

**Q.P. Code -53321**

**Answer Key**

**Q.No.1 .A )**

- 1.Main types of soil- India.
2. Isopleth Map
- 3.Orisa,Punjab
4. Maharashtra,Madya Pradesh
- 5.Bihar, Jharkhand
- 6.35 and bellow
7. Ministry of Agriculture , Govt. of India

**(B) Simple Line graph**

**Q.No. 2**

Nature of Agriculture Geography :- Agriculture Geography personified has a nature just as any human being has a peculiar nature or the psychological tendency . It follows the scientific methods of the observation ,the collection of data hypothesis ,the theory and the model building ever open to the scientific scrutiny in terms of the relationship among variable under the study and the validity of such a relationship.

Scope of Agriculture Geography :- The scope means the ambit or the area of the agricultural geography ,is quite vast both in the temporal and the spatial terms, besides the applicability.The universal Integrated cube temporal special applicability

OR

A) Economic factors –

- 1 . Market,
- 2.Transport facilities,
- 3.labour,
- 4.Capital,
- 5.Government bodies

B) Approaches of Agriculture Geography

- 1.Systematic Approach
- 2.Commodity Approach
- 3.Regional Approach
- 4.Recent Approach

**Q.No.3)**

Agro climatic regions of India

- 1.Western Himalayan region
2. Eastern Himalayan region
- 3.Lower gangetic region
- 4.Middle gangetic region
- 5.Upper gangetic region
- 6.Trans Ganga plains region
- 7.Eastern plateau and hills
- 8.Central plateau and hills
9. Western plateau and hills
- 10.Southern plateau and hills
- 11.Eastern coastal plateau and hills
- 12.Western plateau and hills
- 13.Gujarat plains and hills
- 14.Western dry region
- 15.Island region

OR

A) Commercial crops- Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, and Oilseeds

B ) Natural problems associated in Indian agricultural

- 1.Instability of rainfall

2.Cropping pattern

3.Soil

**Q.No.4 )**

Green revolution

Positive –

1. Increasing cropping intensity

2.Growing more cash crops

3.Food security

Negative –

1.loss of soil fertility

2.Erosion of soil

3. Soil toxicity

4.Diminishing water resources

5.Pollution of underground water

6.Increased incidence of human and live stock

OR

A ) Water Shade management programmes are implemented in drought prone areas to tackle the special problems faced by those areas constantly affected by severe drought conditions

B) Factors of Green Revolution

1. Adoption of high yielding varieties of seeds

2.Supply of chemical fertilizers

3.Expansion of irrigation facilities

4.Use of machinery

5.Provision of agricultural credits

6.Soilconservation

7. Development of infrastructure

8. Multiple cropping program

**Q.No.5)**

Agro factory

Development of white revolution was one of the biggest dairy development movements by the Indian Government. In India in 1970. It was a step taken by the Indian government to develop and help the dairy industry sustain itself economically by developing co-operative white producing employment to the poor farmers.

Agro tourism

In India as it is defined most broadly involves any agricultural based operation and activity that brings visitors to a farm or ranch agro tourism has brought definition in different parts of India and sometimes refer specially to farm stays.

OR

A ) Poly house Agriculture is a way of protected cultivation in agriculture. The polyethylene plastics is used to cover the structure . It enable to cultivate high value crops ( Horticulture) in the structure.

B ) Tissue culture in India

.Plant tissue culture in India is the technology which continues to charm with the benefits of mass propagation of desired plant variety, germplasm conservation virus free plant production, somaclonal variations, propagation of RET plants and an endless list.