

**MA RURAL DEVELOPMENT
THIRD SEMESTER
LAND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
MRD-303(A)
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

1×20=20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1. Which one of the following is not a land-use category?
 - a. Fallow land
 - b. Net Area Sown
 - c. Culturable Wasteland
 - d. Marginal land
2. Which one of the following is the main reason due to which share of the forest has shown an increase in the last forty years?
 - a. Extensive and efficient efforts of afforestation
 - b. Better people's participation in managing forest area
 - c. Increase in the notified area allocated for forest growth
 - d. Increase in community forest land
3. Which one of these land use categories have not registered a decline -
 - a. Area under forest,
 - b. Culturable wasteland
 - c. Area under pastures and tree crops
 - d. Net area sown
4. Load-carrying capacity of soils is measured in
 - a. kg / cm square
 - b. kg/m square
 - c. kg/km square
 - d. kg/mm square
5. As per Indian Soil Classification (IS: 1498-1970) the size of the boulder is-
 - a. Particle size greater than 300 mm
 - b. Particle size between 80 to 300 mm
 - c. Particle size between 4.75 to 80 mm
 - d. Particle size between 0.075 to 4.75 mm
6. The science that deals with the study of soil is called
 - a. Pedology
 - b. Seismology
 - c. Geology
 - d. Minerology
7. Which of the following is not a method of soil conservation?
 - a. Intercropping
 - b. Mulching
 - c. Contour Ploughing
 - d. Weathering
8. Alluvial Soils are formed by--
 - a. The solidification of lava
 - b. The weathering of metamorphic rocks
 - c. The deposition of sediments by rivers
 - d. The accumulation of large amounts of organic matter in the soils

9. What are the impact of overuse of inorganic fertilizers?
- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| a. High level of nitrates and Eutrophication | b. Salinization |
| c. Increase soil fertility | d. Desalinization |
10. What is the drawback of traditional farming?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Output is low | b. Output is marginal |
| c. Output is high | d. All of them |
11. Which of the following is the most abundant greenhouse gas (GHG) in the earth's atmosphere?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| a. Nitrogen Dioxide | b. Carbon Dioxide |
| c. Water Vapour | d. Sulphur Dioxide |
12. The most important cause of Biodiversity loss is--
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a. Over exploitation | b. Habitat loss and fragmentation |
| c. Alien species invasion | d. Co-extinction |
13. One of the ex -situ conservation methods for endangered species is
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Wild life sanctuaries | b. Biosphere reserves |
| c. Cryopreservation | d. National Parks |
14. How many countries represented in Earth Summit, 1992
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. 172 | b. 175 |
| c. 173 | d. 178 |
15. Which of the following areas in India are known as hotspot of biodiversity?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a. Eastern Ghats | b. Sunderbans Delta |
| c. Western Ghats | d. Gangetic Plain |
16. ----- fish is considered as biological controller of aquatic weeds
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a. Grass carp | b. Catla |
| c. Rohu | d. Ilish |
17. Genetic biodiversity in agricultural crops is threatened by
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| a. Introduction of high yielding varieties | b. Intensive use of fertilizers |
| c. Extensive intercropping | d. Intensive use of biopesticides |
18. The implementing agency for the implementation of watershed management programme.
- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Ministry of Rural Development, GOI | b. Ministry of Finance, GOI |
| c. Ministry of commerce & Industry, GOI | d. Ministry of Agriculture & Corporation, GOI |

19. Which of the following describes the common property resources?
- a. Forest owned by the state
 - b. Woodlots, orchards by cooperatives
 - c. Pastures grazing land used by the community
 - d. Fruit orchards, grasslands owned by individual
20. A common example of an individual -owned and a community-owned resource is -----
- a. Pond
 - b. Sea
 - c. Lake
 - d. River

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Give brief account of the different land use categories maintained by the Land Revenue records. 10
2. What are indigenous Knowledge Systems? Discuss in detail the Indigenous knowledge systems of land management in North-east India. 2+8=10
3. What are the different systems of soil classification in India. Give a brief account of soil classification given by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). 3+7=10
4. What are the causes of soil erosion in India? Suggest measures to control the soil erosion. 7+3=10
5. Briefly discuss the impact of modern agricultural practices in India with examples. 10
6. Define watershed Management. What are the objectives of watershed development programmes? What are the components of watershed Development programmes? Describe criteria for selecting IWMP projects. 2+4+2+2=10
7. Define Bio-diversity. What are the causes of biodiversity depletion in India? Write down the measures taken by government of India to restore the bio-diversity in the region. 2+4+4=10
8. What are Common Property Resources (CPRs)? What are the problems of common Property Resources? Mention important management strategies for sustainable use of CPRs. 2+5+3=10

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