Commercial Geography (English Medium) - ICOM Part 2 Commercial Geography Chapter 4 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. In the world, how much income is derived from animals, from the total agriculture sector ?

Ans 1: Animals furnish about 28 percent of the world's total value of agricultural products.

Q2. Write down economic importance of goats ?

Ans 1: Goats are reared for mutton, milk and skins. But Angora and Kashmiri goats are world famous for their silky woo, for manufacturing high quality products.

Q3. Write down different types of herding in the world ?

Ans 1: At present, there are many types of herding among them following are more important:
i. Nomadic Herding
ii. Livestock Ranching
iii. Mixed Farming
iv. Commercial Dairy Farming.

Q4. What type of animal keeping is done in backward countries of the world ?

Ans 1: In backward countries of the world unorganized of nomadic herding is done for subsistence purpose.

Q5. The continent of Australia ranks where in keeping sheep ?

Ans 1: In sheep rearing Asia continent ranks first in the world.

Q6. In how many countries buffalo is domesticated ?

Ans 1: Buffalo is domesticated in 43 countries of the world, while India ranks first in buffalo domestication.

Q7. In the world, why livestock is so different in Savanna and temperate grasslands ?

Ans 1: The livestock farming in Savanna and temperate grasslands is quite different. The reason is this tat in both types of grass, soil, climate, living, economic conditions types of animals is quite different. Besides in Savanna people live at subsistence level and they depend upon animals earnings.

Q8. Write down population of the cattle in the world ?

Ans 1: According to 2015 estimates cattle population in the world is 1,482 million.

Q9. Which animals are important in domestication in the world ?

Ans 1: Cattle, sheep, goats, horses, buffalo (oxen), camel, and donkeys are important animals domesticated in the world.

Q10. Rearing of animals is what type of economics activity ?

Ans 1: Rearing or herding is primary economic activity.