

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

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Q1. Laterite soils is found mostly in

- a) Karnataka
 - b) Uttar Pradesh
 - c) Punjab
 - d) West Bengal
-

Q2. Who among the following was closely associated with Green Revolution?

- a) Dr. M.S. Swaminathan
 - b) C. Subrahmaniam
 - c) Kr. Kurien
 - d) Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
-

Q3. Which of the following spice in India is known as 'Black diamond'?

- a) Black pepper
 - b) Cloves
 - c) Cardamom
 - d) Saffron
-

Q4. Kalyana Sona is a variety of

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

d) Jowar

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Q5. National Dairy Research Institute is located at

- a) Jhansi
- b) Ludhiana
- c) New Delhi
- d) Karnal

Q6. Green revolution is related to

- a) Millet production
- b) Wheat production
- c) Pulse production
- d) Oilseed production

Q7. Which one of the following pair is **correctly** matched based on **Area Main & Economic Activity**?

- a) Ladakh - Cotton Textiles
- b) North Bihar - Sugar Industry
- c) Dandakaranya - Cultivation of Jute
- d) Royal Seema - Tea Plantation

Q8. Which of the following is **not** a characteristic of Indian agriculture ?

- a) Multiplicity of crops
- b) Overdependence on nature

- c) Predominance of large farms
 - d) Low level of productivity
-

Q9. Leaching is the maximum in the soil type of

- a) Laterite
 - b) Regur
 - c) Red
 - d) Desert
-

Q10. A state in India has the following characteristics.

1. Its Northern part is arid and semi-arid.
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) Karnataka
 - c) Gujarat
 - d) Tamil Nadu
-

Q11. Consider the following high yielding varieties of crops in India.

1. Arjun
2. Jaya
3. Padma
4. Sonalika

Which of these are wheat?

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

Q12. Yellow Revolution is related to

- a) Pulse production
- b) Fish production
- c) Paddy production
- d) Oilseed production

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Q13. Tank irrigation is practised mainly in Peninsular India because

1. undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells
2. rivers are rainfed
3. of compact nature of population and agricultural field

Select the **correct** answer using the codes given below :

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) All of these

Q14. Green Revolution in India has so far been most successful in case of

- a) sugarcane
- b) wheat
- c) coarse grains
- d) rice

Q15. The State which occupies the first place in India in the production of Tobacco is

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) West Bengal

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Laterite is a soil and rock type rich in iron and aluminium, and is commonly considered to have formed in hot and wet tropical areas. It is mostly found in Karnataka.

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (b)

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (b)

Q8. Answer: (c)

Predominance of large farms is **not** a characteristic of Indian agriculture.

Q9. Answer: (a)

In agriculture, leaching refers to the loss of water-soluble plant nutrients from the soil, due to rain and irrigation. The rate of leaching increases with the amount of rainfall, high temperatures, and the removal of protective vegetation.

In areas of extensive leaching, many plant nutrients are lost, leaving quartz and hydroxides of iron, manganese, and aluminium. This remainder forms a distinctive type of soil, called laterite.

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (b)

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (a)

Tank irrigation is practised mainly in peninsular India due to the following reasons

1. The undulating relief and hard rocks make it difficult to dig canals and wells.
2. There is little percolation of rainwater due to the hard rock structure and groundwater is not available in large quantity.
3. Most of the rivers of this region are seasonal and dry up in the summer season. Therefore, they can not supply water to canals throughout the year.
4. The scattered nature of population and agricultural fields also favours tank irrigation.

Q14. Answer: (b)

The novel technological development of the Green Revolution was the production of novel wheat cultivars. Agronomists bred cultivars of maize, wheat, and rice that are generally referred to as HYVs or "high yielding varieties". In the Indian context, wheat benefitted the most in such states as Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

There are also claims that the Green Revolution has decreased food security for a large number of people. One claim involves the shift of subsistence-oriented cropland to cropland oriented towards the production of grain for export or animal feed.

For example, the Green Revolution replaced much of the land used for pulses that fed Indian peasants for wheat, which did not make up a large portion of the peasant diet.

Q15. Answer: (b)

Even though the cultivation of Tobacco is spread all over the country, commercial cultivation of Tobacco is concentrated in States like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. India's Tobacco Board is headquartered in Guntur in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

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