

Sub - ScienceCh-1 - Crop-Production [Continue---]Crop Improvement :-

At present, India's population increased by about 20 million every year. Accordingly our food requirements also increased. Main factors responsible for this increase are as follows.

- (i) Introduction to high yielding varieties of crops.
- (ii) Introduction of disease resistance and pest resistance varieties of crops.
- (iii) Use of scientific methods to improve soil fertility.
- (iv) Protection of crops against pests and control of plant diseases.
- (v) Better storage of grains.

Hybridization :-

It is a technique used for developing new varieties of crops by cross-breeding two different varieties.

By cross breeding a new variety can be made to have the desired characteristics from both parents.

Emasculation :-

To prevent self-fertilization, anthers of one variety of plants are removed by a process called emasculation.

This process is repeated for several generations to get desired characters in seed.

The seed is called stock new variety.

Animal husbandry! -

Animals domesticated at home or reared in farms have to be provided with proper food, good shelter, clear drinking water and proper care. When this is done on a large scale it is called animal husbandry.

Assignment! -

(1) Choose the correct option.

- (1) The process of growing crop on a large scale is called - (a) horticulture, (b) agriculture, (c) sowing
- (2) The crop which is growing winter is called - (a) Kharif crops (ii) Rabi crops (iii) zaid crops
- (3) The harvest festival in India is - (a) Holi (b) Pongal (c) Baisakhi (d) All of these.
- (4) The tool used to loosen the soil is called - (a) agriculture (b) drilling (c) ploughing (d) weeding

(2) Answer the following questions in detail.

- (1) Discuss the various methods that can be employed for the control of weeds.
- (2) Why is it essential to irrigate our fields?
- (3) Compare the benefits and disadvantages of using manure and fertilizers.
- (4) List various methods of crop improvement.