| Seat No: | Enrollment No: | · |
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| | PARUL UNIVERSITY | |

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

B.Sc. (Hons.) Agriculture, Summer 2016–17 Examination

| Semester: 1 | Date: 10/07/2017 |
|---|---------------------|
| Subject Code: 20101102 | Time: 10 am to 1 pm |
| Subject Name: Introductory Agriculture (Ancient Heritage, | Total Marks: 60 |

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|---|---|-------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Agricultural Scenario and Gender Equity in Agriculture) | | | 3 / | J | |
| | | ender Eq | uny in Agriculture) | | |
| | uctions: | | | | |
| | empt all questions from each section. | | | | |
| _ | ures to the right indicate full masks. | | | | |
| | ke suitable assumptions wherever necessa | - | | | |
| 4. Wri | te section $-A$, section $-B$ on separate and | swer shee | ts. | | |
| | | SECT | TION - A | | |
| Q.1 | Fill in the blanks. (Each of 0.50 mark | | | (10) | |
| | | | cs of crop production by management of farm land. | | |
| | | | site of origin is known ascrop. | | |
| | 3 crop is grown to obtain liqui | | | | |
| | 4 refers attraction of two simil | | | | |
| | 5. Principle and practices of Agronomy6rushi is regarded as the high | | | | |
| | | | g with the bank of the Ganga as per archaeological | | |
| | finding. | own along | g with the bank of the Ganga as per archaeological | | |
| | 8period is known by tiny sto | ne imple | ments for agriculture use. | | |
| | 9. The invention of plough was carried | | | | |
| | 10. The word 'Veda' is derive from 'vie | | | | |
| | 11. The practices suggested by | were fo | ollowed by Indian farmers | | |
| | sustainably crop production. | | | | |
| | 12. Tillage carried out in field under standing water is known as | | | | |
| | | | f million year ago is known as | | |
| | 14. The plant requires more than 12 hours illumination is called plant. | | | | |
| | 15. Yellow revolution is concerned with | | production. | | |
| | 16. The IARI is located at17 soil is the most extensively | | India | | |
| | 18. Loss of water through plant leaf sto | | | | |
| | 19. Anand Agriculture University is es | | | | |
| | 20herbicide have made revol | | | | |
| Q.2 | Match group A with group B. (Each of | • | | (05) | |
| Q.2 | A |)1 0.50 III | В | (03) | |
| | a. Kutilya | | 1. 27 | | |
| | b. Cultivation of maize | | 2. 2200 BC | | |
| | c. Red soil | | 3. high Fe content | | |
| | d. Nakshatra | | 4. Deficient in N | | |
| | e. Karikal | | 5. Discovery of silk | | |
| | f. Cultivation of rice | | 6. Discovery of plough | | |
| | g. Neolithic culture | | 7. Artha sastra | | |
| | h. Rashi | | 8. Rain water harvesting | | |
| | i. Laterites soil | | 9. 4400 BC | | |
| | j. Chalcolithic culture | | 10. 12 | | |
| Q-3 | Define the following. (Any ten) | | | (05) | |
| | 1. Sustainable agriculture. | 7. | Mental skill | | |
| | 2. Crop | 8. | Multistory cropping | | |
| | 3. Rabi season | 9. | alkali soil | | |
| | 4. Extensive farming | 10. | Dryland farming | | |
| | 5. Grey revolution6. Hardpan | 11 12 | Consumer Herbivirous | | |
| | o. marupan | 14 | HOLUIVIIUUS | | |

| Q-4 | Answer The following (Any ten) | | (10) |
|-----|--|--|------|
| | 1.Enlist basic elements of crop production | | |
| | 2. Explain lab -to-land programme. | | |
| | 3. Mention way and means for empowerment | ent of women | |
| | 4. State agro-climatic zones of Gujarat | | |
| | 5. Give the objectives of irrigation | | |
| | 6. Write the factors affecting crop producti | ion | |
| | 7. What is food chain? Explain different le | evels of consumers | |
| | 8. State the major soil groups of India | | |
| | 9. What is significance of value addiction is | in present context | |
| | 10.Narrate the physiographic factor with re | - | |
| | 11. Describe agro techniques for in situ mo | | |
| | | SECTION-B | |
| Q-1 | Multiple Choice Questions. (each 0.5 ma | arks) | (10) |
| | 1. Total geographical area of India is | | ` ′ |
| | A. 238.85 | C. 428.85 | |
| | B. 328.85 | D. 388.85 | |
| | 2. White revolution represents the product | ion of | |
| | A. fertilizer | C. Milk | |
| | B. Oil seed | D. Fish | |
| | 3. Selection of insect resistance variety of | | |
| | A. Physical skill | C. Unskill | |
| | B. Mental skill | D. None | |
| | 4. Red soil is always inr | | |
| | A. Alkaline | C. Sodic | |
| | B. Acidic | D. saline | |
| | 5. The National Research Centre for wome | | |
| | A. Meerut | C. Bhubaneswar | |
| | B. Bikaner | D. Jhansi | |
| | 6. Sandy desert soil having clay content less than percent | | |
| | A. 4 | C. 12 | |
| | В. 8 | D. 16 | |
| | 7. Alkali soil havingpH | D. 10 | |
| | A. <8.5 | C. <7.5 | |
| | B. >8.5 | D. <7.5 | |
| | | | |
| | 8. The micro organism viz, nematodes is c | C. Micro flora | |
| | A. Macro flora B. Micro fauna | D. Macro fuana | |
| | | | |
| | The rattlesnake that eats the mouse is keeps.A. Predators | | |
| | | C. Second level | |
| | B. First level | D. Third level | |
| | 10 feeds on vegetaria | • | |
| | A. Primary consumers | · · | |
| | B. Secondary consumers | D. Omnivores | |
| | 11. This decrease in the total available energy at each higher trophic level is called | | |
| | A. The pyramid of biomass | C. The pyramid of numbers | |
| | - | | |
| | B. The pyramid of energy | D. Conversion efficiency | |
| | 12. A path of food consumption is known as | | |
| | A. Trophic level | C. autotrophs | |
| | B. Food chain | D. Food webs | |
| | 13 means the proportion of a | area under various crops at a point of time in a unit area | |
| | A. farming system | C. cropping pattern | |
| | B. cropping system | D. mixed farming | |
| | | crop simultaneously intermingled without any row | |
| | pattern. | | |

| | A. Inter cro | | C. Mixed ci | ropping | |
|-----|---|------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| | B. Multiple | cropping | D. Sequenc | ce cropping | |
| | 15. In Gujarat fiel | ld crop ra | ooning is taken incrop |) | |
| | A. Banana | | C. Sugaro | cane | |
| | B. Sorghum | ı | D. Rice | | |
| | 16. It is a practice | of grow | ng inter crops viz, cotton, sorghum | in the space formed by perennial | |
| | fodder plants | fodder plants is known as cropping | | | |
| | A. Relay | | C. par | rralal | |
| | C. Alley | | D. Int | ter | |
| | 17. Application of | f fertilize | through micro irrigation system is | s known as | |
| | A. Irrigation | 1 | C. Fertig | gation | |
| | B. Herbigat | ion | D. All of | these | |
| | 18. Green plant co | ontains | percent water which mainta | ain turgidity of plant cell | |
| | A. 85 | | C. 95 | | |
| | B. 90 | | D. 100 | | |
| | 19. CO ₂ content in | n the soil | air percent | | |
| | A. 0.3 | | C. 0.003 | 3 | |
| | B. 0.03 | | D. 0.00 | 03 | |
| | 20. Agricultural p | ractices | f removal of entire plant or econon | nic parts after maturity of crop is called | |
| | | | | | |
| | A. Winnowi | ng | C. Harv | • | |
| | B. Weeding | | D. Three | shing | |
| Q-2 | | | ent is the True ($\sqrt{\ }$) or False (x) | | (05) |
| | | Agronor | y and principales of crop production | on is written by | |
| | S.R.Reddy. (|) | | | |
| | 2. Agriculture is an indirect producer. () | | | | |
| | 3. Chemical weed control reduce drudgery in crop production. () | | | | |
| | 4. The upper limit of the optimum soil moisture range is the wilting point. () | | | | |
| | | | of crop is always higher than water | | |
| | | | or moisture in wheat crop is flowing | ng stage. () | |
| | | | en by Varahamihir. () | | |
| | 8. Tillage increase | | | | |
| | 9. All fertile soils | | | | |
| | | | er rainfed farming as compared to d | lry farming. () | |
| Q-3 | Write short Note | , , | | | (10) |
| | 1.Farming system | | | | |
| | 2. Role of farm w | | griculture | | |
| | 3. Micro irrigation | | | | |
| | 4. Indus civilizati | | | | |
| | 5. Significance of | | • | | |
| | 6. Development o | of scientif | c agriculture in India | | |
| Q-4 | Differentiate the | followin | g. (Any ten) | | (05) |
| | 1. Spring | VS | Autumn | | () |
| | 2. Dew | VS | Rain | | |
| | 3. Long day | VS | Short day plant | | |
| | 4. Cohesion | VS | Adhesion | | |
| | 5. Micro Flora | VS | Micro Fauna | | |
| | 6. Mix cropping | VS | Mix farming | | |
| | 7. Producers | Vs | Decomposers | | |
| | | | r · · · · · | | |