

Crop Production and Their Management

- A. 1. Loosening and turning up the soil is called ploughing.
2. NPK, Urea
- B. 1. (a); 2. (b); 3. (b); 4. (d)
- C. 1. ploughing; 2. manure, fertilisers; 3. November, April; 4. chain system; 5. weeds
- D. 1. True; 2. True; 3. False; 4. True; 5. False
- E. 1. Zayed crops : Some crops are sown in between March and June, are called zayed crops. Some examples such as gourd, cucumber, watermelon etc.
2. Growing plants and rearing animals for food, clothing and other useful products is called agriculture.
3. The process of beating out the grain from the crop is called threshing.
4. The supply of water to crops at different intervals is called irrigation.
5. Pesticides are those substances that kill pests.
- F. 1. Manures : Manure is an organic substance obtained from the decomposition of plant or animal wastes. Farmers dump plant and animal waste in pits at open places and allow it to decompose. For example, vermicompost, neem ki khal (bark of neem).
- Fertilisers : Fertilisers are chemical substances which are rich in a particular nutrient. These are manufactured in factories. Chemical fertilisers are easily soluble in water and easy to store and handle. Therefore, it is very popular with farmers. For example, NPK, Urea, etc.
2. The sources of irrigation are tubewells, rivers, canals, dams, etc. There are some traditional and modern methods for irrigation.
- Moat, rahat (lever system) and dhekli are some traditional method of irrigate the field. Tubewells, drip irrigation are the modern methods of irrigation. Pumps are commonly used for lifting underground water.
3. Production of fish is called fishery or pisciculture. Fishes are very good sources of proteins. Oil is obtained from some fish that is rich in vitamins A and D.
4. Nitrogen cycle is a natural cyclic process in which atmospheric nitrogen enters the soil and becomes a part of living organisms, before returning to the atmosphere.
- Nitrogen cycle involves the following steps :
- Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.
 - When plants and animals die, the nitrogenous compounds present in them are decomposed to ammonia and ammonium compounds.