

SAIL Exam General Awareness

1. Which of the following is not a rabi crop?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Barley
- (c) Jute
- (d) Rapeseed

Ans. (c)

2. Blue Revolution is associated with

- (a) Fish
- (b) Milk
- (c) flower
- (d) Litmus

Ans. (a)

3. Study the following features of farming in India:

1. The farmers voluntarily pool their land together cultivation.
2. They divide the produce in proportion to the land pooled.
3. They forego their proprietary rights in the land.
4. They cannot withdraw their land from the pool after due notice and paying for the improvements.

Which of these features belong to cooperative farming?

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

Ans. (a)

4. Which of the following states is the main producer of Tendu Leaves?

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (c) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (b)

5. The largest food crop of India is

- (a) wheat
- (b) rice
- (c) maize
- (d) gram

Ans. (b)

6. The maximum edible oil in India is produced from

- (a) Rapeseed and mustard
- (b) Til
- (c) Sunflower
- (d) Groundnut

Ans. (d)

7. Tobacco cultivated in Gujarat is mostly used for the manufacture of

- (a) beedi
- (b) cigarette
- (c) zarda
- (d) snuff powder

Ans. (a)

8. India is the largest producer of

- (a) tobacco

- (b) sugar
- (c) tea
- (d) rice

Ans. (c)

9. Rubber plantations are located mostly in

- (a) Kerala and Karnataka
- (b) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- (c) Maharashtra and Kerala
- (4) West Bengal and Kerala

Ans. (a)

10. Food grain production of India in million tones is nearest to the figure of

- (a) 120
- (b) 150
- (c) 200
- (d) 280

Ans. (c)

11. Self sufficiency in food, in the true sense of freedom from hunger, has not been achieved in India inspite of a more than three-fold rise in food grains production over 1950-1990. Which of the following are reason for it?

1. The Green Revolution has been restricted to small pockets of the country.
2. The cost of food is too high compared to the earnings of the poor.
3. Too much emphasis is laid on what and paddy compared to the coarse grains.
4. The gains of the green revolution have largely accrued to the cash crop rather than food crops.

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

Ans. (a)

12. The state which is known as the 'Granary of India' is

- (a) Kerala
- (b) U.P
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Punjab

Ans. (d)

13. Which of the following states is the Leading producer of tobacco?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans. (c)

14. Which of the following is the most important cash crop of West Bengal?

- (a) Tea
- (b) Jute
- (c) Arecanut
- (d) Coffee
- (e) None of these

Ans. (b)

15. Sowing season for kharif crop is

- (a) February-March
- (b) June -July
- (c) August –September
- (d) October -December

Ans. (b)

16. Which one of the following crop combinations is characteristic of the upper Bhramaputra Valley?

- (a) Rice, Jute, Oilseeds

(b) Rice, Pulses, Oilseeds

(c) Rice, Tea, Oilseeds

(d) Tea, Gram, Jute

Ans. (c)

17. Which irrigation canal irrigates the portion of Thar Desert?

(a) Indira Gandhi canal

(b) Nangal canal

(c) Western Yamuna canal

(d) None of these

Ans. (c)

18. Which region in India is known as the 'Rice Bowl of India'?

(a) North-east region

(b) Indo Gangetic plain

(c) Krishna -Godavari delta

(d) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

Ans. (c)

19. The highest milk producing breed of goat in India is

(a) Barbari

(b) Beetal

(c) Jamnapari

(d) Black Bengal

Ans. (b)

20. Which state produces maximum wheat in the country?

(a) Punjab

(b) U.P

(c) M.P

(d) Rajasthan

Ans. (b)

21. Which one of the following is not a part of the green revolution strategy?

(a) Irrigation

(b) Fertilizer

(c) High yielding varieties of seeds

(d) Crop insurance

Ans. (d)

22. Which of the following is not a rabi crop?

(a) Rice

(b) Wheat

(c) Linseed

(d) Barley

Ans. (a)

23. Which of the following states ranks first in the production of cotton in the country?

(a) Maharashtra

(b) West Bengal

(c) Punjab

(d) Gujarat

Ans. (d)

24. In India, the greatest variety of flowers is found in

(a) Assam

(b) Kerala

(c) U.P. hills

(d) Sikkim

Ans. (d)

25. Bangladesh has become a leading competitor of India in the world in the field of

(a) cotton

- (b) jute
- (c) tea
- (d) rice

Ans. (b)

26. Which of the following is the largest livestock ( in number) in India?

- (a) Sheep
- (b) Goats
- (c) Buffaloes
- (d) Horses and Ponies

Ans. (b)

27. Which of the following are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India?

1. It is largely practised in Assam
- 2 It is referred to as 'slash and burn' technique
- 3 in it, the fertility is exhausted in a few years

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

Ans. (a)

28. The most widely consumed cereal in India is

- (a) barley
- (b) wheat
- (c) rice
- (d) sorghum

Ans. (c)

29. Terrace farming is widely practised in

- (a) Malabar coast
- (b) Mountain areas
- (c) Deserts
- (d) Deccan plateau

Ans. (b)

30. Which of the following oilseed crops is grown most extensively in India?

- (a) Mustard
- (b) Linseed
- (c) Sunflower
- (d) Groundnut

Ans. (d)

31. Which of the following canals is not used for irrigation?

- (a) Indira Gandhi Canal
- (b) Buckingham Canal
- (c) Western Yamuna Canal
- (d) Upper Ganga Canal

Ans. (b)

32. In India, what percentage of area is covered by wheat growing regions?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 13.5%
- (c) 17.8%
- (d) 19.5%

Ans. (b)

33. The density of cattle population per 100 hectares of gross cropped area is the highest in

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Haryana

Ans. (d)

34 The maximum density of canals lies in which of the following states?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Ans. (d)

35. Kerala is famous for the cultivation of

- 1. Coconut
- 2. Black pepper
- 3. Rubber
- 4. Groundnut

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

Ans. (d)

36. In the Northern Plains of India, rice is the main crop from Bengal to eastern Uttar Pradesh, whereas in western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab, wheat is the main produce. This is because

- (a) in the eastern region, fine clayey soil is available
- (b) the western region remains cold during the winter season.
- (c) the average rainfall decreases towards the west.
- (d) the cultivation of rice requires cheap labour force

Ans. (b)

37. Jute is grown on a large scale in the delta of

- (a) Ganges
- (b) Sutlej
- (c) Damodar
- (d) Indus

Ans. (c)

38. Indian farmers insurance against crop failure is the process of one of the major methods of risk coverage by Indian farmers in

- (a) Dry farming
- (b) Share cropping
- (c) Mixed cropping
- (d) Relay cropping

Ans. (c)

39. Consider the following statements:

I. The Green Revolution has been limited in its spatial coverage in India.

II. It has been confined mainly to Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh.

Of these statements,

- (a) both I and II are true.
- (b) I is true but II is false.
- (c) Both I and II are false.
- (d) I is false but II is true.

Ans. (b)

40. India has attained self sufficiency in the production of

- (a) coal
- (b) iron
- (c) nickel
- (d) manganese

Ans. (d)

41. The largest coal deposit in India is in

- (a) Godavari Valley

- (b) Brahmani Valley
- (c) Damodar Valley
- (d) Satpura Valley

Ans. (c)

42. The headquarters of ONGC is situated at

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Dehradun
- (d) Vadodara

Ans. (c)

43. Numaligarh in Assam is associated with which industry

- (a) Oil refinery
- (b) Automobile
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Cooperative farming

Ans. (a)

44. Mathura refinery receives crude oil from

- (a) Cauvery basin
- (b) Vadodara
- (c) Kandla
- (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

45. Which of the following power systems provides the highest quantity of energy in India?

- (a) Hydroelectric
- (b) Nuclear
- (c) Thermal
- (d) Wind and tidal

Ans. (a)

46. Gujarat is the largest producer of salt in India because

- (a) it has extensive dry coast
- (b) its coastal waters are very saline
- (c) it has extensive shallow seas
- (d) besides producing salt from saline water it has reserves of rock salt

Ans. (c)

47. Coking coal is found in

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Orissa

Ans. (c)

48. The new oil refinery in North India is going to be set up at

- (a) Bhatinda
- (b) Panipat
- (c) Udaipur
- (d) Mathura
- (e) Udhampur

Ans. (b)

49. Manganese ore is abundantly found in

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Orissa

Ans. (c)

50. Bombay High is famous for

- (a) atomic reactor
  - (b) steel plant
  - (c) chemical industry
  - (d) petroleum deposits
- Ans. ( d)