

Chapter

3

Agriculture in the National Economy

1. Agricultural income tax is assigned to the State Government by: [1995]

(a) Finance Commission
(b) National Development Council
(c) Inter-State Council
(d) The Constitution of India

2. Which of the following benefits are likely to accrue to India from the World Trade Organisation? [1995]

1. India's share in the world trade is to go up from the present 600 million US dollars to 5 billion US dollars by 2000 AD.

2. It will help boost exports of agricultural commodities from India.

3. India's share in the world trade is likely to triple by the year 2000 A.D.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

3. In which one of the following crops international trade is low in the context of total produce? [1995]

(a) Rice (b) Coffee
(c) Rubber (d) Wheat

4. In India, rural incomes are generally lower than the urban incomes. Which of the following reasons account for this? [1996]

1. A large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific agriculture

2. Prices of primary products are lower than of manufactured products

3. Investment in agriculture has been low when compared to investment in industry

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

Codes:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3

5. Consider the following statements: [1999]
Regional disparities in India are high and have been rising in recent years because:

1. There is persistent investment over time only in select locates.

2. Some areas are agro-climatically less conducive to development.

3. Some areas continue to face little or no agrarian transformation and the consequent lack of social and economic opportunities.

4. Some areas have faced continuous political instability.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4

6. Indian farmers are unhappy over the introduction of "Terminator Seed Technology" because the seeds produced by this technology are expected to: [1999]

(a) show poor germination

(b) from low-yielding plants despite the high quality

(c) give rise to sexually sterile plants

(d) give rise to plants incapable of forming viable seeds

7. The correct sequence in decreasing order of the four sugarcane producing States in India is: [2000]

(a) Maharashtra, U. P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

(b) U. P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh

(c) Maharashtra, U. P., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

(d) U. P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

8. Consider the following statements: [2000]

1. Maharashtra has the highest acreage under Jawar in India

2. Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut in India.

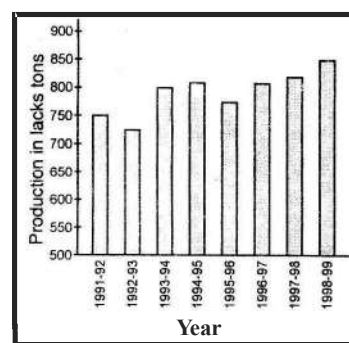
3. Rajasthan has the largest area of cultivable wastelands in India

4. Andhra Pradesh has the highest per hectare yield of maize in India

Which of these statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4

9. The annual agricultural production of a product for the period 1991-92 to 1998-99 is shown in the figure given below. Which one of the following is the product in question? [2001]



(a) Pulses (b) Wheat
(c) Oilseeds (d) Rice

10. In terms of value, which one of the following commodities accounted for the largest agricultural exports by India during the three year period from 1997–1998 to 1999–2000 ? [2002]
 (a) Cereals (b) Marine products
 (c) Spices (d) Tea
11. Consider the following statements: [2004]
 1. Regarding the procurement of food-grains, Government of India follows a procurement target rather than an open-ended procurement policy.
 2. Government of India announces minimum support prices only for cereals.
 3. For distribution under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), wheat and rice are issued by the Government of India at uniform central issue prices to the States/Union Territories.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 only
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 3 only
12. Consider the following statement: [2004]
 India continues to be dependent on imports to meet the requirement of oilseeds in the country because:
 1. farmers prefer to grow food grains with highly remunerative support prices.
 2. most of the cultivation of oilseed crops continues to be dependent on rainfall.
 3. oils from the seeds of free origin and rice bran have remained unexploited.
 4. it far cheaper to import oilseeds than to cultivate the oilseed crops.
 Which of the statements given above are correct?
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
13. **Assertion (A)** : India does not export natural rubber.
Reason (R) : About 97% of India's demand for natural rubber is met from domestic production. [2004]
 (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
14. Consider the following statements: [2009]
 1. The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends the Minimum Support Prices for 32 crops.
 2. The Union Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution has launched the National Food Security Mission.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
15. Consider the following statements ; [2010]
 1. The Union Government fixes the Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane for each sugar season
 2. Sugar and sugarcane are essential commodities under the Essential Commodities Act.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
16. With reference to micro-irrigation, which of the following statements is/are correct ? [2011 - I]
 1. Fertilizer/nutrient loss can be reduced.
 2. It is the only means of irrigation in dry land farming.
 3. In some areas of farming, receding of ground water table can be checked.
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
17. Among the following states, which one has the most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of orchids with minimum cost of production, and can develop an export oriented industry in this field ? [2011 - I]
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh
18. Government of India encourages the cultivation of 'sea buckthorn'. What is the importance of this plant ? [2012 - I]
 1. It helps in controlling soil erosion and in preventing desertification.
 2. It is a rich source of biodiesel.
 3. It has nutritional value and is well-adapted to live in cold areas of high altitudes.
 4. Its timber is of great commercial value.
 Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 (a) 1 only (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
19. In the context of food and nutritional security of India, enhancing the 'Seed Replacement Rates' of various crops helps in achieving the food production targets of the future. But what is/are the constraint/constraints in its wider/greater implementation? [2014 - I]
 1. There is no National Seeds Policy in place.
 2. There is no participation of private sector seed companies in the supply of quality seeds of vegetables and planting materials of horticultural crops.
 3. There is a demand-supply gap regarding quality seeds in case of low value and high volume crops.
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.
 (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 only
 (c) 2 and 3 (d) None
20. With reference to Balance of Payments, which of the following constitutes/constitute the Current Account? [2014 - I]
 1. Balance of trade
 2. Foreign assets
 3. Balance of invisibles
 4. Special Drawing Rights
 Select the correct answer using the code given below.
 (a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4

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1. (d) Art. 269 says taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and States. Entry 46 in the state list of Seventh Schedule. This gives power to the state governments to impose agricultural income tax.

2. (d) World Trade Organization is attempting to lower trade barriers across nations. Hence export of all member nations will go up.

3. (a) Rice production is highest in India among cereals but its quality of rice cannot compete with other rice producing countries. Most of rice produced in India is meant for internal consumption. India is a major producer and exporter of Basmati rice.

4. (d) Prevailing illiteracy in rural areas is low but it does not lower productivity. The farmer has adequate knowledge of farming techniques. Low prices of primary products compared to the manufactured products and investment in the agriculture sector compared to the industry are major factors which accounts for low incomes in rural economy than in Urban economy.

5. (a) The most appropriate answer is (a). Investment, weather conditions and agricultural transformation are the best indicators of agricultural development. Political stability plays a very small role in agricultural development.

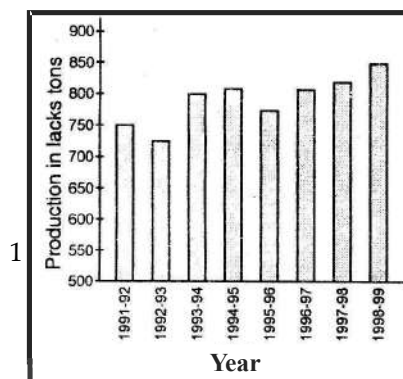
6. (c) The terminator gene is a specific genetic sequence inserted into a seed's DNA. Once activated by a synthetic chemical catalyst of the manufacturer's choosing, the sequence renders the seed and crop it produces sterile. This means that the farmer cannot retain seeds for future crops as is the practice in India. The farmer has to repurchase the seeds at a heavy cost.

7. (*) The decreasing order of the sugarcane producing States in India is:
Uttar Pradesh- 132427.6842, Maharashtra- 69648.0768, Karnataka-35732, Tamil Nadu- 33919.17, Andhra Pradesh-15567 (2012-13 Data).

8. (c) Maharashtra produces 52% of total production of Jawar in India. Groundnut production is

maximum in Andhra Pradesh, not in Gujarat, Maize production is highest in Karnataka, not in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan has the maximum cultivable waste land in India.

9. (d) In the given bar diagram the annual production of "Rice" for the period 1991-92 to 1998-99 is shown.



10. (b) Largest agricultural exports were of marine products followed by tea and spices.

11. (c) The policy involves procurement of various food grains, stock and price levels.

12. (b) The reduction of rainfall and leak of seed preservation technology are the main cause.

13. (b) India is the fourth largest country, regarding consumption of rubber with total consumption 631000 tons in 2001, after USA and Japan. Due to high consumption in domestic market India does not export natural rubber. However small quantities of natural rubber is exported to get higher prices.

14. (d) The National Development Council (NDC) in its 53rd meeting held on 29th May, 2007 adopted a resolution to launch a Food Security Mission consisting of rice, wheat and pulses and to increase the production of rice by 10 million tons, wheat by 8 million tons and pulses by 2 million tons by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). The project is under Ministry of Agriculture. The project identifies districts and varieties which would be concentrated on.

15. (c) Statutory minimum price of sugar come for every season is a policy provision while sugar and sugar came falls within essential commodities act.

16. (c) The first statement is correct because with Micro irrigation, Fertigation can be used to check the loss of the nutrients. The second statement is incorrect. The third statement is correct, because Micro irrigation has evolved from the sub-irrigation where irrigation water is supplied to the plant by "raising the water table" up to the root zone.
17. (b) Around 800 species of orchids found in the Northeast region.
18. (d) All are correct. Seabuckthorn is a medicinal plant which has health-promoting properties. It can play a crucial role in preventing soil erosion and help nitrogen fix option in cold and desert areas.
19. (b) We have a National Seed policy made in 2002. So 1 is not a constraint. The private sector produces high-priced seeds but in lower volume. It supplies nearly the entire hybrid seeds required for vegetables. So 2 is not a constraint. In the case of low value and high volume crops such as wheat and rice, farmers tend to use their own preserved seeds as there is demand and supply gap. So 3 is a constraint.
20. (c) The current account consists of the balance of trade and balance of invisibles.

