

Q.P. Code -53323

Answer Key

Q.No.1 .A)

- 1.Main types of soil- India.
2. Isopleth Map
- 3.Western coast
- 4.Punjab , Hariyana
- 5.Karnataka
- 6.Maharashtra,Madya Pradesh
- 7.Mountain Soil
- 8.western coast –laterite soil ,Eastern coast –Alluvial soil
- 9.Ministry of Agriculture , Govt. of India

(B) Simple bar graph

Q.No. 2

Approaches of Agriculture Geography

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

OR

A) Defination – Agriculture Geography is a sub discipline of human geography concerned with the spatial relationships found between agriculture and human

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.

B) Export of Agriculture product of India – The agricultural and processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA) established under the ministry of Commerce and Industry ,Government of India is mandated with responsibility of export promotion and development.

Q.No.3)

Problem associate with agricultural products of India

- 1.Small and fragmented land holdings
2. Seeds
- 3.Menures fertilizers and Biocides
- 4.Irrigation Issues
- 5.lake of mechanisim
- 6.Soil erosion
- 7.Agricultural marketing
- 8.Inadequate transport
9. Inadequate storage facilities
- 10.Scarcity of capital

OR

A) Intensive subsistence agriculture is the type of farming in which crops grown are consumed by the grower and his family allows farmer to make the most of his harvest ,method involves large areas of land and minimum labour input per acre

Shifting agriculture – Agriculture system in which plots of land are cultivated temporarily ,then abandons and allowed to revert natural vegetation while the cultivator moves on to another plot

B) Major food crops in India

- 1.Food grain – Rice, Wheat, Maize, Millets, pulses
- 2.Cash Crops- Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane, Tobacco, and Oilseeds
- 3.Plantation Crops- Tea, Coffee, coconut, Rubber
- 4.Horticulture crops- Fruits and Vegetables

Q.No.4)

Sustainable Agriculture in India

1. Food and Agricultural policy
2. Proper land use
3. Labour
4. Rural community development
5. Soil erosion and contamination
6. Soil conservation
7. Water contamination
8. Agricultural nutrient balance

OR

A) Often the drought persist for three to six years and affects the availability of water for people ,livestock ,crops and fodder production ,drought directly and negatively impacts agricultural productions , farmers in rain fed areas are abandoning farming as a sources of livelihood.

B) 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

Q.No.5)

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.

OR

A) Agro forestry is currently practiced on 13.5 million hectares in India ,but its potential is far greater Agro forestry is also viewed as a means to reduce neural unemployment, with timber production on farms currently generating 450 employment days per year in India.

B) Development of white revolution was one of the biggest dairy development movements by the Indian Government. In India in 1970. It was 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.