

# NCERT Solutions Agriculture CBSE Class 10 SST

## Geography Chapter 4 | 2026-27

### ⚡ Quick Revision Box — Agriculture Class 10 Geography

- **Chapter:** Chapter 4 — Agriculture | Class 10 Geography (Contemporary India II)
- **Three Crop Seasons:** Kharif (June–September), Rabi (October–March), Zaid (March–June)
- **Staple Crop of India:** Rice and Wheat; Cotton is also called a staple (fibre) crop
- **Golden Fibre:** Jute — grows well in flood plains with high temperature
- **Beverage Crops:** Tea and Coffee — India is the world's leading producer and exporter of Tea
- **Bhoodan–Gramdan Movement:** Initiated by Vinoba Bhave for land redistribution
- **Yellow Revolution:** Increased production of oilseeds; White Revolution = milk; Blue Revolution = fish
- **Sericulture:** Rearing of silkworms to produce raw silk; Horticulture = cultivation of fruits and vegetables

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The **NCERT Solutions Agriculture CBSE Class 10 SST Geography** page gives you complete, exam-ready answers for all questions in Chapter 4 of *Contemporary India II*, updated for the **2026-27** CBSE board exam. You can find all solutions for [NCERT Solutions Class 10](#) on our dedicated hub. This chapter carries significant weightage in your Social Science paper, and questions from it appear as short-answer, long-answer, and MCQ types every year.

Agriculture is the backbone of India's economy, engaging about two-thirds of the population. The chapter covers crop types, farming systems, institutional reforms, and government initiatives. For a complete set of [NCERT Solutions](#) across all classes and subjects, browse our full library. You can also refer to the [NCERT official textbook](#) to cross-check any answer.

## NCERT Solutions Agriculture CBSE Class 10 SST Geography — Chapter Overview

Chapter 4 — Agriculture is part of *Contemporary India II*, the Geography textbook for Class 10 Social Science. This chapter explains India's farming practices, crop patterns, land use, and the government's role in agricultural development. It is a high-priority chapter for the

CBSE board exam 2026-27 because it connects geography with economics and current affairs.

Questions from this chapter appear in the 1-mark (MCQ/fill-in-the-blank), 3-mark (short answer), and 5-mark (long answer) sections of the CBSE board paper. Students who understand the crop seasons, farming types, and reform programmes can score full marks here.

Detail	Information
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Chapter Name	Agriculture
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Chapter Number	Chapter 4
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Textbook	Contemporary India II (Geography)
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Class	Class 10
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Subject	Social Science (SST)
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Academic Year	2026-27
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Difficulty Level	Medium
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Exam Relevance	High — appears in 1-mark, 3-mark, and 5-mark questions
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## Key Concepts in Agriculture Class 10 Geography

### Crop Seasons in India

India has three main crop seasons. **Kharif crops** (खरीफ फसल) are sown with the onset of the monsoon (June) and harvested in September–October. Examples: Rice, Maize, Cotton, Jowar, Bajra. **Rabi crops** (रबी फसल) are sown in winter (October–November) and harvested in March–April. Examples: Wheat, Gram, Mustard. **Zaid crops** (जायद फसल) are grown between March and June — a short summer season. Examples: Watermelon, Cucumber, Muskmelon.

### Types of Farming in India

**Primitive Subsistence Farming** uses primitive tools and family/community labour. It includes 'slash and burn' agriculture (called Jhumming in northeastern India). **Intensive Subsistence Farming** is practised in densely populated areas with small landholdings and high use of labour. **Commercial Farming** uses modern inputs on large land holdings to grow crops for sale. **Plantation Agriculture** involves growing a single crop on a large area — examples include tea, coffee, rubber, and sugarcane.

## Major Crops of India

Rice is the most important food crop, grown in high-rainfall areas and irrigated plains. Wheat is the second most important cereal, a Rabi crop grown in north and northwest India. Cotton is a major fibre crop (also called a staple crop) grown in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and other states. Jute — the golden fibre — is grown mainly in West Bengal. Tea and Coffee are important beverage crops.

## Agricultural Revolutions — Quick Reference

Revolution	Related To
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Green Revolution	Increased food grain production (wheat, rice)
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White Revolution	Increased milk production
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Yellow Revolution	Increased oilseed production
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Blue Revolution	Increased fish production
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## NCERT Textbook Solutions — All Questions Answered

Below are complete answers to all textbook questions from Chapter 4 Agriculture. These are the most searched questions for **ncert solutions agriculture cbse class 10 sst geography** and are fully aligned with the 2026-27 CBSE syllabus.

### Question 1

Easy

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

#### Beverage Crop: Tea

**Step 1 — Identify the crop:** Tea is an important beverage crop introduced in India by the British. Coffee is another beverage crop, but tea is more widely grown and exported.

#### Step 2 — Geographical conditions for Tea:

- Climate: Tropical and sub-tropical climate required.
- Temperature: Warm and moist, frost-free climate throughout the year.
- Rainfall: Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year to ensure continuous growth of tender leaves.
- Soil: Deep, fertile, well-drained soil rich in humus and organic matter.
- Topography: Grown on hill slopes where water does not stagnate.

**Step 3 — Key producing states:** Assam, West Bengal (Darjeeling), Tamil Nadu, Kerala.

**Answer:** Tea is an important beverage crop. It requires tropical/sub-tropical climate, warm moist frost-free weather, well-drained humus-rich soil, and evenly distributed rainfall throughout the year. India is the world's leading producer and exporter of tea.

**Board Exam Note:** This question typically appears in 3-mark or 5-mark sections. Always list at least four geographical conditions for full marks.

## Question 2

Easy

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

**Step 1 — Identify the crop:** Cotton is one of the staple (fibre) crops of India. Rice and Wheat are staple food crops, but in the context of fibre/industrial crops, cotton is the primary staple crop.

**Step 2 — Producing regions:** Major cotton-producing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Step 3 — Additional context:** Cotton is a Kharif crop grown in black soil (Deccan Plateau region). India is one of the largest producers of cotton in the world.

**Answer:** Cotton is a staple crop of India. It is produced mainly in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh.

**Board Exam Note:** Listing at least five states earns full marks in 2-3 mark sections. Do not confuse staple food crops (rice, wheat) with fibre staple crops (cotton).

## Question 3

Medium

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

**Step 1 — Land reforms:** Abolition of zamindari system to free farmers from exploitation. Consolidation of smallholdings to make farming more efficient.

**Step 2 — Financial support:** Establishment of Grameen banks, cooperative societies, Kissan Credit Card (KCC), and Personal Accident Insurance Scheme to provide loans at lower interest rates.

**Step 3 — Price and input support:** Announcement of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to protect farmers when prices fall due to bumper crops. Subsidies on agricultural inputs such as power and fertilisers.

**Step 4 — Insurance:** Crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease to protect farmers from natural calamities.

**Answer:** Government institutional reforms include: (1) Abolition of zamindari, (2) Consolidation of smallholdings, (3) Crop insurance against natural calamities, (4) Grameen banks, cooperative societies, Kissan Credit Card, (5) Minimum Support Price (MSP) announcements, and (6) Subsidies on power and fertilisers.

**Board Exam Note:** This is a frequently asked 5-mark question. Write each reform as a separate point. The CBSE marking scheme awards one mark per distinct reform mentioned.

#### Question 4

Medium

The land under cultivation has got reduced day by day. Can you imagine its consequences?

**Step 1 — Food security impact:** India will no longer be self-sufficient in its requirements of food grains. The country may have to import food, increasing dependence on foreign nations.

**Step 2 — Employment impact:** Landless labourers will swell the ranks of unskilled, unemployed workers in India, worsening poverty and unemployment.

**Step 3 — Cropping pattern change:** More farmers will switch to the cultivation of high-value crops instead of food grains, which could affect food availability for the general population.

**Step 4 — Environmental impact:** Reduced agricultural land may increase pressure on remaining farmland, leading to overuse and soil degradation.

**Answer:** Consequences include: (1) India losing food grain self-sufficiency, (2) increase in landless and unemployed labourers, (3) shift to high-value crops reducing food grain production, and (4) greater food import dependence and possible food insecurity.

**Board Exam Note:** This is a higher-order thinking question (HOTS). Give at least three distinct consequences for full marks in 3-mark or 5-mark sections.

## Question 5

Medium

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

**Step 1 — Organic farming:** Organic farming is practised without factory-made chemicals like fertilisers and pesticides. It does not harm the environment and is increasingly popular.

**Step 2 — Crop diversification:** Indian farmers are encouraged to diversify from cereals to high-value crops such as fruits, medicinal herbs, flowers, vegetables, and bio-diesel crops like Jatropha and Jojoba. These crops need much less irrigation than rice or sugarcane.

**Step 3 — Harnessing India's diverse climate:** India's varied climate can support a wide range of high-value crops, increasing farmer incomes and reducing environmental degradation simultaneously.

**Step 4 — Technology and research:** Government investment in agricultural research (ICAR — Indian Council of Agricultural Research) and development of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds through the Green Revolution.

**Answer:** Government initiatives include promotion of organic farming, crop diversification to high-value crops (fruits, vegetables, bio-diesel crops), harnessing India's diverse climate, agricultural research through ICAR, and development of HYV seeds to boost production sustainably.

**Board Exam Note:** Mention organic farming and crop diversification specifically — these are the two points most examiners look for in this question.

## Question 6

Medium

How did the partition of the country in 1947 affect the jute industry?

**Step 1 — About Jute:** Jute is known as the 'golden fibre'. It grows well on well-drained fertile soils in flood plains where soils are renewed every year. High temperature is required during growth. It is used in making gunny bags, mats, ropes, yarn, carpets, and other artefacts.

**Step 2 — Impact of partition:** The 1947 partition divided the jute-growing regions. The major jute-growing areas went to East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), while the processing

mills remained in India (mainly West Bengal). This severely disrupted the supply of raw jute to Indian mills.

**Step 3 — Additional challenge:** Due to high production costs, jute is losing its market to synthetic fibres and packing materials, particularly nylon. This has further weakened the jute industry.

**Answer:** The 1947 partition separated major jute-growing areas (now Bangladesh) from processing mills in India. This disrupted raw material supply. Additionally, competition from synthetic fibres like nylon has reduced demand for jute products, further harming the industry.

**Board Exam Note:** Always mention both the partition impact AND the synthetic fibre competition for complete marks in this question.

### Question 7

Easy

Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

**Step 1 — Crop season:** Rice is a Kharif crop — sown with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September–October.

**Step 2 — Temperature and rainfall:** Requires high temperature above 25°C and high humidity with annual rainfall over 100 cm. In areas of less rainfall, it is grown with the help of irrigation.

**Step 3 — Regions of production:** Grown in the plains of north and northeastern India, coastal areas, and deltaic regions. Development of canal irrigation and tubewells has made it possible to grow rice in Punjab, Haryana, western Uttar Pradesh, and parts of Rajasthan.

**Step 4 — Soil:** Grows best in deep, clayey alluvial soil that retains water well.

**Answer:** Rice requires high temperature (above 25°C), high humidity, and annual rainfall over 100 cm. It is grown in north and northeastern plains, coastal areas, and deltas. In low-rainfall areas, canal irrigation and tubewells support its cultivation.

**Board Exam Note:** This is a very commonly asked 3-mark question. Mention temperature, rainfall, soil type, and at least two producing regions for full marks.

## MCQ Solutions — Agriculture Class 10 SST Geography

These MCQs are from the CBSE board papers and NCERT textbook for **ncert solutions for class 10 social science** Geography Chapter 4. Answers with brief explanations are given below.

Q. No.	Question (Short)	Correct Answer	Explanation
1	Soil in which maize grows well	(b) Light domat	Maize grows well in light, well-drained loamy (domat) soil.
2	Crops grown with onset of monsoon, harvested Sept–Oct	(b) Kharif	Kharif crops are sown in June and harvested in September–October.
3	Which is a Rabi crop?	(b) Wheat	Wheat is sown in winter (October–November) — a classic Rabi crop.
4	'Slash and burn' agriculture is	(a) Shifting agriculture	Slash and burn = shifting agriculture = Jhumming in northeastern India.
5	Single crop grown on a large area	(b) Plantation Agriculture	Plantation agriculture involves one crop on a large commercial scale.
6	Leguminous crop	(a) Pulses	Pulses fix nitrogen in soil — they are leguminous crops.
7	Announced by government in support of a crop	(b) Minimum support price	MSP protects farmers from price crashes due to bumper crops.
8	Jhumming refers to	(b) 'Slash and burn' agriculture in northeastern India	Jhumming is the local name for shifting cultivation in NE India.
9	Bhoodan–Gramdan movement initiated by	(c) Vinoba Bhave	Vinoba Bhave started this land gift movement for redistribution.
10	India is leading producer and exporter of	(c) Tea	India is the world's leading producer and exporter of tea.
11	Rearing of silkworms is called	(d) Sericulture	Sericulture = rearing silkworms to produce raw silk.
12	Yellow revolution refers to	(b) Increased production of oilseeds	Yellow revolution = oilseed production increase.

Q. No.	Question (Short)	Correct Answer	Explanation
13	Cultivation of fruits and vegetables	(c) Horticulture	Horticulture = growing fruits, vegetables, flowers.
14	Third agricultural season	(c) Zaid	Zaid is the short summer crop season (March–June).
15	India's rank in sugarcane production	(b) Second	India is the second largest producer of sugarcane in the world.
16	Leading producer of rubber	(c) Kerala	Kerala accounts for the majority of India's rubber production.
17	White revolution refers to	(c) Increased production of milk	White revolution = Operation Flood = milk production boost.
18	Leading producer of Jowar	(d) Maharashtra	Maharashtra is the largest producer of Jowar in India.
19	India's rank in rice production	(c) Second	India is the second largest producer of rice in the world.
22	Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to	(b) Development of canal irrigation and tubewells	Irrigation infrastructure enabled rice cultivation in low-rainfall areas.
23	Millet rich in iron, calcium, micro nutrients	(d) Ragi	Ragi (finger millet) is rich in iron, calcium, and roughage.
30	Tea initially introduced by	(b) British	The British introduced tea cultivation in India.
40	Rabi crops are sown in	(a) Winter	Rabi crops are sown in October–November (winter season).
41	Leading producer of Jute	(d) West Bengal	West Bengal produces the majority of India's jute crop.

## Important Questions for CBSE Board Exam 2026-27

These questions are based on the pattern of **ncert solutions for class 10 sst** Geography Chapter 4 and are likely to appear in the 2026-27 board exam.

## 1-Mark Questions

**Q: What is Jhumming?**

**Answer:** Jhumming is the local name for 'slash and burn' shifting cultivation practised in the northeastern states of India.

**Q: Name the crop known as the 'golden fibre'.**

**Answer:** Jute is known as the golden fibre.

**Q: What is sericulture?**

**Answer:** Sericulture is the rearing of silkworms to produce raw silk.

## 3-Mark Questions

**Q: Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi crops with two examples each.**

Kharif crops are sown at the onset of the monsoon (June) and harvested in September–October. Examples: Rice, Cotton. Rabi crops are sown in winter (October–November) and harvested in March–April. Examples: Wheat, Mustard. The key difference is the season — Kharif depends on monsoon rainfall while Rabi depends on winter moisture and irrigation.

**Key Difference:** Kharif = monsoon season crops; Rabi = winter season crops.

**Q: What is the Minimum Support Price (MSP)? Why is it important for farmers?**

MSP is the price announced by the government at which it purchases crops directly from farmers. It protects farmers from price crashes that occur during bumper crop years when market prices fall sharply. MSP ensures farmers receive a fair price for their produce regardless of market fluctuations, providing them financial security and encouraging continued agricultural production.

**Importance:** MSP prevents farmer distress during bumper harvests and ensures price stability.

## 5-Mark Questions

**Q: Describe the features of plantation agriculture. Name any two plantation crops grown in India.**

### Features of Plantation Agriculture:

- A single crop is grown on a large area.
- It is capital-intensive — requires heavy investment in machinery, fertilisers, and labour.
- It uses both land and labour intensively.
- The produce is processed in the farm itself or nearby factories.
- It has an interface of agriculture and industry.
- Crops are grown for export and commercial purposes.
- Requires good transport network connecting farms to factories and markets.

**Two plantation crops:** Tea (grown in Assam, West Bengal) and Rubber (grown in Kerala).

**Plantation agriculture** is large-scale, capital-intensive, single-crop commercial farming. Tea and Rubber are major plantation crops in India.

## Common Mistakes Students Make in Agriculture Chapter

These are the most frequent errors seen in CBSE board answer sheets for **ncert solutions for class 10 social science** Geography Chapter 4.

**Mistake 1:** Confusing Kharif and Rabi seasons.

✗ Wrong: "Wheat is a Kharif crop sown in June."

✓ Correct: Wheat is a *Rabi* crop sown in October–November and harvested in March–April.

**Mistake 2:** Saying India is the largest rice producer in the world.

✗ Wrong: "India is the largest producer of rice."

✓ Correct: India is the *second* largest producer of rice (China is first).

**Mistake 3:** Confusing agricultural revolutions.

✗ Wrong: "Yellow revolution = increased milk production."

✓ Correct: Yellow revolution = oilseeds; White revolution = milk; Blue revolution = fish.

**Mistake 4:** Not mentioning MSP in institutional reforms questions.

✗ Wrong: Only listing Grameen banks and crop insurance.

✓ Correct: Always include MSP, Kissan Credit Card, zamindari abolition, and subsidy on inputs.

**Mistake 5:** Writing that Jhumming is practised in Brazil or Malaysia.

✗ Wrong: "Jhumming is practised in Brazil."

✓ Correct: Jhumming is the name for slash and burn agriculture in the *northeastern states of India*. In Brazil it is called 'Milpa' and in Malaysia 'Ladang'.

## Exam Tips for 2026-27 CBSE Board Exam

### How to Score Full Marks in Agriculture Chapter — 2026-27

- **Use bullet points for list-type answers:** Questions asking you to "enlist" or "name" reforms, consequences, or conditions should always be answered in bullet points. The CBSE 2026-27 marking scheme awards one mark per valid point.
- **Always name the crop season:** When describing any crop, state whether it is Kharif, Rabi, or Zaid. Examiners deduct marks if this is missing in 3-mark answers.
- **Geographical conditions = 4 points minimum:** For any crop question (tea, rice, cotton), always mention temperature, rainfall, soil type, and topography for full marks.
- **MSP full form is mandatory:** Write "Minimum Support Price (MSP)" the first time — never use the abbreviation alone in board exams.
- **ICAR full form:** Indian Council of Agricultural Research — always expand it in answers.
- **Map-based questions:** In the 2026-27 board exam, you may be asked to mark jute, tea, or cotton-producing states on a map. Revise the major producing states for each crop.

## Key Points to Remember — Agriculture Class 10 Geography

### Last-Minute Revision Checklist

- About **2/3 of India's population** is engaged in agriculture.
- **Rice** is the most important food crop; India is the **second largest producer** of rice in the world.
- **Wheat** covers about **12% of total cropped area** in India.
- **India is the largest producer and consumer of pulses** in the world.
- **India produces about 2% of world's coffee** production; coffee is grown mainly in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu.
- **Ragi** is the millet richest in iron, calcium, and other micro nutrients.
- **World Food Day** is celebrated on **16th October** every year.
- The **Bhoodan–Gramdan movement** was initiated by **Vinoba Bhave** for voluntary land redistribution.

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## **FAQ — Agriculture Class 10 Geography NCERT Solutions**

### **What are the geographical conditions required for growing tea in India?**

Tea grows best in a tropical and sub-tropical climate with warm, moist, frost-free weather throughout the year. It needs deep, fertile, well-drained soil rich in humus and organic matter. Frequent and evenly distributed rainfall is essential for continuous growth of tender leaves. Tea is grown on hill slopes in Assam, Darjeeling (West Bengal), Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

### **What institutional reforms were introduced by the government for farmers?**

The government introduced abolition of zamindari, consolidation of smallholdings, and crop insurance against drought, flood, cyclone, fire, and disease. It also established Grameen banks, cooperative societies, the Kissan Credit Card (KCC), and the Personal Accident Insurance Scheme. Minimum Support Price (MSP) was announced to protect farmers from price crashes, and subsidies were provided on power and fertilisers.

### **How did the partition of 1947 affect the jute industry in India?**

The 1947 partition separated the major jute-growing areas (which became East Pakistan, now Bangladesh) from the processing mills that remained in India, mainly in West Bengal. This disrupted the raw material supply chain for the Indian jute industry. Additionally, competition from synthetic fibres like nylon has further reduced demand for jute products, making the industry less profitable.

### **Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice in Class 10 Geography.**

Rice is a Kharif crop requiring high temperature (above 25°C), high humidity, and annual rainfall over 100 cm. It grows in the plains of north and northeastern India, coastal areas, and deltaic regions. In areas of low rainfall like Punjab and Haryana, canal irrigation and tubewells support rice cultivation. Deep, clayey, water-retaining alluvial soil is ideal for rice.

### **What are the consequences of reduction in land under cultivation in India?**

If land under cultivation keeps reducing, India will lose its food grain self-sufficiency and may need to import food. Landless labourers will increase the number of unemployed unskilled workers. More farmers will shift to high-value crops instead of food grains,

affecting food availability. This could also lead to greater food insecurity and economic instability in rural areas.

Source: ncertbooks.net — Updated for CBSE Academic Year 2026-27

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