1. India being a major producer of pulses, accounts for 32% of area and 25% of pulse production at world level. What is its position in respect of pulses production globally?
   (i) First  
   (ii) Second  
   (iii) Third  
   (iv) Fourth

2. It is a common feature in Pigeon pea (Arhar) in which floral parts turn into vegetative structure. This causes about 40% of reduction in yield. It is known as:
   (i) Phylloxera  
   (ii) Phyllody  
   (iii) Bronzing  
   (iv) Physiognomy

3. Gram (Cicer arietinum) is the oldest pulse crop cultivated both in Asia and Europe. It has a Sanskrit name Chana that indicates it has been under cultivation in India longer than any other country. It is also extensively cultivated only in India. It is otherwise known as:
   (i) Cowpea  
   (ii) Chickpea  
   (iii) Field pea  
   (iv) Pigeon pea

4. Austrian Monk, Gregor Johann Mendel, is known as “Father of Genetics” for his famous study of inheritance in garden pea. Botanically it is known as:
   (i) Vigna mungo  
   (ii) Pisum sativum  
   (iii) Lens culinaris  
   (iv) Cajanus cajan

5. This pulse crop is most extensively cultivated in South India and its dal is said to be very good for patients suffering from kidney trouble. It is:
   (i) Red gram  
   (ii) Black gram  
   (iii) Horse gram  
   (iv) Green gram

6. Soyabean as pulse crop is very rich in protein (43.2%). It is also used for Soyabean milk and has many industrial uses. Botanically it is known as:
   (i) Vigna mungo  
   (ii) Glycine max  
   (iii) Vigna umbellate  
   (iv) Cajanus cajan

7. Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) is the apex Institution of India for research and development of pulse crops. It is situated at:
   (i) New Delhi  
   (ii) Patna  
   (iii) Bhopal  
   (iv) Kanpur

8. This pulse is an important ingredient in South Indian dishes, especially in idli making. It is commonly known as:
   (i) Bengal gram  
   (ii) Green gram  
   (iii) Horse gram  
   (iv) Black gram

9. Green gram, besides a number of home-made preparations, is widely used for Namkeen (dry food) preparation. It is botanically known as:
   (i) Vigna Mungo  
   (ii) Vigna radiata  
   (iii) Vigna unguiculata  
   (iv) Vigna umbellate

10. Khesari (Lathyrus sativus) is commonly grown as a pair crop with standing low land paddy crop. But it has an evil reputation of causing paralysis of the lower extremities. In English it is known as:
    (i) Dew gram  
    (ii) Hyacinth bean  
    (iii) Lentil  
    (iv) Chickling Vetch
11. The pulse ‘Lentil’ is very rich in protein and easily digestible but it is somewhat warm in action. It is botanically known as:
   (i) Phaseolus vulgaris  
   (ii) Lens culinaris  
   (iii) Vigna umbellate  
   (iv) None of the above

12. Pigeonpea (Cajanus cajan) is one of the most important pulse crops of India only next to gram and the unique feature noticed in this crop is that buds of flowers, unripe pods and fully ripe pods appear simultaneously on the same plant. It is also popularly known as:
   (i) Red gram  
   (ii) Black gram  
   (iii) Green gram  
   (iv) Horse gram

13. Mothbeans (Phaseolus aconitifolius) is otherwise known as:
   (i) Horse gram  
   (ii) Black gram  
   (iii) Dew gram  
   (iv) Bengal gram

14. Rajmash (Phaseolus vulgaris) is a very popular pulse in North India, especially in star hotels. It is also known as:
   (i) Rice bean  
   (ii) French bean  
   (iii) Cluster bean  
   (iv) Kidney bean

15. This pulse has varieties for grain type and vegetable type for human consumption. Besides, it is a promising fodder and green manure crop. It is:
   (i) Green gram  
   (ii) Red gram  
   (iii) Chickpea  
   (iv) Cowpea

16. Vigna umbellate is a pulse crop exclusively grown in hilly tracts, mostly by tribal people. It is otherwise known as:
   (i) Vetch bean  
   (ii) Rice bean  
   (iii) Fava bean  
   (iv) Maize bean

17. Pulse crops are valued as restorer of soil fertility. Besides fixing atmospheric nitrogen, there is lot of leaf fall from pulse crop, which enriches the soil with organic matter and helps in maintaining soil fertility. Which among the following pulse crops adds the highest (about 66.5 Kg) Nitrogen per hectare?
   (i) Cowpea  
   (ii) Field pea  
   (iii) Lentil  
   (iv) Green gram

18. This microorganism is widely used as a bio-fertilizer for pulse crops for symbiotic nitrogen fixation. It is known as:
   (i) Azotobacter  
   (ii) Azospirillum  
   (iii) Phosphate solubilizing microbe  
   (iv) Rhizobium

19. The primary objective of use of pheromone trap in pulse crop is to:
   (i) Attract pollinators  
   (ii) Scare harmful birds  
   (iii) Control fungal & bacterial pathogens  
   (iv) Monitor harmful insect population

20. NPV is a cheap source of bio-agent and very effective against control of podborer of Gram and Pigeonpea. PNV stands for:
   (i) Nuclear Poly–Hydrosis Vector  
   (ii) Nuclear Poly–Hydrosis Virus  
   (iii) Nebular Polyphagus Vermin  
   (iv) Nocturnal Polyphagus Vector

21. Besides other proteinaceous foods (Milk, egg & meat) minimum how much quantity of pulses per head per day should be available to an adult Indian to alleviate protein malnutrition?
   (i) 40 gm  
   (ii) 50 gm  
   (iii) 60 gm  
   (iv) 100 gm

Answers:

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