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Created By Careericons Team

Q1. Which one of the following is a kharif crop?
a) Lentil
b) Mustard
c) Linseed
d) Soyabean
Q2. "The agricultural production in different parts of India is very much affected by varying intensities of floods and droughts."
Which one of the following measures would not be sustainable in this respect? a) Provision for extensive irrigation facilities
b) Avoidance of flood and drought prone areas for agriculture
c) Change in the crop calendar
d) Emphasis on selection of crops best suited to flood and drought conditions
Q3. Who is known as the father of India's 'White Revolution'?
a) Dr. Varghese Kurien
b) Dr. Homi Bhabha
c) Dr. Hargovind Khurana
d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Q4. Pick the odd one out based on crop season

a) Rice

- b) Maize c) Wheat d) Cotton 5000+ FREE INDIAN GEOGRAPHY MCQ QUESTION BANK FOR ALL SSC, UPSC, BANK, RAILWAY EXAMS Download More PDF » Free Online Quiz » Free Practice MCQs » Q5. Consider the following statements and select the **correct** answer by using the codes given below: Assertion (A): Assam is the largest producer of tea in India. Reason (R): Cheap tribal labour is available in abundance in Assam a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. b) A is true, but R is false. c) Both A and R are true, but R is **not** the **correct** explanation of A. d) A is false, but R is true. Q6. The largest pulses producing state in India a) Andhra Pradesh b) Madhya Pradesh c) Bihar d) Rajasthan
- **Q7.** Cotton is facing competition from sugarcane in the region of the black soil in Maharashtra. This is due to
- a) Declined yield of cotton in this region
- b) Expansion of irrigation has made this region suitable for sugarcane cultivation which is more profitable crop

- c) A general change in the climate of this region
- d) Increasing demand for sugar and rising price of sugar in the country

Q8. Which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Largest number of cattle are found in Madhya Pradesh.
- 2. Largest number of Buffaloes in India are found in Uttar Pradesh.
- 3. Largest number of sheep in India are found in Rajasthan.
- 4. Uttar Pradesh in India is the largest producer of cow milk.

Select the **correct** answer using the code given below.

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

Q9. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- a) Canyon River
- b) Inselberg Glacier
- c) Zeugen Wind
- d) Moraine Glacier

Q10. Jhum cultivation is a problem in the hilly areas of

- a) Assam and Bihar
- b) Odisha and Madhya Pradesh
- c) Bihar and Odisha
- d) Maharashtra and U.P.

Q11. Dry farming in India is extensively practised in

- a) Kanara Plains
- b) Coromandal Plains

- c) Deccan Plateau d) Ganga Plains
- Q12. 'Operation Flood' is associated with-
- a) milk production
- b) flood control
- c) wheat production
- d) water harvesting

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- Q13. Arrange the following states of India in descending order of their maize production and select the correct answer from the code given below.
 - 1. Andhra Pradesh
 - 2. Bihar
 - 3. Karnataka
 - 4. Rajasthan

Code

- a) 3, 2, 4, 1
- b) 4, 3, 1, 2
- c) 1, 2, 3, 4
- d) 1, 3, 4, 2
- Q14. Which one of the following is not correctly matched? Crop Variety
- a) Paddy Govind
- b) Arhar Paras
- c) Wheat Shusk Samrat
- d) Pea Prakash

Q15. Monoculture is a typical characteristic of—

- a) shifting cultivation
- b) specialised horticulture
- c) subsistence farming
- d) commercial grain farming

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Answers to the above questions:

Q1. Answer: (d)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Avoidance of flood and drought-prone areas for agriculture would **not** be sustainable in this respect.

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Rabi (Also called Rabbi) and Kharif are the two agricultural crops related words that have come with the Mughals in the Indian subcontinent and are widely used ever since.

The Kharif crops are the autumn harvest, but better known as the monsoon crops in the Indian subcontinent. Kharif crops are usually sown with the beginning of the first rains towards the end of May in the state of Kerala during the advent of southwest monsoon season.

Bajra and Jowar, Paddy or Rice, Maize, Moong and other pulses, Groundnut. Cotton, etc are Kharif crops.

The Rabi crop is the spring harvest (also known as the "winter crop") in the Indian subcontinent. Major Rabi crop is Wheat in India followed by Barley, Mustard, Sesame and Peas.

Q5. Answer: (c)

The state of Assam is the world's largest tea-growing region, lying on either side of the Brahmaputra River, and bordering Bangladesh and Myanmar. This part of India experiences high precipitation; during the monsoon period, as much as 10 to 12 inches (250–300 mm) of rain per day.

The daytime temperature rises to about 96.8F (36 °C), creating greenhouse-like conditions of extreme humidity and heat. This tropical climate contributes to Assam's unique malty taste, a feature for which this tea is well known.

Q6. Answer: (b)
Q7. Answer: (b)
Q8. Answer: (a)
Q9. Answer: (b)
Q10. Answer: (a)
Q11. Answer: (c)
Dry Areas receive an annual rainfall of 750 mm or less and there is no irrigation facility for raising crops. Most of the rivers of the Deccan Plateau are seasonal and the rainfall received from retreating monsoon winds is also moderate. So Dry Farming in India is extensively practiced in Deccan Plateau.
Q12. Answer: (a)
Operation Flood in India, a project of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) was the world's biggest dairy development programme which made India, a milk-deficient nation, the largest milk producer in the world.

Q13. Answer: (d)

Q14. Answer: (c)

Shusk Samrat is a variety of rice.

Q15. Answer: (d)

Monoculture is the agricultural practise of producing or growing a single crop or plant species over a wide area and for a large number of consecutive years.

It is widely used in modern industrial agriculture and its implementation has allowed for large harvests from minimal labour.

However, this ratio remains true only if the accounting for the labour required is limited to the number of workers employed on the farm. If the indirect work of employees involved in producing chemicals and machinery are taken into account, the ratio of labour to output is higher.

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