

2021

(CBCS)
(5th Semester)
GEOGRAPHY

FIFTH PAPER
[Geographical Thought]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Please read the instructions carefully before you start writing your answers)

1. Questions should be attempted as per instructions.
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3. For Multiple choice answers, candidate should indicate the Question No., Sub. No., (if any) and the correct answer.
For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

(c) *Champhai*

Candidate should provide answer as—Q. No. 1 : (b) *Aizawl*
[Candidate should avoid writing only (b)]

4. Section B - Answer to Short Answer should be limited to **One Page** only.
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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Who prepared the first world map to scale?
 - (a) Aristotle
 - (b) Herodotus
 - (c) Anaximander
 - (d) Hecataeus
2. Who introduced Babylonian instrument “ Gnomon” into the Greek world?
 - (a) Homer
 - (b) Thales
 - (c) Aristotle
 - (d) Anaximander
3. Ges Periodos was a book written by
 - (a) Herodotus
 - (b) Hecataeus
 - (c) Hipparchus
 - (d) Eratosthenes
4. Who were the first to put forward the idea of periodic nature of monsoons?
 - (a) Greeks
 - (b) Romans
 - (c) Arabs
 - (d) Indians

5. Which of the following is written by Bernhard Varenius
 - (a) General Geography
 - (b) Geographica
 - (c) The Syntaxis
 - (d) Geographia Generalis

6. The concept of Base level was given by
 - (a) WM Davis
 - (b) Powell
 - (c) LC King
 - (d) Thornbury

7. The book 'Anthropogeography' was written by
 - (a) Alfred Hettner
 - (b) Vidal de la Blache
 - (c) Carl O Sauer
 - (d) Friedrich Ratzel

8. The 'Heartland Theory' was propounded by
 - (a) Carl Ritter
 - (b) E. Huntington
 - (c) HJ Mackinder
 - (d) Alfred Hettner

9. The main contribution of Carl O Sauer was in the field of
 - (a) Human geography
 - (b) Physical geography
 - (c) Cultural geography
 - (d) Settlement geography

10. 'Influence of Geographic Environment' was written by
 - (a) PM Roxby
 - (b) HJ Fleure
 - (c) Carl O Sauer
 - (d) Ellen Churchill Semple

11. Who among the following was the founder of Comparative method in regional geography?
 - (a) Richard Hartshorne
 - (b) Alexander Von Humboldt
 - (c) Alfred Hettner
 - (d) Carl Ritter

12. The founder of the Neo Determinism was
- (a) Griffith Taylor
 - (b) Vidal de la Blache
 - (c) Friedrich Ratzel
 - (d) Ellsworth Huntington
13. Possibilism is associated with French school of geography founded by
- (a) Emmanuel de Mortonne
 - (b) Vidal de la Blache
 - (c) Lucian Febvre
 - (d) Jean Brunhes
14. The Quantitative Revolution was based on the philosophy of
- (a) Idealism
 - (b) Existentialism
 - (c) Functionalism
 - (d) Positivism
15. The term 'humanistic geography' was used for first time by
- (a) Kirk
 - (b) Yi – Fu – Tuan
 - (c) Williamson
 - (d) David Harvey
16. The Radical approach in geography developed in
- (a) 1920s
 - (b) 1950s
 - (c) 1980s
 - (d) 1970s
17. Which of the following approach is essentially based on *hermeneutics* (the theory of interpretation and classification of meaning)
- (a) Humanist approach
 - (b) Realist approach
 - (c) Radical approach
 - (d) Behavioural approach
18. Which of the following approaches support the historical materialism of Marxian philosophy?
- (a) Realism
 - (b) Radicalism
 - (c) Humanism
 - (d) Idealism

19. The principle of uniformitarianism was propounded by
- (a) Arthur Homes
 - (b) Charles Lyell
 - (c) Marcus Reiner
 - (d) S.W Carey
20. Who gave the General System Theory
- (a) Ludwing Von Bartalanffy
 - (b) Baransky
 - (c) Zipf
 - (d) Mann
21. *Pays* refers to
- (a) Mountainous area
 - (b) Small homogeneous areas
 - (c) Physical environment
 - (d) None of the above
22. Who is well known for the formulation of 'Geographical Cycle'?
- (a) William Morris Davis
 - (b) Rollin D. Salisbury
 - (c) Mark Jefferson
 - (d) Ellen Churchill Semple
23. Who among the following did not support the concept of environmental determinism?
- (a) Ratzel
 - (b) Davis
 - (c) E. Huntington
 - (d) L. Febvre
24. "Genres de vie" means
- (a) Living spaces
 - (b) Lifestyle
 - (c) Habitat
 - (d) Ecosystem
25. 'Unique regions' in areal differentiation means
- (a) A region is that is completely different from other regions
 - (b) A region that has both similarities and differences from other regions
 - (c) A region that has fixed boundary
 - (d) A region that is very small

26. Systematic geography deals with the
- (a) Particular regions
 - (b) Universal laws
 - (c) The world as a unit
 - (d) Man-nature relationship
27. Which of the following represented the first paradigm phase in geography?
- (a) Possibilistic school
 - (b) Quantitative revolution
 - (c) Radicalism
 - (d) Deterministic school
28. Which of the following led to the shift from Idiographic Geography to Nomothetic Geography?
- (a) Environmental Determinism
 - (b) Quantitative Revolution
 - (c) Regional Geography
 - (d) Critical Geography
29. Who is one of the most celebrated Feminist geographers?
- (a) Linda McDowell
 - (b) Ellen C. Semple
 - (c) Martha Nussbaum
 - (d) Barbara Smith
30. Post-Modernism in geography developed in reaction to
- (a) Historicism in modern geographical thought
 - (b) Feminism in modern geographical thought
 - (c) Existentialism in modern geographical thought
 - (d) Modernism in modern geographical thought

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

UNIT I

1. Write the contributions of Eratosthenes toward Geography.
2. What are the contributions of Arab scholars in Physical geography?
3. Immanuel Kant
4. Ptolemy

UNIT II

5. Write short note on Friedrich Ratzel.
6. Carl Ritter
7. Discuss the concept of Possibilism by Vidal de la Blache.
8. What are the important contributions of William Morris Davis?

UNIT III

9. Why do some geographers consider determinism as overly simplistic?
10. Write short notes on Areal Differentiation.
11. Differentiate between Systematic and Regional geography
12. Possibilism

UNIT IV

13. Differentiate between Nomothetic and Idiographic approaches in geography.
14. How do you understand by Behavioural geography?
15. How and why did Quantitative Revolution started in geography?
16. Discuss the basic principles of positivism.

UNIT V

17. Explain Humanistic geography? Who wrote 'Place and Placelessness'?
18. What are the main issues of Feminist geography?
19. What are the main reasons behind the development of Radical geography?
20. Write three important features of Post-modern geography.

***** End of question *****

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GEOGRAPHY

SIXTH PAPER
[Economic Geography]

Full Marks: 75

Time: 2 hours

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For example :

1. *Name the State capital of Mizoram.*

(a) *Lunglei*

(b) *Aizawl*

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

(Marks: 30)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1x30=30

1. Which of the following economic activities are dependent upon the natural environment to the greatest extent?
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Tertiary
 - d) All of them
2. Which one from the following is the most labour absorbing sector?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Fisheries
 - c) Poultry farming
 - d) Mining
3. The Service Sector includes activities such as
 - a) Agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
 - b) Making sugar, gur and bricks
 - c) Transport, communication and banking
 - d) None of these
4. Which of the following is not an indicator of Human Development Index
 - a) Infant Mortality Rate
 - b) Literacy rate
 - c) Life Expectancy
 - d) Per Capita Income

5. Which of the following is a characteristic of developed country?
- a) High birth rate
 - b) High death rate
 - c) High per capita income
 - d) Low literacy rate
6. The economic strength of a country is measured by
- a) The development of literacy ratio
 - b) The development of health status
 - c) Population growth
 - d) The development of manufacturing industries
7. Which of the following is NOT a pelagic fish?
- a) Herring
 - b) Haddock
 - c) Mackerel
 - d) Sardines
8. Most of the softwood trees are
- a) Broad leaved deciduous
 - b) Broad leaved evergreen
 - c) Needle leaf evergreen
 - d) Needle leaf deciduous
9. Which of the following is not a threat to fishing industry?
- a) Climate change
 - b) Overfishing
 - c) Cast net fishing
 - d) Pollution
10. Shifting cultivation is a type of
- a) Commercial farming
 - b) Subsistence farming
 - c) Plantation farming
 - d) Mixed farming
11. The system of scientific forestry stands for:
- (a) System whereby the local farmers were allowed to cultivate temporarily within a plantation
 - (b) Division of forest into three categories
 - (c) System of cutting old trees and plant new ones
 - (d) Disappearance of forests

12. The practice of growing one or more vegetable crops on a large scale for shipment to distant markets is known as:
- a) Grain farming
 - b) Dairy farming
 - c) Pastoralism
 - d) Truck farming
13. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?
- a) Manufacturing helps in modernizing agriculture
 - b) Development of manufacturing industries is a pre-condition for eradication of unemployment and poverty
 - c) Export of manufactured goods expand trade and commerce
 - d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap
14. The processing of raw material into more valuable product falls under the category of
- a) Primary activities
 - b) Secondary activities
 - c) Tertiary activities
 - d) None of the above
15. Which is an example of a footloose industry?
- a) Hydro power generation
 - b) Chemical industry
 - c) Electronics industry
 - d) Fertilizer industry
16. A region specially developed to provide an environment that will enable the localisation of various technology related companies is known as;
- a) Special Economic Zone
 - b) Export Processing Zone
 - c) Technological Park
 - d) Special Zone
17. Iron and Steel Industry in India is mainly located in close proximity of the areas having:
- a) Energy resources
 - b) Raw material
 - c) Transportation facilities
 - d) Water resources

18. The main aim of Special Economic Zone developed by Government of India is
- a) Attract foreign company to invest in India
 - b) To encourage small investors
 - c) To encourage regional development
 - d) None of the above
19. In multilateral trade
- a) Trade volume of two countries will not be equal
 - b) Trade volume of two countries will be equal
 - c) Trading is compulsory with all partners
 - d) The balance of trade is zero
20. Which is the busiest sea route of the world?
- a) North Atlantic
 - b) Pacific Route
 - c) Indian Ocean
 - d) Panama route
21. On the basis of international trade, the most important ocean route is
- a) Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Indian Ocean via Suez Canal
 - b) Atlantic Ocean, India Ocean via Cape of Good Hope
 - c) North Atlantic Ocean route between Europe and North America
 - d) Western Coast of North America – Europe rout via Panama Canal
22. Multinational corporations have succeeded in entering global market through
- a) United Nation Organisation
 - b) International Monetary Fund
 - c) World Trade Organisation
 - d) International Labour Organisation
23. If tariffs are ineffective in halting the inflow of cheap foreign goods, countries may resort to imposition of
- a) Subsidies
 - b) Quotas
 - c) Stockpile
 - d) Retail

24. Globalization results in:
- a) Inflow of labour from abroad
 - b) Inflow of capital from abroad
 - c) Inflow of tourists from abroad
 - d) All of the above
25. Christaller's theory is concerned with
- a) Size distribution of central places
 - b) Origin and decline of cities
 - c) Morphology of settlements
 - d) Location of industries in a region
26. According to Weber. The most important determinant of industrial location is:
- a) Labour cost
 - b) Transport cost
 - c) Infrastructure cost
 - d) Market cost
27. The minimum population needed to make a service viable at a particular place is:
- a) Range
 - b) Hamlet
 - c) Sphere of influence
 - d) Threshold
28. Which of the following is the highest order central place function?
- a) Porsche dealership
 - b) Grocery store
 - c) Neighbourhood bank
 - d) Gas station
29. Weber's location triangle includes what parameters?
- a) Fixed location of the market, two raw material sources
 - b) One raw material source, labour cost, fixed location of market
 - c) Three unique agglomerative effects
 - d) Three regional factors
30. The most important locational factor for the service sector is:
- a) Energy
 - b) Transportation
 - c) Market
 - d) Labour

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

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UNIT I

1. Explain the concept of economic activity.
2. Mention the different types of economics activities.
3. What is tertiary sector of economic activities?
4. What are the characteristics of developed economies?

UNIT II

5. The lowest order of economic activity is food gathering'. Explain.
6. Write short notes on commercial farming.
7. Discuss the major fishing grounds of the world.
8. What are the environmental impacts of Mining industries?

UNIT –III

9. 'Man power is an important factor of production in the manufacturing activity'. Explain.
10. Explain the iron and steel industry of the USA.
11. Discuss the cotton textile industry of India.
12. Define Special Economic Zones? Mention the different features of Special Economic Zones.

UNIT –IV

13. What is the role of transportation in economic development?
14. Explain the causes that necessitated international trade.
15. What are Service sector industries?
16. What do you mean by Global Village? Mention the features of Economic Globalization.

UNIT -V

17. What are the geographical factors affecting agriculture?
18. Transportation plays a vital role in location of industries. Discuss.
19. Why are hexagons used in the theory of central place to delineate market areas?
20. How does the cost of labour affect industrial location according to Weber's Least Cost Theory? Explain with suitable diagrams

***** End of question *****

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EIGHT (A) PAPER
[POPULATION GEOGRAPHY]

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

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Choose the correct answer from the following:

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1. Which one is considered as the most authentic and undoubted important source of data?
 - a) Registration
 - b) Survey
 - c) Census
 - d) Sampling
2. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for Census?
 - a) 5yrs
 - b) 15yrs
 - c) 10yrs
 - d) 7yrs
3. The First Census in India was held in
 - a) 1872
 - b) 1881
 - c) 1885
 - d) 1891
4. Which of the following is not included in collection of primary data?
 - a) Direct Counting
 - b) Population Density
 - c) Questionnaire and Schedule
 - d) Local representation

5. What is the total population of India according to 2011 Census?
 - a) 1021 million
 - b) 1120 million
 - c) 1210 million
 - d) 1420 million
6. When was the NSSO established?
 - a) 1940
 - b) 1945
 - c) 1955
 - d) 1950
7. Who propounded the concept of 'Demographic Transition Theory'?
 - a) FW, Notestein (1945)
 - b) Carr Saunders (1936)
 - c) D. Gopal Rao (1934)
 - d) GT Trewartha (1969)
8. The magnitude of population growth refers to
 - a) The total population of an area
 - b) The number of persons added each year
 - c) The rate at which the population increased
 - d) The number of females per thousand males
9. The growth rate of population means
 - a) Difference between the growth of male and female
 - b) Difference between the population of urban and rural areas
 - c) Number of births per thousand persons
 - d) Difference between birth rate and death rate
10. According to Malthusian theory of population growth
 - a) Supply of food increases in geometric progression
 - b) Population increases in arithmetic progression
 - c) Both a and b are incorrect
 - d) Both a and b are correct
11. The multi-stage model based on Western Europe's experience of changes in population growth as countries undergo industrialization is known as
 - a) Marxian Theory
 - b) Malthusian Theory
 - c) Zero Population Growth
 - d) Demographic Transition Theory

12. Which of the following is used to measure the fertility on international level?
- a) Crude Birth Rate
 - b) Total Fertility Rate
 - c) Standard Birth Rate
 - d) Age Specific Birth Rate
13. Migrations Change the number, distribution and composition of the population in
- a) The area of departure
 - b) The area of arrival
 - c) Both the area of departure and arrival
 - d) None of the above
14. Crude birth rate is a simplest measure of fertility because it includes
- a) Total Population
 - b) Mid-year Population
 - c) Births only
 - d) Pre-term birth
15. Population distribution means the of people where they live.
- a) Area
 - b) Pattern
 - c) Growth
 - d) Development
16. Ratio of the population between the young and the old to the working age population is called
- a) Dependency ratio
 - b) Sex ratio
 - c) Fertility ratio
 - d) Mortality ratio
17. Which one of the following is not a Push factor?
- a) Water Shortage
 - b) Marriage
 - c) Unemployment
 - d) Epidemics

18. As per the census 2011, which among the following State has the lowest literacy rate?
- a) Andhra Pradesh
 - b) Bihar
 - c) Karnataka
 - d) Tamil Nadu
19. Which of the following options are reflected by the proportion of literate population of a country?
- a) Standard of living
 - b) Social status of females
 - c) Availability of educational facilities
 - d) All of these
20. Population composition is also known as
- a) Population Structure
 - b) Demographic Structure
 - c) Sex Structure
 - d) Age structure
21. The natural increase in population means
- a) Birth-rate minus migration-rate
 - b) Birth-rate plus immigration rate minus death-rate plus emigration rate
 - c) Birth-rate minus death-rate
 - d) Birth-rate minus death-rate plus emigration rate
22. What is the percentage of urban population in India according to 2011 census?
- a) 30.11
 - b) 31.16
 - c) 32.16
 - d) 33.11
23. Which district has highest literacy rate in India?
- a) Aizawl
 - b) Mahe
 - c) Serchhip
 - d) Kottayam

24. Where did the HIV originate?
- a) Chimpanzee
 - b) Mad Cow disease
 - c) A strain of the hepatitis virus
 - d) All of the above
25. The study of different aspects of Ageing is known as
- a) Gerontology
 - b) Gynaecology
 - c) Odontology
 - d) Chronology
26. Considering the population pyramid, the left-hand side is used to show
- a) Birth rate
 - b) Mortality rate
 - c) Female population
 - d) Male population
27. What do you understand by Sex ratio?
- a) Number of females born per 1000
 - b) Number of females per 1000 males
 - c) Number of males per 1000 females
 - d) Number of female births per 1000 male births
28. What is the meaning of ageing population?
- a) Proportion of younger persons increases
 - b) Proportion of older persons increases
 - c) High birth rate
 - d) Low life expectancy
29. What is the projected population of senior citizen in the world by 2030?
- a) 1.4 billion
 - b) 1.8 billion
 - c) 1.0 billion
 - d) 2.4 billion
30. HIV is believed to be originated in
- a) South Africa
 - b) Kenya
 - c) DR Congo
 - d) Liberia

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

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UNIT I

1. Briefly explain the scope of Population Geography
2. What are the sources of demographic data? Explain one of them.
3. Write the advantages of population census over population registration
4. What does NSSO stand for?

UNIT II

5. What is population distribution?
6. What is the basic principle of Malthus Theory?
7. Why does population density differ from region to region?
8. What were the causes of starvation according to Karl Marx?

UNIT –III

9. What is population dynamics?
10. What are the factors causes migration?
11. How do you calculate crude birth rate?
12. Why is mortality rate used as a measure of population health?

UNIT –IV

13. What are the main factors of population composition?
14. What do asymmetrical age sex pyramid signify?
15. What are the causes of urban population growth?
16. What is the position of Mizoram among Indian states in terms of literacy?

UNIT -V

17. What are the issues of an ageing population?
18. How do you explain Sex ratio?
19. What are the main causes of low female sex ratio in India?
20. What are the phases of HIV infection?

***** End of question *****

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SECTION : A – OBJECTIVE

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Choose the correct answer from the following:

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1. Who prepared the first spatial model of agricultural land use and crop intensity?
 - a) Von Thunen
 - b) Sinclair
 - c) Johannson
 - d) Swaminathan
2. General or Universal approach to the study of agricultural geography also known as
 - a) Economic approach
 - b) Systematic approach
 - c) Deterministic approach
 - d) Commodity approach
3. In India, maize, chillies, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and pineapples were brought by
 - a) American
 - b) Dutch
 - c) British
 - d) Portuguese
4. Recent investigations show that agriculture began around
 - a) 8000 BC
 - b) 1000 BC
 - c) 75000 BC
 - d) 6000 BC

5. Which among the following approach deals with the interrelationships of plants and animals (including man)
- a) Economic approach
 - b) Systematic approach
 - c) Ecological approach
 - d) Commodity approach
6. Which among the following approach accepted that all the decision making processes of the farmers about agricultural activities are controlled by the physical environment?
- a) Economic approach
 - b) Systematic approach
 - c) Ecological approach
 - d) Deterministic approach
7. Climatic elements are
- a) Rainfall & winds
 - b) Rainfall & relief
 - c) Winds & relief
 - d) Relief and water
8. Hot dry wind blowing in the northern plains of India in the months of May and June which severe to the standing crops is known as
- a) Mistral
 - b) Sirocco
 - c) Loo
 - d) Bora
9. Which among the following tenure system the land revenue was collected from the farmers by the intermediaries?
- a) Ryotwari
 - b) Zamindari
 - c) Mansabdari
 - d) Jizya tax
10. In the densely populated areas of the developing countries the size of holdings are generally
- a) Small to large
 - b) Large to very large
 - c) Large
 - d) Very small

11. The land tenure system of northern India is known as
 - a) Metayage
 - b) Jhumias
 - c) Batai
 - d) Mansabdari
12. The agricultural system of Mizoram is generally determined by
 - a) Socio-economic factors
 - b) Technological factors
 - c) Institutional factors
 - d) Physical factors
13. Von Thunen's Agricultural location Theory is based on
 - a) Empirical approach
 - b) Normative approach
 - c) Deductive approach
 - d) Behavioural approach
14. The first scientific Agricultural Regionalization was made by
 - a) Griffith Taylor
 - b) Whittlesey
 - c) Von Thunen
 - d) Von Humboldt
15. Mixed farming refers to
 - a) Cultivate crops and keep livestock on the same farm.
 - b) Cultivate cereals and horticulture on the same farm.
 - c) Cultivation with modern techniques.
 - d) Cultivation of two or more crops together on the same.
16. Application of more labour and capital in order to obtain higher production is
 - a) Subsistence Agriculture
 - b) Extensive Agriculture
 - c) Intensive Agriculture
 - d) Shifting Agriculture
17. Robert Sinclair's inverted Von Thunen agricultural model on the grounds of
 - a) The zone of anticipated urban encroachment distance relationship
 - b) Sinclair do not described land use pattern
 - c) Contradict to Von Thunen, Sinclair's model is based on rigorous deduction
 - d) Sinclair's model is completely inverted to Von Thunen model

18. Von Thunen concept of agricultural location is based on the concept of
- a) Statistical method
 - b) Empirical methods
 - c) Economic rent
 - d) Economic development
19. The Planning Commission of India Planning Commission categorized Agro-Climatic zone/regions of India taking into account the
- a) Political and economic conditions
 - b) Physical attributes and socio-economic conditions
 - c) Cultural and physical attributes
 - d) Economy and Cultural attributes
20. Trade and commerce regions
- a) Political region
 - b) Physical region
 - c) Cultural region
 - d) Linguistic region
21. Which among the following is the agricultural delineation techniques which involves consideration of physical, socio-economic, cultural and political factors?
- a) Empirical techniques
 - b) Single element techniques
 - c) Statistical techniques
 - d) Quantitative cum qualitative techniques
22. Very high agricultural productivity is found at
- a) Upper parts of the Sutlej Ganga plain, Brahmaputra valley and lower Ganga plain
 - b) The greater parts of the central peninsular region
 - c) Coromandel coast
 - d) Malabar plateau and plain
23. The agricultural productivity techniques of carrying capacity of land in terms of population was devised by
- a) Kendall
 - b) Jasbir Singh
 - c) Enyedi
 - d) L.D.Stamp

24. Which among the following state is the largest producer of pulses in India?
- a) Maharashtra
 - b) Madhya Pradesh
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Odisha
25. Who is regarded as Father of Green Revolution in the world?
- a) M.S.Swaminathan
 - b) Norman Earnest Borlaug
 - c) R.N Chopra
 - d) Dr. Hassar
26. Which one is not the component of Green Revolution in India?
- a) Agricultural Universities
 - b) Land Reforms
 - c) Use of Manure
 - d) Farm Mechanization
27. Green Revolution aimed at bringing a bout
- a) Fruits and vegetables revolution
 - b) Pulses revolution
 - c) Grain revolution
 - d) All of the above
28. In which year first Green Revolution were started?
- a) 1990-91
 - b) 1980-81
 - c) 1973-74
 - d) 1965-66
29. With the increases of farm mechanization under Green Revolution has created
- a) Increase in inter-personal inequalities
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Regional disparities
 - d) Rural employment
30. The Government of India announced “Intensive Area Development Programme’ in
- a) 1970
 - b) 1966
 - c) 1960
 - d) 1980

SECTION : B – SHORT ANSWER

(Marks : 45)

Answer the following questions in not more than 1 (one) page each, choosing 3 (three) questions from each unit.

3x15=45

UNIT I

1. Explain either Economic or Ecological approach to the agriculture.
2. Describe about the nature of Agricultural Geography
3. Trace the history and origin of agriculture in the world
4. Differentiate between Empirical and Normative approaches of the study of agriculture geography.

UNIT II

5. Elaborate about soil as a determinant factor of agriculture.
6. Explain the Zamindari system in India.
7. Write a notes on Institutional determinants of agriculture
8. What are the technological determinants of agriculture?

UNIT –III

9. Differentiate between crop rotation and mixed cropping.
10. What is Rudimentary tillage?
11. What do you mean by Jhumming cultivation in Mizoram ?
12. Write a note on the relevance of Von Thunen agricultural land use model.

UNIT -IV

13. What are the factors affecting low agricultural production in India?
14. What is agricultural efficiency?
15. Divide India into agro- climatic zones.
16. What is agricultural productivity?

UNIT- V

17. Define Green Revolution in India.
18. Describe the socio- economic impacts of Green Revolution in India.
19. What are the demerits of Green Revolution?
20. Write the component of Green Revolution in India. Explain anyone of them.

***** End of question *****