

NCERT QUESTIONS WITH SOLUTIONS

1. Explain any one method of crop production which ensures high yield.

Ans. Intercropping is a method of crop production which ensures high yield. Intercropping is a practice of growing two or more crops simultaneously in the same field in rows.

(i) In intercropping definite row patterns like 1 : 1, 1 : 2, or 1 : 3 are followed. 1 : 1 row pattern means that there is one row of main crop with one row of intercrop.

(ii) In intercropping, there is a greater utilisation of the area, light, nutrients, water and air. As a result, productivity per unit area is increased.

2. Why are manures and fertilisers used in fields?

Ans. The manures and fertilisers are the main sources of nutrient supply to crops. They are used to ensure good vegetative growth (leaves, branches and flowers), giving rise to healthy plants, which results in high crop production.

3. What are the advantages of inter-cropping and crop rotation?

Ans. Using Inter-cropping as a method of crop production ensures the following advantages:-

1. Productivity is increased.
2. It economises space and time of cultivating two or more crops.
3. It helps to maintain soil fertility.

While advantages of crop rotation are

1. By growing crops in rotation, the fertility of the soil is utilised more evenly.

The soil is not depleted in a particular nutrient.

2. By using crop rotation as a method of crop production, the yields of produce obtained are greater than when the same crops are grown year after year.

3. The incidence of weeds, pests and disease is reduced.

4. What is genetic manipulation? How is it useful in agricultural practices?

Ans. A process in which genes of desirable characters are taken from a plant and transferred to another plant which lacks these genes, leading to the production of varieties with desirable agronomic characteristics like dwarfness in cereals, and tallness and profuse branching in case of fodder crops.

Genetic manipulation is useful in developing varieties with:

- (i) Higher yield
- (ii) Good quality
- (iii) Biotic and abiotic resistance
- (iv) Shortening of the maturity duration
- (v) Wider adaptability and
- (vi) Desirable agronomic characteristics

5. How do storage grain losses occur?

Ans. Factors which are responsible for losses of grains during storage are both biotic and abiotic. Biotic factors responsible for such losses are - insects, rodents, fungi, mites, bacteria and abiotic factors are - inappropriate moisture and temperature in place of storage.

6. How do good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers?

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Ans. Good animal husbandry practices benefit farmers by providing

1. High milk-yielding breeds of cows and buffaloes.
2. Dual purpose breeds which are good for both milk and draught.
3. Disease resistant varieties of animals.

7. What are the benefits of cattle farming?

Ans. Through cattle farming we can get

1. High milk-yielding animals.
2. Animals which produce good quality of meat, fibre and skin.
3. Good breed of draught animals

8. For increasing production, what is common in poultry, fisheries and bee-keeping?

Ans. Most common method of increasing production is developing improved varieties through cross breeding, which is

a method of producing an organism with all the desired traits including high production, disease resistance, etc. Management practices include: breeding, feeding, shelter and heeding.

9. How do you differentiate between capture fishing, mariculture, and aquaculture.

Ans. Capture fishery is the process of obtaining fish from natural resources i.e. river, pond, etc.

Mariculture is the culture of marine fish and some marine organisms of high economic value like mullets, bhetki, pearl spots, prawns, mussels, oysters and even sea-weed.

Aquaculture is cultivation of aquatic organisms in both salt water and fresh waters.