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

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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Which of the following statements about Kharif and Rabi is not correct?

a) Kharif season begins with the onset of monsoon season and harvested in late Spring

b) Rabi season begins in Autumn after the rains and harvested in late Spring.

c) Kharif season begins with the onset of monsoon season and harvested in Autumn

d) Important Kharif crops are rice, millets, jute, maize and cotton; important Rabi crops are wheat, gram, barley and linseed

Q2. The 'Blue Revolution' is associated with

- a) Agriculture
- b) Irrigation
- c) Iron and Steel Industry
- d) Fishing

Q3. Which one of the following organisms can serve as a biofertilizer for rice crop?

- a) Blue-green algae
- b) Mycorrhizal fungi
- c) Rhizobiumsp
- d) Azotobacter

Q4. Match List-I with List-II and select the **correct** answer using the code given below the lists.

List I	List II
(Area)	(Revolution)

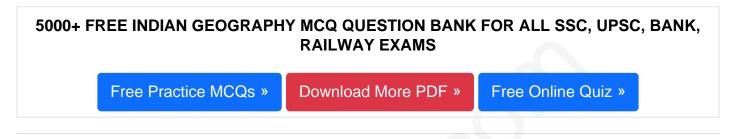
1. Green Revolution
2. Blue Revolution
3. White Revolution
4. Grey Revolution

Codes: A B C D

a) 1 3 2 4

b) 2 4 3 1

- c) 3 1 4 2
- d) 3 2 4 1



- Q5. What is India's rank in the world in milk production ?
- a) Fourth
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) First

Q6. Which of the following canal systems irrigate areas of Bihar?

- a) Upper Ganga Canal
- b) Sharda Canal
- c) Triveni Canal
- d) Eastern Yamuna Canal
- e) None of the above/More than one of the above

Q7. 'Yellow Revolution' is associated with the production of

- a) Poultry
- b) Sunflower
- c) Oil seeds
- d) Gold
- Q8. The term 'operation flood' refers to
- a) Flood control
- b) Population control
- c) Milk production
- d) Foodgrain production

Q9. India produces more than its need

- a) Tea
- b) Petroleum
- c) Foodgrains
- d) Petro-chemicals

Q10. The region known as the Rice Bowl of India is

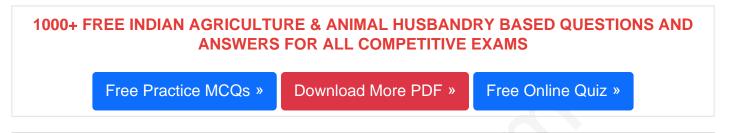
- a) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- b) North-East region
- c) Delta region of Krishna Godavari
- d) Indus Gangetic Plain

Q11. Largest area under jute cultivation in India is in

- a) Assam
- b) Bihar
- c) West Bengal

Q12. Name the food crop which gives highest output in India.

- a) Wheat
- b) Maize
- c) Jowar
- d) Rice



Q13. In the given states leaving percentage of agriculture land is excessive.

- a) Punjab
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Haryana
- d) Sikkim

Q14. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) Wheat is grown in Punjab
- b) Coffee is grown in Karnataka
- c) Tea is produced in Arunachal Pradesh
- d) Saffron is produced in HP

Q15. Mechanization of Indian agriculture on a considerable scale is **not** possible due to –

- a) small holdings
- b) poverty of the peasants

d) indifference of the people

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Kharif crops refer to the planting, cultivation and harvesting of any domesticated plant sown in the rainy (monsoon) season on the Asian subcontinent. Such crops are planted for autumn harvest and may also be called the summer or monsoon crop in India and Pakistan.

Q2. Answer: (d)

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (a)

Q5. Answer: (d)

India continues to be the largest milk producing nation in the world with close to 17% of global production in 2010-11. The country's estimated milk production for 2010-11 is 121 million tones.

Q6. Answer: (c)

Triveni Canal systems irrigate area of Bihar.

Q7. Answer: (c)

The growth, development and adoption of new varieties of oil seeds and complementary technologies nearly doubled oil seeds production by the Technology Mission on Oil seeds, brought about the Yellow Revolution.

Q8. Answer: (c)

Operation Flood in India, a project of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was the world's biggest dairy development program which transformed India, from a milkdeficient nation, the largest milk producer in the world, surpassing the USA in 1998.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (c)

Q12. Answer: (a)

The Green Revolution benefited wheat the most. Though the area under rice is considerably larger than land under wheat, the latter has been marked by higher productivity due to the introduction of high yielding variety of seeds, well irrigated lands and substantial use of pesticides. The acreage yield has been higher in the case of wheat.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Saffron, the most expensive spice in the world is derived from the dry stigmata of the plant Crocus Sativus. Saffron is a native of Southern Europe and cultivated in Mediterranean countries, particularly in Spain, Austria, France, Greece, England, Turkey, Iran.

In India, it is cultivated in Jammu & Kashmir and in Himachal Pradesh. Coffee production in India is dominated in the hill tracts of South Indian states, with the state of Karnataka accounting 53% followed by Kerala at 28%. Assam is known for its tea cultivation.

Punjab is one of the largest producers of wheat in India.

Q15. Answer: (a)

Agricultural mechanization helps in increasing production, productivity and profitability in agriculture by achieving timeliness in farm operations, bringing precision in metering and placement of inputs, reducing available input losses, increasing the utilization efficiency of costly inputs (seed, chemical, fertilizer, irrigation, water etc.), reducing the unit cost of produce, enhancing profitability and competitiveness in the cost of operation.

Mechanization of Indian agriculture on a considerable scale is not possible due to the small size of plots. This has been mainly on account of the fragmentation of land.

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