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**GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY,  
ODISHA, GUNUPUR  
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

**B. Sc. (Ag.) (Sixth Semester) Examinations, April – 2025  
SWE(Ag.)-322– Protected Cultivation and Secondary Agriculture**

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum : 50 Marks

**The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.**

**PART – A**

**Q.1. Fill in the blanks with suitable word / figure.**

**(0.5 x 10 = 5 Marks)**

- ..... is called miniature greenhouse.
- ..... is also called as contact drying.
- ..... drying is heterogeneous drying.
- Thermal Conductivity is ..... Property of Agricultural Product.
- The requirement of filter cleaning is assessed based on the .....
- The diameter of lateral line varies from .....
- Ball valve is placed at the inlet end of .....
- The gromate take off (GTO) is used for connecting .....
- ..... is defined as the percentage volume of inter- grain space of the total volume of grain in bulk.
- ..... drying is the example of radiation drying.

**Q. 2. Define (or) Explain the following in one or two sentences.**

**(1 x 5 = 5 Marks)**

- Compensation Point
- Greenhouse Range
- Volume Concentration
- Roundness
- Thin layer Drying Method

**Q3. Match the following**

**(0.5 x 10 = 5 Marks)**

Column – A

Column – B

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| (a) Oasis Cube                | (i) Boiler  |
| (b) Water Pump or Valve       | (ii) Material Handling Equipment                    |
| (c) Lean-to design            | (iii) Heat and Mass Transfer                        |
| (d) Even span type greenhouse | (iv) Size of any irregular shaped material          |
| (e) Eave                      | (v) Growing Media                                   |
| (f) Saw tooth type Greenhouse | (vi) Gadget   |
| (g) Central Heat              | (vii) against the side of an existing building      |
| (h) Conveyor Belt             | (viii) level ground                                 |
| (i) Drying                    | (ix) carry rain and melted snow away                |
| (j) Equivalent diameter       | (x) Specific natural ventilation flow path develops |

**Q4. Write True or False against each statement**

**(0.5 x 10 = 5 Marks)**

- a. The equivalent diameter is generally defined as the diameter of a sphere having the same volume as that of the particle.
- b. As a rule, 10 to 15% excess of water is supplied to leach out water soluble salt from root zone of plant.
- c. PVC pipe tends to roll if it is not anchored firmly to the side of the bench.
- d. A nozzle is installed at the top of each riser.
- e. The quantity of water delivered per unit area of plants is adjusted by the speed at which the boom travels.
- f. Sprinkler irrigation is often referred to as trickle irrigation
- g. Application efficiency of drip is 90 to 95%.
- h. Dehydration means removal of moisture to very low levels usually to bone dry condition.
- i. All commercial flow dryers are designed on thin layer drying principle.
- j. The drying front indicates the level of grains in the bin at which, the grain have just started losing moisture to the drying air.

**PART – B**

**Attempt ANY FIVE questions. All question carries equal marks**

**(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**

- 5. Explain types of Greenhouse based on shape with help of schematic diagram.
- 6. What amount of natural gas is required by grower to raise the CO<sub>2</sub> concentration from 100 to 800 ppm inside his greenhouse of 80 m<sup>3</sup>? Assume 1 m<sup>3</sup> of natural gas yields 538.715 m<sup>3</sup> of CO<sub>2</sub>.
- 7. Explain various components of greenhouse with help of schematic diagram.
- 8. Explain fan and Pad cooling system with help of schematic diagram.
- 9. Explain advantages and limitations of mechanical dryer over sun drying.
- 10. Explain various material handling equipment with help of schematic diagram.

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