. This movement is also known as bloodless revolution.

Golden Fibre: Jute is known as the golden fibre. It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in the flood plains where soils are renewed every year. It requires high temperature at the time of growth. West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha and Meghalaya are the major jute producing states. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets and other artefacts.

Explain any four characteristics of commercial farming in India.



Major characteristics of commercial farming in India are given below

- Commercial farming is crop selective and aims to provide raw materials for industries.
- It is done for selling the agricultural products in the market or for exports.
- It requires intensive use of modern inputs like High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides etc to increase productivity.
- Commercial farming induces development activities in transport, connectivity and processing industries.

Write three points of difference between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming.



Three points of difference between primitive subsistence farming and intensive subsistence farming are as follows

Primitive Subsistence Farming

- This type of farming is done on very small patches of land.
- In this type of farming primitive tools like hoe, digging sticks are used for cultivation.
- This agriculture is dependent on rainfall and natural fertility of the soil.

Intensive Subsistence Farming

- In this type of farming, the land holdings are comparatively bigger.
- In this type of farming modern agricultural inputs like chemical fertilizers, HYV seeds, machines are used wherever suitable.

In this type of farming means of irrigation like tubewells, canals are used. Soil fertility is also increased by the use of fertilisers

How many cropping seasons are found in India? Name them and write a short note on each.



There are three cropping seasons found in India. These can be explained as follows:

Rabi Season:

- Rabi crops are sown in winter from October to December and harvested in summer from April to June.
- Some Rabi crops are wheat, barley, peas, gram and mustard
- Availability of precipitation due to western temperate cyclones helps these crops to grow.

Kharif Season:

- Kharif Crops are sown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September- October.
- Some examples are paddy, maize, jowar, bajra, tur (arhar), moong, urad, cotton, jute, groundnut and soya bean.
- They are grown in Assam, West Bengal, coastal regions of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Maharashtra, particularly the (Konkan coast), Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Zaid Season:

- There is a short growing season during the summer months known as the Zaid season.
- This season is between the Rabi and Kharif season.
- Some Zaid crops are watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables and fodder crops.

Name the two most important staple food crops of India. Name the states where they are produced. Write the geographical conditions required for their growth.



Geographical Conditions	Rice	Wheat
Soil	Clay or clay loam (good water retention capacity)	Well-drained fertile soil, heavy textured soil with lime, clayey loamy soil or black soil
Temperature	Above 25°C	10°-15°C during growth and 25°-28°C at the time of ripening.
Rainfall	Above 100 cm	50-75
Cropping season	Kharif season	Rabi season
States where crops grown	West Bengal Andhra Pradesh Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Odisha	Ganga-Satluj plains , of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Deccan region of Madhya Pradesh

What are millets ? why are they considered nutritious and what are the important millets grown in India.



- I. Millets are a group of small-seeded cereal grains that are resilience to harsh climates, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Millets are drought-resistant, require minimal water for cultivation, and grow in poor soil conditions.
- II. Millets are considered a nutritional because they are rich in essential nutrients such as Iron, protein, Fiber, Calcium and other micro nutrients and roughage.
- III. **Jowar** – It is the third most important food crop with respect to area and production. It is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which hardly needs irrigation. Major Jowar producing States are Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
Bajra– It is rich in protein, fiber, and essential minerals, Major Bajra producing States are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Haryana.
Ragi – Very high calcium and iron content, it is a crop of dry regions Major ragi producing states are: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand and Arunachal Pradesh.

Write the uses of pulses in India and the geographical condition needed for its cultivation and major producing states?



- i) Uses of pluses:** India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses in the world. Pulses are the main nutritious food item in vegetarian food. Tuar (Arhar), urad, moong, lentils, peas, gram are the main pulses crops of India.
- ii) Geographical conditions:** Pulses require less moisture and can be grown even under dry conditions. These crops are usually sown in rotation with other crops. Being leguminous crops, except tuar, all other pulses maintain soil fertility by adopting nitrogen from the air.
- iii) Major producing states:** Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka are the main pulses producing states in India.

Why there was a need of Technological and institutional reforms in agriculture ? What were the Institutional and technological reforms introduced in India after independence.



Agriculture provides livelihood for more than 60 percent of the population, 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 so there is a needs of some technical and institutional reforms in agriculture.

After independence many Institutional and Technological reforms were introduced in India.

- I. Land Reforms - consolidation of holdings, abolition of zamindari system etc.**
- II. Green revolution and White revolution to increase agriculture production.**
- III. Kissan Credit Card(KCC), Grameen banks, cooperative societies and Rural banks were established for farmers for providing loans at lower rates of interest.**
- IV. Minimum support price, Crop insurance scheme against drought, flood, cyclone, fire and disease and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).**
- V. Weather bulletins and agricultural programmes were introduced for farmers on the radio and television.**

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Categorise the following as Kharif crops and Rabi crops :

3

- (i) Wheat
- (ii) Maize
- (iii) Barley
- (iv) Peas
- (v) Bajra
- (vi) Tur (Arhar)

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three main features of 'Rabi crop season.'

3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

Describe any three main features of 'Kharif crop season.'

3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Highlight any three differences between Kharif cropping season and Rabi cropping season.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

Name the two major beverage crops grown in India. Describe their growing areas.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Name the two major fibre crops grown in India. Describe the conditions required for growth of these two crops with their growing areas.

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Complete the following table with correct information for A and B :

1

Sugarcane Crop	Annual Rainfall required	Climate	Temperature required for its growth (in degrees)
	A – ?	Hot and Humid	B – ?

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Write the amount of annual rainfall required for the cultivation of Wheat.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Write the temperature requirement of Maize crop.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe any three institutional reforms taken by the Indian Government in the field of agriculture.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Analyse any five features of Commercial Farming.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain any five technological and institutional reforms in the Indian agriculture.

5

CBSE Board Paper 2021 (Term 1) - Set [32/1/4]

Case A: Read the source given below.

1

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, Kumari in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

How is Primitive Subsistence Agriculture related with Jhumming?

- (a) It is based on shifting cultivation
- (c) It is based on plantation cultivation
- (b) It is intensive in nature
- (d) It depends upon cash crop

CBSE Board Paper 2021 (Term 1) - Set [32/1/4]

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The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Conuco' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Venezuela
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Mexico

CBSE Board Paper 2021 (Term 1) - Set [32/1/4]

Case A: Read the source given below.

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The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Roca' in which one of the following countries?

- (a) Mexico
- (b) Brazil
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Venezuela

CBSE Board Paper 2021 (Term 1) - Set [32/1/4]

Case A: Read the source given below.

1

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Identify the major problem of Jhumming cultivation.

- (a) Single crop dominance
- (b) Modern inputs
- (c) High cost
- (d) Brazil

CBSE Board Paper 2021 (Term 1) - Set [32/1/4]

Case A: Read the source given below.

1

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In India 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Bewar' in which one of the following States?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Jharkhand

Case A: Read the source given below.

1

Jhumming: The 'slash and burn' agriculture is known as 'Milpa' in Mexico and Central America, 'Conuco' in Venezuela, 'Roca' in Brazil, 'Masole' in Central Africa, 'Ladang' in Indonesia, 'Ray' in Vietnam.

In India, this primitive form of cultivation is called 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' in Madhya Pradesh, 'Podu' or 'Penda' in Andhra Pradesh, 'Pama Dabi' or 'Koman' or 'Bringa' in Odisha, Kumari in Western Ghats, 'Valre' or 'Waltre' in South-eastern Rajasthan, 'Khil' in the Himalayan belt, 'Kuruwa' in Jharkhand, and 'Jhumming' in the North-eastern region.

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

Column-I

Column-II

I. Andhra Pradesh

A. Kuruwa

II. Odisha

B. Valre

III. Rajasthan

C. Penda

IV. Jharkhand

D. Pama Dabi

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

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

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

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

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Identify the crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. 1

- 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.

Options:

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

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Identify the Crop with the help of the following information and choose the correct option. 1

Options:

- 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

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Mention any two features of plantation agriculture.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Explain any two features of Rabi cropping season.

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

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

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

How is information technology connected with globalization ? Explain

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

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

2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain the features of primitive subsistence and commercial farming in India. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain the features of intensive subsistence and plantation farming in India. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

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

Column-I

Column-II

(Crop)

(Type)

I. Wheat

a. Millet Crop

II. Ragi

b. Beverage Crop

III. Tea

c. Food Crop

IV. Maize

d. Food & Fodder Crop

Options:

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

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Differentiate between Intensive Subsistence and Plantation Farming. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/1]

Differentiate between Kharif and Zaid cropping seasons. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe any three features of Rabi crop season. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Describe any three features of cultivation of millets in India. 4

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Explain the geographical conditions required for the growth of tea. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/1]

Explain the initiative taken by the government to ensure the increase in agricultural production. 5

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KEEP LEARNING

TOGETHER
WE CAN

