

Question Bank

Agricultural Heritage

Course no. - ASAH1101

CREDIT- 1(1+0)

1. What is agricultural heritage? Why one should study the agricultural heritage?
2. What are the different early ages of development of human culture?
3. Match the following books and name of the authors.

a) Amarkosha	i) Chanakya
b) Arthasastra	ii) Amarsimha
c) Patanjali	iii) Brihat-Samhita
d) Varahamihir	iv) Mahabhashya
e) Surapala	v) Manasollasa
f) Someshwardeva	vi) Vrikshayurveda
4. Fill in the blanks.
 - a) The famous book written by Chanakya is
 - b) The period of the Chalcolithic age ranges between To BCE.
 - c) The invention of the plough was noted in age.
 - d) The people started using metals like and During the Chalcolithic period.
5. Define Globally Important Agriculture Systems (GIAHS). Give some examples of GIAHS.
6. What are the characteristic features of GIAHS?
7. **Match the following:**

a) Safron cultivation	i) Kerala
b) Yak based pastoral agriculture	ii) Kashmir
c) Kuttanad wetlands system	iii) Ladakh
d) Dyke systems	iv) Bangladesh
e) Floating garden	v) The Netherlands
8. **Fill in the blanks.**
 - a) is a high value spice. (Saffron)
 - b) Ifugao rice terrace farming is followed in the country of (Phillipines).
 - c) In India, tribal agriculture farming system is observed in (North East India).
 - d) Village tank system in observed in (Sri Lanka/ India).
9. Write a brief note on the crops cultivated during Indus civilization.
10. Answer the following.
 - a) What were the utilities of the great granary of Harappa during Indus civilization?
 - b) What types of farm tools were used during Indus period?
 - c) List the imports and exports of crops and agro-commodities in Indus civilization period.
 - d) What was the situation of fish farming during Indus period?
11. Describe the agricultural situation of Vedic period with special reference to crops cultivated and management practices.
12. Write a brief account of water management and irrigation practices in Indian sub-continent during Vedic period.

13. What type of farm implements were used in Vedic period as evidence by different texts?

14. Write a short note on the situation of farm labourers during Vedic age.

15. Write a detailed note on crops cultivated during early historic/ Buddhist period.

16. How was the agricultural trade during Buddhist period?

17. Write short notes on the following agricultural topics in the Buddhist period.

(a) Situation of labourers and farm-workers

(b) Farm tax and agricultural credit system

(c) Animal husbandry and fishery

(d) Water management

18. Fill in the blanks.

a) was one of the important literary resources to study the agriculture of the Buddhist period. (**Answer.**Arthasastra)

b) Maurya ruler Asoka excavated lake to facilitate irrigation. (**Answer.**Sudarsana)

c) Sericulture flourished in some localities during Buddhist period are..... (**Answer.**Magadha, Pundra and Suvarnakudya)

19. Who were the authors of following books?

A. Arthasastra; B. Ashtadhyayi c. Mahabhasya

(**Answer.** A. Chanakya/ Kautilya; B. Panini; C. Patanjali)

20. Write a brief note on flourish of agriculture allied activities during the Buddhist period.

21. Why crops are classified? Mention the agronomic classification of crops.

22. Write short notes on the following.

a) CAM plant; b) Fibre crops; c) Naturally cross pollinated crops;

23. Give example of the following.

a) C₃ plant; b) C₄ plant c) Forage plant; d) Legumes; e) Green manure crops

24. Define crops. Why crops are important?

25. What are the causes and constraints of crop diversification? What strategies can be taken for diversification of crops?

26. Write down the probable origin of the following crops.

Jackfruit, pigeon pea, chilli, pine apple, custard apple, wheat, barley, rice.

27. What indices are used to identify the origin of the crops?

28. What are the difficulties to identify the crops originated in India?

29. Explain how crop voyage improved the diversity of crops in India.

30. Define Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK). What are the constraints for scouting of ITK? What strategies can be adopted to facilitate scouting of ITK?

31. What are the reasons for refusal for sharing of ITKs?

32. Write short note on: (a) protection for ITK in Indian act; (b) Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL); (c) Usefulness of ITKs

33. Classify resources. What natural resources are important for crop production and how?
34. Write a brief note on land and water resources of India.
35. Write brief notes on the following.
 - a) Soil erosion and conservation; b) Sustainable water management
36. Write short notes on the following.
 - a) NHB; b) NHM; c) ATMA; d) RKVY; e)PKVY; f)PMKSY
 - g) PMFBY; h) NMSA; i) Soil health management.
37. Write a brief note on the current scenario of Indian agriculture.
38. What is the importance of agriculture in India?
39. Write a note on scope of agriculture in India.
40. Write a note on Indian agricultural concerns and future prospects.

Fill in the blanks:

- 1.** **Agriculture** is a very broad term encompassing all aspects of crop production, livestock farming, fisheries, forestry *etc.*
- 2.** Agronomy is an **art, science and a business.**
- 3.** **Agrostology** is a branch of science which deals with the study of grasses, their classification, management and utilization
- 4.** **Pietro Decrescenzi** is regarded as father of Agronomy.
- 5.** 2900 B.C. – Plough was invented
- 6.** Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nation is situated in _____.
- 7.** International Centre for Research in Agroforestry is situated in _____.
- 8.** International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid is situated in _____.
- 9.** International Rice Research Institute, is situated in _____.
- 10.** National Botanical Research Institute is situated in _____.
- 11.** White Revolution _____
- 12.** NITI Aayog on 31st Oct 2016 launched the first ever Agricultural Marketing & Farm Friendly Reforms Index.
- 13.** Mera Gaon – Mera Gaurav launched by _____
- 14.** ----- this period is characterized by the food gatherers and hunters [**Paleolithic age**].
- 15.** Cultivation of rice ----- : **200 BC**
- 16.** Cultivation of crops Wheat and Barley ----- : **7500 BC**
- 17.** Who is period called ‘Golden period of agriculture ----- : **Lord Curzon’s (1898-1905)**
- 18.** Physical condition of soil obtained out of tillage-- : **Tilth**
- 19.** The study of weather is called ----- : **Meteorology**
- 20.** ----- refers to the mechanical manipulation of the soil : **Tillage**