

GEOGRAPHY

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

1. Consider the following statements regarding the lithosphere:

1. Lithosphere is the outermost rigid rocky crust of the Earth.
2. It includes only the continental crust and excludes oceanic crust.
3. The term lithosphere was introduced by Joseph Barrell.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 3 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

The lithosphere is the rigid outer shell of the Earth comprising both continental and oceanic crust along with the uppermost mantle. It forms tectonic plates that move over the asthenosphere. The term "lithosphere" was introduced by the American geologist Joseph Barrell. Hence statement 2 is incorrect because oceanic crust is also part of the lithosphere.

2. With reference to the internal structure of the Earth, consider the following statements:

1. The crust is the thinnest layer of the Earth.
2. Oceanic crust is thicker than continental crust.
3. The boundary between crust and mantle is called the Mohorovicic discontinuity.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

The Earth consists of three main layers: crust, mantle and core. The crust is the thinnest layer, varying from about 5 km under oceans to around 30–70 km under continents. The oceanic crust is thinner than the continental crust. The boundary separating crust and mantle is called the Mohorovicic (Moho) discontinuity.

3. Consider the following statements about the mantle:

1. The mantle lies between the crust and the core.
2. The asthenosphere is located within the mantle.
3. The mantle extends up to about 2900 km depth.

Which of the above are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 2 and 3 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

The mantle lies below the crust and extends to about 2900 km depth. It is composed mainly of silicate minerals rich in magnesium and iron. Within the upper mantle lies the asthenosphere, a semi-plastic zone that enables tectonic plate movement. Hence all three statements are correct.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the core of the Earth:

1. The core is composed mainly of iron and nickel.
2. The outer core is solid while the inner core is liquid.
3. The boundary between mantle and core is called the Gutenberg discontinuity.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

The Earth's core is mainly composed of iron and nickel (NiFe). The outer core is liquid, whereas the inner core is solid due to extreme pressure. The boundary separating the mantle and outer core is known as the Gutenberg discontinuity. Therefore statement 2 is incorrect.

5. With reference to continental drift theory, consider the following statements:

1. It was proposed by Alfred Wegener.
2. It states that continents were once united in a single landmass called Pangaea.
3. Wegener explained the mechanism of continental movement through convection currents.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Alfred Wegener (1912) proposed the Continental Drift Theory, stating that all continents were once joined in a supercontinent called Pangaea, surrounded by the Panthalassa ocean. However, Wegener could not adequately explain the driving mechanism for continental movement; convection currents were proposed later. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

6. Consider the following evidence supporting continental drift:

1. Similar fossils found in Africa and South America.
2. Matching geological structures across continents.
3. Perfect fitting of continental margins.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Wegener supported continental drift with several evidences: identical fossils such as Mesosaurus found in Africa and South America, continuity of geological structures across continents, and the remarkable fit between continental margins such as Africa and South America. These similarities indicated that continents were once united and later drifted apart.

7. Consider the following statements regarding tectonic plates:

1. Lithosphere is divided into several major and minor plates.
2. Plate movements occur at a rate of a few centimetres per year.
3. Plate movements are primarily driven by convection currents in the mantle.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

The lithosphere is fragmented into tectonic plates, including major plates like Pacific, Eurasian and African plates. These plates move slowly, typically 2–10 cm per year. Their movement is largely driven by mantle convection currents, which generate forces responsible for earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain building.

8. Which of the following are types of plate boundaries?

1. Divergent boundary
2. Convergent boundary
3. Transform boundary

Select the correct answer.

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

Plate tectonics recognizes three major types of plate boundaries:

- **Divergent boundaries where plates move apart.**
- **Convergent boundaries where plates collide.**
- **Transform boundaries where plates slide past each other.**

Each boundary produces distinctive landforms and geological activities such as rifts, trenches, earthquakes and mountain ranges.

9. Consider the following statements about divergent plate boundaries:

1. Plates move away from each other.
2. Magma rises from the mantle forming new crust.
3. Oceanic trenches are common features.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

At divergent boundaries, tectonic plates move apart due to tensional forces. Magma rises through fissures and solidifies, forming new crust and features such as mid-oceanic ridges. Oceanic trenches are not associated with divergent boundaries; they occur at convergent boundaries where subduction happens.

10. Consider the following statements regarding convergent plate boundaries:

1. Plates move towards each other.
2. Subduction zones are common features.
3. Mid-oceanic ridges are formed here.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

At convergent boundaries, plates move toward each other. When an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate, the denser oceanic plate sinks beneath the other, forming subduction zones and deep ocean trenches. Mid-oceanic ridges form at divergent boundaries instead. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

11. Consider the following statements about transform plate boundaries:

1. Plates slide past each other horizontally.
2. No crust is created or destroyed
3. Earthquakes are common along such boundaries.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Transform boundaries occur where plates move laterally past one another. Unlike divergent or convergent boundaries, no crust is formed or destroyed. However, friction between plates causes frequent earthquakes, as seen along the San Andreas Fault in California. Therefore all three statements are correct.

12. Consider the following statements about convection currents:

1. They occur in the mantle.
2. They are responsible for plate movements.
3. They are caused by heat from the Earth's interior.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

Heat from the Earth's core creates convection currents in the mantle, where hot material rises and cooler material sinks. These circulating currents drag the overlying lithospheric plates, leading to plate movement. This process is the fundamental driving mechanism behind tectonic activities such as earthquakes, volcanism and mountain formation.

13. Consider the following statements regarding folds:

1. Folds occur due to compressional forces.
2. They are commonly associated with mountain building.
3. The upfold is called syncline.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Folds form when rock layers are subjected to compressional forces, causing them to bend. This process often results in fold mountains, such as the Himalayas. In a fold structure, the upward arch is called an anticline, while the downward fold is called a syncline. Hence statement 3 is incorrect.

14. Consider the following types of folds:

1. Symmetrical fold
2. Asymmetrical fold
3. Overturned fold

Which of the above are types of folds?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Folds are classified based on limb inclination and structural geometry. Important types include symmetrical folds, asymmetrical folds, overturned folds, and isoclinal folds. These forms arise due to varying degrees of compressional forces acting on rock strata during tectonic movements.

15. Consider the following statements regarding faults:

1. A fault is a fracture in the Earth's crust.
2. Faults occur mainly due to tectonic forces.
3. Most earthquakes originate along faults.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

A fault is a fracture or break in the Earth's crust along which displacement occurs. Faulting results from tectonic stresses such as tension or compression. When accumulated stress is suddenly released along these fractures, earthquakes occur, making faults the primary zones of seismic activity.

16. Consider the following statements about normal faults:

1. They occur due to tensional forces.
2. The hanging wall moves downward relative to the footwall.
3. They are associated with rift valleys.

Which are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

A normal fault forms when tensional forces pull the crust apart. In this type of fault, the hanging wall moves downward relative to the footwall. Such faults often create rift valleys like the East African Rift Valley. These structures indicate crustal extension and thinning.

17. Consider the following statements regarding reverse faults:

1. They occur due to compressional forces.
2. The hanging wall moves upward relative to the footwall.
3. They are typical of convergent plate boundaries.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Reverse faults develop when rocks are compressed. In this case, the hanging wall moves upward relative to the footwall. These faults are common in convergent plate

margins, where tectonic compression leads to crustal shortening and mountain building processes.

18. Consider the following statements about rift valleys:

1. They are formed due to faulting.
2. They occur when a block of land sinks between two faults.
3. The Narmada Valley is an example.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

A rift valley forms when a block of land subsides between two parallel faults due to tensional forces. Such valleys are long and narrow. The Narmada Rift Valley in India is an example. Globally, the East African Rift Valley represents one of the most prominent rift systems.

19. Consider the following statements about horsts and grabens:

1. A horst is an uplifted block of land.
2. A graben is a down-faulted block.
3. They are associated with faulting processes.

Which statements are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

Faulting often creates alternating blocks of uplifted and depressed land. The uplifted block is called a horst, while the down-faulted block is called a graben. These structures commonly occur in regions experiencing crustal extension, such as rift valleys and tectonically active zones.

20. Consider the following statements regarding endogenic forces:

1. They originate within the Earth.
2. They are responsible for processes like folding, faulting and volcanism.
3. They help shape the Earth's surface.

Which of the above are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 1 and 2 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 2 and 3 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Endogenic forces originate from within the Earth and are driven mainly by internal heat and tectonic activity. They include processes such as folding, faulting, volcanism and plate movements. These forces play a major role in shaping the Earth's surface and forming major landforms like mountains, plateaus and rift valleys.

21. The movement of tectonic plates is primarily driven by:

- A) Gravitational pull of the sun and moon
- B) Convectional currents generated by geothermal energy in the mantle
- C) The centrifugal force generated by the Earth's rotation
- D) The gravitational force exerted by the Earth's core

Explanation :

The primary driving force for plate tectonics is the convective flow of molten rock material (magma) within the Earth's mantle. This heat, known as geothermal energy, is generated by radioactivity and primordial heat from the Earth's core. The rising and sinking of this material creates convection cells that drag the overlying lithospheric plates.

Ans : (B)**22. Consider the following statements about the "Pacific Ring of Fire":**

1. It is a major zone of convergent plate boundaries characterized by deep-sea trenches and volcanic arcs.
2. Approximately two-thirds of the world's active volcanoes are located in this region.
3. It is the only zone in the world where earthquakes and volcanic activity are closely associated.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

The Pacific Ring of Fire is indeed a zone of intense tectonic activity, primarily convergent boundaries, resulting in deep trenches and volcanic arcs. It contains about 75% of the world's active volcanoes (around two-thirds). Statement 3 is incorrect because while the Ring of Fire is the most prominent example, earthquakes and volcanoes are also associated with other plate boundaries like the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the Mediterranean-Himalayan belt.

Ans : (A)**23. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?**

- A) Reverse Fault : Caused by compressional forces, the hanging wall moves up relative to the footwall.
B) Normal Fault : Caused by tensional forces, the hanging wall moves down relative to the footwall.
C) transform Fault : Associated with shearing forces where plates slide past each other horizontally.
D) Strike-Slip Fault : A type of fault characterized by vertical displacement.

Explanation :

A strike-slip fault is, by definition, a fault where the movement is predominantly horizontal. The rock blocks slide past each other sideways with little to no vertical motion. The San Andreas Fault is a classic example. Option (D) incorrectly describes it as having "vertical displacement." Options (A), (B), and (C) are correctly matched.

Ans : (D)**24. Consider the following landforms:**

1. Horst
2. Rift Valley
3. Fold Mountain

How many of the above landforms are formed primarily by tensional forces?

- A) Only one B) Only two
C) All three D) None

Explanation :

Tensional forces pull the crust apart. Rift valleys (or grabens) are formed when a block of land subsides between two parallel normal faults due to such tensional forces. Horst (or block mountain) is formed by compressional or uplift forces. Fold mountains are formed by compressional forces at convergent plate boundaries. Therefore, only the rift valley (1) is primarily formed by tensional forces.

Ans : (A)**25. The "shadow zone" of an earthquake is best explained by:**

- A) The absorption of seismic waves by the Earth's core.
B) The reflection of seismic waves by the Earth's crust.
C) The refraction of seismic waves by the oceanic crust.
D) The inability of S-waves to travel through the liquid outer core and the refraction of P-waves.

Explanation :

The earthquake shadow zone is the area on the Earth's surface where no seismic waves are detected. This happens because S-waves (secondary waves) cannot travel through the liquid outer core and are completely stopped. P-waves (primary waves) are refracted (bent) as they pass through the core, creating a zone where they do not reach. This phenomenon provided early evidence for a liquid outer core.

Ans : (D)**26. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the context of the rock cycle?**

- A) Cooling → Igneous Rock → Weathering → Sedimentary Rock
B) Metamorphic Rock → Melting → Igneous Rock → Uplift
C) Sedimentary Rock → Metamorphism → Metamorphic Rock → Melting
D) Weathering → Igneous Rock → Deposition → Sedimentary Rock

Explanation :

The rock cycle is a continuous process. Option (C) correctly represents one possible pathway: a sedimentary rock, when subjected to heat and pressure (metamorphism), can transform into a metamorphic rock. If this metamorphic rock is subjected to extreme heat, it can melt into magma, which upon cooling forms igneous rock. The other options have illogical sequences.

Ans : (C)**27. With reference to volcanic landforms, consider the following statements:**

1. Laccoliths are large, dome-shaped intrusive bodies that push the overlying strata into a dome.
2. Batholiths are large, irregular-shaped intrusive bodies that form the core of many mountain ranges.
3. Sills are concordant intrusive sheets that cut across the bedding planes of the surrounding rock.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

The element thorium was discovered in 1828. More than a 100 years later, in 1941, its potential as an energy source was proved. **Thorium is estimated to be three to four times more abundant than uranium in the Earth's crust** and it is one of the most energy dense elements found in nature. The element has some favourable characteristics **making it an ideal nuclear fuel for next generation reactors; it is safe, clean, affordable and scalable.** The largest known thorium concentrations are located in India, Turkey, Brazil, Australia, and the United States.

Thorium fuel will generate more energy per unit of mass than uranium fuel by a factor of approximately 30.

320. Which one of the following sets of elements was primarily responsible for the origin of life on the Earth?

- A) Hydrogen, Oxygen, Sodium
B) Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen
C) Oxygen, Calcium Phosphorus
D) Carbon, Hydrogen, Potassium

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

Carbon is fundamental to terrestrial life for its immense reactivity in creating covalent chemical bonds with a variety of non-metallic elements, principally carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen. Carbon's abundance, its unique diversity of organic compounds, and its unusual ability to form polymers at the temperatures commonly encountered on Earth enables this element to serve as a common element of all known life. Carbon represents approximately 45-50% of all dry biomass.

Hydrogen is the simplest and most abundant element in the entire universe. In our planet, hydrogen occurs mainly in combination with oxygen and water, as well as in organic matter such as living plants, petroleum and coal. A prime example of why hydrogen is so important to life on earth is water. Water has a chemical formula of H_2O , and therefore hydrogen is needed to synthesise the compound.

Nitrogen is an important gas in the earth's atmosphere. It is inert and non-toxic gas making about 78% of the earth's atmosphere. The inert gas also constitutes part of organic matter and humus. If there was no nitrogen in the air no life as we know it would exist. Nitrogen is an essential component of many organic molecules such as DNA, RNA and proteins, the building blocks of life. The movement of nitrogen between the atmosphere, biosphere, and Geosphere is can be seen in the form of nitrogen cycle and one of the major biogeochemical cycles which supports life on earth.

321. Despite having large reserves of coal, why does India import millions of tonnes of coal?

1. It is the policy of India to save its own coal reserves for future, and import it from other countries for the present use.

2. Most of the power plants in India are coal-based and they are not able to get sufficient supplies of coal from within the country.
3. Steel companies need large quantity of coking coal which has to be imported.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

Coal is and will continue to be the backbone of India's economic and development growth. **India has the world's fifth largest coal reserves** and is also the world's third largest producer and importer of coal.

The issue for India is that the **gap between domestic supply and demand is growing at a phenomenal rate.** This gap is being filled by imported coal. Here are three main reasons why India's coal imports will continue to grow.

1. Available land: Despite India holding the fifth largest coal reserves in the world, domestic coal production has not come close to meeting domestic demand. The major issue will be the availability of land to construct new coal mines and infrastructure.
2. Coal transport infrastructure : To produce the coal is only one part of the process. Transporting the coal to the power plants is another challenge altogether. India has a vast railway network, yet connectivity from the coal mines to the power plants on the coastal regions is a major bottleneck. Coal India's plan to produce 1 billion tpa relies heavily on improvements to the rail network. The Indian government has acknowledged this issue and is exploring joint ventures between Coal India, Indian Railways and various states. The issue is that they are only now just exploring the options, which will be some years before the necessary work is completed. The issue of securing domestic coal supply for the coastal coal-fired power plants will continue and the most viable option will be to continue to import coal.
3. Lower cost of imported coal : The international price for coal has lowered considerably in the last several years as has the shipping freight charges. Imported high-energy coal is now a lower cost than similar coal purchased from Coal India for a large number of coal-fired power plants. As the cost of imported coal has decreased, the price of domestic coal has increased over the same period of time. This is causing a number of Indian power companies to increase their purchase of imported coal. India's largest power generator, NTPC, is reportedly considering increasing its share of imported high-energy coal.

322. A person stood alone in a desert on a dark night and wanted to reach his village which was situated 5 km east of the point where he was standing. He had no instruments to find the direction but he located the polestar. The most convenient way now to reach his village is to walk in the

- A) direction facing the polestar
B) direction opposite to the polestar
C) direction keeping the polestar to his left
D) direction keeping the polestar to his right

Explanation :

The Pole Star is known by a few names, such as the North Star or Polaris, all of which refer to the same star. The Pole Star is named as such because it's lined up with Earth's vertical axis; in other words, it is lined up with the North Pole. **That's why it is also known as the North Star.** So at any hour of the night, at any time of the year a person can readily find Polaris and it is always found in a due northerly direction.

In the question it is said that his village is situated in EAST direction. Assuming he knows the poles star is in northern direction and setting the polestar as benchmark he would walk in the direction keeping the polestar to his left (i.e to East)

323. Recently, there has been a concern over the short supply of a group of elements called 'rare earth metals'. Why?

1. China, which is the largest producer of these elements, has imposed some restrictions on their export.
2. Other than China Australia, Canada and Chile, these elements are not found in any country.
3. Rare earth metals are essential for the manufacture of various kinds of electronic items and there is a growing demand for these elements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Rare earths are a special class of 17 elements that have extensive uses across various industries including computer and IT, clean energy systems, healthcare, defence production, advanced transportation services and many others. **Their importance lies in their unique electronic, optical and magnetic characteristics, which cannot be matched by any other metal or synthetic substitute.**

China has dominated rare earth mining since the 1990s, extracting 85 to 95 percent of the world's REEs from large clay deposits in the country's south. When China cut back sharply on REE exports in 2010, it triggered a global price spike, exposing the superpower's monopolistic grip on materials that are critical to dozens of high-tech industries. Recently, China has imposed some restrictions on their export. So, the demand for these metals went up enormously.

Significant rare earths minerals found in India include ilmenite, sillimanite, garnet, zircon, monazite and rutile, collectively called Beach Sand Minerals (BSM). India has almost 35 per cent of the world's total beach sand mineral deposits. **The United States, Australia, Brazil and Malaysia owns significant reserves. So, Statement 2 is wrong.**

324. Consider the following statements:

1. The duration of the monsoon decreases from southern India to northern India.
2. The amount of annual rainfall in the northern plains of India decreases from east to west.

Ans : (C)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only B) 2 only
C) Both 1 and 2 D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

India gets most of its rainfall through Southwest Monsoon that originate in the Warm Subtropical areas of the southern Ocean which carry moisture along with. This winds travel in the direction of south east, but as soon as they cross equator deflect right due to coriolis effects of the earth rotation.

The rainfall decreases from east to west in northern India because of the following reason:

The inflow of the south-west monsoon into India is such that the windward side of the Western Ghats receives very heavy rainfall, more than 250 cm. The rain shadow region receives scanty rainfall and the moisture laden clouds shed the maximum rainfall of this season in the north-eastern part of the country. Thus, Mawsynram in the southern ranges of the Khasi Hills receives the highest average rainfall in the world. **Rainfall in the Ganga valley decreases from the east to the west.** Hence, Rajasthan and parts of Gujarat which are on the western get scanty rainfall.

These southwest monsoon divides into two branches namely, Bay of Bengal Branch and Arabian Branch due to Triangular Shape of India. The Bay of Bengal branch reaches Meghalaya and causing Orographic and deflects towards west. On the other hand, the **Arabian Branch gives much of rainfall in the western sides of Western Ghats and moves over the peninsular Plateau and meets the Bay of Bengal Branch. By these time much of their moisture is lost resulting in less rainfall from east to west of Northern India.**

Another reason for less rainfall in Northern India is due to Monsoon "breaks", this is due to apparent movement of "Monsoon trough" which moves northwards and southwards.

325. Which one of the following is the characteristic climate of the Tropical Savannah Region?

- A) Rainfall throughout the year
B) Rainfall in winter, only
C) An extremely short dry season
D) A definite dry and wet season

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

Tropical savannah type of climate has alternate wet and dry seasons similar to monsoon climate but has considerably less annual rainfall. Also, there is no distinct rainy season like in monsoon climate. [Only two seasons – winter and summer. Rains occur in summer].

Floods and droughts are common. Vegetation, wildlife and human life are quite different from monsoon climate regions.

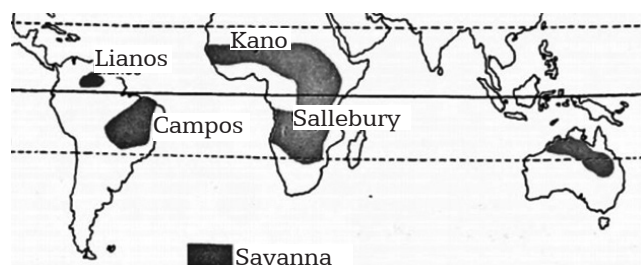
Distribution of Savanna Climate : It is confined within the tropics and is best developed in Sudan, hence its name the Sudan Climate. It is a transitional type of climate found between the equatorial rainforests and hot deserts.

Indian Savanna

Certain parts across Northern Karnataka, Southern Maharashtra and Telangana exhibit characteristics of

both semi-arid and savanna climate. Due to irrigation and cultivation, this region is different from other savanna regions.

Distribution of Savanna Climate



326. What is the difference between the antelopes Oryx and Chiru?

- Oryx is adapted to live in hot and arid areas whereas Chiru is adapted to live in steppes and semi-desert areas of cold high mountains
- Oryx is poached for its antlers whereas Chiru is poached for its musk
- Oryx exists in western India only whereas Chiru exists in north-east India only
- None of the statements (A), (B) and (C) given above is correct

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Antelope is a term referring to many even-toed ungulate species indigenous to various regions in Africa and Eurasia. Antelopes comprise a miscellaneous group within the family Bovidae, encompassing those old-world species that are neither cattle, sheep, buffalo, bison, nor goats. A group of antelope is called a herd.

The oryx, a large antelope with long, spear-like horns, is a **true desert animal**. It has a thick, horse-like neck with a short mane and a compact, muscular body. A defined pattern of black markings that contrast with the white face and fawn-colored body are prominently displayed in dominance rituals to emphasize the length of horns and strength of the shoulder. **The Tibetan antelope** or chiru is a medium sized bovid native to the **Tibetan plateau**. It inhabits open alpine and cold steppe environments between 3,250 and 5,500 m elevation. They prefer flat, open terrain, with sparse vegetation cover.

The chiru or Tibetan antelope is hunted for its pelt, which is used in making shahtoosh, an incredibly fine material used in shawls. Since the fur can only be removed from dead animals, and each animal yields very little of the downy fur, several antelope must be killed to make a single shawl. This unsustainable demand has led to enormous declines in the chiru population.

327. The lower Gangetic plain is characterised by humid climate with high temperature throughout the year. Which one among the following pairs of crops is most suitable for this region ?

- Paddy and Cotton
- Wheat and Jute
- Paddy and Jute
- Wheat and Cotton

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Rice-wheat cropping system (RWCS) is the major cropping system in the Indo-Gangetic Plain (IGP) of India. Major rice-wheat growing states are Punjab, Haryana, Uttar

Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal. However, majority of the 10.5 m ha rice-wheat cropping system are concentrated in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh. The four major agroclimatic regions (ACR) of the IGP in India are :

- Lower Gangetic Plain
- Middle Gangetic Plain
- Upper Gangetic Plain, and
- Trans-Gangetic Plain

The Lower Gangetic plains' moist deciduous forests is a tropical moist broadleaf forest ecoregion of Bangladesh and eastern India. The ecoregion covers an area of 254,100 square kilometers (98,100 sq mi), covering most of Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal, Bihar, and Tripura, and extending into adjacent portions of Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa states.

The major crops of West Bengal and Bangladesh is Rice and Jute. Almost all the Jute production is in West Bengal and Bangladesh.

328. What could be the main reason/reasons for the formation of African and Eurasian desert belt?

- It is located in the sub-tropical high pressure cells.
- It is under the influence of warm ocean currents.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct in this context?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Hot deserts are located between 20°30° latitude in both the hemisphere on the western coast of the continents. They are also called Tropical Deserts. They are different from the mid-latitude deserts and cold deserts. Hot deserts are found in High pressure belts along the Tropics in the trade winds region. Distribution Of Hot Deserts:

- Asia Thar desert and the Arabian Desert;
- Africa The Sahara and the Kalahari;
- N. America Lower California and Arizona states of USA;
- S. America Atacama desert;
- Australia The Great Australian desert.

The Sahara desert of Africa is the biggest hot desert of the world. **The Hot desert regions are located in the subtropical high pressure belts, which are not favourable regions for rainfall.**

There are three main causes of deserts : Most of the world deserts are made by the equatorial wind belts. At the equator warm air is always rising. This created wind belts that blow north and south away from the equator. When air descends at the tropics of cancer and capricorn it is too dry for clouds to form. No clouds means no rain producing Deserts. E.g. the Sahara desert.

Rainshadow also produce Deserts : Any moisture in the air will fall as air passes high mountain ranges, so land beyond the mountains receives little or no rain. The Gobi desert is produced by Rainshadow.

Cold Currents also produce deserts : The southwestern coasts of Africa and South America are swept by cold currents upwelling from the ocean floor. These currents cool the air that passes over them, causing the water in the air to fall as rain before it reaches the land. The Namib and Atacama desert have formed because of these cold currents.

The Eurasian Belt is related to cold currents NOT warm current, so statement 2 is incorrect.

329. The jet aircrafts fly very easily and smoothly in the lower stratosphere. What could be the appropriate explanation ?

- 1) There are no clouds or water vapour in the lower stratosphere.
- 2) There are no vertical winds in the lower stratosphere.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct in this context?

- A) 1 only B) 2 only
C) Both 1 and 2 D) Neither 1 nor 2

Explanation : **Ans : (C)**

Closest to the ground is the troposphere. It contains the largest mass of air of the total atmosphere. This is where all weather phenomena occurs, with some turbulence extending into the lower stratosphere. Also, 99% of the water vapor in the atmosphere is contained in the troposphere.

The stratosphere extends from approximately 10,000 m (10 km) to 50,000 m (50 km). The lower part of the stratosphere is where jet aircraft fly to avoid the weather turbulence of the troposphere.

Air is roughly a thousand times thinner at the top of the stratosphere than it is at sea level. Because of this, jet aircraft and weather balloons reach their maximum operational altitudes within the stratosphere and also this layer is free from water vapour, clouds, dust particles, thunder and lightning. This optimizes fuel efficiency, mostly due to the low temperatures encountered near the tropopause and low air density, reducing parasitic drag on the airframe.

Statement 2: The increase in the temperature with height in the stratosphere makes this region very stable place where the air tends not to overturn vertically. Thus vertical winds are almost absent in Stratosphere. In contrast with the atmosphere, where the vertical wind speeds are often several meters per second, in the stratosphere, they are seldom more than a few centimetres per second. The result is that it takes air a very long time to be transferred from the bottom of the stratosphere, unless there is a thrust of gases such as that during the highly explosive volcanic eruptions.

330. The Brahmaputra, Irrawady and Mekong rivers originate in Tibet and flow through narrow and parallel mountain ranges in their upper reaches. Of these rivers, Brahmaputra makes a "U" turn in its course to flow into India. This "U" turn is due to

- A) Uplift of folded Himalayan series
- B) Syntaxial bending of geologically young Himalayas

- C) Geo-tectonic disturbance in the tertiary folded mountain chains

- D) Both (A) and (B) above

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

The Brahmaputra rises in Tibet east of Mansarowar lake very close to the sources of the Indus and the Satluj. It is slightly longer than the Indus, and most of its course lies outside India. It flows eastwards parallel to the Himalayas. On reaching the Namcha Barwa (7757 m), it takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh through a gorge. The Brahmaputra marks the eastern most boundary of the Himalayas. Beyond the Dihang gorge, the Himalayas bend sharply to the south and spread along the eastern boundary of India. They are known as the Purvachal or the Eastern hills and mountains.

Syntaxis/ Syntaxial bends: The gently arching ranges of the Himalayan mountains on their Western and Eastern extremities are sharply bent southward in deep Knee-bend flexures that are called syntaxial bends. On both the ends, the great mountains appear to bend around a pivotal point. The western point is situated south of the Pamir where the Karakoram meets the Hindu Kush. A similar sharp, almost hairpin bend occurs on the eastern limit of Arunachal Pradesh where the strike of the mountain changes sharply from the Easterly to Southerly trend. Besides these two major bends, there are a number of minor syntaxial bends in other parts of Himalayas.

331. A state in India has the following characteristics:

- 1) Its northern part is arid and semiarid.
- 2) Its central part produces cotton.
- 3) Cultivation of cash crops is predominant over food crops.

Which one of the following states has all of the above characteristics?

- A) Andhra Pradesh B) Gujarat
C) Karnataka D) Tamil Nadu

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

The region consists of the predominantly arid to semi-arid region of Saurashtra and Kutch in the North.

The region South of that of Cambay and Southern Gujarat makes the northern semi arid region and the southern humid region submerge, though this region itself being the humid to sub humid.

Gujarat is the main producer of tobacco, cotton, and groundnuts in India. Other major food crops produced are rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, Tur, and gram.

The state's agricultural productivity is low. The yields are poor and in most cases do not even approach the low level of average yield for the country. Low yields result from poor soils, inadequate rainfall, frequent droughts and floods, bad drainage and undeveloped irrigation facilities. **A characteristic feature of the state's agriculture is its cropping pattern un-proportionately dominated by cash crops.** The high yield of cotton in fact the highest in the country, reflects the overall emphasis on cash crops, which have claimed the best agricultural land.

892. Which of the following physical factors significantly influences agricultural patterns?

1. Terrain
2. Climate
3. Soil

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 only
C) 1, 2 and 3 D) 1 only

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Agriculture depends heavily on physical factors such as terrain, climate and soil. Terrain determines slope and land suitability, climate influences temperature and rainfall patterns, and soil fertility affects crop productivity. These natural conditions collectively shape cropping patterns and agricultural practices across regions.

893. Consider the following statements regarding climate as a determinant of agriculture:

1. Temperature influences crop growth stages.
2. Rainfall determines moisture availability for crops.
3. Climate has negligible influence on cropping patterns.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 1 only
C) 2 and 3 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Climate is one of the most important determinants of agriculture. Temperature regulates germination, flowering and maturity of crops, while rainfall determines soil moisture and irrigation requirements. Climate strongly influences cropping patterns across regions. Therefore statements 1 and 2 are correct, while statement 3 is incorrect.

894. Which of the following soil types is generally unsuitable for agriculture without reclamation?

- A) Alluvial soil B) Saline and alkaline soils
C) Black soil D) Red soil

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

Saline and alkaline soils contain excessive salts that hinder plant growth and reduce agricultural productivity. These soils require reclamation through chemical treatments, proper drainage and irrigation management before cultivation becomes viable. In contrast alluvial, black and red soils support agriculture more naturally.

895. Consider the following statements regarding drought:

1. Drought results from prolonged moisture deficiency.
2. It affects crop yields and agricultural productivity.
3. It primarily occurs only in coastal regions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A) 1 and 2 only B) 2 and 3 only
C) 1 only D) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

Drought occurs when rainfall remains significantly below normal levels, resulting in severe moisture deficiency in soil. This condition damages crops, reduces yields and

affects agricultural production. Drought-prone regions in India include parts of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka rather than coastal regions alone.

896. Which irrigation source currently accounts for the largest share of irrigated area in India?

- A) Canal irrigation
B) Tank irrigation
C) Tube-well irrigation
D) River diversion

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Tube-well irrigation has become the dominant source of irrigation in India due to technological advances and easy access to groundwater. It provides reliable water supply and allows farmers to irrigate fields independently of canal networks or rainfall patterns.

897. Which of the following financial institutions provides credit for agriculture and rural development in India?

- A) NABARD B) SEBI
C) RBI D) IRDAI

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) plays a key role in financing agriculture and rural development activities in India. It supports credit flow to farmers, cooperatives and rural institutions and promotes sustainable agricultural growth.

898. Which of the following best explains the concept of cropping intensity?

- A) Area under forests
B) Ratio of gross cropped area to net sown area
C) Number of agricultural workers
D) Share of agriculture in GDP

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

Cropping intensity measures the extent to which land is used for cultivation during a year. It is calculated as the ratio of gross cropped area to net sown area. Higher cropping intensity indicates multiple cropping and better utilisation of agricultural land resources.

899. Which of the following best describes the primary characteristic of Indian agriculture, even after several Five Year Plans?

- A) Highly commercialized and market-oriented
B) Predominantly subsistent in nature
C) Largely dependent on imported technology
D) Fully mechanized and capital-intensive

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

Indian agriculture remains largely subsistent, with farmers growing crops primarily for family consumption. It is only in specific, well-irrigated pockets like Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh that agriculture has become more market-oriented or an agri-business.

900. What is the most significant physical determinant of agricultural land use and cropping patterns in India?

- A) Terrain and Topography
B) Soils
C) Climate
D) Altitude

Explanation :

Climate is the most significant determinant as temperature and moisture conditions directly control the types of crops grown, their patterns, and combinations. Each crop has specific zero and optimal temperatures required for various growth stages like germination, foliation, and fructification.

901. What was the primary objective of land ceiling legislations enacted as part of land reforms in India?

- A) To increase the total area under irrigation
- B) To consolidate fragmented land holdings
- C) To redistribute land by taking surplus from large landlords and allotting it to the landless
- D) To abolish the Zamindari system

Explanation :

Land ceiling was an effective measure for the redistribution of land with the main intentions of meeting the land needs of the landless, reducing inequalities in land ownership, and promoting a cooperative rural economy by taking surplus land from large landlords.

902. Which source of irrigation has seen the most significant increase in its share of the total irrigated area from 1950-51 to 2014-15?

- A) Canals
- B) Tanks
- C) Other sources
- D) Wells and Tube-wells

Explanation :

The share of wells and tube-wells grew dramatically from about 31.7% in 1950-51 to over 63% in 2014-15. Meanwhile, the share of canals and tanks declined during the same period, establishing wells and tube-wells as the predominant source of irrigation in the country.

903. The term 'Green Revolution' in India is most closely associated with the significant increase in the production of which crops?

- A) Pulses and Oilseeds
- B) Coarse grains like Jowar and Bajra
- C) Rice and Wheat
- D) sugarcane and Cotton

Explanation :

The Green Revolution, through the adoption of High Yielding Varieties, led to a phenomenal increase in the production of wheat and rice. The spread of these crops, especially into non-traditional areas like Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh, was a key feature of this period.

904. What is a primary geographical constraint in the adoption of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds?

- A) They require highly acidic soils
- B) They perform best only in extreme cold climates
- C) They need controlled irrigation and an assured water supply
- D) They can only be grown on large, consolidated landholdings

Explanation :

Irrigation is the most important input for the successful cultivation of HYV seeds. These new seeds are delicate, require copious and timely watering at specific growth

Ans : (C)

periods, and are less resistant to droughts, making controlled irrigation a necessity for satisfactory performance.

905. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an environmental or ecological implication of the Green Revolution?

- A) Depletion of underground water table
- B) Increase in soil fertility due to leguminous crop rotation
- C) Waterlogging and soil salination in irrigated areas
- D) Pollution from heavy doses of chemical fertilisers and pesticides

Explanation :

The Green Revolution led to several negative environmental impacts including depletion of the water table, waterlogging, salination, and pollution. The area under leguminous crops actually shrank and the practice of fallowing was abandoned, which negatively impacted soil fertility.

906. The 'White Revolution' in India, associated with Verghese Kurien, was primarily aimed at:

- A) Increasing the production of oilseeds
- B) Boosting the production of fish and marine products
- C) Transforming dairy development through co-operative societies
- D) Enhancing the production of horticulture crops

Explanation :

The White Revolution was the package programme adopted to increase milk production. It was operationalized through the National Dairy Development Board and a system of co-operative societies, with the Anand pattern in Gujarat serving as a successful model.

907. What is a major challenge facing the dry farming regions of India?

- A) Excessive soil moisture leading to waterlogging
- B) High per capita income and standard of living
- C) Scarcity and erratic nature of precipitation
- D) Over-reliance on cash crops

Explanation :

Dry farming areas are characterized by low and uncertain rainfall, high variability, and frequent droughts. This scarcity of precipitation is the fundamental problem, leading to fragile and high-risk agricultural conditions with low and unstable yields.

908. Which state is the largest producer of raw silk in India?

- A) West Bengal
- B) Tamil Nadu
- C) Jammu & Kashmir
- D) Karnataka

Explanation :

Karnataka is the largest producer of raw silk, contributing about 65% of the country's total production. It is followed by Andhra Pradesh with 17% and West Bengal with 8% in terms of raw silk production.

Ans : (D)

909. The 'Blue Revolution' in India was initiated to promote:

- A) The production of biofuels
- B) The development of aquaculture and fish production
- C) The cultivation of flowers
- D) The generation of wind energy

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

The Blue Revolution was the adoption of a package programme to increase the production of fish and marine products. It was started during the Fifth Five Year Plan with the establishment of agencies like the Fish Farmers Development Agency.

910. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of Indian agriculture?

- A) Heavy pressure of population on land
- B) Predominance of food grains in cropping pattern
- C) Large size of holdings with consolidated fields
- D) Mixed cropping in rain-fed areas

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

Indian agriculture is characterized by heavy population pressure, predominance of food grains, and mixed cropping. However, it also faces the problem of small and fragmented land holdings, with over 70% of holdings being marginal or small, not large and consolidated.

911. What is the primary purpose of the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' (PMFBY)?

- A) To provide subsidized fertilizers to farmers
- B) To provide insurance coverage and financial support for crop failure
- C) To ensure minimum support price for all crops
- D) To promote organic farming practices

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

The PMFBY was launched with the main objective of providing insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases, thereby stabilizing their income and encouraging them to adopt innovative agricultural practices.

912. Which of the following is an adverse impact of the rice-wheat crop rotation that became prominent in the Green Revolution belt?

- A) It increased the nitrogen content of the soil naturally
- B) It led to a decline in soil fertility and deficiency of micronutrients like Zinc and Manganese
- C) It eliminated the need for chemical fertilizers
- D) It reduced the incidence of pests and diseases

Explanation :

Ans : (B)

The introduction of the paddy-wheat rotation led to negative consequences including a decline in soil fertility and the creation of deficiencies in micronutrients such as Zinc and Manganese, particularly in states like Punjab and Haryana.

913. Approximately what percentage of India's total reporting area is net sown area?

- A) 24.39%
- B) 32.60%
- C) 46.15%
- D) 57.71%

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

The net sown area accounts for about 46.15% of the total reporting area of India, which is significantly higher than the world average of about 32%. This indicates the high dependence on agriculture and intensive use of land resources.

914. The success of the White Revolution is measured by India becoming the world leader in:

- A) Milk production
- B) Egg production
- C) Fish production
- D) Meat production

Explanation :

Ans : (A)

As a result of the White Revolution, India earned the first position in milk production in the world. Milk production increased phenomenally from 17 million tonnes in 1950-51 to over 176 million tonnes in 2017-18.

915. What is 'dry farming' primarily practiced in areas where the average annual rainfall is:

- A) Above 200 cm
- B) Between 100-150 cm
- C) Between 75-100 cm
- D) Less than 75 cm

Explanation :

Ans : (D)

Dry farming is practiced in regions where the average annual rainfall is less than 75 cm and irrigation facilities are not available. In such areas, agriculture is characterized as fragile, high-risk, and low-productive due to moisture scarcity.

916. Which of the following was a consequence of the introduction of High Yielding Varieties on tenant farmers?

- A) It strengthened their security of tenure
- B) It made it easier for them to get credit
- C) It led to landlords evicting tenants to cultivate land directly
- D) It increased the land available for tenancy

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

The rising value of land and the gains from direct management led landlords to become reluctant to lease out land. Many tenants were directly evicted or frequently shifted to prevent them from establishing any security of tenure.

917. The term 'Golden Revolution' in India is associated with the production of:

- A) Oilseeds
- B) Honey
- C) Horticulture
- D) Jute

Explanation :

Ans : (C)

The Golden Revolution is associated with the overall development and production of horticulture, including fruits, vegetables, flowers, spices, and plantation crops like coconut, arecanut, and cashew.

918. Which of the following is a key feature of the government's new agricultural policy announced in 2000?

- A) Increasing restrictions on the movement of agricultural commodities
- B) Encouraging private sector investment in agriculture

- C) Raising excise duties on agricultural machinery
D) Discouraging the use of package insurance policies for farmers

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

The new national agricultural policy included features such as encouraging private sector investment in agriculture, providing timely credit, removing restrictions on the movement of agricultural commodities, and reducing excise duties on agricultural machinery and fertilizers.

919. What is the primary purpose of the 'Kisan Credit Card' (KCC) scheme?

- A) To provide free electricity to farmers
B) To provide farmers with easy access to short-term crop loans
C) To offer discounts on the purchase of tractors
D) To register farmers for government subsidies

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

The Kisan Credit Card scheme provides farmers with a card valid for 5 years to get crop loans of up to Rs. 3 lakh, ensuring easy access to formal credit for agricultural needs including purchase of seeds, fertilizers, and other inputs.

920. Which region has the highest percentage of net sown area under irrigation?

- A) The Kaveri Delta in Tamil Nadu
B) The Godavari Valley in Andhra Pradesh
C) The state of Punjab
D) The Brahmaputra Valley in Assam

Explanation : **Ans : (C)**

Punjab has the highest percentage of irrigated area, covering about 95% of its net sown area, followed closely by Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. This has been a key factor in the success of the Green Revolution in these states.

921. The 'National Commission on Farmers' (NCF), chaired by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, recommended:

- A) The privatization of all water resources
B) The inclusion of agriculture in the Concurrent List of the Constitution
C) A complete ban on the use of chemical fertilizers
D) The removal of all Minimum Support Prices

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

Among its several recommendations, the National Commission on Farmers suggested bringing agriculture into the Concurrent List of the Constitution to allow for more coordinated and uniform policy-making across the country.

922. Which of the following is NOT a major problem facing the Indian coal industry?

- A) Unequal distribution of coal reserves
B) Obsolete methods of mining
C) High demand for imported coking coal
D) Fires and water-logging in mines

Explanation : **Ans : (C)**

The major problems of the coal industry include unequal distribution, poor quality of non-coking coal, less efficient transport, obsolete mining methods, power shortages, and fires and water-logging. Import dependency is a separate issue of overall demand-supply management.

923. What is the primary feedstock for the production of bio-gas?

- A) Mineral oil and natural gas
B) Organic matter like cattle dung and animal waste
C) High-grade bituminous coal
D) Nuclear minerals like uranium and thorium

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

Bio-energy is based on the decomposition of organic matter in the absence of air. Cattle dung is a key input, and the leftover slurry serves as valuable manure, making it a clean and sustainable energy source for rural areas.

924. Which of the following is an institutional factor that significantly influences agricultural practices in India?

- A) The amount of annual rainfall
B) The introduction of High Yielding Varieties
C) The development of canal irrigation
D) The land tenure system and size of land holdings

Explanation : **Ans : (D)**

Land tenure, land tenancy, and the size of holdings fall under institutional factors. These directly impact farming type, cropping patterns, and productivity by determining ownership, security, and economic viability of cultivation.

925. Waterlogging is identified as a serious problem primarily associated with:

- A) Heavy rainfall in the Western Ghats
B) Over-irrigation in canal command areas
C) Deforestation in the Himalayas
D) Faulty mining practices in Jharkhand

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

Waterlogging is a major problem arising from over-irrigation in canal command areas. Continuous irrigation of crops like rice and wheat has led to a rise in the water table, submerging agricultural land in areas like the Indira Gandhi Canal command area in Rajasthan.

926. Which of the following states is a leading producer of milk in India?

- A) Kerala B) Odisha
C) Gujarat D) Bihar

Explanation : **Ans : (C)**

Gujarat is one of the main milk-producing states in India, along with Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana. The success of co-operative societies in the Anand district of Gujarat served as the model for the White Revolution.

927. What is the primary objective of 'agribusiness' as it is beginning to emerge in India?

- A) To practice agriculture solely for family sustenance
B) To integrate farming, processing, and marketing for commercial profit
C) To rely entirely on traditional farming methods
D) To eliminate the use of modern management techniques

Explanation : **Ans : (B)**

Agribusiness is agriculture for commercial purposes, applying modern management techniques to maximize