

AGRICULTURE SECTOR, SUBSIDY AND FOOD PROCESSING BASED INDIAN ECONOMY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. “Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee Scheme” is related to which of the following?

- a) Export promotion
 - b) Construction of Godowns in PPP mode
 - c) Construction of Mega Food Parks by private developers
 - d) Promotion of MSMEs
-

Q2. Among the items of export of agricultural and allied products from India during the year 2005- 06, which one of the following was the highest in the value?

- a) Coffee
 - b) Rice
 - c) Tea
 - d) Marine products
-

Q3. Recently the term “Economic Threshold Limit” was there in the news. It is related to which of the following?

- a) Pest management for crops
 - b) Potential GDP growth
 - c) Capacity utilization of the economy
 - d) Underground water level
-

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding “Central Issue Price” (CIP):

- i. It is the price at which food grains are issued to the state governments
- ii. It is fixed by the Food Corporation of India

iii. The present CIP for rice and wheat is Rs. 3/kg and Rs. 2/kg respectively

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below:

- a) (i) & (iii) only
- b) (i) only
- c) (ii) & (iii) only
- d) (iii) only

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Q5. The percentage of the agricultural land is very high in all the following except –

- a) Punjab
- b) Haryana
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Sikkim

Q6. Who is known as the father of “White Revolution” in India?

- a) B.P Pal
- b) K.N Bhal
- c) M.S Swaminathan
- d) V. Kurien

Q7. Consider the following statements

- India is the sixth largest producer of coffee.
- India’s share in Global Area under coffee is about 2%.
- India contributes about 4% to world coffee production as well as in the international trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Only 2

- b) Only 1
c) 1 and 2
d) 1, 2 and 3
-

Q8. Consider the following statements about National Watershed Development project for rainfed areas launched in India?

- National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas was launched in 1990-91.
- National Watershed Development Project for rainfed areas was launched throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) Both 1 and 2
b) 1 only
c) 2 only
d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q9. The commission in India dealing with minimum support price, procurement price etc., in connection with agricultural goods is the

- a) Agricultural costs and price commission
b) Planning commission
c) Agricultural price commission
d) National marketing commission
-

Q10. Match List I with List II and select the **correct** answer using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. The Technology Mission on Oil Seeds	1. 1998
B. The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme	2. 2004
C. The Kisan Credit Card Scheme	3. 1999-2000
D. Kisan Call Centre	4. 1986

Choose the **correct** option. A B C D

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

Q11. Which of the statement is **true**?

- I. Co-operative farming had been advocated by Mahatma Gandhi as far back as 1942.
 - II. The phenomenon of the Green Revolution in India led to an increase in yields due to improved agronomic technology.
 - III. The third Green Revolution is called Gene Revolution
 - IV. The first phase of the green revolution included the introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops and the application of modern agricultural techniques
- a) II & III
 - b) I, II & III
 - c) I & III
 - d) I, II & IV
-

Q12. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), which is used by the state governments to develop infrastructure in rural areas, is managed by which among the following?

- a) RBI
 - b) IDBI
 - c) NABARD
 - d) Rural Ministry of India
-

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Q13. Which sector is the backbone of Indian economy?

- a) Financial Sector

- b) Tourism Sector
 - c) Service Sector
 - d) Agriculture Sector
-

Q14. Consider the following statements :

- National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) was started for genetic improvement.
- National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding (NPCBB) was launched in 2000.

Which of the statements given above is/are **correct**?

- a) 2 only
 - b) 1 only
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Neither 1 nor 2
-

Q15. Which one among the following Agricultural sectors is covered under the market Intervention scheme (MIS) of the Indian Government?

- a) Irrigation
 - b) Forestry
 - c) Horticulture
 - d) Animal Husbandry
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Private Entrepreneurs Guarantee (PEG) Scheme was formulated in 2008, for construction of storage godowns in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode through private entrepreneurs, Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs) to overcome storage constraints and ensure safe stocking of food grains across the country.

Assessment of additional storage capacities required under the scheme is based on the overall procurement/ consumption pattern and storage space already available.

Under the PEG scheme, no funds are allocated by the Central Government for the construction of godowns and full investment is done by the private parties/CWC/State Agencies by arranging their own funds and also the land.

After a godown is constructed and taken over, FCI gives a guarantee of rent for 10 years in the case of private investors and for 9 years in the case of CWC/SWCs/State Agencies, irrespective of the quantum of food grains stored.

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (a)

In integrated pest management, Economic Threshold Limit is the insect's population level or extent of crop damage at which the value of the damaged crops exceeds the cost of controlling the pests.

Central Institute of Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur, in June 2019 said that the Pink Bollworm infestation on cotton crops has crossed the "Economic Threshold limit" in some parts of Maharashtra.

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Central Issue Price (CIP) is the price at which food grains (wheat and rice) are issued to the state governments/ UTs from the central pool at uniform prices for distribution under TPDS.

CIP is fixed by the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution. CIP for rice and wheat has been fixed at Rs. 3/kg and Rs. 2/kg respectively in the National Food Security Act 2013, which should be revised in three years.

The eligible households get the food grains at the same price of Rs. 3/kg rice, Rs. 2/kg wheat and Rs. 1/kg coarse grains.

Q5. Answer: (d)

The percentage of the agricultural land is very high in all the given states except Sikkim. Approximately it is Haryana 4402000 (hectare), Punjab (5033000 Hectares) UP (29767000 Hectares) and Sikkim 710000 Hectares

Q6. Answer: (d)

Dr V. Kurien is known as the father of the 'White Revolution' in India. Verghese Kurien was a renowned Indian social entrepreneur and is best known as the "Father of the White Revolution", for his 'billion-litre idea' (Operation Flood) — the world's biggest agricultural development programme.

The operation took India from being a milk-deficient nation to the largest milk producer in the world. He was also the founder of AMUL.

Q7. Answer: (d)

The coffee industry of India is the sixth-largest producer of coffee in the world, accounting for over four per cent of world coffee production, with the bulk of all production taking place in its Southern states. India is most noted for its Indian Kathlekhan Superior variety.

It is believed that coffee has been cultivated in India longer than anywhere outside of the Arabian Peninsula. India exported over 440,000 pounds of coffee in the 2005-2006 season, slightly less than in 2005 and nearly 5 per cent less than 2004.

Over a quarter of India's coffee exports go to Italy. Russia is a distant second place, importing nearly 15 per cent of India's exports.

Q8. Answer: (b)

The scheme of the National Watershed Development Project for Rainfed Areas(NWDPR) was launched in 1990-91 in 25 States and 2 Union Territories based on twin concepts of integrated watershed management and sustainable farming systems.

At present, this scheme is being implemented as a programme of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture in 28 States and 2 Union Territories.

Q9. Answer: (c)

The Agricultural Prices Commission was set up in January 1965 to advise the Government on the price policy of major agricultural commodities with a view to evolving a balance and integrated price structure in the perspective of the overall needs of the economy and with due regard to the interests of the producer and the consumer.

Since March 1985, the Commission has been known as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

Q10. Answer: (a)

The Technology Mission on Oil Seeds was launched by the central government in 1986.

The National Agriculture Insurance Scheme was launched from 1999–2000.

The Kisan Credit Card Scheme was launched in August 1998,

Kisan Call Centre was launched in January 2004.

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (c)

Q13. Answer: (d)

Agriculture is the pillar of the Indian economy because of its high share in employment and livelihood creation.

Q14. Answer: (c)

Government of India has initiated a major programme 'National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding' (NPCBB) from October 2000.

The NPCBB envisages genetic upgradation on a priority basis with a focus on the development and conservation of important indigenous breeds.

Q15. Answer: (c)

The Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is an Adhoc scheme under which horticultural commodities and other agricultural commodities falls which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the minimum price support scheme.

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