

10th Social Science Lesson 14 Questions in English - Geography

3] Components of Agriculture

1. Which of the following is not the category of grains in soil?
 - a) Clay
 - b) Gravel
 - c) Silt
 - d) Sand
2. The Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) was set up in which year?
 - a) 1967
 - b) 1948
 - c) 1939
 - d) 1953
3. Which of the following is the chemical properties of Alluvial soil.
 - a) Rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen
 - b) Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.
 - c) Rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium. Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - d) Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium.
4. Which of the following is the chemical properties of Red soil.
 - a) Rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen
 - b) Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.
 - c) Rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium. Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - d) Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium.
5. Which soil are Derived from basalts of Deccan trap in India?
 - a) Alluvial soil
 - b) Black soil
 - c) Red soil
 - d) Laterite soil
6. Which soil is formed in the regions where alternate wet and hot dry conditions prevail?
 - a) Alluvial soil
 - b) Black soil
 - c) Red soil
 - d) Laterite soil
7. Match the following List I with List II and choose the correct answer
List I (soil) - List II (crop)
 - i. Alluvial soil - 1. Tobacco
 - ii. Black soil - 2. Jute
 - iii. Laterite soil - 3. Oilseeds
 - iv. Marshy soil - 4. Coffee
 - a) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
 - b) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
 - c) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
 - d) 3 – 4 – 2 – 1
8. What of the following is the chemical property of laterite soil?
 - a) Rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen
 - b) Consist of calcium and magnesium carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia.
 - c) Rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium. Deficient in nitrogen, humus, phosphoric acid and lime.
 - d) Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium

9. Which of the following is the chemical property of Black soil?

a) They are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.

b) Liberate sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphurous acid

c) Consist of calcium and magnesium Carbonates, high quantities of iron, aluminium, lime and magnesia

d) Rich in potash, phosphoric acid, lime and carbon compounds but poor in nitrogen

10. Which of the following is the Nature of Black soil?

a) Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity.

b) Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation

c) More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture

d) Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of Kaolinitic minerals

11. Which of the following is the nature of Laterite soil?

a) Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity.

b) Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation

c) More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture

d) Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of Kaolinitic minerals

12. Which soil is formed in humid regions from the organic matter and is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity?

a) Peaty soil

b) Alkaline soil

c) Red soil

d) Black soil

13. Which of the following is the chemical property of alkaline soil?

a) They are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.

b) They are rich in minerals such as iron and magnesium.

c) They are deficient in potash and phosphate. Contain considerable amount of soluble salts and 10-40 per cent of organic matter.

d) They are - liberate sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphurous acid

14. Which of the following is the nature of Forest and Mountain soil?

a) Light, sandy, thin and found with the pieces of rock. Their character changes with the parent rocks.

b) Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of Kaolinitic minerals.

c) Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity

d) More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam and clay and easily retain moisture

15. Which of the following is the Nature of Red soil?

a) More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam

b) Light texture, porous friable presence of limited soluble salts Clay fraction of the red soils generally consists of Kaolinitic minerals

c) Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation

d) Consists of un decomposed rock and mineral fragments which on weathering

16. The sediments deposited by streams and rivers when they slowly loose form which soil?
- Black soil
 - Red soil
 - Forest soil
 - Alluvial soil
17. Which soil is formed due to prevalence of the dry climate, high temperature and accelerated evaporation the soil is dry, it also lacks humus content?
- Black soil
 - Desert soil
 - Laterite soil
 - Marshy soil
18. Which of the following is correct matched soil with its formation
- Marshy soil – Formed due to ill drainage which causes water logging, injurious salts are transferred from subsurface to the top soil by the capillary action
 - Arid soil – Formed in humid regions from the organic matter. It is found in the areas of heavy rainfall and high humidity
 - Red soil – Decomposition of ancient crystalline rocks like granites and gneisses and from rock type.
 - Alluvial soil – Formed in the regions where alternate wet and hot dry conditions prevail
19. Which of the following is the Nature of Alluvial soil
- Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation
 - Light in colour, low humus, friable structure, low in moisture.
 - Consists of un decomposed rock and mineral fragments which on weathering.
 - More acidic on higher areas poor in high level, cannot retain moisture while plains they consist of heavy loam
20. Who in the year 2015 estimated the amount of soil erosion that occurred in India was 147 million hectares?
- Indian Institute of space science and Technology
 - Indian Institute of Remote sensing
 - Indian Institute of Astrophysics
 - National centre for Radio Astrophysics
21. Which of the following is not the main problem of Indian soil?
- Soil eruption
 - Saline and alkaline
 - Degradation of soil
 - Water logging
22. Which of the following is not Methods of Conservation and Management of Soil
- Afforestation
 - Construction of Dams and Barrages
 - Prevention of Overgrazing
 - Practice of native agriculture method
23. Which of the following is the type of soil erosion?
- Sheet erosion
 - Depth erosion
 - Roll erosion
 - Wave erosion
24. Match the List I with List II and choose the correct answer
- List I (Soil types) - List II (Distribution)
- Laterite soil - 1. Rajasthan
 - Arid soil - 2. Chota Nagpur plateau
 - Alluvial soil - 3. Ganga
 - Red soil - 4. Eastern Ghats
- 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
 - 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
 - 2 – 1 – 4 – 3
 - 2 – 4 – 3 – 1

25. Watering of agricultural plants through artificial means is called _____
- Extraction
 - Irrigation
 - Hydroponics
 - Distribution
26. Which of the following is not the main source of irrigation used in India
- Canal irrigation
 - Well irrigation
 - Point irrigation
 - Tank irrigation
27. Which of the following factor decide the source of irrigation in India?
- Rainfall
 - Soils
 - Topography
 - All the above
28. What is the percentage of area under canal irrigation in India during year 2013 – 2014?
- 16%
 - 24%
 - 42%
 - 31%
29. In which type of Canal irrigation water is taken out directly from the rivers without making any kind of barrage or dam?
- Inundation canal
 - Perennial canal
 - Switch canal
 - Pointed canal
30. In India the total area under canal irrigation is about How many hectares in 2014?
- 13.2 million hectares
 - 14.4 million hectares
 - 15.8 million hectares
 - 11.4 million hectares
31. In India, most of the canals fall under which type of canal irrigation?
- Inundation canal
 - Perennial canal
 - Switch canal
 - Pointed canal
32. Which irrigation contributes about 62 percent of net irrigated area in India?
- Canal irrigation
 - Well irrigation
 - River irrigation
 - Tank irrigation
33. Which type of irrigation are developed in the areas of low water table, sufficient power supply and soft subsurface geological units?
- River irrigation
 - Open wells irrigation
 - Tube wells irrigation
 - Perennial irrigation
34. Which is a natural or man-made hollow on the surface developed by constructing a small bund around it across a stream?
- Tank
 - Lake
 - Pond
 - All the above
35. Which of the following is not the reason for tank irrigation is popular in the peninsular India?
- The undulating relief and hard rocks make difficult to dig canals and wells.
 - The effective source of irrigation in areas of low-level relief, deep, fertile soils.
 - Natural depressions serve as reservoirs.
 - Absence of perennial rivers.
36. Which type of irrigation is widely practiced in the areas where groundwater is sufficiently available?
- Perennial canal irrigation
 - Open wells irrigation

c) Tube wells irrigation

d) Tank irrigation

37. Arrange the following states in Descending order with respect to the percentage of areas under well irrigation during 2013-14.

1) Rajasthan

2) Punjab

3) Madhya Pradesh

4) Uttar Pradesh

5) Gujarat

Choose the correct answer

a) 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 2

b) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 5

c) 2 – 1 – 5 – 3 – 4

d) 5 – 3 – 2 – 1 – 4

38. Which of the following is the chemical property of Forest and mountain soil?

a) They are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.

b) Contain high percentages of soluble salts, alkaline with varying degree of calcium carbonate and are poor in organic matter

c) They - liberate sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphurous acid.

d) Composed mainly of hydrated oxides of iron and aluminium,

39. Which soil is light in colour, low humus, friable structure, low in moisture?

a) Arid soil

b) Marshy soil

c) Alluvial soil

d) Red soil

40. Which is a method of crop irrigation in which equipment rotates around a pivot and crops are watered with sprinklers?

a) Drips irrigation

b) Spike irrigation

c) Centre pivoted irrigation

d) Well irrigation

41. Which irrigation system is used to watering like drops at near the roots of plant?

a) Drip irrigation

b) Sprinklers irrigation

c) Water wheel irrigation

d) Poly house central pivot

42. Which is used to spread water like rain and used to serve for crops which used to grow up-to 4 feet or high?

a) Rain pointer

b) Rain distributor

c) Rain gun

d) All the above

43. Which Multipurpose River Valley Projects produce large number of Hydropower?

a) Damodar Valley project

b) Tungabhadra Project

c) Bhakra-Nangal Project

d) Mettur Dam

44. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Multipurpose River Valley Projects is a scientific management of water resources in our country. Construction of dam across rivers is aimed at many purposes.

2) Generally, majority of multipurpose projects are combination of irrigation and hydro-power which are the major aims of the projects.

a) Only 1

b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

45. Indira Gandhi Canal Project is built across which river in India?

a) Damodar

b) Mahanadi

c) Satlaj

d) Krishna

46. Match the List I with List II and choose the correct answer

List I (name of project) - List II (River)

- i. Teri Dam - 1. Krishna
 - ii. Hirakud Project - 2. Narmada
 - iii. Nagarjuna Sagar Project - 3. Mahanadi
 - iv. Sardar Sarover Project - 4. Bhagirathi
- a) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4
 - b) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
 - c) 2 – 4 – 1 – 3
 - d) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2
47. Which is the longest dam in the world?
- a) Mettur Dam
 - b) Hirakud Dam
 - c) Tehri Dam
 - d) Damodar Dam
48. Which of the following is the chemical property of Marshy soil?
- a) They liberate sodium, magnesium and calcium salts and sulphurous acid
 - b) Deficient in potash and phosphate. Contain considerable amount of soluble salts and 10-40 per cent of organic matter;
 - c) Contain high percentages of soluble salts, alkaline with varying degree of calcium carbonate and are poor in organic matter
 - d) They are deficient in potash, Phosphorus and lime.
49. Which of the following is correctly Matched soil with its Nature
- a) Alkaline soil - Consists of un decomposed rock and mineral fragments which on weathering
 - b) Marshy soils - light in colour, low humus, friable structure, low in moisture
 - c) Alluvial soil - Sticky when wet High degree of moisture retentivity
 - d) Laterite soils - Sandy-loam-silt-clay profile shows no marked differentiation
50. Which soil is formed due to mechanical weathering caused by snow, rain, temperature variation?

- a) Peaty soil
- b) Alkaline soil
- c) Mountain soil
- d) Alluvial soil

51. Which of the following statement is incorrect

1) Rearing is the process of producing food for people, fodder for cattle, fibre and many other desired products by the cultivation of certain plants and the raising of domesticated animals

2) Though India is industrially a fast-developing nation, still the agriculture in India employs more than 50 percent of the population of the country and accounts for about 25 percent of the national income

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

52. Which of the following is the not factor factors that determines agriculture in India

- a) Physical factors
- b) Chemical factors
- c) Infrastructural factors
- d) Technological factors

53. Which type of agriculture is performed by tribal people in a piece of forest land after clearing the trees?

- a) Subsistence Farming
- b) Shifting Farming
- c) Intensive Farming
- d) Dry Farming

54. Which type of farming that aims to maximize yields from available land through various means of heavy use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers?

- a) Mixed Farming
- b) Subsistence Farming
- c) Shifting Farming
- d) Intensive Farming

55. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Subsistence Farming

1) In Subsistence Farming, agricultural land holding is small. As the farmers are poor, they can't apply the modern inputs which cost more.

2) Preference is given to Cash crops. In addition to the Cash crops, wheat, paddy, maize and corn are also cultivated.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

56. Which is defined as a system of farm which includes crop production, raising livestock, poultry, fisheries, bee keeping etc.?

- a) Mixed Farming
- b) Subsistence Farming
- c) Shifting Farming
- d) Intensify Farming

57. Shifting Agriculture is also called as _____

- a) Transport Cultivation
- b) Slash and Burn cultivation
- c) Factory Farm
- d) Yielding Cultivation

58. Which type of farming is practiced in arid areas where irrigation facilities are lacking?

- a) Subsistence Farming
- b) Shifting Farming
- c) Intensive Farming
- d) Dry Farming

59. Which of the following statement regarding Dry farming is Incorrect

1) The crops grown generally with the help of irrigation are also grown under dry farming.

2) Most of the areas under dry cultivation entertain dual crop per year.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2

c) Both 1 and 2

d) None

60. Which Farming has also been applied to the raising of livestock with billions of animals, such as cows, pigs and chickens, being held indoors?

- a) Subsistence Farming
- b) Shifting Farming
- c) Intensive Farming
- d) Dry Farming

61. Which Centrally sponsored Scheme that aim at promoting appropriate technological like drip & sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation technologies?

- a) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- b) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
- c) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Nidhi Yojana
- d) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana

62. Terrace cultivation is practiced specially in which areas?

- a) Hill areas
- b) Desert areas
- c) River bed areas
- d) Urban areas

63. Which of the following is not the Major crop categories of India

- a) Food crop
- b) Cash crop
- c) Gardening crop
- d) Plantation crop

64. Which crop is largely Dominated crop in India?

- a) Food crop
- b) Cash crop
- c) Horticulture crop
- d) Plantation crop

65. Who is the first largest producer of rice in the world?

- a) India
b) Brazil
c) China
d) Indonesia
66. Which of the following statement about rice is correct
- 1) It is mainly a temperate crop, growing mainly with mean temperatures of 24°C and annual rainfall of 150 cm.
2) Due to increased use of High Yielding Variety seeds many of the indigenous varieties were disappeared.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
67. In which of the following way Rich is not sown in India
- a) Broadcasting
b) Rooting
c) Ploughing
d) Transplanting
68. Which is the second most important food crop of the country, after rice?
- a) Gram
b) Wheat
c) Maize
d) Sugar cane
69. Which of the following state is leading (First) rice producer in India?
- a) Uttar Pradesh
b) Tamil Nadu
c) Punjab
d) West Bengal
70. Which of the following statement regarding wheat is correct?
- 1) Wheat requires 10-15°C at the time of sowing and 20-25°C at the time of ripening of grains.
2) The black soil tract of the Deccan covering parts of Maharashtra and Gujarat also contribute a major wheat production.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
71. Which is the third important food crop of our country?
- a) Bajra
b) Jowar
c) Barley
d) Gram
72. Which of the following is the two leading producers of Barley?
- a) West Bengal and Rajasthan
b) Tamil Nadu and West Bengal
c) Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan
d) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
73. Which of the following crop is the indigenous crop of Africa?
- a) Rice
b) Jowar
c) Wheat
d) Maize
74. Which of the following statement regarding pulses is Incorrect
- 1) Pulses include a large number of crops which are mostly leguminous and rich
2) They fix atmospheric nitrogen in the soil and hence are usually rotated with other crops. India is the second largest producer of pulses.
- a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
75. Which of the following is not the cash crop?
- a) Tobacco

- b) Millet
c) Sugarcane
d) Jute
76. Which state in India is the leading producer of sugarcane?
a) Uttar Pradesh
b) West Bengal
c) Tamil Nadu
d) Maharashtra
77. Which of the following regarding sugarcane is incorrect
1) Sugarcane is the most important cash crop of India and is first largest producer in the world
2) India is ranked third in sugar production in the world. Besides providing sugar, gur and khandsari, it supplies molasses for alcohol industry and bagasse for paper industry.
a) Only 1
b) Only 2
c) Both 1 and 2
d) None
78. Which country is the first largest producer of cotton in the world?
a) India
b) Brazil
c) China
d) South Africa
79. Which soil is more suitable for cultivation of Jute?
a) Red soil
b) Alluvial soil
c) Black soil
d) Laterite soil
80. Which state is the leading producer of Jute in India?
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Kerala
c) Gujarat
d) West Bengal
81. Which of the following is the premier source of fat in the Indian diet?
a) Maize
b) Oil seeds
c) Cattles
d) Corn
82. Which is the second largest industrial category of our country?
a) Cotton Industry
b) Sugar Industry
c) Jute Industry
d) Dairy Industry
83. Which state is the India's largest oilseeds producers?
a) Tamil Nadu
b) Madhya Pradesh
c) Gujarat
d) West Bengal
84. In groundnut production, India is in which position Worldwide?
a) First
b) Second
c) Third
d) Sixth
85. Which of the following is not the plantation crop?
a) Tea
b) Mushroom
c) Spices
d) Rubber
86. Which of the following statement regarding Tea is incorrect?
1) Tea is an evergreen plant that mainly grows in tropical and subtropical climates. Tea is a labour intensive and grows faster under light shade.

2) Tea plants require Low rainfall because its root cannot tolerate water logging

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

87. The Tea variety called "Bohea" is originated from which country?

- a) China
- b) Brazil
- c) India
- d) Myanmar

88. Which state is the larger producer of tea in India?

- a) Arunachala Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Assam

89. What is the position of India in coffee production globally?

- a) Second
- b) Fifth
- c) Seventh
- d) First

90. Which state is the leading producer of coffee in India?

- a) Assam
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

91. In which year Rubber plantation were first established in Kerala?

- a) 1956
- b) 1902
- c) 1936
- d) 1918

92. Which of following is not the spices plant?

- a) Cashew
- b) Chillies
- c) Turmeric
- d) Ginger

93. Which state is the leading producer of spices in India?

- a) Assam
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

94. Which of the following statement regarding Horticulture is correct?

1) Horticulture refers to the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. India is in the first position in the production of fruits and vegetables.

2) India contributes about 13% of the world's production of vegetables.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

95. Which is an integral component of the farming system in India?

- a) Livestock
- b) Fishing
- c) Pottery
- d) All the above

96. What is contribution of (in percentage) of livestock sector in National GDP?

- a) 12%
- b) 7.3%
- c) 4%
- d) 9%

97. Arrange the five states in the descending order based on their Distribution of Livestock in India in 2012

- 1) Andhra Pradesh

- 2) Bihar
 3) Rajasthan
 4) Uttar Pradesh
 5) Madhya Pradesh
 a) 2 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 4
 b) 3 – 1 – 2 – 5 – 4
 c) 4 – 1 – 3 – 5 – 2
 d) 4 – 3 – 1 – 5 – 2
98. Which country has the first largest cattle population in World level?
 a) China
 b) India
 c) Brazil
 d) Mexico
99. Which state in India has the highest cattle population?
 a) Madhya Pradesh
 b) West Bengal
 c) Uttar Pradesh
 d) Tamil Nadu
100. Which is the poor man's cow providing milk, meat, skin and hair?
 a) Sheep
 b) Pig
 c) Goat
 d) Buffalo
101. Match the List I (livestock) with List II (population in India in %)
 List I (livestock) List II (population in %)
 i. Cattle - 1. 12.7%
 ii. Buffaloes - 2. 21.2%
 iii. Sheep - 3. 26.4%
 iv. Pigs - 4. 37.3%
 v. Goats - 5. 2%
 a) 4 – 2 – 1 – 5 – 3
 b) 3 – 1 – 2 – 4 – 5
 c) 5 – 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
 d) 2 – 1 – 5 – 4 – 3
102. Which state has the highest goat population India?
 a) Himachal Pradesh
 b) West Bengal
 c) Rajasthan
 d) Uttar Pradesh
103. What is the Title of first livestock census conducted in India?
 a) Livestock and dairy census
 b) Cattle Breed census
 c) Livestock production census
 d) Dairy cattle census
104. Which state has the highest number of buffaloes in India?
 a) West Bengal
 b) Uttar Pradesh
 c) Madhya Pradesh
 d) Orissa
105. According to State / UT Animal Husbandry Department, during 2016-17, what was the total production of milk in our nation?
 a) 182 million tonnes
 b) 218.3 million tonnes
 c) 243.1 million tonnes
 d) 163.7 million tonnes
106. Which of the following statement is correct
 1) Central Government is conducting Livestock Census with the help of Department of Animal Husbandry at state level and Regional Joint Director at District level.
 2) The census was conducted under the guidelines of Government of India Ministry of Agriculture and farmers welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries.
 a) Only 1
 b) Only 2
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) None

107. Which state is the leading producer of Milk According to State / UT Animal Husbandry Department, during 2016-17?

- a) Madhya Pradesh
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) West Bengal

108. How many years Ones livestock census is conducted in India?

- a) 5 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 7 years
- d) 10 years

109. Which of the following statement is correct

1) While looking at the meat, the total production is 10.3 million tonnes. Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer with 1.3 million tonnes.

2) The total wool production of our nation is 38.9 million kilograms. The leading state in the wool production is Tamil Nadu with 14.3 million kilograms

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

110. What is the position of India among the fish producing nations of the world?

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Fourth
- d) Sixth

111. What is the length of Indian coastline is including the coastline of the islands?

- a) 6,200 Km
- b) 8,286 km
- c) 7,517 km
- d) 6,269 km

112. Which state in India leads in the marine fish production in India?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Kerala
- d) Gujarat

113. What percent of the country's total fish production comes from the inland fisheries?

- a) 28 percent
- b) 50 percent
- c) 42 percent
- d) 37 percent

114. Which of the following statement is correct

1) India produces about 7 percent of World's fish. Fishing also helps in augmenting food supply, generating employment, raising nutritional level and earning valuable foreign exchange

2) In 2014-15, the total inland or fresh water fish production was 65.77 lakh tonnes and the total marine fish production was 34.91 lakh tonnes

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

115. Which of the following fish is not caught by the Fisherman?

- a) Cat fish
- b) Arapaima
- c) Perches
- d) Eels

116. How many percent of operational land holdings in India are marginal holdings?

- a) 51%
- b) 62%
- c) 67%
- d) 52%

117. Which is a critical and basic input for attaining higher crop yields and sustained growth in agricultural production?

- a) Flower
- b) Root
- c) Seed
- d) Pollen

118. Which of the following statement is incorrect

- 1) Infertility soil has led to depletion and exhaustion of soils resulting low productivity.
- 2) Only Half of the cropped area falls under irrigated area. To make agriculture reliable, irrigation facility has to be developed.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

119. Large tracts of fertile land suffer from soil erosion by _____

- a) Pollution
- b) Water
- c) Cultivation
- d) All the above

120. Which of the following is not the major issue faced by farmers in India

- a) Lack of mechanization
- b) Inadequate storage facility
- c) Inadequate transport
- d) Inadequate labour

121. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Most of the agricultural operations in larger parts are carried on by human hand using simple and conventional tools.
- 2) Due to the absence of sound marketing facility, the farmers have to depend on local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm products which is sold at low price.

- a) Only 1

- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

122. White revolution is linked with which of the following product?

- a) Egg product
- b) Milk product
- c) Cotton
- d) Fish production

123. Match the following List I with List II and choose correct answer

List I (Revolution) - List II (Related product)

- i. Green revolution - 1. Fertilizer
- ii. Round revolution - 2. Food grain
- iii. Grey revolution - 3. Onion production
- iv. Silver revolution - 4. Egg production
- v. Pink revolution - 5. Potato

- a) 5 – 2 – 1 – 3 – 2
- b) 3 – 1 – 4 – 2 – 5
- c) 2 – 5 – 1 – 4 – 3
- d) 4 – 2 – 5 – 1 – 3

124. Which of the following statement is correct

- 1) Yellow revolution is linked with oil seed production and Blue revolution is linked with Fish production
- 2) Brown revolution is linked with jute production and golden fibre revolution is linked with cocoa production
- 3) Golden revolution is linked with Fruit production and silver Fibre production is related to cotton

- a) Only 1
- b) Both 1 and 2
- c) Both 1 and 3
- d) Both 2 and 3

125. Red revolution is related to which product?

- a) Pottery products
- b) Apple production

c) Rubber production

d) Tomato production

126. Which of the following is not the cropping season of India?

a) Kharif

b) Rabi

c) Nige

d) Zaid