

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q1. A.	Lameta Formation — a <u>sedimentary rock</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		formation which provides
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		traces / evidences of <u>fossils</u> of Snakes, Dinosaurs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Found in <u>Maharashtra</u> , <u>Gujarat</u> , <u>Madhya Pradesh</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(especially Jabalpur)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	<u>Coal bed methane</u> — Gas similar to natural
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		gas, consist of methane 80-85%.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• Found in coal mines.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• <u>Suhagpur mines</u> of <u>Shardol</u> in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Madhya Pradesh</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	<u>Madhya Pradesh Warehousing & Logistics Corporation</u> —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Provides warehousing facilities of crops, manures,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		fertilizers, etc to farmers, cooperative societies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Under <u>Department of Food Supply and Consumer</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Protection</u> By M.P. Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D.	National Seed Research and Training Centre —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		located in <u>Varanasi</u> (U.P.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• Came in effect from 2007 under Ministry of Agriculture.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• Objective — to provide National seed

प्रश्न
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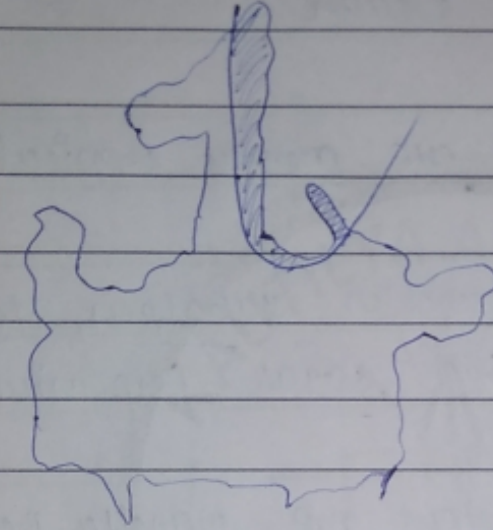
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का न. 1 उत्तरदाता
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	quality laboratory, organise national workshop, seminars on seed testing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Jawali</u> scheme - scheme of M.P. government inaugurated in 1992.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• for rehabilitation & education of women in caste based prostitution specially <u>Bedia</u> , <u>Sansi</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Ashrams set up in morena, sagar, vidisha.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Algae Blooms</u> - phenomena where toxic algae grows in large amount in water bodies making it difficult for marine lives to breathe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>La-Niña</u> - means 'The Little Girl' in Spanish.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• below average sea surface temperatures across <u>east pacific equatorial</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It is good for monsoon and floods are common in it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Meghalaya Plateau</u> - extended part of the peninsular plateau.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• extended to east beyond <u>Rajmahal Hills</u> to form <u>Meghalaya</u> or <u>Shillong Plateau</u> .

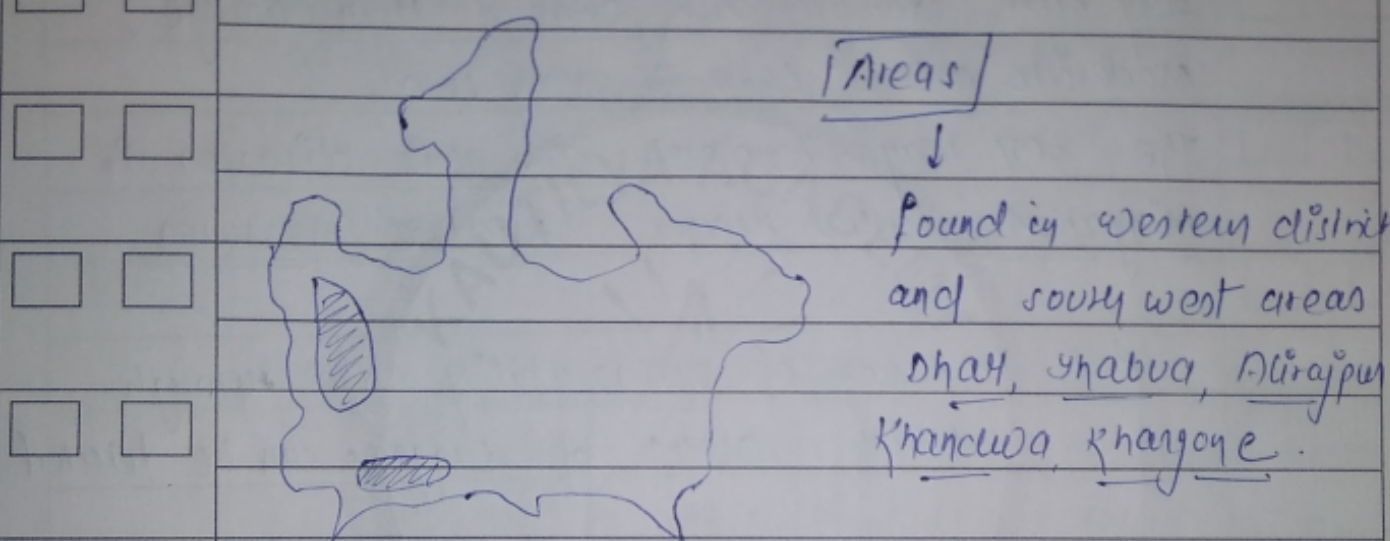
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Garo Hills, Khasi Hills & Jaintia Hills</u> are parts of it. <u>Shiwoing peak</u> being highest peak.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	J.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Cloudburst</u> - A natural phenomena where heavy <u>rainfall</u> occurs within a span of <u>short term</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• either due to mixing of warm and cold air or coociding of cloud with <u>mountain</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• It occurs mostly in <u>mountainous region</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	K.	<u>Tsunami Warning system in India</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• <u>Ministry of Earth science</u> deals in mitigation or early warnings of tsunamis in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• <u>Indian National Centre for Ocean Information service, Hyderabad</u> works on it. and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		launched <u>Indian Tsunami Early Warning system</u> and also <u>Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning system</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>National Food Processing Mission</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N.	• Launched during <u>12th Five year plan</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• It provides support for food processing related search, raising standard of food supply.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• It had created centres at state & National level.

<input type="checkbox"/>	0.	<u>Fertigation</u> - Technique of Irrigation
<input type="checkbox"/>		through which <u>fertilizers</u> or <u>soluble nutrients</u> like <u>potassium</u> , <u>phosphate</u> are given to plants through <u>Drips</u> system, <u>sprinklers</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L.	<u>Sargasso Sea</u> - Water body extended to west of <u>North America</u> in
<input type="checkbox"/>		Latitude of <u>20° to 30°</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>		- Only water inland to have no land boundaries.
<input type="checkbox"/>		• Recently in news due to its <u>position</u> because of <u>large plastic waste</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q2.	A.	<p>Plateau of Bundelkhand a physical division of madhya Pradesh. It lies to the east of Central Indian plateau.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="flex: 1;">  </div> <div style="flex: 1; padding-left: 20px;"> <p><u>Area</u> - covers area of Tikamgarh, Chhannarua, Niwari, and some parts of Bhind (Lahan), Dahan, Shivpuri, Gwalior (Dabana) also part of Jagan and Ashoknagar.</p> </div> </div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<p><u>Extension</u> - to madhya Pradesh and U.P. Pradesh</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<p><u>Formation</u> - Formed out of <u>Granite</u> and <u>Gneiss</u> Rocks.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<p><u>Siddha Baba</u> is the highest peak of the region (1172m)</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<p><u>Betwa</u> river is the lifeline of this plateau.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	•	<p>The soil found here is <u>mixed soil</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>this region doemot have any such heavy industries due to its backwardness but <u>Agriculture</u> and <u>Animal husbandary</u> are most prevalent occupation.</p>

2.	B.	Forests are the lifeline of any economy and almost 30% of area of m.p. is covered with forest. m.p. is a wealthy state in terms of forest wealth.
		Forest found in m.p. are mostly tropical —
		→ <u>Timber</u> - found in Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, sagar. (expensive tree)
		→ <u>Sal</u> - in eastern m.p. Mandla, Balaghat.
		→ <u>Tendu</u> - Beedi is made from this leaves. areas - sagar, Tikamgarh, shadol etc. • 60% production in m.p.
		→ <u>Khair</u> - used in factories for leather in wall paintings & as medicine. • areas - Morena, shivpuri.
		→ <u>Bhilaba</u> - used for making ink. • found in chhindwara, collected from a fruit.
		Apart from these, bamboo, lakh etc are also found.
		m.p. is india's first state to nationalise 100% forest. According to Forest Report 2019, m.p. has the largest forest cover in india.

2 D. Bhil Tribe is the tribe most foundly in Madhya Pradesh. The word Bhil arrived from Tamil word 'Bilwai' means arrow and bow as they carry with them arrow & bow.



Art — • Bhagoria festival is the main festival of tribes organised in Jabua celebrated after harvesting through dance, singing.

• 'Pishora' is the famous rock paintings of Bhils.

and famous painter is 'Pema Phalija'.

• 'Galgadeho' marriage is common in Bhil.

Bhital, Begas, Patia are their sub-tribes. Houses of Bhil are called 'Ku'.

The Bhil's who converted themselves in muslim's during regime of Surangzeb are called 'Tadabi Bhil'.

2.	F.	Earthquake is one of the highly destructive and unpredictable natural disaster which
		occurs due to movement of <u>tectonic plates</u> mainly
		various zones are being made like
		'very high damage risk zone', High damage, moderate one, Low & very low.
		The best way to deal with this disaster is <u>mitigation</u> rather than <u>curative measures</u> .
		Preparing of <u>vulnerability map</u> through which areas of dangers can be detected.
		Establishing <u>earthquake monitoring centres</u> for regular monitoring through use of GPS.
		Restricting construction of high buildings in prone areas and <u>modification</u> of house & building designs.
		Kind of material used in construction, be <u>light</u> , earthquake resist designs.
		Most important one is to spread awareness and educate people how to deal with situation and by minimizing the losses caused by disaster.

2.	G.	<u>Bhopal Gas Tragedy</u> —
		One of the fine example of the
		Industrial disaster in the country is
		Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
		<u>Background</u> → On 2 December 1984,
		about 27 tones of lethal gases mainly
		methyl isocyanate leaked from the Union
		carbide Factory.
		<u>Reason</u> → It was totally a case of Negligence
		where water entered the storage tank,
		and due to chemical reaction liquid got conver-
		ted into gas and escaped. In short period,
		toxic gas cloud were formed & blanketed the city
		<u>consequences</u> → . half of the million of people
		were exposed to gas .
		• about 8000 people died and many fled away.
		• harmful gases settled in area causing
		damage to environment
		People exposed to gas suffers from health
		problems and children are born with
		headache, numb limbs etc
		<u>Operation Faith</u> was started by the
		Government of M.P.

2.	4.	Blue Revolution refers to emergence of <u>aquaculture</u> as an highly productive agricultural activity.
		Fisheries sector is seen as sunshine sector of Indian agriculture. India is World's <u>second largest fish producer</u> . It helps in stimulating growth, employment opportunities, food supply.
		But there are several issues related to this -
		- <u>Lack of means</u> - largely small fishermen are engaged in fish capturing they have basic outboard motors only so cannot go beyond seashore.
		- <u>Finance</u> - adequate financial support is not given.
		- <u>exclusion of women</u> or other groups from participation; only oriented to particular communities.
		- <u>Over-exploitation</u> of or depletion of marine fish stocks.
		- <u>Ignorance of Government</u> in terms of policies, subsidies to fishermen.
		- <u>new problem</u> emerging is issue of international boundaries to which extend fishing can be done.
		There is a need to target doubling of income of farmers through export earnings, fish seed infrastructure.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<p>2. I.</p>	<p>Salinity is the total amount (content) of salt dissolved in seawater in form of dissolved mineral salt.</p>
<p></p>	<p>It is calculated in 1,000 gm (1Kg) of seawater.</p>
<p></p>	<p>Upper limit of salinity is 24.7‰ (brackish water). Determinant elements of salinity are —</p>
<p></p>	<p>-</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Wind</u> - salinity is affected due to flow of wind which makes water to move from one area to other.</p>
<p></p>	<p>-</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Evaporation</u> - more of the evaporation means loss of water thus <u>more salinity</u> in water.</p>
<p></p>	<p>-</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Precipitation</u> - increase in volume of water due to precipitation thus <u>decrease</u> in salinity.</p>
<p></p>	<p>-</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Ocean currents</u> - if there is change in temperature it influences salinity of water.</p>
<p></p>	<p>-</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Rivers</u> - flow of water from rivers makes water less saline.</p>
<p></p>	<p><u>Dead sea</u>, <u>lake van</u>, <u>Great salt lake</u> are among the highest salinity water bodies.</p>

2.	J.	The periodic rise and fall of the sea level due to attraction of sun and moon is tide.
		<u>Origin of Tide :-</u>
		moon's gravitational pull and sun's gravitational pull are major reason for occurrence of tides.
		Along with centrifugal forces act to counter balance the gravity.
		Together these creates bulges of earth.
		<u>Importance of tide :-</u>
	-	Helps in removing polluted water from rivers.
	-	Helps in desilting the sediments.
	-	Tides are used to generate electricity. (Tidal energy)
	-	Helps fisherman and navigators to arrive at harbours.
	-	affects reproductive activities of fish & marine life.
		Tide balances the temperature of ocean and makes it a comfortable suitable condition.

2.	K.	Food Processing a process in which raw material of agriculture, dairy, poultry, meat etc is transformed into commercial value suitable for human consumption.
		India already have a big market in Food Processing in form of <u>milk & milk products</u> , <u>edible oils</u> , <u>meat & meat products</u> , <u>fruits & vegetables</u> etc.
		<u>Status of Food Processing / scope in India →</u>
	-	Lack of adequate processable varieties continues to pose a challenge.
	-	<u>C livestock population</u> is largest in world about 50% where meat production could be promoted.
	-	India is second largest producer of <u>fruits & vegetables</u> thus boost to economy through <u>fruits, juices, vegetables</u> .
	-	Agriculture is the primary occupation of 25% of people thus, more produce (raw materials) for the industries.
		Government initiatives such as FDI policy upto 100%, Export Development Authority brings chances for these industries

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil is a valuable resource, most important layer of earth crust and destruction of this soil cover is known as soil erosion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When rate of removal of particles is more than addition is erosion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This could be natural or human factors —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Deforestation major cause cutting forest for land, fodder etc which as plants keep soil locked.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	causes → Erosion due to actions of water and wind. Rivers flowing with high speed removing upper layer (Gully erosion).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agricultural practices overgrazing by animals (shifting cultivation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	heavy rainfall removes soil (sheet erosion)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urbanization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	mining.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Soil erosion could be controlled by intensive tree plantation, reducing tree as a source of fuel etc.

Q3.	C.	Soil is the upper layer of earth surface formed due to weathering & erosion which consist of decayed organic material, minerals.
		Factors of formation of soil are —
		→ <u>Parent rock / bedrock</u> — colour of soil ex. Black cotton soil, the structure of soil will be determined by parent rock.
	→	<u>Climate</u> — Two different parent rock may yield same soil if subjected to same climate for ex - sandstone, granite.
	→	<u>Biotic / living factor</u> — vegetation — bacteria (plant, shrubs, grasses) provide humus which in turn increases soil fertility.
		animals → earthworms mixes up the soil (fine texture)
	→	<u>Time</u> — it's a passive factor, dominates the other factors.
	→	<u>Topography</u> — the altitude, relief, slope means rate of erosion, deposition of soil. (gentle slope, steep slope).

On the basis of colour, composition, location there are 8 types of soils in India →



1.

Alluvial soil → In Northern plains & river valleys

- most fertile soil.
- rich in potash but poor in phosphorus.
- light grey to ash grey, loamy in texture.

2.

Black soil → Known as regur soil.

- suitable for cotton (Black cotton soil)
- found in areas of M.P., Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra.
- generally clayey, deep, good water retention capacity.

<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	<u>Red & yellow soil</u> - coarse grained soil. • found in odisha, chhattisgarh. • Red due to presence of iron & yellow due to ferric oxide.
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	4.	<u>Laterite soil</u> - - found in area of high temperature & heavy rainfall • not suitable for cultivation. (Kerala, Karnataka mainly)
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	5.	<u>Arid soil</u> - • sandy in texture and saline in nature. - lacks moisture and humus. - found in western Rajasthan.
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	<u>Saline soil</u> - known as usara soil, sandy & loamy in texture. - found in deltaic regions sunderban of west Bengal, eastern Gujarat.
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	7.	<u>Peaty soil</u> - found in area with heavy rainfall & high humidity. - black in colour - found in - coastal area of odisha, Bengal, Tamil Nadu.
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	8.	<u>Forest soil</u> - coarse-grained, loamy and silty. - have very low humus content snow areas of himalayas.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water is the most valuable resource and inexhaustible resource but is in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	trouble these days. India only have 4% of water in global context but feeding 14% of world's population.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	We don't just use water for drinking but we use it for washing, cleaning, crops producing, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Demand for water has increased in the cities due to rapid urbanization, industrialization, modernization.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Way need to conserve?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• need of growing population & demand per person.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• For food / foodgrains water is necessary : • Irrigation purpose.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• already situation of drought & water scarcity in many cities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• essential resource needed to be conserved for existence.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Save water, save our planet".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are very simple and easy measures to conserve water which every individual need to apply in his/her day-to-day life —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>In Your Household chores</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Turn off your taps when not in use (while brushing your teeth)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Shower less as a person uses 17 litre of water at a time. (shorter showers)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Use low flow shower.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Re-use water (ex- use your kitchen water in your gardening)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Keep a check on water leakage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Get a low-flush toilet.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Reduce food waste, boil steam your food instead of boiling.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>In industries</u> - <u>Recycle</u> the water through various means and <u>Re-use</u> it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- stop unnecessary wastage of water especially in paper industries

प्रश्न
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 उत्तरदाता
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
भारत का नं. 1 उत्तरदाता

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Traditional methods</u> :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Tank-irrigation prevalent in district of Rajasthan Ajmer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Recharge wells-subwells through rainwater.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- construction of bunds, Kuls.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Community based watershed programme.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- "Rain water Harvesting" most important harvesting through collection of rain water in wells, tanks etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Irrigation in Agriculture</u> :- Micro irrigation in intervals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Drip irrigation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Irrigation through sprinklers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Government Initiatives</u> :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Jal shakti</u> ministry deals with water & its issues.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- National Water Policy (2012) management of water resources, through communities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sicheye Yojana (Per drop more crop) production with minimal water.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apart, laws can be made to increase water recycling, against toxic chemicals released in water, industries to make water intensive products.

प्रश्न संख्या

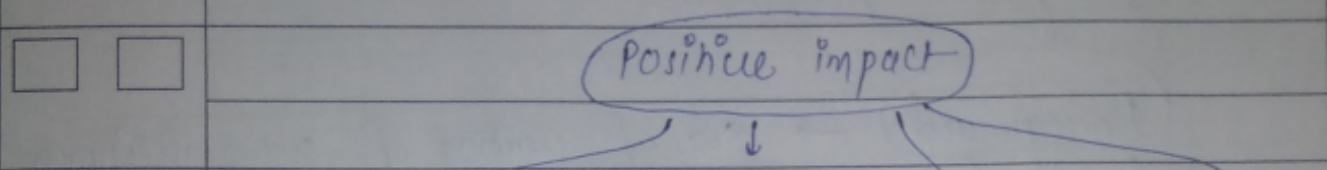
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

Q3.	E.	Green Revolution a revolution in agriculture strategy during mid 60's by Government of India to attain self-sufficiency in foodgrains production.
		<u>Background</u> → Era of starting of industrialisation along with war (Indo-China, Indo-Pak)
		There was shortage of food in terms of increasing population.
		So, to increase agriculture yield technological improvements were done. designed by M.S. Swaminathan. Father of India's Green Revolution.
		<u>Components</u> →
		• use of high yielding variety seeds.
		• Usage of fertilizers, manures & chemicals in production.
		• Multiple cropping patterns - as HYV seeds matures quickly.
		• Use of machines, tractors, harvesters in farming.
		• focus on specific areas of Haryana, Punjab, western UP.
		• Specific crop production → wheat, rice

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Green revolution resulted in both qualitative & quantitative development in agriculture.

there were various impact

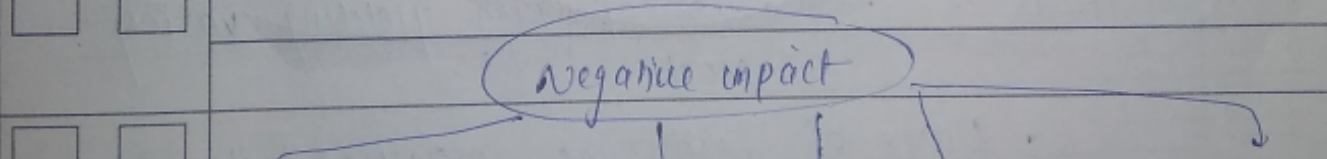


- tremendous improvement in production.

- price stability of food items.

- Boost in economy due to increase in agricultural production.

- Increase in employment in non-farm such as warehousing, milling.



- Increased regional disparities (region specific)

- Environmental damage, depletion of soil nutrients.

- Ground water due to use of fertiliser, pesticides in large amount.

- Inequalities in terms of rural areas.

- Restrictive crop coverage to wheat, maize etc.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Over the decades, agriculture has witnessed various phases
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Farming 1.0 (from independence 1947 to 1966)</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Farming 2.0 (phase of Green Revolution)</p> </div> </div>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This was the golden age of India's agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Today, there's rapid industrialisation & migration to cities and agricultural incomes are falling. so there's a need for another revolution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a economy where we would look for balance in economy and production with consideration to environment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Farming 3.0</div> <div style="width: 40%; text-align: center;">through</div> <div style="width: 30%;">Smart-Farm</div> </div> <p>Machinery, technology, Micro Irrigation, Digitalised platforms.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Elimination of middlemen, direct contact of farmers with consumers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Technology & innovation together will play a important role in evolution of farming 3.0 with a vision to double farmers income.