**Agriculture: Questions**

1. Which of the following is not correct about plantation farming?  
   (a) In this type of farming, a single crop is grown on a large area.  
   (b) The plantation has an interface of agriculture and industry.  
   (c) Plantations cover large tracts of land called estates.  
   (d) Farmers clear a patch of land by felling trees and burning them, to produce cereals and other food crops.
2. Which of the following are plantation crops?  
   (a) Rice and maize  
   (b) Wheat and pulses  
   (c) Tea, coffee, banana and sugarcane  
   (d) None of the above
3. The three major cropping seasons of India are:  
   (a) Aus, Aman and Boro  
   (b) Rabi, Kharif and Zaid  
   (c) Baisakh, Paus and Chait  
   (d) None of the above
4. Rabi crops are:  
   (a) sown in winter and harvested in summer  
   (b) sown during rainy season and harvested in winter  
   (c) sown in summer and harvested in winter  
   (d) None of the above
5. Kharif crops are grown:  
   (a) with the onset of monsoon and harvested in September-October  
   (b) with the onset of winter and harvested in summer  
   (c) with onset of Autumn and harvested in summer  
   (d) None of the above
6. The main food crop of Kharif season is:  
   (a) Mustard  
   (b) Pulses  
   (c) Rice  
   (d) Wheat
7. The main food crop of Rabi season is:  
   (a) Wheat  
   (b) Rice  
   (c) Maize  
   (d) Jowar
8. A short season between the rabi and kharif season is known as:  
   (a) Aus  
   (b) Boro  
   (c) Zaid  
   (d) None of the above
9. Important non-food crops of our country are:  
   (a) Tea and coffee  
   (b) Millets and pulses  
   (c) Cotton and jute  
   (d) None of the above
10. Which is the main food crop of the eastern and southern part of the country?  
    (a) Rice  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Maize  
    (d) Sugarcane
11. The two main wheat growing regions are:  
    (a) The Ganga-Sutlej plains and the Deccan Trap  
    (b) North-eastern part and eastern-coastal plains  
    (c) Deccan plateau and Konkan coast  
    (d) None of the above
12. Wheat requires annual rainfall between:  
    (a) 50 and 75 cm  
    (b) about 200 cm  
    (c) 200 and 300 cm  
    (d) less than 20 cm
13. The third most important food crop of our country is:  
    (a) Rice  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Jowar  
    (d) Ragi
14. Which State is the largest producer of bajra?  
    (a) Rajasthan  
    (b) Maharashtra  
    (c) Gujarat  
    (d) Haryana
15. Which is the right condition for the growth of maize?  
    (a) Temperature between 21 °C to 27°C and old alluvial soil  
    (b) Temperature below 17°C and shallow black soil  
    (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall  
    (d) None of the above
16. Which of the following crops is a major source of protein in a vegetarian diet?  
    (a) Wheat  
    (b) Rice  
    (c) Pulses  
    (d) Oilseeds
17. Which one of the following is not true for pulses?  
    (a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season  
    (b) Pulses are leguminous crops  
    (c) They are grown in rotation with other crops  
    (d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities
18. Which is the ideal condition for the growth of sugarcane?  
    (a) Temperature of 21°C to 27°C and an annual rainfall between 75 cm and 100 cm  
    (b) Temperature below 17°C and 50 to 75 cm rainfall  
    (c) Temperature of 25°C and 200 cm of rainfall  
    (d) none of the above
19. What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?  
    (a) 21  
    (b) 12  
    (c) 2  
    (d) 4
20. Which of the following conditions can spoil tea crop?  
    (a) Frequent showers evenly distributed over the year  
    (b) Frost free climate  
    (c) Deep fertile well drained soil  
    (d) Clayey soil which has high water holding capacity
21. Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:  
    (a) Himalayas  
    (b) Aravalli Hills  
    (c) Garo Hills  
    (d) Baba Budan Hills
22. Which of the following crops is an important raw material for automobile industry?  
    (a) Pulses  
    (b) Ragi  
    (c) Rubber  
    (d) None of the above
23. Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:  
    (a) Sericulture  
    (b) Aquaculture  
    (c) Apeculture  
    (d) Pisciculture
24. Which of the following is known as golden fibre?  
    (a) Cotton  
    (b) Jute  
    (c) Hemp  
    (d) Silk
25. Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area? (Textbook)  
    (a) Shifting agriculture  
    (b) Plantation agriculture  
    (c) Horticulture  
    (d) Intensive agriculture
26. Which one of the following is a rabi crop? (Textbook)  
    (a) Rice  
    (b) Millets  
    (c) Gram  
    (d) Cotton
27. Which one of the following is a leguminous j crop? (Textbook)  
    (a) Pulses  
    (b) Jawar  
    (c) Millets  
    (d) Sesamum
28. Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop? (Textbook)  
    (a) Maximum support price  
    (b) Minimum support price  
    (c) Moderate support price  
    (d) Influential support price
29. Primitive subsistence farming is also known as:  
    (a) Mixed farming  
    (b) Cooperative farming  
    (c) Slash and bum agriculture  
    (d) Commercial farming
30. Plantation agriculture is a type of:  
    (a) Subsistence farming  
    (b) Commercial farming  
    (c) Mixed farming  
    (d) None of the above

====================================================================

**Q1. How much of India’s population is engaged in Agricultural activities**

A. Two third  
B. Half  
C. One third  
D. Almost all

**Q2. Over these years, cultivation methods have changed significantly depending upon the characteristics of ………………….**

A. Type of crop  
B. technological know-how  
C. Type of season  
D. Government intervention

**Q3. Farming has varied from subsistence to ……….. type.**

A. Intensive  
B. Extensive  
C. Commercial  
D. Plantation

**Q4. Agriculture is practised on small patches of land with the help of primitive tools like hoe, dao and digging sticks, and family/ community labour- what type of agriculture is this?**

A. Intensive  
B. Primitive subsistence  
C. Extensive  
D. Plantation

**Also See:**[**Class 10 History Chapter 4 “Before the Industrial Revolution” MCQs**](https://www.successcds.net/Class10/sst/history-mcq/chapter-4-before-the-industrial-revolution.html)

**Q5. What has been the main dependency of primitive farming?**

A. monsoon,  
B. labour  
C. suitability of other environment  
D. technical

**Q6. Which type of agriculture is called ‘slash and burn’ agriculture?**

A. Plantation  
B. Intensive  
C. Primitive subsistence  
D. Extensive

**Q7. What are the features of primitive subsistence agriculture?**

A. Large amount of labour  
B. When the soil fertility decreases, the farmers shift and clear a fresh patch of land  
C. Canals were used  
D. Use of fertilisers

**Q8. What is ‘slash and burn’ agriculture called in many North eastern states?**

A. Jhumming  
B. Milpa  
C. Masole  
D. ray

**Q9. Intensive Subsistence Farming is ……………….farming.**

A. Machine based  
B. Crop rotation  
C. labour intensive  
D. Soil consistent

**Q10. Why is there enormous pressure on agricultural land?**

A. Due to the law of inheritance and division of land.  
B. Overpopulation  
C. Small scale farmers are not able to earn livelihood  
D. Farmers of less land holdings are not able to afford the right techniques

**Q11. Which type of farming has the use of higher doses of modern inputs, e.g. high yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides?**

A. Primitive subsistence  
B. Plantation  
C. Extensive  
D. Commercial

**Q12. If rice is a commercial crop in Haryana and Punjab, in which state is it a subsistence crop?**

A. Madhya Pradesh  
B. Maharashtra  
C. Odisha  
D. Rajasthan

Also See: [Class 10 Political Science  Chapter 4 “Gender, Religious and Caste” MCQs](https://www.successcds.net/Class10/sst/civics-mcq/mcqs-for-class-10-political-science-gender-religion-and-caste-with-answer.html)

**Q13. What are the characteristics of plantation farming?**

A. Multiple crops  
B. using capital intensive inputs, with the help of migrant labourers  
C. the produce is used for various reasons  
D. Crop rotation on the same piece of land

**Q14. Name important plantation crops?**

A. tea, coffee, rubber, sugarcane, banana  
B. Cotton  
C. Wheat & Rice  
D. Nuts

**Q15. Which state is known for growing tea?**

A. Assam  
B. Shillong  
C. Meghalaya  
D. Sikkim

**Q16.How many cropping seasons does India have?**

A. 4  
B. 2  
C. 5  
D. 3

**Q17. When are rabi crops harvested?**

A. October  
B. April  
C. December  
D. July

**Q18. Identify the Rabi crops?**

A. Jowar  
B. Rice  
C. Soyabean  
D. Peas

**Q19. Which state is known for growing Rabi crops?**

A. Madhya Pradesh  
B. Rajasthan  
C. Odisha  
D. Punjab

**Q20. Availability of \_\_\_\_\_\_ during winter months due to the western temperate cyclones helps in the success of Rabi crops.**

A. Monsoons  
B. Precipitation  
C. Frost  
D. Winds

**Q21. Which states are known for their success in the green revolution?**

A. Punjab  
B. Uttar Pradesh  
C. Uttarakhand  
D. Gujrat

**Q22. When are Kharif crops harvested?**

A. September-October  
B. December- January  
C. June-July  
D. April- May

**Q23. Name a crop grown during the Kharif season?**

A. Barley  
B. Gram  
C. Rice  
D. Jowar

**Q24. Name an important wheat growing region.**  
A. West Bengal  
B. Odisha  
C. Punjab  
D. Maharashtra

**Q25. Name 1 crop grown in the Zaid season.**  
A. Peas  
B. Urad  
C. Bajra  
D. Maize

**Q26. Name an important rice growing region?**

A. Assam  
B. Kerala  
C. West Bengal  
D. Maharashtra

**Q27. In Assam, West Bengal and Odisha, how many crops of paddy are grown in a year?**

A. 2  
B. 3  
C. 1  
D. 4

**Q28. Name a crop grown in the Zaid Season?**

A. Groundnut  
B. Jute  
C. Mustard  
D. Watermelon

**Q29. How long does sugarcane take to grow?**

A. Almost 4 months  
B. Almost 6 months  
C. Almost a year  
D. Almost 3 months

**Q30. India the ………..largest producer of rice in the wo**rld.

A. First  
B. Second  
C. Third  
D. Fourth

**Q31. Rice requires high humidity with …….cm annual rainfall?**

A. above 100 cm  
B. Below 100 cm  
C. Above 75 cm  
DA. Above 60 cm

**Q32. How has it become possible to grow rice in areas of less rainfall such as Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh and parts of Rajasthan?**

A. With roof top water reserves  
B. Canals  
C. lakes  
D. Rivers

**Q33. What kind of weather conditions are favourable for the growth of Wheat?**

A. Hot wet weather  
B. Monsoon  
C. Dry hot weather  
D. cool growing season and a bright sunshine

**Q34. Wheat requires 50 to 75 cm of annual rainfall evenly distributed over the growing season?**

A. 80 to 100  
B. 50 to 70  
C. 75 to 90  
D. 90 to 100

**Q 35. Which are the two important wheat-growing zones in the country?**

A. Ganga-Satluj plains  
B. Coastal areas  
C. region of the Deccan  
D. Deep south

**Q36. Which crops come under the classification of millets?**</p >

A. Peas and maize  
B. Mustard and soybean  
C. Urad and moong  
D. Jowar & bajra

**Q37. Millets have high nutritional value and are rich in ………..**

A. Iron, calcium  
B. Minerals  
C. Phosphate  
D. Proteins

**Q38. Jowar is the……….most important food crop with respect to area and production.**

A. First  
B. Second  
C. Third  
D. fourth

**Q39. Jowar is a rain-fed crop mostly grown in the moist areas which needs ……… irrigation**.

A. High  
B. Medium  
C. Less  
D. No

**Q40. Name a major Jowar producing State?**

A. Haryana  
B. Punjab  
C. Uttarpradesh  
D. Maharashtra

**Q41. Bajra grows well on ………soil?**

A. Alluvial soil  
B. Red soil  
C. Arid soil  
D. Black soil

**Q42. Which crop is used both for food and fodder?**

A. Jowar  
B. Maize  
C. Bajra  
D. Wheat

**Q43. India is the ………………largest producer as well as the consumer of pulses in the world**.

A. First  
B. Second  
C. Third  
D. Fourth

**Q44. Which crop needs manual labour from sowing to harvesting?**

A. Watermelon  
B. Sugarcane  
C. Maize  
D. Bajra

**Q45. Name a major Banana producing state of India?**

A. Andhra Pradesh  
B. Telangana  
C. Meghalaya  
D. Kerala

**Q46. Where is rubber mainly grown?**

A. Andhra Pradesh  
B. Karnataka  
C. Andaman and Nicobar  
D. Madhya Pradesh

**Q47. Which fibre crop is obtained from cocoons of the silkworms fed on green leaves?**

A. Jute  
B. Silk  
C. Cotton  
D. hemp

**Q48. Which fibre is also known as the golden fibre?**

A. Jute  
B. Silk  
C. Cotton  
D. hemp

**Q. 49. Name a state which is a major producer of Jute?**

A. Andhrapradesh  
B. Maharashtra  
C. Madhya Pradesh  
D. West Bengal

**Q50. In 2016, India was the …………largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world.**

A. First  
B. Second  
C. Third  
D. Fourth

=======================================================================

Question 1.  
Which one of the following is not a food crop  
(a) Rice  
(b) wheat  
(c) Cotton  
(d) Maize

Question 2.  
Muskmelon grows in  
(a) rabi season  
(b) kharif season  
(c) zaid season  
(d) all the three seasons

Question 3.  
It takes almost a year to grow.  
(a) Rice  
(b) Sugarcane  
(c) Maize  
(d) Bajra

Question 4.  
One of the following pulses which does not help in restoring soil fertility.  
(a) Moong  
(b) Gram  
(c) Peas  
(d) Arha

Question 5.  
The second largest producer of groundnut is  
(a) Gujarat  
(b) Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Tamil Nadu  
(d) Kerala

Which of the following is known as golden fibre?  
(a) Cotton  
(b) Jute  
(c) Hemp  
(d) Silk

Rearing of silk worms for the production of silk fibre is known as:  
(a) Sericulture  
(b) Aquaculture  
(c) Apeculture  
(d) Pisciculture

Coffee cultivation was first introduced in:  
(a) Himalayas  
(b) Aravalli Hills  
(c) Garo Hills  
(d) Baba Budan Hills

What percentage of our cropped area is covered by oilseeds?  
(a) 21  
(b) 12  
(c) 2  
(d) 4

Which one of the following is not true for pulses?  
(a) Pulses are grown in both rabi and kharif season  
(b) Pulses are leguminous crops  
(c) They are grown in rotation with other crops  
(d) Pulses require intensive irrigation facilities

Which of the following is the example of kharif crops?  
(a) Rice  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Gram  
(d) Peas

Which of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is grown on a large area?  
(a) Shifting agriculture  
(b) Plantation agriculture  
(c) Horticulture  
(d) Intensive agriculture

Which one of the following is not a cropping season?  
(a) Winter  
(b) Kharif  
(c) Rabi  
(d) Zaid

Which one of the following crops is known as ‘Golden Fibre?  
(a) Wheat  
(b) Rice  
(c) Groundnut  
(d) Jute

Which one of the following crops is a beverage crop?  
(a) Tea  
(b) Cotton  
(c) Wheat  
(d) Bajra

Which country is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world?  
(a) Canada  
(b) USA  
(c) Pakistan  
(d) India

Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?  
(a) Yemen  
(b) Vietnam  
(c) Japan  
(d) Korea

Which one of the following is the example of plantation agriculture?  
(a) Jute  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Tea  
(d) Oilseeds

Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world?  
(a) China  
(b) India  
(c) USA  
(d) Pakistan

In which type of soil does maize grow well?  
(a) Black  
(b) Light domat  
(c) Old alluvial  
(d) None of these

Which of the following crops is not a millet?  
(a) Jowar  
(b) Maize  
(c) Ragi  
(d) Bajra

Of which one of the following beverage crops, India is the leading producer as well as  
exporter in the world?  
(a) Coffee  
(b) Pulses  
(c) Tea  
(d) Curd

Which one is an important rabi crop?  
(a) Paddy  
(b) Watermelon  
(c) Wheat  
(d) Maize

Which among the following is a fibre crop?  
(a) Rubber  
(b) Jute  
(c) Tomato  
(d) Coffee

Which of the following crops is used both as a food and as a fodder?  
(a) Jowar  
(b) Wheat  
(c) Maize  
(d) Tea

==============================================

**Q.1 What part of Total population of India is engaged in agriculture activities:**

(a) 2/3 (b) 1/3 (c) 2/5 (d) ¼

**Q.2 Which one of following is not Agro-based industry:**

(a) Cement Industry (b) Jute Industry (c) Cotton textile Industry (d) Sugar Industry

**Q.3 It’s type of Agriculture where farmers clear a patch of and produce rereads and other food crops to sustain that family that is:**

(a) Commercial farming (b) Extensive farming (c) Modern farming (d) Slash and burn farming

**Q4 Agriculture where a single crop is grown on large area:**

(a) Shifting Agriculture (b) Plantation agriculture (c) Horticulture (d) Extensive Agriculture

**Q.5 Which one of the following is ‘Kharif’ crop:**

(a) Wheat (b) Mustered (c) Maize (d) None of these

**Q.6 Maximum consumption of natural rubber is made of –**

(a) Auto tyres & tubes (b) Footwear (c) Beats and hoses (d) Dipped goods

**Q.7 India is the larger producer as well as the consumer of the world?**

(a) Wheat (b) Maize (c) Pulses (d) Millets

================================================================================

**1. The oil-seed in India grown in both Rabi and Kharif seasons is**

(A) Groundnut

(B) Coconut

(C) Castor-seed

(D) Mustard

**2. Commercial farming is practised the most in the states of**

(A) Punjab and Haryana

(B) Orissa and West Bengal

(C) Rajasthan

(D) Himachal Pradesh

**3. Which of the following types of farming is practised in areas with high population pressure on land ?**

(A) Primitive Subsistence farming

(B) Intensive Subsistence farming

(C) Commercial Farming

(D) Plantations

**4. Which of the following crops is produced during zaid cropping season?**

(A) Sugarcane

(B) Muskmelon

(C) Groundnut

(D) Moong

**5. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of oilseeds?**

(A) China

(B) Brazil

(C) India

(D) Yemen

**6. The following is associated with primitive subsistence farming**

(A) Chemical fertilizers

(B) Monsoon

(C) High yield crops or seeds

(D) Insecticides

**7. The price announced by the government in support of a crop is**

(A) Maximum support price

(B) Minimum support price

(C) Moderate support price

(D) Influential support price

**8. The basic conditions for the growth of rice crops is**

(A) Temperature– 25°C, Rainfall– 100 cm-200 cm.

(B) Temperature– 20-25°C, Rainfall– 50 cm-75 cm.

(C) Temperature– 21-27°C, Rainfall– 50 cm-75 cm.

(D) Temperature– 20-25°C, Rainfall– 50 cm-75 cm.

**9. Of the following example of leguminous crop is**

(A) Pulses

(B) Millets

(C) Jowar

(D) Sesamum

10**. One of the major pulse producing state of India is**

(A) Kerala

(B) Goa

(C) Uttar Pradesh

(D) Tamil Nadu

=======================================================================

1. In which of the following states of India rice is considered a commercial crop?  
   (a) West Bengal  
   (b) Orissa  
   (c) Bihar  
   (d) Punjab
2. Of which one of the following beverage crops, India is the leading producer as well as exporter in the world?  
   (a) Coffee  
   (b) Pulses  
   (c) Tea  
   (d) Curd
3. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the month of September and October?  
   (a) Rabi  
   (b) Kharif  
   (c) Zadi  
   (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following crops is not a millet?  
   (a) Jowar  
   (b) Maize  
   (c) Ragi  
   (d) Bajra
5. What is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk called?  
   (a) Horticulture  
   (b) Pisciculture  
   (c) Sericulture  
   (d) Agriculture
6. In which type of soil does maize grow well?  
   (a) Black  
   (b) Light domat  
   (c) Old alluvial  
   (d) None of these
7. In which of the following states of India rice is considered a commercial crop?  
   (a) West Bengal  
   (b) Orissa  
   (c) Bihar  
   (d) Punjab
8. Which country is the largest producer of oilseeds in the world?  
   (a) China  
   (b) India  
   (c) USA  
   (d) Pakistan
9. Which of the following crops are grown with the onset of monsoons and are harvested in the month of September and October?  
   (a) Rabi  
   (b) Kharif  
   (c) Zadi  
   (d) None of the above
10. Which one of the following is the example of plantation agriculture?  
    (a) Jute  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Tea  
    (d) Oilseeds
11. Cultivation of coffee is confined to which of the following hills?  
    (a) Nilgiri  
    (b) Aravali  
    (c) Shivalik  
    (d) None of these
12. Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?  
    (a) Yemen  
    (b) Vietnam  
    (c) Japan  
    (d) Korea
13. Which country is the largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world?  
    (a) Canada  
    (b) USA  
    (c) Pakistan  
    (d) India
14. Which one of the following is not a fibre crop?  
    (a) Cotton  
    (b) Rubber  
    (c) Jute  
    (d) Hemp
15. Which one of the following crops is a beverage crop?  
    (a) Tea  
    (b) Cotton  
    (c) Wheat  
    (d) Bajra
16. Arabica variety of coffee was initially brought to India from which of the following countries?  
    (a) Yemen  
    (b) Vietnam  
    (c) Japan  
    (d) Korea
17. Which one of the following crops is known as ‘Golden Fibre?  
    (a) Wheat  
    (b) Rice  
    (c) Groundnut  
    (d) Jute
18. Cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called:  
    (a) Floriculture  
    (b) Sericulture  
    (c) Horticulture  
    (d) Agriculture
19. Which one of the following is not a cropping season?  
    (a) Winter  
    (b) Kharif  
    (c) Rabi  
    (d) Zaid
20. Which one of the following is a Rabi crop?  
    (a) Rice  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Millets  
    (d) Cotton
21. Which of the following describes a system of agriculture, where a single crop is grown on a large area?  
    (a) Shifting agriculture  
    (b) Plantation agriculture  
    (c) Horticulture  
    (d) Intensive agriculture
22. ‘Slash and burn agriculture’ is a:  
    (a) shifting agriculture  
    (b) intensive agriculture  
    (c) commercial agriculture  
    (d) none of these
23. Which of the following is the example of kharif crops?  
    (a) Rice  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Gram  
    (d) Peas
24. Which of the following is the principal crop grown in areas of Intensive Subsistence Farming?  
    (a) Yams and Sweet Potato  
    (b) Wheat  
    (c) Rice  
    (d) Cotton
25. What is Primitive Subsistence Farming known as in north-eastern states like Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland?  
    (a) Horticulture  
    (b) Penda  
    (c) Jhumming  
    (d) Milpa
26. Which of the following is a kharif crop?  
    (a) Barley  
    (b) Peas  
    (c) Bajra  
    (d) Mustard
27. Which of the following is an annual crop?  
    (a) Sugarcane  
    (b) Cotton  
    (c) Jute  
    (d) Cucumber

=====================================================================

Ques 1 Rabi Crops are harvested in the months of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. October to December
2. April to June
3. July to September
4. January to March

Ans: April to June

Ques 2 Which one of the following describes a system of agriculture where a single crop is grown on a large area?

(a) Shifting Agriculture

(b) Plantation Agriculture

(c) Horticulture

(d) Intensive Agriculture

Ans: (b) Plantation Agriculture

Ques 3 Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

(a) Rice

(b) Gram

(c) Millets

(d) Cotton

Ans: (b) Gram

Ques 4 Which one of the following is a leguminous crop?

(a) Pulses

(b) Jawar

(c) Millets

(d) Sesamum

Ans: (a) Pulses

Ques 5 Which one of the following is announced by the government in support of a crop?

(a) Maximum support price

(b) Minimum support price

(c) Moderate support price

(d) Influential support price

Ans: (b) Minimum support price

=====================================================================