**CROP PRODUCTION AND MANAGEMENT**

**6. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **Name any two winter crops.**

**Ans**: Wheat, barley and mustard.

1. **Which machine is used for the separation of grains from stalks and husks ?**

**Ans**: Thresher

1. **Name the organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant and animal waste.**

**Ans**: Manure

1. **What is the process of putting seeds in soil called ?**

**Ans**: Sowing

1. **Name any two methods of weeding.**

**Ans**: Mechanical method and Biological method.

**7. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **What is threshing ?**

**Ans**: The process of separating grain seeds from the chaff in the harvested crop is called threshing.

1. **Define harvesting.**

**Ans**: The process of cutting and gathering of crops from field is called harvesting.

1. **What is livestock ?**

**Ans**: Livestock are domesticated animals raised in agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fibre and labour. Livestock are generally raised for profit. For example: poultry farming, apiculture and pisciculture, etc.

1. **Define crop transplantation.**

**Ans**: In some crops like rice (paddy) and vegetables like chillies and tomatoes the seeds are sown in a small area called nursery. When they germinate into small seedlings, these are transferred to the main field. This is called Crop transplantation.

1. **Why should weeds be removed from a field ?**

**Ans**: Weeds should be removed as they compete with the crop for nutrients, space and sunlight. They need to be removed at regular intervals otherwise crop field is badly affected. The process of removing weeds from a field is called weeding.

**8. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **What are the advantages of ploughing ?**

**Ans**: **Advantages of ploughing are as follows:**

1. The first step for growing a crop is to prepare the soil preparation of soil involves ploughing and lavelling.
2. The soil needs to be loosened so that the roots can penetrate deep into the soil and can breathe easily by ploughing.
3. The process of loosening and turning the soil is called ploughing or tilling.
4. It helps to bring the nutrient rich soil from the lower layers to the top, making it available to plants.
5. It helps to retain moisture for a longer period.
6. **What is the proper way of sowing seeds ?**

**Ans**: **The proper way of sowing seeds are as follows:**

1. The process of putting seeds in the soil is called sowing.
2. To get a good crop field, it is important to select good quality seeds.
3. Selection of good quality seeds can be done by soaking seeds in water.
4. Seeds should be sown in the proper season and in moist soil.
5. Seeds should be sown at the correct depth.
6. Seeds should be sown at proper spacing to prevent overcrowding of plants.
7. **Why is it important to irrigate crops ?**

**Ans**: **It is important to irrigate crops because: -**

1. To get a good produce, crops need to be irrigated properly.
2. The time and frequency of irrigation differs from crop to crop and soil to soil.
3. Irrigation helps seeds to germinate.
4. It is also essential for absorption of nutrients by plants from the soil and for the elongation of roots.
5. Water also protects crops from frost and dry air currents.
6. **What are the disadvantages of excessive irrigation of crops in a field ?**

**Ans**: **The disadvantages of excessive irrigation of crops in a field are as follows:**

1. It is important to provide plants with right amount of water at the right time.
2. Waterlogging occurs in the soil that inhibits germination of seeds.
3. Roots do not hold the crop upright.
4. Plants which cannot resist strong winds fall down.
5. **What is animal husbandry ? How is it useful ?**

**Ans**: The domestication of animals on a large scale is called animal husbandry. It is useful in the various process. For example: -

1. All domestic and useful animals constitute livestock. Livestock are generally raised for profit.
2. The practice of raising birds like chicken, ducks and fowls is called poultry farming.
3. Honey bees are reared for honey. The rearing of honeybees on a large scale is called apiculture.
4. The breeding, hatching and rearing of fish under controlled conditions on a large scale is called pisciculture.

**9. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:**

1. **Kharif crops and rabi crops**

**Ans**:

|  |  |
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| **Kharif Crops** | **Rabi Crops** |
| **1.** The crops which are sown in June/July and harvested in September/October are known as Kharif Crops. | **1.** The crops which are sown in October/November and harvested in March/April are known as Rabi Crops. |
| **2.** The crops are also called Summer Crops. | **2.** These crops are also called Winter Crops. |
| **3.** Example: Rice, maize, pulses, cotton, groundnuts, etc. | **3.** Example: Wheat, mustard, barley, gram, pea, etc. |

1. **Manure and fertiliser**

**Ans**:

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| **Manure** | **Fertiliser** |
| **1.** Manure is a natural substance. | **1.** Fertiliser is a chemical substance. |
| **2.** It is not nutrient specific and is required in large quantity. | **2.** It is nutrient specific and required in very small amount. |
| **3.** It is rich humus. | **3.** It does not provide any humus to the soil. |
| **4.** It is not readily soluble in water and is slowly absorbed by plants. | **4.** It is soluble in water and readily absorbed by plants. |

1. **Dry storage and cold storage**

**Ans**:

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| **Dry Storage** | **Cold Storage** |
| **1.** Dry storage is a method used for storing non-perishable food materials like grains. | **1.** Cold storage is a method used for storage of perishable food materials. |
| **2.** On small scale or at domestic level, grain is stored in jute bags or metallic bins. | **2.** Since these food materials have a very short shelf life, they are stored at low temperature. |
| **3.** On large scale or at commercial level, grain is stored in gunny bags, silos, granaries, etc. | **3.** Vegetables and fruits are stored by this method. |

1. **Drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation**

**Ans**:

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| **Drip Irrigation** | **Sprinkler Irrigation** |
| **1.** This involves providing water drop by near the roots of the plants. | **1.** It involves installing vertical pipes at equal distances with rotating nozzles on the top. |
| **2.** This system helps plants to get regular water supply. | **2.** The pipes are connected to the main pipeline that supplies water under pressure to be spread on the crop through rotating nozzles. |
| **3.** It involves no wastage of water. | **3.** This method is recommended for sandy soil and uneven land where sufficient water is not available. |

1. **Crop rotation and multiple cropping**

**Ans**:

**Crop Rotation:** It is the practice of growing a series of different types of crops in the same area in sequential seasons. This practice is generally used for the replenishment of nitrogen by growing a leguminous crop that adds nitrogen and organic matter to the soil in sequence with cereals and other crops.

**Multiple Cropping:** Sometimes two or more crops are grown together in the same field. This method is called multiple or mixed cropping. The crops to be grown together are chosen in such a way that the waste materials from one crop help in the growth of the other.