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(Pre-CBCS)

(5th Semester)

GEOGRAPHY

EIGHTH (B) PAPER

(Agricultural Geography)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks : 25*)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks : 10*)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The oldest Gene centre, according to Sauer, is

- (a) China-Japan Gene centre ()
- (b) South-East Asian Gene centre ()
- (c) Central Asian Gene centre ()
- (d) South-West Asian Gene centre ()

2. General or universal approach is

- (a) economic approach ()
- (b) systematic approach ()
- (c) regional approach ()
- (d) commodity approach ()

- 3.** Recent investigations show that agriculture began around
- (a) 2000 BC ()
 - (b) 25000 BC ()
 - (c) 8000 BC ()
 - (d) 1000 BC ()
- 4.** The first scientific attempt for the delineation of agricultural systems was made by
- (a) Whittlesey ()
 - (b) von Thünen ()
 - (c) Weaver ()
 - (d) Sauer ()
- 5.** Specialized cultivation of vegetables, fruits and flowers is called
- (a) Mediterranean agriculture ()
 - (b) horticulture ()
 - (c) shifting cultivation ()
 - (d) plantation agriculture ()
- 6.** The application of more labour and capital to relatively small unit of land, in order to obtain higher yields and to produce several crops in a year is called
- (a) extensive agriculture ()
 - (b) plantation agriculture ()
 - (c) mixed farming ()
 - (d) intensive agriculture ()
- 7.** Cultivation of crops is rarely done in
- (a) 1000 metres above sea level ()
 - (b) 10000 metres above sea level ()
 - (c) 3500 metres above sea level ()
 - (d) 50 metres above sea level ()

8. The variation in the density of any crop in an area/region is
- (a) crop specialization ()
 - (b) cropping pattern ()
 - (c) crop concentration ()
 - (d) crop combination ()
9. The North-West mountainous agroclimatic region stretches over the States of
- (a) Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand ()
 - (b) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram ()
 - (c) Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana ()
 - (d) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh ()
10. New varieties of wheat were first used in Mexico in the
- (a) 1950s ()
 - (b) 1970s ()
 - (c) 1940s ()
 - (d) 1960s ()

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Write short notes on the following :

3×5=15

1. Regional approach to agricultural geography
2. Origin of domestication of animals
3. Dairy farming
4. Agricultural region
5. Measures for agricultural development of N-E India

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **five** questions, selecting **one** from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. Define agricultural geography. Elaborate its scope and importance. 2+8=10
2. Discuss the relationship between agricultural geography and botany or economics. 10

UNIT—II

3. Trace the evolution of agriculture. Give an account on how agricultural crops were diffused during the medieval times. 5+5=10
4. Explain the important physical factors determining the development of agriculture. 10

UNIT—III

5. Differentiate between intensive farming and extensive farming. What are the major characteristics of these two types of farming? Give world distribution of these two types of farming. 2+4+4=10
6. What are the salient features of plantation agriculture? Discuss briefly the distribution of plantation agriculture in the world. 6+4=10

UNIT—IV

7. What do you understand by crop combination? Assess the merits and demerits of crop combination as a factor of agricultural regionalization. 2+8=10
8. Divide India into agroclimatic regions. Describe any one of the regions giving the major crops in the region. 4+6=10

UNIT—V

9. Analyze the ecological implication of Green Revolution in India. 10
10. Discuss the problems of agricultural development in North-East India. 10

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