MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III (New) Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : ECON 235 Title : Agricultural Cooperation, Institutions
Credits : 3(2+1) and Management
Day & Date : Tuesday, 17.11.2009 Time : 9.00 to 12.00 Total Marks: 80

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 What do you mean by co-operation? Give its importance in Indian agriculture.

Q.2 Enlist and explain the principles of co-operation.

Q.3 Explain the co-operative management with its nature and functions.

Q.4 Name and explain the agencies involved in agricultural marketing.

Q.5 Discuss the role of leadership in co-operative management.

Q.6 Comment on “Professionalised management of co-operatives”.

Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)
   1) Nationalization of banks
   2) NABARD
   3) Land development banks

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define
   1) Professional moneylenders
   2) Taccavi loan
   3) Long term loan
   4) Itinerant trader
   5) Co-operative marketing
   6) Leadership
   7) Professionalisation
   8) Manager
   9) Organization
   10) Management

Q.9 Fill in the blanks.
   1) The land development banks have a ______ structure.
   2) _____ is considered as a process which may include variety of functions, principles, techniques, skills of accomplishing the work and activities of organization.
   3) The Imperial Bank of India was nationalized in 1955 and was converted into _____.
   4) The first Co-operative Societies Act was passed in the year ____.
   5) _____ implies synchronization and unification of various activities of the organization to attain predetermined goal.
   6) _____ is the vital function of management, because the success of all other functions rests on it.

(P.T.O.)
7) The funds for Regional Rural Banks are made available in the ratio of___.
8) Lack of__ is the main reason of unsatisfactory performance of the co-operatives.
9) The__ is playing a complementary role to the Reserve Bank of India in the development of co-operative credit.
10) The_____ was primarily meant to refinance, assist and guide the State Co-operative Land Development Banks.

Q.10 State True or False.

1) Authority is a sum of rights and powers assigned by the organization to a position enabling the position holds and to direct others for given tasks.
2) The co-operative structure occupies pre-eminent position in the institutional framework of agricultural credit.
3) The nationalization of banks aims at rectifying the existing functional deficiencies and operational changes in the structure of co-operative banks.
4) The commercial banks were the important source of agricultural credit before nationalization of banks.
5) The government provides the guarantee to the relatively weak apex banks to enable them to borrow from the RBI.
6) All for each, each for all is motto of capitalism.
7) In general, co-ordination is the essence of management.
8) The Central Land Development Bank provides medium-term loan to the PLDBs and its affiliated branches working in the state.
9) Co-operative organization is based on the democratic organization.
10) In Indian co-operatives, the ownership lies with the ordinary members of cooperative while management rests with the government.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
Semester: III (New)  
Course No.: AGRO 233  
Credits: 2(1+1)  
Day & Date: Monday, 16.11.2009  
Time: 9.00 to 11.00  
Total Marks: 40

Note:  
1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.  
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.  
3. All questions carry equal marks.  
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Define infiltration. Describe the factors affecting rate of infiltration.  
Q.2 Enlist the methods of irrigation. Write in brief the drip method of irrigation.  
Q.3 Define water use efficiency. Explain in brief the measures to be adopted for improving water use efficiency.  
Q.4 Enlist the methods of soil moisture evaluation. Explain in brief gravimetric method of soil moisture evaluation.  
Q.5 What do you mean by soil moisture constants? Describe in brief field capacity.  
Q.6 What are the different approaches for scheduling irrigation and describe critical growth stage approach.  
Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)  
1) Water resources of India  
2) Tensiometer  
3) Consumptive use

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the following terms.  
1) Available Soil moisture  
2) Percolation  
3) Effective rainfall  
4) Irrigation interval  
5) Cohesion

Q.9 Fill in the blanks.  
1) Size of clay particle is ______.  
2) ______ is the upper limit of available soil moisture to the plant.  
3) Moisture held by soil colloids is termed as ______.  
4) ______ plant is used as an indicator for determination of PWP.  
5) One ha cm is equal to ______ m³ of water.

Q.10 State True or False.  
1) Hygroscopic water is the most useful to the crop.  
2) Sprinkler method of irrigation is useful for sandy soil.  
3) Loss of water through plant parts is known as evaporation.  
4) Bulk density of clay soil is higher than sandy soil.  
5) The soil water potential at PWP is -15 bars.

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III(New) Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : EXTN 232 Title : Communication Skills and Market-led
Credits : 2(1+1) Extension for Business Management
Day & Date : Saturday, 14.11.2009 Time : 9.00 to 11.00 Total Marks: 40

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Define communication. Enlist the elements of communication and explain any two of them.

Q.2 Enlist the different types of communication and explain any two of them.

Q.3 Enumerate the problems of communication. Discuss any three of them.

Q.4 Enlist the different models of communication and explain in detail the Aristotle model of Communication.

Q.5 What is feedback? Explain the role of feedback in extension education.

Q.6 Define visual aid. Give the classification of visual aids and explain any two of them.

Q.7 Write short notes on. (Any two)
   1) Food Availability and Consumption in India
   2) Transportation and Storage types in India
   3) Interpersonal Communication

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the following terms.
   1) Message 2) Source 3) Speed reading 4) Channel 5) Market-led extension

Q.9 State True or False.
   1) Television is the example of visual aid.
   2) The word communication is derived from greek word.
   4) SMCRE model of communication is developed by Leagans.
   5) Communicator is the source of message.

Q.10 Fill in the blanks.
   1) Physical noise is one of the barriers in_____.
   2) A good message must be clear, simple and___.
   3) The information communicated without using words is called as_____communication.
   4) Good communication is the essence of good______.
   5) Any instructional device that can be seen, but not heard is called as______.

● ● ● ● ● ● ●
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III(New)  Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : EXTN 232  Title : Communication Skills and Market-led
Credits : 2(1+1)  Extension for Business Management
Day & Date : Saturday, 14.11.2009  Time : 9.00 to 11.00  Total Marks: 40

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Define communication. Enlist the elements of communication and explain any two of them.

Q.2 Enlist the different types of communication and explain any two of them.

Q.3 Enumerate the problems of communication. Discuss any three of them.

Q.4 Enlist the different models of communication and explain in detail the Aristotle model of Communication.

Q.5 What is feedback? Explain the role of feedback in extension education.

Q.6 Define visual aid. Give the classification of visual aids and explain any two of them.

Q.7 Write short notes on. (Any two)
   1) Food Availability and Consumption in India
   2) Transportation and Storage types in India
   3) Interpersonal Communication

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the following terms.
   1) Message  2) Source  3) Speed reading  4) Channel  5) Market-led extension

Q.9 State True or False.
   1) Television is the example of visual aid.
   2) The word communication is derived from greek word.
   4) SMCRE model of communication is developed by Leagans.
   5) Communicator is the source of message.

Q.10 Fill in the blanks.
   1) Physical noise is one of the barriers in______.
   2) A good message must be clear, simple and______.
   3) The information communicated without using words is called as______communication.
   4) Good communication is the essence of good______.
   5) Any instructional device that can be seen, but not heard is called as______.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III(New) Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : PATH 231 Title : Integrated Disease Management
Credits : 2(1+1)
Day & Date : Friday, 13.11.2009 Time : 9.00 to 11.00
Total Marks: 40

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Define IDM. Explain the concept of IDM. Write importance and advantages of IDM.

Q.2 Write in detail the IDM strategy for Potato crop.

Q.3 Enlist important plant pathogenic organisms. Explain any two of them.

Q.4 What are the principal approaches to IDM? Explain any one in detail.

Q.5 Write in detail IDM strategies for citrus fruit crops.

Q.6 Define plant pathology. What are the branches of plant pathology? Give the objectives of plant pathology.

Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)
   a) Fastidious vascular bacteria
   b) Integrated Control In Perennial Crops
   c) Post harvest disease of important crops and their management.

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the followings.
   1) Epidemic
   2) Alternate Host
   3) Fungicide
   4) Disease Forecasting
   5) Biological Agent

Q.9 Fill in the blanks.
   1) Viruses are ______, highly infectious and host specific.
   2) ______are sensitive to tetracycline antibiotics.
   3) ______aims at preventing entry of pathogens from infested area into non infested area.
   4) ______is control of plant diseases using living micro-organism.
   5) ______is malfunctioning process due to continuous irritation caused by plant pathogen.

Q.10 Match the pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Bengal Famine</td>
<td>a) Banned Fungicides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) K.C.Mehta</td>
<td>b) Citrus Greening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Robber Koch</td>
<td>c) Helminthosporium Leaf Spot of Rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Fastidious Vascular Bacteria</td>
<td>d) Epidemiology of Cereal Rust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Mercury Fungicides</td>
<td>e) Koch’s Postulates</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨ ✨
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Course No.</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Day &amp; Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>II (New)</td>
<td>MKT 232</td>
<td>3(2+1)</td>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>Marketing Institutions and Organizations</td>
<td>Thursday, 12.11.2009</td>
<td>9.00 to 12.00</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 What is NDDB? Explain organization structure and function of NDDB.
Q.2 What is meant by FCI? Explain functions of FCI.
Q.3 Explain MAHABANANA with the following points.
   1) Objectives  2) Functions  3) Planning  4) Constraints
Q.4 Explain NAFED with the following points.
   1) Objectives  2) Trading activities  3) Business activities
   4) Price-support operation
Q.5 What is APEDA? Explain objectives, assistance schemes and functions.
Q.6 Write short notes on (Any Two).
   1) MAHAGRAPE  2) Tea Board  3) Tobacco Board
Q.7 Explain in detail the functions and organizational structures of D.M.I.

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Write full forms of
   1) NOVOD  2) MAHAMANGO  3) APMC  4) MSCCGMF
   5) DCMS  6) COSAMB  7) STC  8) JCI
   9) IDC  10) ISI
Q.9 Do as directed.
   1) What is a SONALI?
   2) Write any two functions of Tobacco Board.
   3) Write any two activities of COSAMB.
   4) Write any two functions of State Cooperative Marketing Societies.
   5) Write classification of APMCs in Maharashtra.

(P.T.O.)
Q.10 Complete the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Establishment</th>
<th>Headquarter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) NAFED</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) DMI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) NOVOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) JCI</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) MAHAMANGO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧
Q.1 a) Describe the importance of live stock in Agriculture.
    b) Discuss the economic importance of live stock to the Indian Agriculture.

Q.2 What are the different terminologies used for the following animals?
    1) Group of Animals  2) Young cattle/Buffalo  3) Animal not producing milk
    4) Castrated male  5) A matured male chicken

Q.3 Enlist the different Housing Systems of live-stock and poultry. Explain any one of them in detail.

Q.4 Write in detail the care and management of pregnant Animals.

Q.5 Define Management and describe the functions of management.

Q.6 Describe the management practices followed for Sheep and Goat.

Q.7 Write short notes on the followings.
    1) Rearing of calf  2) Tools of management  3) Vaccination
    4) Shearing  5) Grooming

Q.8 Fill in the blanks with appropriate words.
    1) Average gestation period of Indian Animal is_____days.
    2) Animal body contains_____% and_____% calcium and Phosphorus, respectively.
    3) The optimum age for castration of kid is_____.
    4) The world goat population is about_____.million.
    5) Tattooing is done in the cattle at the age of_____.calves.

Q.9 State True or False.
    1) The size of adult Barberi is between 25 to 35 kg.
    2) Tags are made of light metal or strong plastic for tagging of animals.
    3) Dehorning in animals is done in middle age.
    4) Use of Lubricants are avoided in milking practices.
    5) Colostrum is rich in vitamins.

(P.T.O.)
Q.10  Match the pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Female with its offspring</td>
<td>a) Male sex hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Testosterone</td>
<td>b) Calf at foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Eggs</td>
<td>c) 480 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Meat requirement per capita per day</td>
<td>d) Deficiency of vit “C”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Chevon of goats</td>
<td>e) 24 gm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III (New) Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : HORT 232 Title : Production Management of Important Vegetable and Floriculture Crops.
Credits : 2(1+1) Day & Date : Tuesday, 10.11.2009 Time: 9.00 to 11.00 Total Marks: 40

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Describe the importance, present status and future scope for vegetable and flower crops grown in Maharashtra and India.

Q.2 Enlist the different basis of classification of vegetables and explain botanical classification.

Q.3 Discuss in brief different garden features.

Q.4 Write in detail about the production management of tomato or cabbage with reference to the following points.
1) Soil and Climate 2) Propagation and planting 3) Manures and fertilizers 4) Harvesting and yield.

Q.5 Enlist different types of vegetable farming and explain kitchen garden with layout.

Q.6 Describe the cultivation practices of Rose or chrysanthemum.

Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)
1) Principles of garden design
2) Role of growth regulators in vegetable production
3) Landscaping of homes.

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Fill in the blanks.
1) Gladiolus is propagated by _____.
2) Botanical name of sponge gourd is _____.
3) Mughal garden is _____type of garden.
4) Family of okra is _____.
5) _____is also called as blanket flower.

Q.9 Match the pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Tuberose</td>
<td>a) Bulb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Japanese garden</td>
<td>b) Spadix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Anthurium</td>
<td>c) Allyl propyl disulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Chilli</td>
<td>d) Formal garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Onion</td>
<td>e) Capsaicin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>f) Informal garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(P.T.O.)
Q.10 Complete the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Botanical name</th>
<th>Varieties</th>
<th>Spacing and seed rate</th>
<th>Yield/ha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow pea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drumstick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marigold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiolus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumber</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* * * * * * * * *
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III(New)   Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : ENGG 232   Title : Post Harvest Technology for Cereals,
Pulses, Oilseeds and Cash crops
Credits : 2(1+1)
Day & Date : Monday, 9.11.2009   Time : 9.00 to 11.00   Total Marks: 40

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 a) Enlist the different kinds of engineering properties of agricultural engineering.
b) Define agricultural processing? What are the objectives of agricultural processing?

Q.2 In a wheat milling experiment it was found that to grind 4.33 sized grins to IS sieve 35 (0.351 mm opening), the power requirement was 8 kW. Calculate the power requirement for milling of wheat by same mill to IS sieve 15 (0.157 mm opening) using- a) Rininger’s Law   b) Kick’s Law

Q.3 a) Name the different types of material handling devices.
b) Explain the bucket elevator with neat sketch.

Q.4 a) Explain infra red moisture content determination method with neat sketch.
b) One thousand kg of paddy at 24% moisture content (wb) is dried to 14% moisture content (wb); Calculate followings-
   a) Wt of bone dry product   b) Amount of water evaporated
   c) Amount of dried product

Q.5 a) Define drying? State the importance of drying of farm crops.
b) Explain the construction and working of L.S.U. dryer with the help of neat diagram.

Q.6 a) Enlist different types of storage structures for food grain.
b) Explain kothar type of storage structure in detail.

Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)
   1) Attrition mill  2) Intended cylinder separator  3) Centrifugal dehusker

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the following terms-
1) Thin layer drying   2) Enthalpy   3) Angle of repose
4) Tempering   5) Crushing efficiency

Q.9 Fill in the blanks.
   1) The capacity of cylindrical bin storage structure varies from____onns.
   2) ______ refers to the removal of few large particles in an initial process.
   3) ______ is a process of size reduction, which combines cutting and crushing.
   4) The top screen of air screen cleaner is known______.
   5) ______ is a graphical representation of thermodynamic properties of air.
Q.10 Do as directed.
1) State the different rice milling equipments.
2) Enlist the factors affecting on drying process.
3) State the requirements of good storage structures.
4) State the cleaning systems used in air screen cleaner.
5) Write down the principles of common mechanical dryer.

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧
MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.B.M.(Agri.)

Semester : III(New)  Academic Year : 2009-10
Course No. : MKT 233  Title : Input Marketing Management
Credits  : 3(2+1)

Day & Date : Wednesday, 18.11.2009  Time : 9.00 to 12.00  Total Marks: 80

Note: 1. Solve ANY FIVE questions from SECTION “A”.
2. All questions from SECTION “B” are compulsory.
3. All questions carry equal marks.
4. Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

SECTION “A”

Q.1 Enlist the various inputs used in agricultural production. How the importance of an efficient marketing system for farm inputs is judged?
Q.2 What are the defects in fertilizer marketing system in India? Give suggestions for better fertilizer marketing.
Q.3 Explain the problems faced by farmers in procuring plant protection chemicals and suggest the measures to improve distribution and marketing of insecticides and pesticides.
Q.4 Write in brief about supply, demand and marketing of electricity.
Q.5 Enlist the major farm machineries used in India as a farm input. Explain production, import and sale of tractors in India.
Q.6 What are the sources of seed as an agricultural input? Explain its seed production and supply.
Q.7 Write short notes on (Any Two)
   1) Sales promotion  2) Branding of Agro-inputs  3) Major tools in marketing

SECTION “B”

Q.8 Define the following terms.
   1) Advertisement  2) Distribution system
   3) Organization  4) Market promotion
   5) Information system  6) Marketing strategy
   7) Packaging  8) Planning
   9) Credit  10) Procurement

Q.9 State True or False.
   1) Most of agro-based and rural industries use electricity as source of power.
   2) The domestic production of pesticides in India is more than the demand for them.
   3) The fertilizers are the basic inputs of agricultural production.
   4) REC stands for Rural Electrification Corporation.

(P.T.O.)
5) Certified seed is the primary stage of the seed production cycle.
6) The demand for fertilizers is a derived demand.
7) The gross marketing margin is the difference between the import or ex-factory price and the retail price of fertilizers.
8) Credit to farmers is supplied only through institutional financing agencies.
9) Marketing function packing is important for the prevention of adulteration.
10) The Govt. of India does not have regulation for supply and price of fertilizers.

Q.10 Match the pairs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“A”</th>
<th>“B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1) Short term loan</td>
<td>a) 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Seed control Order</td>
<td>b) Derived demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) NSP</td>
<td>c) 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Brand name of Fungicide</td>
<td>d) Purchase of seed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Fertilizer</td>
<td>e) Captan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6) Brand name of Herbicide</td>
<td>f) Source of electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7) NSC</td>
<td>g) Methyl Bromide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8) RRB</td>
<td>h) 1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9) Thermal</td>
<td>i) 2,4-D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10) Brand name of Fumigant</td>
<td>j) 1983</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧ ✧