

# **Role of Agriculture in India and Green Revolution**

1. Which sector is the backbone of Indian economy?
  - A. Service Sector
  - B. Financial Sector
  - C. Tourism Sector
  - D. Agriculture Sector
  
2. Which among the following is not a cereal?
  - A. Rice
  - B. Wheat
  - C. Gram
  - D. Maize
  
3. Who announced the introduction of National Food Security Act?
  - A. Pranab Mukherjee
  - B. Manmohan Singh
  - C. P.Chidambaram
  - D. Arun Jaitley
  
4. When was NFSM launched?
  - A. Mid of 9th Five-Year Plan
  - B. End of 10th Five-Year Plan
  - C. Mid of 11th Five-Year Plan
  - D. End of 11th Five-Year Plan
  
5. Who announced the launch of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana?
  - A. Narendra Modi
  - B. Dr. Manmohan Singh
  - C. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
  - D. I.K.Gujral
  
6. Which among the following does not belong to welfare schemes for the farmers?

- A. Kisan Credit Card Scheme
- B. SHG Bank Linkage Programme
- C. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
- D. Employee Referral Scheme

7. When did the Government present Kisan Credit Card Scheme?

- A. April 1853
- B. August 1998
- C. July 1991
- D. November 1995

8. When was On Farm Water Management Scheme launched?

- A. July 2000
- B. March 2002
- C. March 2004
- D. January 2004

9. When were Kisan Call Centres established?

- A. July 2000
- B. March 2002
- C. March 2004
- D. January 2004

10. When was Micro Irrigation launched?

- A. March 2002
- B. March 2004
- C. January 2004
- D. January 2006

11. When was the new agricultural policy established?

- A. July 2000
- B. March 2002
- C. March 2004
- D. January 2004

12. Which of the following is the largest fertiliser producer in India?

- A. Coromande International Ltd.

- B. Indian Farmers Fertiliser Corporation Limited
- C. Gujarat State Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd.
- D. Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.

13. Headquarter of NABARD is situated..?

- A. Delhi.
- B. Chennai.
- C. Bangalore.
- D. Mumbai.

14. Which is a scheme of NABARD related with agriculture?

- A. Agriclinic.
- B. Agribusiness Centres Scheme.
- C. Both a and b.
- D. None of the above.

15. Which is not a scheme of NABARD related with agriculture?

- A. National Livestock Mission.
- B. New Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure.
- C. Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Commercial Production Units for organic/ biological Inputs.
- D. CSC Scheme.

16. Office of AGMARK is located at/in.?

- A. Mumbai.
- B. Delhi.
- C. Faridabad.
- D. Udayapur.

17. Which one is not a certification mark in India for food products?

- A. FSSAI.
- B. FPO.
- C. AGMARK.
- D. India Organic.

18. Which of the following is the commercial crop in India?

- A. Mustard

- B. tobacco
- C. Jute
- D. All of the above

19. Which Indian state produces the largest quantity of pulses?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Rajasthan

20. What is the correct descending order of rice producing states in India?

- A. Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh And Andhra Pradesh
- B. Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh And Andhra Pradesh
- C. Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh And Andhra Pradesh
- D. West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, And Andhra Pradesh

21. What is the correct descending order of food grain producing states?

- A. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh And West Bengal
- B. Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh And West Bengal
- C. Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, West Bengal And Madhya Pradesh
- D. Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab ,And West Bengal

22. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

- A. Rabi Crop.....Mustard, Cucumber
- B. Rabi Crop.....Mustard, Barley
- C. Zaid Crop.....Moong, vegetables
- D. Kharif Crop.....Cotton

23. Which of the following statement is not correct?

- A. India is the second largest producer of fruits in the world.
- B. India is the biggest producer of vegetables in the world.
- C. Production of fruits, vegetables and spices called horticulture.
- D. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of the wheat in India.

24. Which agency is responsible for procurement, distribution and storage of food grain production in India?

- A. Ministry of Agriculture
- B. Food Corporation of India
- C. NAFED
- D. TRIFED

25. Who approves the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane?
- A. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
  - B. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
  - C. Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Ministry of Agriculture
  - D. Agricultural Produce Market Committee
26. Who regulates the markets in agricultural products in India?
- A. Essential Commodities Act, 1955
  - B. Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act enacted by States
  - C. Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937
  - D. Food Products Order, 1956 and Meat and Food Products Order, 1973
27. Which of the following statement is not correct?
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  - B. India is the biggest producer of vegetables in the world.
  - C. Production of fruits, vegetables and spices called horticulture.
  - D. Uttar Pradesh is the largest producer of the wheat in India.

## **Second Green Revolution and Food Management**

1. First Green Revolution was started from
- (A) 1963-64
  - (B) 1967-68
  - (C) 1970-71
  - (D) 1972-72
2. Second Green Revolution was started from
- (A) 1983-84
  - (B) 1986-88
  - (C) 1989-90
  - (D) 1975-86
3. Green Revolution is in the field of
- (A) Agriculture
  - (B) Milk
  - (C) Fish
  - (D) Wool

4. Green Revolution in India has been most successful in the case of

- (A) Wheat and rice
- (B) Wheat and potatoes
- (C) Mustard and Oilseeds
- (D) Tea and coffee

5. Who among the following known as father of the Green Revolution in India?

- (A) M.S.Swaminathan
- (B) Narman Borlaug
- (C) N.R.Viswanathan
- (D) Visweswaraiah

6. Which of the following was included as part of the land reforms initiated in India?

- (A) Abolition of intermediaries
- (B) Tenancy reforms
- (C) Reorganization of agriculture
- (D) All the above

7. Which of the following was not a measure under the tenancy reforms?

- (A) Regulation of rent
- (B) Security of tenure
- (C) Ownership rights to tenants
- (D) None of the above

8. Who was the father of Green Revolution in India?

- (A) Norman Borlaug
- (B) M.S Swaminathan
- (C) Raj Krishna
- (D) R.K.V Rao

9. Green Revolution refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Use of green manure
- (B) Grow more crops
- (C) High Yield Variety Programme
- (D) Green Vegetation

10. The Green Revolution in India was an introduction of high-yielding varieties (HYV) of seeds for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) Millet
- (B) Pulse
- (C) Wheat
- (D) Oilseed

11. Which of the following state was chosen as the initiation site in India for Green Revolution?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) Bihar

12. FSSAI stands for:

- (A) Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
- (B) Food Safety Satisfy All India
- (C) Food Safety Storage Authority of India
- (D) Food Storage Standards Authority of India

13. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 - passed by Indian Parliament and notified on:

- (A) 24th July, 2006
- (B) 24th June, 2006
- (C) 24th August, 2006
- (D) 24th November, 2006

14. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 - operationalised on:

- (A) 5th August, 2007
- (B) 5th August, 2011
- (C) 5th August, 2012
- (D) 5th August, 2013

15. How many acts are repealed by Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

- (A) 4
- (B) 5
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

16. Which of these are responsible for the implementation of FSSAI:

- (A) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

- (B) Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (C) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
- (D) Directorate General of Health Services

17. Agencies involved behind “Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order, 2003”

- (A) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- (B) Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (C) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
- (D) Directorate General of Health Services

18. “Standards on Weight and Measurement Act 1976” comes under

- (A) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
- (B) Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (C) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
- (D) Department of Legal Metrology

19. “Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986” comes under

- (A) Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India
- (B) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
- (C) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
- (D) Department of Legal Metrology

20. “AGMARK Act 1937” comes under

- (A) Department of Consumer Affairs, Govt. of India
- (B) Directorate of Marketing and Inspection
- (C) Department of Agriculture & Cooperation
- (D) Department of Legal Metrology

## **Minimum Support Price and Buffer Stock**

1. Name the Cooperative that provides milk, vegetable and pulses at controlled rate decided by government of Delhi:

- (A) Amul
- (B) Kendriya Bhandar
- (C) Mother Dairy
- (D) None of these.

2. What does food security mean?

- (A) Availability of food
- (B) Accessibility of food
- (C) Availability and accessibility of food to all at all times.
- (D) Availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all at all the times.

3. Which among the following schemes was initiated for the poor in all areas S?

- (A) TTPDS
- (B) RPDS
- (C) AAY
- (D) All of these.

4. Buffer stock is the stock of foodgrains procured by the government through:

- (A) IFCI
- (B) FCI
- (C) IDBI
- (D) FICCI

5. Farmers are paid a pre-announced price by the government for their crops. It is called:

- (A) Issue price
- (B) Invested price
- (C) Market price
- (D) Minimum support price.

6. In which part of the country, grain banks have been set up the NGO's?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Punjab
- (D) Maharashtra.

7. Which one of these is not a valid reason for food security in India?

- (A) Overpopulation
- (B) Hoarding and black marketing
- (C) Foodgrains stores are overflowing with foodgrains
- (D) None of these.

8. When was the Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) scheme launched?

- (A) In Jan, 1999
- (B) In May, 2000
- (C) In Dec. 2000
- (D) In October, 2005.

9. In which state of India the famous cooperative AMUL is situated?

- (A) Gujarat
- (B) Maharashtra
- (C) Delhi
- (D) M P.

10. The minimum guaranteed price at which the government offers to purchase any quantity is known as;

- (A) Procurement price
- (B) Minimum Support Price
- (C) Issue Price
- (D) Market Price.

11. The price at which the government offers to sell foodgrains lower than the market price is known as?

- (A) Procurement price
- (B) Minimum support price
- (C) Issue price
- (D) Market price.

12. In which of the following states the most devastating famine of India in the year 1943 occurred?

- (A) Bengal
- (B) Orissa
- (C) Bihar
- (D) Uttar Pradesh.

13. Which of the following is not an objective of food management in India?

- (A) Procurement of food grains from farmers at remunerative prices

- (B) Distribution of food grains to the consumer, particularly the
- (C) vulnerable sections of the society, at affordable prices
- (D) Export of food grains to overcome current account deficit

14. Which of the following is not a merit of Green Revolution?

- (A) Increase in agricultural production
- (B) Reduction in the import of food grains
- (C) Prosperity of farmers
- (D) Removal of regional imbalances

15. The subsidy bill of the central government in 2016-17 was approximately

- (A) 1% of GDP
- (B) 1.5% of GDP
- (C) 2% of GDP
- (D) 2.5% of GDP

16. Which of the following items constitute the highest share among the subsidies given by the central government?

- (A) Food, fuel, and fertilizer
- (B) Interest, food, and fertilizer
- (C) Water, food, and fuel
- (D) Food, water, and fuel

17. Consider the following statements regarding minimum support price (MSP):

1. Minimum support price is proposed by the Cabinet
2. Committee on Economic Affairs
3. Minimum amount support price is approved by the
4. Commission for Agricultural Cost and Prices

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 only
- (C) Both 1 and 2
- (D) Neither 1 nor 2

18. Which of the following are the objectives of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)?

1. To stabilize agricultural prices
2. To ensure meaningful real income levels to the farmers
3. To protect the interest of consumers by providing essential agricultural commodities at reasonable rates through public distribution system
4. To ensure the growth of food-processing industries in India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1, 2, and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3, and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

19. Despite “self-sufficiency” in food production, freedom from hunger has not been achieved in India. Which of the following are the reasons for this failure?

1. The Green Revolution has been restricted to small pockets of the country
2. The cost of food is too high compared to the earnings of the poor
3. Too much emphasis is laid on wheat and paddy compared to the coarse grains.
4. The gains of Green Revolution have largely accrued to the production of cash crops rather than food crops.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) 1, 2 and 3
- (B) 1, 2 and 4
- (C) 1, 3 and 4
- (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

20. Consider the following statements with reference to the public distribution system in India

1. The public distribution system is operated under the joint responsibility of central and state governments
2. The responsibility of procurement is with the central government, while the storage and distribution are

responsibilities of state governments.

3. The issue price of food grains for below poverty line families is fixed at 60% of the procurement cost
4. The Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been launched in order to make the Targeted Public Distribution System ( TPDS) more focused towards the poor.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

- (A) 1 only
- (B) 2 and 3
- (C) 1 , 2 and 4
- (D) 2, 3 and 4

21. 'Buffer stock' is the level of stock

- (A) Half of the actual stock
- (B) At which the ordering process should start
- (C) Minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall
- (D) Maximum stock in inventory

22. Which of the following is true for Inventory control?

- (A) Economic order quantity has minimum total cost per order
- (B) Inventory carrying costs increases with quantity per order
- (C) Ordering cost decreases with lot size
- (D) All of the above

## **National Food Security and Agriculture Market**

1. The Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices fixes the -

- (A) Support price
- (B) Wholesale price
- (C) Retail price
- (D) None of these

2. In which year was the concept of MSP introduced in India?

- (A) 1966

- (B) 1950
- (C) 1947
- (D) 2000

3. How much is the MSP for wheat in 2021?

- (A) Rs 2000 per quintal
- (B) Rs 2015 per quintal
- (C) Rs 1000 per quintal
- (D) Rs 4000 per quintal

4. For how many crops does the Government fix the MSP for in India currently?

- (A) 21
- (B) 22
- (C) 23
- (D) 25

5. What is the recent MSP of the mustard crop fixed by the Government of India?

- (A) ₹ 2000 per quintal
- (B) ₹ 5050 per quintal
- (C) ₹ 5000 per quintal
- (D) ₹ 2980 per quintal

6. When did The National Food Security Act 2013, come into force?

- (A) 01 April 2013
- (B) 01 March 2013
- (C) 05 July 2013
- (D) 23 April 2013

7. Which section of The National Food Security Act 2013 deals with the Coverage of the population under the Targeted Public Distribution System?

- (A) Section 12 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (B) Section 9 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (C) Section 14 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (D) Section 20 of The National Food Security Act 2013

8. Which section of The National Food Security Act 2013 deals with the State Food Commission\_?

- (A) Section 16 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (B) Section 14 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (C) Section 13 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (D) Section 18 of The National Food Security Act 2013

9. Section 25 of The National Food Security Act 2013 deals with\_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) Joint State Food Commission.
- (B) Implementation of Targeted Public Distribution System by the local authority in their areas
- (C) C..Provisions for funds by Central Government to State Government in certain cases
- (D) Power of Central Government to give directions

10. Vacancies, etc., not to invalidate proceedings of State Commission, is provided in section\_\_\_\_\_ of The National Food Security Act 2013

- (A) Section 24 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (B) Section 22 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (C) Section 21 of The National Food Security Act 2013
- (D) Section 23 of The National Food Security Act 2013

11. Section 30 of The National Food Security Act 2013 provides \_?

- (A) A.Food security for people living in remote, hilly and tribal areas
- (B) B. Transitory provisions for schemes, guidelines, etc
- (C) C.Power to adjudicate
- (D) D..Setting up of Vigilance Committees

12. -----generally means studying, examining and analyzing the financial aspects

pertaining to farm business, which is the core sector of India.

- (A) Agricultural Economics
- (B) Agricultural Finance
- (C) Agricultural Marketing
- (D) None of above

13. Marketing begins and end with \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) consumer.
- (B) transport.
- (C) price.
- (D) product

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step in marketing.

- (A) Buying.
- (B) Selling.
- (C) Assembling.
- (D) Financing.

15. -----loans are also called as seasonal agricultural operations (SAO) loans or short – term loans or crop loans.

- (A) Consumption
- (B) Production
- (C) Marketing
- (D) Investment

16. ----- loans refer to the credit given to the farmers for crop production and are intended to increase the production of crops.

- (A) Consumption
- (B) Production
- (C) Marketing
- (D) Investment

17. Any loan advanced for some purpose other than production is broadly categorized as -----  
----- loan.

- (A) Consumption
- (B) Production
- (C) Marketing

(D) Investment

18. Loans used for purchase of seeds, pesticides, fertilizers is known as ----- loan .

- (A) Long term
- (B) Medium term
- (C) Short term
- (D) d)Term loan.

19. The main aim of regulated markets is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) eliminate the middle man.
- (B) to earn more profit.
- (C) increase the sales.
- (D) avoid distribution cost.

20. Loans used for purchasing of livestock, temporary development on land are categorized

under-----loan.

- (A) Long term
- (B) Medium term
- (C) Short term
- (D) d)Term loan.

21. Loans which are used for permanent development on land, digging of well, land leveling are

categorized under -----loans

- (A) Long term
- (B) Medium term
- (C) Short term
- (D) None of above

22. Middlemen will increase the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) price of the product.
- (B) quality of the product.
- (C) profit of the product.
- (D) time and place utility of the product.

23. Loans advanced to individuals for different purposes will fall under ----- category.

- (A) individual Approach
- (B) area approach
- (C) DIR approach
- (D) none of above

24. Facilities for sale and purchase of agricultural products are available in \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) commodity exchange.
- (B) regulated market
- (C) stock exchange.
- (D) unregulated market.

25. -----finance is related to financing of agriculture at aggregate level.

- (A) Macro
- (B) Micro
- (C) Agricultural
- (D) Farm

26. -----is concerned with the study as to how the individual farmer considers various sources of credit, quantum of credit to be borrowed from each source and how he allocates the same among the alternative uses with in the farm.

- (A) Micro- finance
- (B) Macro- finance
- (C) Agricultural- finance
- (D) Farm- finance

27. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 aims at \_\_\_\_\_ production, supply and distribution of essential commodities, \_\_\_\_\_ inflationary trend in their prices and \_\_\_\_\_ equal contribution of essential commodities.

- (A) controlling, checking, ensuring
- (B) ensuring, checking, controlling
- (C) checking, controlling, ensuring
- (D) checking, ensuring, controlling

28. Which of the following commodities are covered under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

- 1) Textiles
- 2) Bakery products
- 3) Fertilizers
- 4) Coal

- (A) 3, 4
- (B) 1, 3, 4
- (C) 1, 2, 3
- (D) 1, 2, 3, 4

29. Ideal fertilizer dose for wheat is –

- (A) 140:80:60
- (B) 120:60:40
- (C) 180:80:100

30. Indian Institute of wheat and barley is situated in –

- (A) Ghaziabad , uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bhubaneswar , odisha
- (C) Dharwad , karnataka
- (D) Karnal , Haryana

31. “ True potato seed “ was developed by –

- (A) Dr. Ramanujan
- (B) Dr. reddy
- (C) Swaminthan
- (D) Phulwa

32. Sugarcane seed sets essentially have

\_\_\_\_\_buds

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

33. Scientific name of wheat

- (A) Triticumdicocum
- (B) Triticumaestivum
- (C) Zea mays
- (D) Oryza sativa

## **Answers Key**

### **Role of Agriculture in India and Green Revolution**

1. D   2. C   3. A   4. D   5. B   6. D   7. B   8. B   9. D   10. D  
11. A   12. B   13. D   14. B   15. D   16. C   17. C   18. D   19. C   20. D  
21. A   22. A   23. B   24. B   25. A   26. B   27. B

### **Second Green Revolution and Food Management**

1. B   2. A   3. A   4. A   5. A   6. D   7. D   8. B   9. C   10. C  
11. A   12. A   13. C   14. B   15. D   16. A   17. C   18. D   19. A   20. B

### **Minimum Support Price and Buffer Stock**

1. C   2. D   3. A   4. B   5. D   6. D   7. C   8. C   9. A   10. B  
11. C   12. A   13. B   14. D   15. C   16. A   17. C   18. A   19. A   20. C  
21. C   22. D

### **National Food Security and Agriculture Market**

1. A   2. A   3. B   4. C   5. B   6. C   7. B   8. A   9. B   10. C  
11. A   12. B   13. A   14. A   15. B   16. B   17. A   18. C   19. A   20. B  
21. A   22. D   23. A   24. B   25. A   26. A   27. A   28. A   29. B   30. D  
31. A   32. C   33. B