GS SCORE

TEST - 11

GEOGRAPHY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are 20 questions.
- All questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Answer the questions in **NOT MORE THAN 200** words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Kshitij Jain

Roll No. GSM-2016-063

Mobile No. [redacted]

Date 6/11/16

Signature Kshitij

Roll No._____

Q1. Sustainable Development Goal 14 recognizes that Oceans, along with coastal and marine resources, play an essential role in human well-being and social and economic development worldwide. Discuss their significance in the light of blue economy. (12.5 Marks)

Blue Economy refers to the economic gains that can be harnessed from oceans these includes - navigation routes, minerals, fisheries, coastal farming etc.

(1). Ocean provide cheapest routes of navigation - B. they are the major routes of Inter-country trade. They boost export revenue earnings, enhancing domestic export industry.

(2) Navigation provides migration opportunities, recreation, enhancing people to people ties and thus aiding social development

(3). Fisheries and coastal farming (algae farming) provides food for humans and raw material for pharmaceuticals, thus aiding human wellbeing

(4) Algae farming provide feed for bio-gasoline & bio-diesel creation, so decrease the burden of importing oil,

(5). ocean floor is rich in minerals like manganese nodules etc.

(6). regions will long coastal shelf are full of oil & natural gas. 4

Remarks - write intro of region
- issues + way forward - to add new point to Dos

(P) Gas hydrates are also found in coastal regions. They are a huge source of natural gas (mostly methane). ∴ Their exploration will provide relatively clean source of energy.

Today, oceans are becoming more important as resources of land are depleting fast.

India is focusing on oceans through its new policy of "Blue-Economics".

BIMSTEC & SAARC are also focusing on harnessing the benefits of oceans and enhancing friendly relations through cooperation in developing blue Economies.

Remarks

Q2. Recently Nepal successfully drained a part of a glacial lake near Mount Everest averting a risk of disastrous floods. Bring out the causes and consequences of shrinking Himalayan glaciers on human settlements and river drainage system. (12.5 Marks)

Himalayan glaciers are shrinking as does other glaciers world wide. The causes of such shrinking can be:

① Global warming
- which is causing rise in global temperature.
- which in turn cause more melting than freezing.
- Increase in pollutants in air is aiding global warming

② Climate change is causing uncertainties in snowfall in glacier areas, thus, the glaciers are not able to sustain themselves due to absence of material (snow) that helps them grow.

③ Wind patterns are changing. Wind melts ice in direct touch at a rapid rate.

④ Ice has very high reflectance, so it reflects back more than 95% of incoming radiation, while water has low reflectance (albedo), thus, it absorbs heat. This acts as a positive feedback and accelerates melting of glaciers.

Consequences of glacier melting on river drainage system

① Increased water flow, acts as a rejuvenating factor, so it will cause river to enter more youthful stage i.e. more down cutting,

1½

Remarks

more headward cutting.

② more flooding will happen.

③ Rivers will frequently change their path (e.g. kosi)

④ Dams will be affected by excess water flow.

Effect on human settlements:

① settlements in flood plains will face much devastation

② frequency & intensity of flooding will increase

③ glacier melting will further add to climate change (due to positive feedback)

④ more meandering in river will effect the settlement pattern

Q3. India has 7500 km long coastline, but the Indian fishery sector is not so well developed. Highlight the major impediments to the growth of this sector? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

Despite having a large coastline, Indian fisheries are poorly developed - because :

(1). most population is engaged in Agriculture activity, Coastal population mostly engage in Industrial work, logistics & transportation sector. The coast further provide Coconut plantation that attract huge farmer base

(2). Government heavily focussed on agriculture through various schemes like Subsidies, Insurance, Interest Subventions. Similar provisions are not available to fisherman community

(3). India lacks logistics infra for fisheries like cold storage facilities on coastal land, relative absence of boats with cold storage & food processing on board.

(4). Abundance of fish in Arabian Sea & Bay of bengal is high but we lack in Variety of fish, most fishes here are high in oil content and this is not demanded by European & other developed countries. So, we lack a market for our fisheries products.

(5). only coastal population consume fishes in India in large quantities, Religious practices & Leary inclination towards vegetarianism cause further weak domestic demand.

just write immediately related issues & solution point

3

Remarks

- Refer hints

⑥ Inter-state boundry conflicts (India–Pakistan, India–Srilanka)

Now, to flourish this industry, the need is:

①. Demand Creation
- pharmaceuticals can be encouraged to produce more fish based products. They are of high demand world wide.

②. logistic support – forward, backward linkages
Provide high grade boats with necessary on-board facilities.

③. Insurance to be provided to ~~boats~~ fishermen for produce of fisheries like that in Domestic

④. government should focus on blue revolution; like it did in green revolution.

Q4. In the past few years, urban floods are becoming regular and increasingly devastating and are largely due to human factors. Discuss with suitable examples. (12.5 Marks)

Urban floods refers to floods that affect urban settlements. Flood is any rise of water level above ground level that causes a breakdown of economic activity, bringing a standstill in life and cause rampant destruction & loss of life. & add ex

Urban floods are increasingly getting devastating because:

natural factor

- Intensity & frequency of floods is increasing due to glacier melting & rapid climate change

Human factors

① Construction of settlements in flood plains of rivers. These settlements are prone to heavy destruction eg. In flood plains of Yamuna in Delhi

② Construction of more & more dams which cause barrier to water flow & in case of heavy rains, these dams prove inefficient in holding water

③ Destruction of wet lands that acted as resistance to water flow

④ Destruction of forests, grass cover & more & more concretization of floor causing that prevents water from seeping down causing long term standing of water above surface

conclude with solution

Remarks

(5). Dams break flow of water, so, silting of river decrease, this cause decrease in depth of river & therefor, slight rain cause floods.

(6). Drainage pattern in condition and rivers are in abysmal control contain water from heavy rain causing floods (eg. mumbai).

(7).

Q5. Migration is a constant phenomenon throughout human history. People have shifted to find better pastures, more game, and other resources; similarly people have left home to escape religious or political persecution or even climate threat. Elaborate on some of the Socio-political push and pull factors, which force migration in 21st century?

(12.5 Marks)

Migration means movement of people in search of employment, better standards of living, or to avoid distressful conditions at vacating location (like war, aggression etc).

21st century is seeing a widespread migration mainly guided by socio-political push & pull factors. Some of these are :

Push factors

① Religious turmoil like inter-religion clashes for eg in Myanmar between Buddhists & Rohingya muslims.

intra-religion clashes : Shia vs Sunni causing huge refugee crisis in states of Iran, Iraq, Afganistan & others in west Asia.

② Political factors

* Political issues like religion has caused heavy damage to economies of west Asia. (Shia-Sunni, Saudi finds Shia Iran as political rivals)
* Poor boundry demarcation guided by vested interests has caused turmoil in west Asia where Kurds are fighting for own land causing huge refugee crisis.

Remarks

× Highly unstable policy in these regions further create sense of fear among people.

Pull factors

- Stable policy
- religious harmony (secular outlook)
- absence of war & peaceful living
- Rule of law
- Democratic government
- no Inter-sectoral rift
- employment opportunities & better quality of life

These pull factors are available in European countries & so we saw huge migration from west Asia & North Africa into Europe.

The same goes for migration from myanmar & bangladesh to India

Remarks

Q6. 80% of India's geographical area is vulnerable to one or other kind of disasters, thus it needs a comprehensive disaster management plan. How NDMP serve this purpose? Discuss in context of Sendai framework. (12.5 Marks)

The Crisis management report of 2nd ARC estimated that 60% of India's area is prone to disasters. & thus, India declares necessarily needs a disaster management plan & thus, Govt enacted NDMA, 2005. under this act, ~~respond~~ disaster management authorities have been created at national / State / district level (3 tier).

District collector is the 'disaster-in chief' at district level.

National disaster response force (NDRF) has also been constituted to provide immediate relief, search & rescue operations.

As such, the administrative machinery has been properly designed. The focus of NDMP thus after lies on creating a holistic program to deal with disasters. It is held in line with Sendai framework.

The plan focuses on both mitigation & adaptation, prevention & cure.

- Step 1: focuses on prevention through creation of checks to decrease vulnerability, (check dams to control flood, Infrastructure to provide immediate relief like cyclone shelter, etc,
- awareness creation among masses,
- disaster relief training to masses.

Remarks

Step 2. when disaster strikes, the objective is to provide immediate search & rescue, relief & first aid.

Step 3: after disasters, long term rehabilitation,
- reconstruction of city,
- Enhancing the program framework to better deal with disasters,
- ~~Damage assessment~~

Step 2: further focuses on damage assessment to enhance the search operation.

Different disasters have different needs to provide effective relief operations. The need therefore is creation of disaster specific plans which is very well done by government through NDMP.

Remarks

Q7. Urbanization in India is suffering from "spatial illegality", Discuss. How urbanization should be planned to establish the right to city for every resident? (12.5 Marks)

Urbanization is the process of growth in the population of a region guided by economic activity (Industry etc) mainly through migration.

India saw tremendous urbanization after Independence with rapid rural to urban migration. The rate of population growth could not match rate of city expansion leading to inadequate & improper urbanization. This is one of the causes for spatial illegality → Reference

This is further aided by faulty planning regime where not much was focussed on creation of new cities or new lands and only old centers kept getting populated.

Instead of horizontal expansion of cities, focus was on vertical expansion causing multi-level buildings that are many times having poor foundations; illegal number of floors (eg: in Delhi)

No focus in slums caused slum proliferation causing spread of diseases (communicable), rise in urban poverty.

Planning for urbanization should include:

- proper layout of industrial activity, related expansion in activity and growth of the sector & adequate plans should be laid out keeping future growth in mind.

Remarks demand of que - not adhered

② Urbanization plan should focus on proper transportation network & drainage network for

③ cluster based models have been found successful in decreasing population burden in just 1 center. The model of growth pole both primary & secondary, can also be adopted.

④ In India, NIMZ policy has focussed on creation of Industrial clusters along with social needs fulfillment, as such NIMZ posses compared to green planning. provision of parks, schools etc.

Remarks

Q8. How tropical cyclone is different from temperate cyclones? What are the necessary conditions for formation of tropical cyclones? (12.5 Marks)

Tropical Cyclone

① Cause of generation is related to Latent heat of water.

② Pressure gradient is very steep decreases towards center

③ Iso bars are circular

④ found ~~generally~~ in 10° – 20° latitude, ~~Pap~~ generate in shallow seas, Starts to decay when they hit ground.

⑤ Diameter is ~ 100 – 400 km

⑥ They are destructive.

⑦ wind speeds are >119 Km/hr

⑧ flows with Easterlies i.e E → W

⑨

Temperate cyclone

① Cause is frontal mechanism

② Pressure gradient is mild

③ Iso bars are elliptical

④ found in temperate latitudes 30 – 60° latitude, do not ~~need~~ depend on sea as such for generation

⑤ Diameter 600 – 1000 Km

⑥ They are comparatively less destructive

⑦ relatively less speed

⑧ move with westerlies from west to east.

⑨

Conditions for formation of tropical cyclone :

① low pressure zone away from Equator (~ 10° latitude) --- ITCZ in June - July is located away from Equator towards north. The deviation is much in Tibetian region area.

Remarks

Refer Earth

(2) Coriolis force

(3) wind speed above 119 km/hr

(4) shallow sea to provide warm Surface temperature > 27°C
Sea

(5) land-Sea contrast

(6) association with Cumulonimbus cloud.

result not seen

If these conditions are met, a cyclone may form. In Bay of Bengal, they bring heavy destruction in Orissa coast & mostly affect Bangladesh coastal areas.

Remarks

Q9. What are the factors responsible for generation of Oceanic currents? How these current affects the regional climate? (12.5 Marks)

Cements means movement of surface waters in the ocean.

Oceanic cements are formed due to several reasons like:

(1). Winds

winds provides frictional drag & pulls water with them. They are a major factors in deciding cements direction

eg west wind drift — the largest current is because of westerlies of southern half

(2). Coriolis force & rotation of Earth

Coriolis force gives rightward push to waters in northern half eg. It pushes right, making it north atlantic drift towards Norway.

rotation of Earth generates Equatorial currents that flow from East to west

(3). Piling up of water

Equatorial cements pile up water on eastern sides of continents. This pile of water then flows through the counter Equatorial currents

(4). mid-oceanic ridges, coastal lines are the modifiers of currents.

(5) Heavy rainfall in Equatorial regions reduce the water density & thus, set water into motion from low density to high density region

salinity

Remarks

— draw map.

(6) melt waters also cause deposits like labrador

They affect regional climate as:

(1). Currents cause upwelling ⇒ cold water comes up, generally near western coast of continents causing, dessication & low rainfall - eg. Atacama desert

(2). Tele-Connection : El-nino causes global changes in weather patterns.

(3). In downwelling regions, (~~color currents converged~~) due to presence of warm waters (currents), we see good rainfall.

(4). Currents help in re-distribution of heat across latitudes & thus, helps moderate regional climate.
- add ex

Q10. Corals are called as rain-forest of oceans. Highlight the significance of corals. Enlist the major threat of coral bleaching. Suggest measures to contain this problem.

(12.5 Marks)

Corals are formed by a symbiotic relationship between coral polyps (which secrete calcium carbonate - structure) & zooxanthellae, which does photosynthetic activity.

Significance of Corals

1. absorbs Carbon dioxide, acts as lungs of Earth
2. provides an ecosystem where so many organisms survive, they provide food & shelter
3. many corals have medicinal properties & used in pharmaceutical industry
4. They are indicators of climate change
5. avoid

Coral bleaching

It is the discolouration of coral due to death of zooxanthellae's external cellular structure

Threats of Coral bleaching

1. Bleaching may occur due to chemical release from industries
2. rising Sea Global temperature have adverse effect as

Remarks - Ans good in content but poor presentation

(3). Unsustainable fishing which use cyanide & dynamite to capture more & more fishes.

(4). Eutrophication leading to low presence of O_2, CO_2 & nutrients.

Coral bleaching will cause:

(1). no more CO_2 sequestration, so global CO_2 levels will increase. (+ve feedback)

(2). destruction of marine habitat.

(3).

To check bleaching, need is:

(1). Unsustainable to sustainable fishing,

(2). ban on release of untreated waste water into oceans.

(3). UNFCCC resolutions to be followed like on greenhouse gas release.

(4). ban on use of cyanide & dynamite in fishing & mining.

Remarks

Q11. A map of India reveals that the North-Eastern region of our country is most prone to floods. What are the reasons for the routine occurrence of floods in these regions? How can the same be controlled? (12.5 Marks)

floods are caused by rapid rise in level of water above ground level causes due to heavy rainfall or due to excess water release in a river nearby. There are other reasons too-sediments

North East region is prone to flooding because:

(1). The terrain is mostly rocky i.e. impermeable and so ground absorption of water is very poor

(2). Himalayas provide a shield to monsoon winds that by orographic rise cause heavy rainfall in the region. (often more than 200 cm).

(3). Steep slopes (mountain terrain) cause water to flow in constrained channels causing high rise in water level.

Climate change
Deforestation

To control floods, the steps that can be taken are:

(1). artificial embankments on river sides to increase capacity of river

(2). Plantation of more trees, grasses that act as a barrier to water flow.

Remarks

② designing drainage pattern for cities that can handle heavy rainfall. Municipalities should be made responsible for maintenance of the drains failing which heavy fine should be levied by state government.

④ creation of small check dams and discouraging of big dam based projects

⑤ Terrace farming effectively decrease water flow on hills.

⑥ Contour binding, water recharge pits can be used to slow down water flow and thereby decrease damage caused by flood.

Remarks

Q12. **The food processing industry in India is not developed as per the resource endowments of different regions, many resource rich areas have practically no industry, whereas some states like Haryana and Maharashtra have high concentration of these industries, despite relatively less resources compared to some other regions. Critically analyze.**

(12.5 Marks)

Food processing (FPI) industry is based on raw material that is "gross" ie weight loosing as it degrades very fast. As such, these industries should be placed immediately close to raw material fields.

However, In India, the distribution of FPI is very skewed with only few states having these industries and other rich raw material industry lacking them. This is because:

1. States like Haryana & Maharashtra have high government patronage for such FPI.
2. Maharashtra itself is a source of citrus fruits & thus sweets FPI (orange sweets), wine industry is prospering in the region.
3. North East is highly rich in food sources but due to inmanagable terrain, absence of infrastructure, lack of market, the region lacks FPI. Huge food produce gets wasted.
4. FPI needs both forward & backward linkages absence of any ~~causes~~ impedes growth of FPI

3½

Remarks bring consistency in writing
– desired structure → diff. region + resource → why not dev → why Maha developed → way forward

However, government is working to solve this shortcomings.

(1). Mega food parks scheme of government seeks to setup grant - FPI industries across the country.

(2). To NE states, government is providing avenues for market, creating SEZs for training opportunities to allow locals to develop FPI

(3). govt is encouraging traditional FPI industry like papad making, pickles making

(4). Major focus of govt is providing farm-side road connectivity to rural roads will directly reach farms under Gram Sadak Yojana

Remarks

Q13. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the drainage system in India? How is the river interlinking going to affect the Drainage System in India? (12.5 Marks)

Drainage system means a network of pipes and underground ducts (canals) that collect all ~~waste~~ water of the Settlement and send it to treatment channels for recycling & further disposal. Further, Rivers have their own Drainage systems.

Before and Present Status

Strengths of drainage system in India :

1. Most Soils in India have adequate strength are consolidated enough to construct underground canals.
2. Expertise is available for technical, scientific construction.
3. Northern Rivers have good flow of water year round as they are feeded by Himalayan glaciers.
4. In peninsula, Cauvery flows year round. It can be used to provide water to other by deficit areas
5. A good network of dams, canals is available.

weaknesses

1. lack of maintainance, lethargic attitude of municipal workers
2. lack of funds with government to overhaul existing malfunctioning drains (like in mumbai).
3. Flooding is rampant in Rivers, Kosi changes its course more often.
4. Peninsular rivers face dry spells as they are feeded by rain water. ~~Cauvery is feeded~~

3

Remarks

Interlinking will affect drainage in both positive & negative ways!

Positive

① It will allow surplus water to regions to support deficit water areas.

② decrease flooding.

③ allow us to use water & decrease amount of water going to ocean unused

negatives

① In summers, northern rivers are also ~~below~~ low in water. How can we transfer water from ~~them~~ already a deficit river.

② Northern plains are low lying, peninsular plateau is high (relatively). It will need huge energy to travel water against gravity.

③ ~~Her~~ ecology is heavily ~~hurt~~

④ It will cause variations in river water causing river to face shocks leading to changing in Silting, bed erosion, meandering will increase etc.

Remarks

Q14. What do you mean by Soil Quality? How does soil get deposited over the time? How Soil Health Card Scheme does aims to rejuvenate the nutrient status soil? (12.5 Marks)

Soil Quality means availability of nutrients in soil that supports plantation in an adequate proportions & adequately developed soil horizons (like, a good Soil profile) etc

Soil is deposited over time through weathering (in situ or ex situ) of rock material & eventual transportation to destination location where deposition forms soil. Soil formation is dependent on organic activity that cause deposition of humus layer that is a major part of soil quality.

Soil health card scheme seeks to provide each farmer the facility to get their soil tested at KVK's at free of cost

The testing is done on 12 parameters including pH, minerals like Fe, P, N, K, Cobalt etc, Conductivity, porosity & permeability etc.

It then provides a farmer with the type of fertilizer that he should use so that excess of are consistent do not occur due to indiscriminate use of Nitrogen fertilizer.

(4)

underline

Remarks

KVK based on soil quality data suggests best suited crop and also about the cropping pattern suitable for the soil type

Thus, Soil Health Card seeks to rejuvenate soil quality by proper assessment of,
- proper farming procedures (techniques) by making farmer aware of his farm soil type

Remarks

Q15. What do you mean by Desertification? Is India facing the same problem? What efforts have been taken both at the global as well as at national level to counter the problem of Desertification? (12.5 Marks)

Desertification is the process of degradation of land, leading to decrease in plantation & more, more degrading soil quality, appearance of desert like situation, creation of roads, urbanization are aiding desertification.

India is facing desertification problem to much levels.. Semi-Arid regions of Punjab, Haryana as well as in peninsular plateau are prone to desertification, much land has already degraded beyond repairable levels. Industries, unsustainable population growth, etc. are having huge stress on land.

Global efforts to check desertification began with Rio Summit, 1992 by creation of United nation Convention to Combat desertification (UNCCD).

Great Green line of africa is a plantation drive to create a trees line from west to East to stop spreading of Sahara desert expansion southward.

India has ratified UNCCD & is working on combating desertification through:

Remarks

① Integrated watershed development program (IWDP)

② Command area development program

both these seek to develop land through better access to water resources.

③ * MGNREGA has been integrated with IWDP for construction of watershed structures.

④. we are now planning to merge ground water board & Central water Commission to create National water Commission that will see to holistic development of water resources (both surfaces & ground).

⑤. PMKrishi Sinchayi Yojana is another step to provide adequate irrigation facilities & prevent desertification

⑥- Construction of canals to revive degraded land.

⑦ [redacted]

Remarks

Q16. What is mean by Rain Variability? What are the causes of rain variability? Discuss its impact on agricultural production and household welfare in rural India.

(12.5 Marks)

Rain Variability means variation in spatial & temporal distribution of rain in a year & across years.

Causes of rain variability :

1. yearly fluctuations are caused due to monsoon cycle which depends on many factors like EL-Nino (teleconnections) etc
2. Climate change is also affecting the rain variability.
3. geographical terrain causes spatial variation in rains eg mountains act as a barrier to monsoon winds.
4.

India is a monsoon based economy so, the impact of rain variability is high.

75cm Isohyte divides the country into two parts Semi Arid west & water sufficient East.

as such agriculture pattern also relies heavily on rain distribution spatially & temporally

eg. due to monsoon & rains by western disturbances, Bengal grows 3 crops of rice in a year.

Remarks

while Gujrat relies on production of low water-intensive crops =

With increased monsoon failure, government is encouraging use of climate resilience agriculture & allied activities. ICAR is doing research on creating low water based crop varieties.

Monsoon failure causes crop failure leading to increase in farmer suicides in recent years. It poses a grave danger to agricultural economy as no profits in 1 year directly affects the investment in next year.

I would like to offer point measures to conclude

Remarks

Q17. "Inclusive growth in India requires collective efforts". Explain the private sector's participation in driving growth particularly in the laggard states. (12.5 Marks)

Commission's failure has been blamed on states incapacity in mobilising enough resources to provide quality employment & quality goods / services. which again led to fall in reviews of state & poor welfare practices.

So, Inclusive growth needs private sector participation government should focus on administration, check & regulate private sector & engage in welfare as its first priority.

Private sector particularly industries need low cost labour & enormous land. They, therefore, locate themselves away from main cities. So, are beneficial for growth of local areas & underdeveloped areas.

Industries further need high amount of skilled labour, they thus create local employment & paranches. Employment itself, breaks the vicious cycle of poverty and enhances standard of living. (2)

two general

Remarks – Write Govt efforts, why limited (Manpower, Reforms etc)
– Write where private – NGO, CSR, India – how
– CSR. examples.

Private Sector is guided by investment & profits, they keep expanding. This leads to multiplier effect on economy on one side financial market grows, on the other demand for goods & services rises as employment provides good wages. This in turn backs the wheel of economy providing increased GDP growth numbers.

However government should keep check on ill practices of monopoly etc.

Remarks

Q18. Discuss briefly the theory of Isostacy? What is its role in the geo-morphological context?
(12.5 Marks)

Isostacy means the equilibrium that exist between Earth's Crust & mantle inside structures. It is the balance between weight of Crust & water bodies over the inner structures.

Any imbalance in Isostacy causes widespread ramifications. Such imbalance can be man made or natural

man made - Creation of dams etc
- Koyna Earthquake is said to be because of Koyana dam

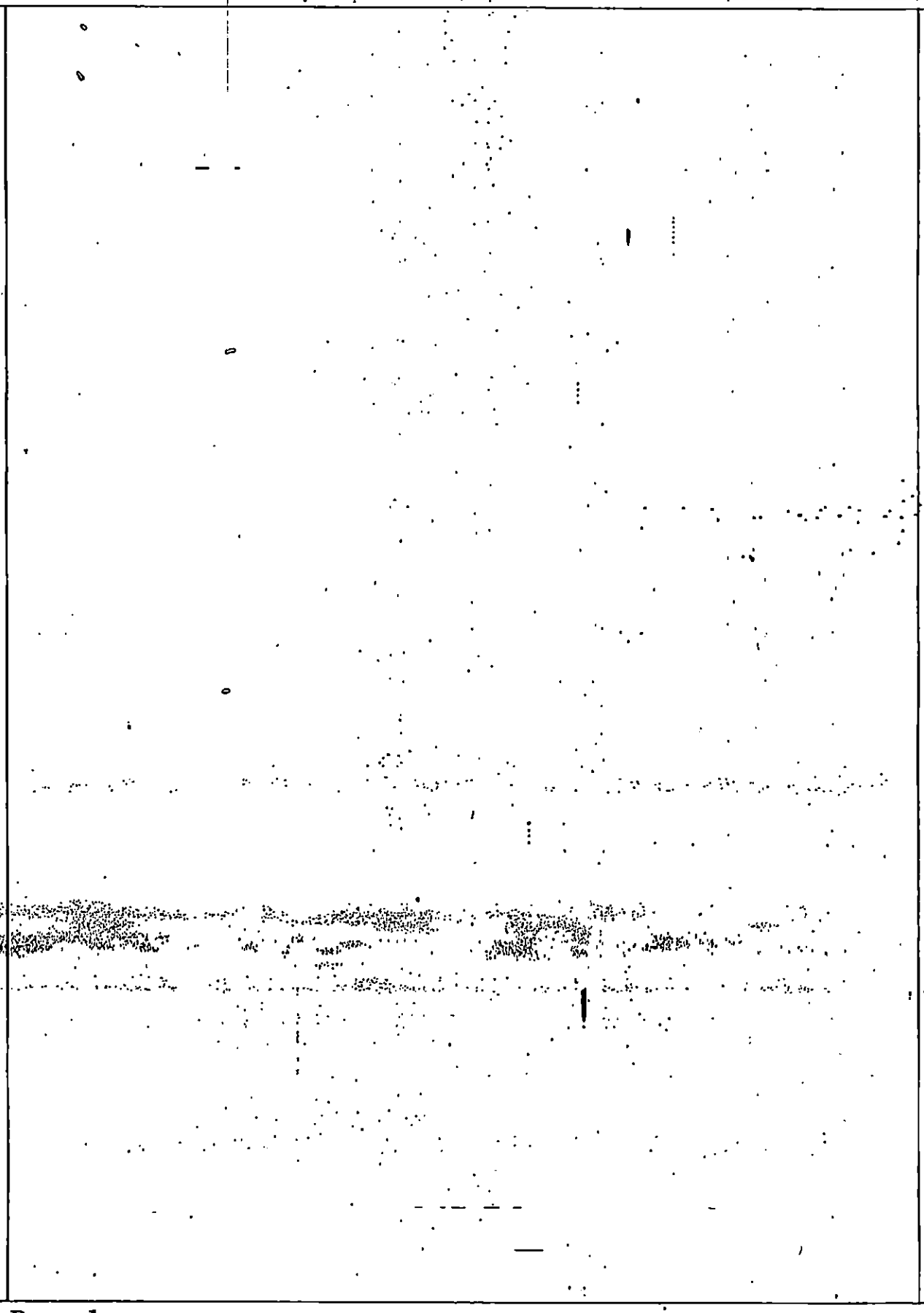
(1)

Natural

↳ Volcanic eruptions, folding, faulting are ascertained to Isostatic imbalances arising due to hot spot pockets, strained rock structures etc.

Thus Isostacy is a factor in the creation of geomorphology and is mainly a endogenetic shaper of Earth landscape.

Remarks

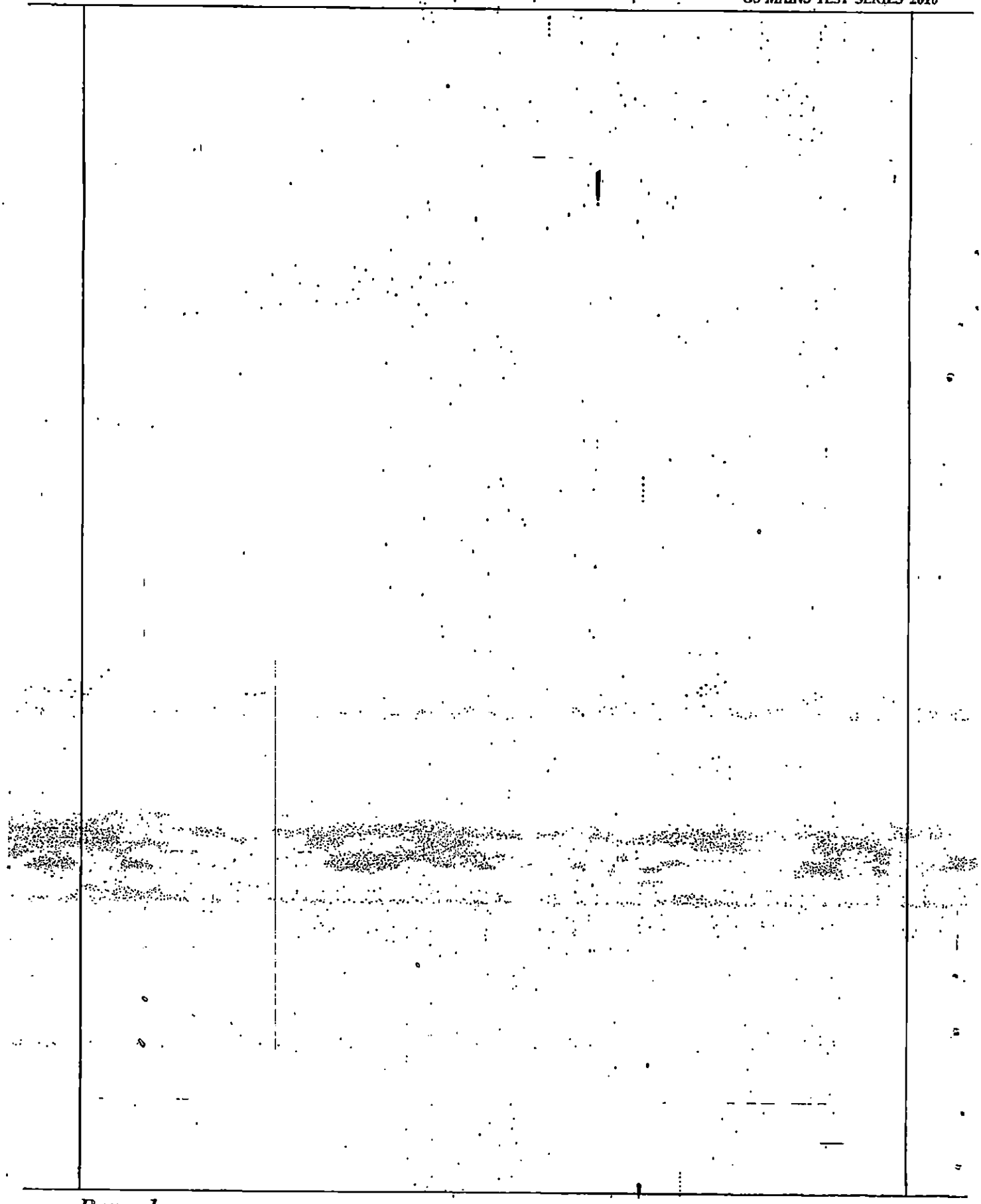


Remarks

Q19. Evaluate the theory of Continental Drift as given by Wagner. How does the Plate Tectonic Theory seek to remove the shortcomings of the Continental Drift Theory?

(12.5 Marks)

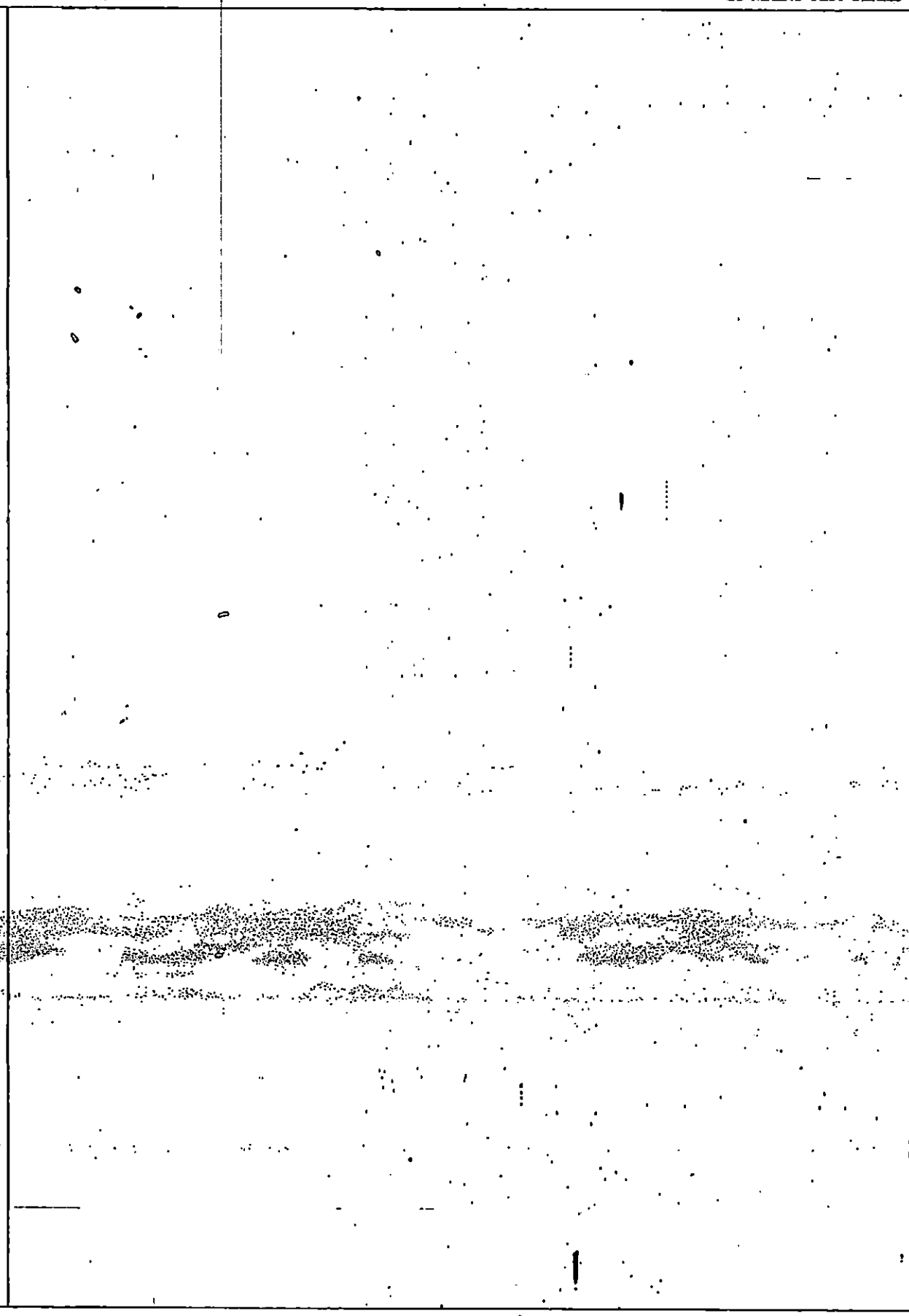
Remarks



Remarks

Q20. Compare and contrast the concept of Agro-Climate and Agro-Ecological Zoning. Which one do you think is better for agricultural planning in our country? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks