INDIAN AGRICULTURE & ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BASED INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

For All Competitive SSC, Bank, IBPS, UPSC, Railway, IT & Other Govt. Exams

Created By Careericons Team

Q1. The discovery of Oak flora in 1966 added a new chapter to the history of Indian Sericulture. Which one of the following states is the leading producer of Oak tussar silk?

a) Assam

b) Manipur

c) Bihar

d) Orissa

Q2. In India the largest area under rice cultivation lies in the state of
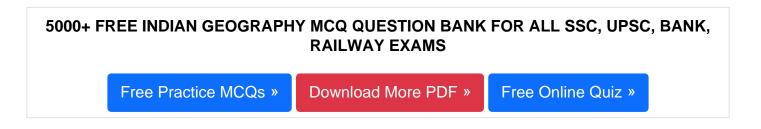
a) Andhra Pradesh

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Orissa

d) West Bengal

Q3. Which of the following is **not correctly** matched based on **Agricultural Produce (2015)** and **State**?

a) Largest producer of coffee - Karnataka

b) Largest producer of cotton - Gujarat

c) Largest producer of potato - Madhya Pradesh

d) Largest producer of wheat - Uttar Pradesh

Q4. In India, cluster bean (Guar) is traditionally used as a vegetable or animal food, but recently it's cultivation has assumed significance. Which one of the following statements is **correct** in this context?

a) The oil extracted from seeds is used in the manufacture of biodegradable plastics

b) The leaf extract of this plant has the properties of antihistamines

c) The gum made from its seeds is used in the extraction of shale gas

d) It is a source of high quality biodiesel

Q5. What is the **correct** sequence of the states in descending order of production of sugarcane?

a) Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh

b) Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh

c) Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu

d) Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana

Q6. The maximum production of Banana is obtained from the state of

a) Tamil Nadu

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Maharashtra

d) Bihar

Q7. Which one of the following is **not** a plantation crop ?

a) Tea

b) Rubber

c) Coffee

d) Sugarcane

Q8. The families who cleared jungles and prepare lands for plough were known as

a) Bhuinhars

b) Baiga

c) Chalo Pachcho

d) Pujar

Q9. Find out the mismatched pair.

a) Tea–Assam

b) Coconut –Kerala

c) Groundnut– Bihar

d) Sugarcane – Uttar Pradesh

Q10. The most important element of weather affecting agriculture in India is:

a) Temperature

b) Wind

c) Humidity

d) Rainfall

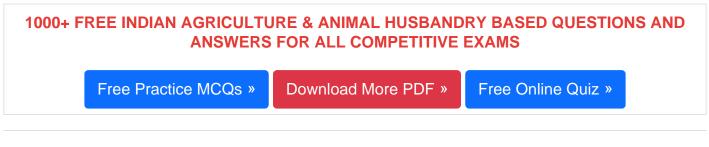**Q11.** The soil of Kerala is rich in which of the following soils?

a) Alluvial Soil

b) Sandy Soil

c) Laterite Soil

d) Loamy Soil

Q12. The most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India is

a) The Brahmaputra Valley

b) The Indo Gangetic Valley

c) The Deccan Plateau

d) The Rann of Kutch

Q13. Which one of the following statements is **not correct**?

a) Dr. B.P. Pal was the first Director General of I.C.A.R.

b) Soyabean seed contains 20% oil and 40% protein

c) India's rank in rice production in the world is second

d) 'Aman' rice is sown in MarchApril

Q14. Bailing, mustering and shearing are some activities connected with

a) Rearing of Lama

b) Sheep rearing

c) Cotton cultivation

d) Poultry farming

Q15. The Jute Industry in India is mainly concentrated in

a) Kerala

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Orissa

d) West Bengal

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Q3. Answer: (c)

Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (a)

Q7. Answer: (d)

A plantation is a large artificially established forest, farm or estate, where crops are grown for sale, often in distant markets rather than for local on-site consumption. Plantation crops constitute a large group of crops.

The major plantation crops include coconut, areca nut, oil palm, cashew, tea, coffee and rubber; the minor plantation crops include cocoa.

Q8. Answer: (b)

Q9. Answer: (c)

Groundnut is mostly grown as a Kharif crop and contributes to around 45 per cent of the total oilseed production in the country. Groundnut is a popular crop in South India.

Four Peninsular states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Gujarat together contribute over 80 per cent of the area and production of groundnut in the country.

Q10. Answer: (d)

Though temperature and humidity are one of the key elements of weather crucial for a good harvest, agriculture in India is said to be the handmaid of monsoon. This is on account of the lack of irrigational facilities across the country. A good monsoonal year often means a bumper harvest.

Q11. Answer: (c)

The soil of kerala is rich in Laterite soil. It is a soil rich in iron and aluminium and forms in hot and wet tropical areas.

Q12. Answer: (c)

Deccan plateau is considered the most ideal region for the cultivation of cotton in India. The lava soil of the Deccan plateau is world-renowned for cotton production and is popularly known as the black cotton soil.

This is especially true of the central part of the Deccan plateau, comprising Maharashtra, parts of Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (b)

The three terms are related to sheep rearing. Shearing: act of cutting wool; Bailing up: to corner the sheep physically; and Mustering: the round up of livestock for inspection or other purposes.

Q15. Answer: (d)