Seat No:	Enrollment No:

PARUL UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

B.Sc.(Hons.) Agriculture Summer 2018 - 19 Examination

Semester:3 Date:25/04/2019 **Subject Code: 20101202** Time:10:30am to 01:00pm **Total Marks: 60 Subject Name:Organic farming** Instructions 1. All questions are compulsory. 2. Figures to the right indicate full marks. 3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. 4. Start new question on new page. Q.1 Do as Directed. A. Fill in the blanks. (Each of 1.00 marks) (10)1. The _____ in the organic matter is the source of energy for microbes which helps in aggregation. 2. Organic matter restores the ______ of the soil which may become acidic due to continuous use of chemical fertilizers. 3. India represents only ______% area under organic farming out of cultivated area. 4. The key principles of organic farming are , and 5. ______farming is based on economical orientation. 6. _____ farming is the integration of crop and live stock production on the farm. 7. The earthworms feed about_____ time their own weight of material daily. 8. The biological N fixing organism used in transplanting paddy is_____ 9. The solid portion in sewage is called __ 10. The excreta and dead remains of the birds are called ______. B. Multiple choice type questions. (Each of 1.00 mark) (10)1. The most adverse effect on Indian agriculture is due to _ a) GRT c) WHO b) WTO d) FAI _State is popularizing for organic cotton production. a) Tamilnadu c) Gujarat b) Maharashtra d) Karnataka 3. The watch word and slogan of organic farming is _ a) Feed the soil c) Feed the plant b) Feed the animal d) All of these 4. The _____in the organic matter is the source of energy for microbes which helps in aggregation. a) Nitrogen c) Carbon b) Humus d) Iron 5. _____ are considered as complete plant food. a) Inorganic fertilizers c) Organic fertilizers b) Bio-fertilizers d) All of these 6. The essential concept of organic farming practices is_ c) Take from nature a) Give back to soil b) Give back to nature d) All of these Country represent the highest % area under organic farming out of cultivated area. a) Austria c) China d) USA b) Australia s terilization of soil is allowed to combat both pests and diseases, in organic system. a) Cosmic c) Thermic d) None of these b) Dynamic 9. __ greenmanuring crop suitable for lowland rice field. a) Dhaincha c) Sunnhemp b) Cowpea d) Clusterbean 10. The non economic plant parts that are left in the soil is known as_____

c) Composting

a) Mulching

b) Crop residues d) Incorporation Q.2 Do as Directed. A. Define the following. (Any five) (05)1. Organic farming 2. Crop rotation 3. Biological INM 4. In situ green manuring 5. Concentrated organic manure 6. Farm yard manures 7. Vermicomposting B. Answer the following. (Any Five) (05)1. Write down the ill effect of green revolution technology. 2. Give reason. Fresh poultry manure is not recommended for direct application. 3. Enlist the mineral soil amendments. 4. Mention the steps for conversion to organic farming system. 5. Write down the advantages of biological control of disease and pest management. 6. Essential characteristics of organic farming. 7. Characteristics of green manure crops... Q.3 Write short notes. (Any five) (15)1. Constraints/limitations of organic farming in India. 2. Differentiate: Organic farming Vs Conventional farming 3. Differentiate: Edible oil cake Vs Non-edible oil cake 4. Write down the objectives of organic farming 5. Differentiate: Symbiotic nitrogen fixation Vs Non-symbiotic nitrogen fixation 6. Differentiate: Bulky organic manure Vs Concentrated organic manure Q.4 Attempt any Three/Long Questions/Example (15)1. Discuss the key principles of organic farming 2. Discuss the biological nitrogen fixing micro organisms 3. Discuss the non-chemical approaches for weed management in organic farming 4. Discuss the cultural methods for disease and pest management.