CBSE CLASS 11 | Indian Economy Development

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CHAPTER-5 | Rural Development

QUIZ
PART-08

1. The branch of agriculture focused on cultivation of plants for food, medicinal purposes, and aesthetic enjoyment is called:
   A. Farming
   B. Horticulture
   C. Floriculture
   D. Agronomy   (B)

   Explanation : Horticulture includes the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, tubers, flowers, spices, and medicinal plants.

2. India ranks second in the world in the production of which items under horticulture?
   A. Wheat and rice
   B. Fruits and vegetables
   C. Sugarcane and cotton
   D. Pulses and oilseeds   (B)

   Explanation : India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables globally, including mangoes, bananas, and cashew nuts.

3. Which sector contributes nearly one-third of the value of agricultural output and about 6% of India's GDP?
   A. Horticulture
   B. Dairy farming
   C. Fisheries
   D. Plantation crops   (A)

   Explanation : Horticulture contributes significantly to food, nutrition, employment, and GDP, accounting for 6% of India's GDP.

4. Which of the following is a traditional source of non-farm production in rural areas?
   A. Warehousing
   B. Cottage and household industries
   C. Contract farming
   D. Agricultural cooperatives   (B)

   Explanation : Cottage and household industries like spinning, weaving, and dyeing are traditional non-farm activities in rural India.

5. Which activities have recently emerged as part of household industries in rural areas?
   A. Soap manufacturing, mushroom cultivation, bee-keeping, doll making
   B. Oil refining, automobile servicing, IT training
   C. Mining, quarrying, transport
   D. None of the above   (A)

   Explanation : New household activities like soap making, doll making, mushroom cultivation, and bee-keeping have diversified rural incomes.

6. Which movement is credited with making India the largest milk producer in the world?
   A. Green Revolution
   B. White Revolution (Operation Flood)
   C. Blue Revolution
   D. Dairy Mission   (B)

   Explanation : The White Revolution through Operation Flood boosted India's dairy sector, making it the largest milk producer globally.

7. India's milk production increased from 17 million tonnes in 1950–51 to approximately how much by 2019–20?
   A. 50 million tonnes
   B. 100 million tonnes
   C. 198.4 million tonnes
   D. 300 million tonnes   (C)

   Explanation : Milk production grew impressively from 17 million tonnes in 1950–51 to 198.4 million tonnes in 2019–20.

8. Which branch of engineering has revolutionised agriculture through information dissemination and prediction tools?
   A. Civil engineering
   B. Agricultural engineering
   C. Information technology
   D. Mechanical engineering   (C)

   Explanation : Information technology helps circulate data on prices, weather, soil conditions, and predict food insecurity.

9. Which of the following is not an example of cottage or household industry?
   A. Soap manufacturing
   B. Bee-keeping
   C. Mushroom cultivation
   D. Sugar refining   (D)

   Explanation : Sugar refining is a large-scale industrial activity, not a cottage industry, unlike soap making or bee-keeping.

10. Which of the following sectors has potential for employment generation in rural areas by spreading information about agriculture and markets?
    A. Horticulture
    B. Dairy farming
    C. Information technology
    D. Poultry   (C)

    Explanation : IT provides software tools and information on technologies, crop practices, and prices, creating rural employment opportunities.