

2025

( NEP—2020 )

( 5th Semester )

**GEOGRAPHY ( MAJOR3/MINOR )****( Agricultural Geography )**

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions***( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

1×10=10

1. Cultivation of crop is rarely done

(a) 1000 metres above sea level ( )

(b) 1500 metres above sea level ( )

(c) 3500 metres above sea level ( )

(d) 2500 metres above seal level ( )

2. Dispersal of agriculture is primarily influenced by

(a) population only ( )

(b) climate ( )

(c) technology alone ( )

(d) migration and trade ( )

3. Within wide temperature limits, what is the most important factor in crop production?

(a) Capital ( )

(b) Moisture ( )

(c) Soil ( )

(d) Infrastructure ( )

4. Von Thünen's concept of agricultural location is based on the concept of
- (a) statistical method ( )
  - (b) empirical method ( )
  - (c) economic rent ( )
  - (d) economic development ( )
5. Which of the following is not a technique used by geographers for the delineation of agricultural region?
- (a) Emperical technique ( )
  - (b) Single-element technique ( )
  - (c) Population technique ( )
  - (d) Multielement/statistical technique ( )
6. Agricultural productivity refers to
- (a) amount of crop per hectare ( )
  - (b) area under cultivation ( )
  - (c) output per farmer ( )
  - (d) output per unit of input ( )
7. Embarked upon in 1965-66 as an integral part of the Green Revolution, the HYV programme included which of the following crops?
- (a) Tea-coffee ( )
  - (b) Wheat-rice ( )
  - (c) Cotton-jute ( )
  - (d) Peas-gram ( )
8. Cotton region is spread over the \_\_\_\_\_ area of the Deccan Plateau.
- (a) alluvial soil ( )
  - (b) regur soil ( )
  - (c) laterite soil ( )
  - (d) red soil ( )

9. The land tenure system of Northern India is known as
- (a) Metayage ( )
  - (b) Jhumias ( )
  - (c) Batai ( )
  - (d) Mansabdari ( )
10. A key prospect for agriculture in Mizoram is
- (a) agroforestry and horticulture ( )
  - (b) drip farming ( )
  - (c) dryland rice farming ( )
  - (d) mechanized wheat farms ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS )**

( Marks : 15 )

Write short notes on *five* of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. The South-West Asia gene centre
2. The Mediterranean gene centre

UNIT—II

3. Characteristics of nomadic herding
4. Land tenancy

UNIT—III

5. Characteristics of the Deccan Plateau region
6. Agricultural regionalization

UNIT—IV

7. Green Revolution in India
8. Shifting cultivation

( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

Answer *five* questions of the following, taking at least *one* from each Unit : 10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Trace the origin and dispersal of agriculture in the world. 10
2. Discuss the nature and scope of agricultural geography. 10

UNIT—II

3. Elucidate the role played by physical factors in determining the development of agriculture. 10
4. Explain the agricultural land use model of von Thünen. 10

UNIT—III

5. What are the agro-climatic regions mentioned by the Planning Commission in India? Explain any four of them in detail. 2+8=10
6. By using an appropriate map, describe briefly the agricultural regionalization of India. 2+8=10

UNIT—IV

7. What was the Green Revolution? Discuss its origin, key features and implementation in India. 2+8=10
8. Critically examine the practice of shifting cultivation in the North-East region. What are its ecological and socio-economic implications? 5+5=10