

CHAPTER-5 | Rural Development

QUIZ PART-07

1. What does agricultural diversification primarily aim to reduce?

- A. Crop productivity B. Market risk
C. Livestock farming D. Soil fertility (B)

Explanation : Diversification reallocates farm resources into new activities, reducing market risk since not all crop prices fall simultaneously

2. Which group is largely employed in agriculture while men seek non-farm work?

- A. Children B. Women
C. Retired workers D. Migrants (B)

Explanation : Majority of rural women remain employed in agriculture, whereas men often pursue non-farm employment.

3. Which branch of agriculture deals with breeding and rearing of farm animals?

- A. Fisheries
B. Animal Husbandry
C. Horticulture D. Dairy farming (B)

Explanation : Animal husbandry focuses on breeding, rearing, and carrying of livestock such as cattle, goats, and fowl

4. Which programme led to a twelve-fold increase in India's milk production between 1951 and 2021?

- A. Operation Green B. Operation Flood
C. White Plan
D. Dairy Mission (B)

Explanation : Operation Flood revolutionised the dairy sector, boosting milk output through cooperatives.

5. Which states are major milk producers in India?

- A. Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan
B. Bihar, Odisha, Assam, Nagaland
C. Haryana, Goa, Manipur, Tripura
D. Kerala, Mizoram, Sikkim, Meghalaya (A)

Explanation : Gujarat, MP, UP, AP, Maharashtra, Punjab, and Rajasthan are the leading states in milk production.

6. What are the two major problems in the livestock sector?

- A. Overproduction and low demand
B. Deficient veterinary care and low productivity
C. High export costs and weak infrastructure
D. Labour shortage and high wages (B)

Explanation : Lack of veterinary facilities and backward know-how cause low productivity in livestock farming.

7. Which of the following is a major source of fish production in India?

- A. Only marine fishing
B. Only inland fishing
C. Both inland and marine sources
D. Exports only (C)

Explanation : India's fishing community depends on both inland (rivers, lakes, ponds) and marine (seas, oceans) sources.

8. Currently, what percentage of India's fish production comes from inland sources?

- A. 35% B. 50%
C. 65% D. 80% (C)

Explanation : Inland sources contribute about 65% of India's total fish production, while 35% comes from marine fishing.

9. What share of India's GDP does fish production contribute?

- A. 2% B. 0.9%
C. 5% D. 10% (B)

Explanation : Total fish production accounts for about 0.9% of India's GDP.

10. Which is not a major fish-producing state in India?

- A. West Bengal B. Andhra Pradesh
C. Rajasthan D. Kerala (C)

Explanation : Rajasthan is not a fish-producing state, while West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala are key contributors.