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GEOGRAPHY – Agriculture



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1. Why is the expansion of the green revolution necessary in India?

- Ans.** (i) Growing population and declining food production.
(ii) For food security
(iii) To have better use of land and other resources.
(iv) To make optimum utilization of available land.

2. Describe the temperature and rainfall conditions necessary for the growth of rice. Name the major areas of rice production.

Ans. Rice is the most important staple crop in India. It is a tropical plant. It requires high temperature and high humidity for its successful growth. The mean monthly temperature of about 25°C, with minor variations during, sowing, growing and harvesting seasons, is ideal for its cultivation. It grows well in areas of 100 cm of rainfall. In the areas of less rainfall, it is grown with the help of irrigation. The most important rice producing areas are Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

3. Describe the temperature and rainfall conditions necessary for the growth of wheat. Name the major areas of wheat production.

Ans. India is the second largest producer of wheat after China. It is a rabi crop. The ideal temperature at the time of sowing wheat is 10 to 15° C and at the time of harvest, it is 20 to 25° C. The crop grows well in areas where rainfall is 50 to 75 cm. It requires well-drained fertile lands. This crop requires a cool growing season and a bright sunshine at the time of ripening. It grows well in two wheat growing zones in India viz. the Ganga Satluj plains in the north-west and the black soil region in the Deccan. The major areas of wheat cultivation in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar.

4. State the importance of ragi crop in India.

- Ans.** (i) It belongs to the millet group. Rice and Wheat cannot provide the total food for India. Therefore, millets are important to support the food requirements.
(ii) Ragi has a high nutritional value. Ragi is rich in iron, calcium and other micronutrients.
(iii) It is a crop of dry region and grows well on red, black, sandy, loamy, and shallow black soils.
(iv) Karnataka is the largest producer of ragi followed by Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Jharkhand.

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5. Describe the importance of pulses as a food crop and its cultivation. State any two important pulses and mention the states producing it.

Ans. (i) Pulses are the major sources of protein in a vegetarian diet. It also have amino acid, phosphorus, riboflavin.

(ii) Pulses like Tur, Arhar and Urad are kharif crops and Moong and Masur, Peas and Gram are rabi crops.

(iii) Plants of pulses help in restoring fertility of the soil and hence they are grown in rotation with other crops.

(v) India is largest producer and consumer of pulses.

(vi) They also help in Nitrogen fixation and resolve soil fertility.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Slash and burn agriculture is known as in North-Eastern states.

- (A) Jhumming (B) Pamlou (C) Milpa (D) Bewar

Ans: (A)

2. Which of the following is not an important plantation crop of India?

- (A) Tea (B) Coffee (C) Rubber (D) Grapes

Ans: (D)

3. Which of the following is an important Rabi crop?

- (A) Cotton (B) Wheat (C) Paddy (D) Jute

Ans: (B)

4. _____ is known as 'Golden Fibre'.

- (A) Rubber (B) Coffee
(C) Tea (D) Jute

Ans: (D)

5. Which of the following crops takes almost a year to grow?

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

Ans: (D)

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M. Pareek

An
NTSE Scholar
IIT-JEE (Adv.) AIR-3
Mukesh Pareek

