Seat No:_____ **Enrollment No:_____**

PARUL UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

B.Sc.(Hons.) Agriculture Summer 2017 - 18 Examination

Semester: 1 **Date: 05/06/2018**
Subject Code: 20101102 **Time: 10:30 am to 1:00 pm**
Subject Name: Introductory Agriculture (Ancient Heritage, Agricultural Scenario and Gender Equity in Agriculture) **Total Marks: 60**

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as Directed.

A. Fill in the blanks. (Each of 1.00 marks) **(10)**

1. Cultivation in soil is known as_____.
2. Agronomy is deriving from _____word *agros* means _____*nomas* means_____.
3. Agroclimatic Zone in india is_____
4. The nature of surface earth (levelled or sloppy) is known as _____.
5. India's rank in fruits & vegetables production _____.
6. Response of plant to light direction is known as_____.
7. Cultivation in water is known as_____.
8. The range of temperature for maximum growth of most of the agriculture plants is between___.
9. India's rank in milk production_____.
10. The science of marine fish and inland fishes including shrimps and prawns is called_____.

B. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 1.00 mark) **(10)**

1. In which farming system the principle of "Grow it and eat it" instead of growing crops on a commercial basis.
   a) Shifting Cultivation
   b) Mixed Farming
   c) Subsidiary Farming
   d) Subsistence Farming
2. Water is present in the atmosphere in the form of invisible water vapour, known as_____.
   a) Soil moisture
   b) Fogg
   c) Humidity
   d) temperature
3. Which gases released to atmosphere are toxic to plants_____.
   a) SO_2, CO
   b) N_2
   c) O
   d) None of these
4. Which is the example of Phototropism_____.
   a) Sunflower
   b) Tomato
   c) Rose
   d) Gerbera
5. Which range of Photo-synthetically Active Radiation is essential for production of carbohydrates and ultimately biomass_____.
   a) 0.4 to 0.7μ
   b) 0.4 to 0.5 μ
   c) 0.5 to 0.6 μ
   d) 0.6 to 0.6 μ
6. It utilizes all modern technologies developed on scientific principles such_____.
   a) crop improvement
   b) Crop production
   c) Crop protection
   d) All of above
7. It is an important component for crop production and horticulture particularly to provide tools and implements is called_____.
   a) Agricultural Engineering
   b) Agricultural Meteorology
   c) A & b
   d) None of these
8. During_____, research and development (R&D) in fundamental and basic sciences were brought under applied aspects of agriculture.
   a) 18^{th} century
   b) 17^{th} century
   c) 19^{th} century
   d) 21th century
9. Which is genetic factor of crop production_____.
   a) High yielding ability
   b) Early maturity
   c) Resistance to lodging
   d) All of above

10. How many % of GDP in Indian agriculture _____.

a) 27 % c) 37 %

b) 47 % d) 57 %

Q.2 Do as Directed.

A. Define the following. (Any five) **(05)**

1. Drought
2. Dry farming
3. Crop production
4. Horticulture
5. Animal Husbandry
6. Advanced Farming
7. Precipitation

B. Answer the following. (Any Five) **(05)**

1. Atmospheric gases on plant growth
2. Marine Agriculture
3. livestock farming
4. Objectives of FSA
5. NRCWA
6. Shifting Cultivation
7. Present Day Agriculture (21st Century)

Q.3 Write short notes. (Any five) **(15)**

1. Multi-Dimensional Role of Women.
2. Differentiate: Subsistence Vs Commercial farming
3. Differentiate: SDP Vs LDP
4. Why are livestock important?
5. Differentiate: Mixed cropping Vs Mixed farming
6. Differentiate: Black soil Vs Red soil

Q.4 Attempt any Three/Long Questions/Example **(15)**

1. Climatic factor affecting for crop production
2. Describe internal factors (Genetic factors) for crop production
3. Agriculture as art, science and business of crop production & agriculture grouped in four major categories
4. Write down any five agriculture research centre and any five revolution for agriculture