

Agriculture | Easy Solutions | NCERT | Class 10th

Master your NCERT questions with ease! Our solutions show you how to tackle answers effectively while breaking down concepts step-by-step. Learn how to use examples from the chapter and boost your confidence for exams!

Exercise Questions/Answers of NCERT class 10th

The questions are from **NCERT**, and the answers are written in easy language so students can understand the concepts and practice proper answer writing.

Q.1 Multiple choice questions.

(i) Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

- (a) Shifting Agriculture
- (b) Plantation Agriculture
- (c) Horticulture
- (d) Intensive Agriculture

Answer: (b) Plantation Agriculture

(ii) Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

- (a) Rice
- (b) Gram
- (c) Millets
- (d) Cotton

Answer: (b) Gram

(iii) Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

- (a) Pulses
- (b) Jawar
- (c) Millets
- (d) Sesamum

Answer: (a) Pulses

Q.2 Answer the following questions in 30 words.

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

Answer: One important beverage crop is tea. It requires a warm and humid climate, regular rainfall, and deep, well-drained fertile soil for healthy growth.

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

Answer: Rice is a staple crop of India. It is mainly grown in the plains of north and north-eastern India, coastal areas, and delta regions where sufficient water is available.

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

Answer: The government introduced several institutional reform programmes for farmers such as crop insurance, Kisan Credit Card, minimum support price, subsidy on inputs, and special schemes for small and marginal farmers.

Q.3 Answer the following questions in about 120 words.

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

Answer: The government has taken several initiatives to increase agricultural production in India.

- It introduced the Green Revolution, which promoted the use of high yielding variety seeds, fertilisers, and modern farming methods.
- Irrigation facilities were expanded through canals, tube wells, and dams to reduce dependence on monsoon.
- The government provides institutional credit through banks and Kisan Credit Cards to farmers.
- Schemes like crop insurance protect farmers from losses due to natural calamities.
- The Minimum Support Price (MSP) ensures farmers get fair prices for their produce.
- Subsidies on fertilisers, electricity, and irrigation equipment also help farmers increase production.

(ii) Describe the geographical conditions required for the growth of rice.

Answer: Climate: Rice is a kharif crop and requires a hot and humid climate for its growth. A temperature of around 25°C or above is suitable during the growing period.

Rainfall: Rice needs heavy rainfall, generally more than 100 cm, or an assured supply of water through irrigation. It is a water-intensive crop.

Soil: Rice grows well in deep, fertile alluvial soil. This soil can retain water for a long time, which is essential for rice cultivation.

Relief: Level plains are ideal for growing rice as they help in holding standing water in the fields.

Regions: Due to these conditions, rice is mainly grown in river valleys, coastal plains, and delta regions of India.

Note: Answering styles vary with different perspectives. Some write in paragraphs, others prefer point-wise formats. Choose your own way of writing, but make sure your answers include the required examples and highlight important points first. This flexibility helps you present your answers more clearly and effectively!

Category

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