

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

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

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**Q1.** In soil, water that, is readily available to plant roots is

- a) gravitational water
  - b) hygroscopic water
  - c) capillary water
  - d) bound water
- 

**Q2.** Black revolution is related to the

- a) Fish production
  - b) Crude oil
  - c) Coal production
  - d) Mustard production
- 

**Q3.** Which of the following states of India is the largest producer of Silk Textiles?

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

**Q4.** India is the largest producer of

- a) cotton
- b) mica
- c) rice

d) tea

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**Q5.** The first Agricultural University of the country is

- a) J.N.K.V., Jabalpur
- b) P.A.U., Ludhiana
- c) G.B.P.A.U., Pant Nagar
- d) R.A.U., Bikaner

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**Q6.** Which one of the following States was declared in January 2016 to be the first organic State of India?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Odisha
- c) Kerala
- d) Sikkim

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**Q7.** Which state is rich in jute?

- a) West Bengal
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Orissa

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**Q8.** Among the following states, which one has the most suitable climatic conditions for the cultivation of a large variety of orchids with minimum cost of production and can develop an export oriented industry in this field?

- a) Andhra Pradesh

- b) Madhya Pradesh
  - c) Arunachal Pradesh
  - d) Uttar Pradesh
- 

**Q9.** In India, 'Yellow revolution' is associated with

- a) production of paddy
  - b) production of tea
  - c) production of oilseeds
  - d) production of flower
- 

**Q10.** Which districts are known as areas of 'White Gold' because of cottoncultivation?

- a) Ratlam-Khandwa
  - b) Ujjain-Shajapur
  - c) Khandwa-Khargone
  - d) Dhar-Jhabua
- 

**Q11.** The spice -garden of India is :

- a) Himachal Pradesh
  - b) Kerala
  - c) Karnataka
  - d) Assam
- 

**Q12.** Maximum wheat producing State in India is

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

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**Q13.** As a result of 'Green Revolution' the yield per hectare of wheat touched the record figure of

- a) 1500 kg
- b) 2222 kg
- c) 2000 kg
- d) 3000 kg

**Q14.** What is Jhuming (also known as Paida) system?

- a) Cutting of jungle and leaving it to dry
- b) Irrigation
- c) Excessive use of chemical fertilizer
- d) Dry farming

**Q15.** The package technology which brought about Green Revolution comprised manily of

- a) man-power, mechanical cultivators and electricity
- b) irrigations, bio-chemical fertilizers and high-yield varieties of seeds
- c) changes in crop pattern, industrialisation and chemical fertilizers
- d) electricity, irrigation and introduction of dry farming

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**Answers to the above questions :**

**Q1. Answer: (c)**

Capillary water is retained on the soil particles by surface forces. It is held so strongly that gravity can not remove it from the soil particles. The molecules of capillary water are free and mobile and are present in a liquid state. Plant roots are able to absorb it. Capillary water is, therefore, also known as available water.

**Q2. Answer: (b)**

**Q3. Answer: (a)**

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**Q4. Answer: (b)**

India produces approximate 90 % of the world`s mica. It is an indispensable component of the electrical industry. India accounts for 60 % of mica embarking in international trade.

**Q5. Answer: (c)**

**Q6. Answer: (d)**

**Q7. Answer: (a)**

Jute is one of the most important natural fibres after cotton in terms of cultivation and usage. Cultivation is dependent on the climate, season, and soil. Almost 85% of the world's jute cultivation is concentrated in the Ganges delta.

This fertile geographic region is shared by both Bangladesh and India (West Bengal). West Bengal occupies the foremost place both in respect of area (73.5%) and production (82.26%) of jute in the country.

Here the crop is grown throughout the state except for the hilly region of the north and the plateau area of the west.

**Q8. Answer: (c)**

**Q9. Answer: (c)**

The growth, development and adoption of new varieties of oilseeds and complementary technologies nearly doubled oilseeds production from 12.6 mt in 1987-88 to 24.4 mt in 1996-97, catalyzed by the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, brought about the Yellow Revolution. The oilseeds production scenario in India has witnessed a dramatic turn.

The country achieved a status of 'self-sufficient and net exporter' during the early nineties, rising from the 'net importer' state, with a mere annual production of nearly 11 million tonnes

from the annual oilseed crops, until the year 1986-87.

In a span of just a decade, an all-time record oilseeds production of 25 million tonnes from annual oilseed crops was attained during 1996,97. This transformation has been termed "The Yellow Revolution".

**Q10. Answer: (b)**

**Q11. Answer: (b)**

Kerala is referred to as the spice-garden of India

**Q12. Answer: (c)**

1. Uttar Pradesh contributes 33.02 per cent;
2. Punjab: 19.26 per cent;
3. Haryana: 13.27 per cent;
4. Madhya Pradesh: 9.67 per cent; and
5. Rajasthan: 9.31 per cent are the first five leading producers of what in India.

**Q13. Answer: (c)**

**Q14. Answer: (a)**

**Q15. Answer: (b)**

Using seeds with superior genetics was the scientific aspect of the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution was a technology package comprising material components of improved high yielding varieties of two staple cereals (rice and wheat), irrigation or controlled water supply and improved moisture utilization, fertilizers, and pesticides, and associated

management skills.

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