

(1.) Kharif crop - The crops that are sown in the rainy season are called Kharif crop.

For eg:- Rice, cotton, maize, groundnut etc.

(2.) Rabi crop - The crops that are sown in winter season are called Rabi crop.

For eg:- wheat, gram, pea, mustard etc.

- Agriculture practices:- Agriculture practices are activities in a particular series undertaken by farmers over a period of time to cultivate a good crop.

1. Preparation of soil
2. selection and sowing of seeds
3. Replenishment of nutrients in the soil.
4. Irrigation
5. Crop protection
6. Harvesting
7. Storage



(1.) Preparation of soil - Preparation of soil involves two steps -

(a) Ploughing - The process of loosening and turning of the soil is called ploughing or tilling.

(b) Levelling - After ploughing the ploughed land is levelled and pressed lightly with the help of wooden plank or iron leveller.

(2.) Selection and sowing of seeds - While selecting seed the following precautions should be taken -

(a) Only clean, healthy and disease-free seeds should be selected.

(b) Seeds should be treated with fungicides.

- Methods of sowing seeds -

(a) By traditional tools - The traditional tool for sowing seed is shaped like a funnel having two or three vertical long tubes with sharp ends.



(b) By seed drill - A seed drill has a funnel-shaped seed bowl connected to several tubes.

(c) Transplantation - The process of transferring the seedlings from nurseries to fields is called transplantation.

(30) - Replenishment of Nutrients in Soil -

(a) Fallowing - In this method, land is left uncultivated for one or more seasons.

(b) Crop Rotation - Crop rotation is the method of growing different crops alternately on the same field.

(c) Mixed cropping - In this method, two or more crops are grown together in the same field.

• Manure and fertilizers - The use of manure and fertilizers is called manuring.



(4.) Irrigation - The supply of water to the crop plants at regular intervals through sources other than rain is called irrigation.

- Sources of irrigation - The sources of irrigation are wells, tube wells, ponds, lakes, rivers, dams, tanks and canals.

- Traditional method of irrigation - The water available in wells, lakes and canals is lifted up by different methods for irrigating the fields in different regions of our country.

The various traditional ways are - moat (pulley system), chain pump, dhekhi and sahat.

- Modern methods of irrigation:-

(i) Drip system - In this system, holes in pipes allow water to fall drop by drop just at the position of the roots. Water is not washed at all. This system also prevents water loss due to evaporation.



2. Sprinkler system - In sprinkler system, water is sprayed on the plants using sprinklers. The perpendicular pipes having rotation nozzles on the top are called sprinklers. The sprinklers are joined to the main pipeline at regular intervals. Pumps are fitted in this system for lifting water. When the pump is switched 'ON' the water is lifted and allowed to flow through the main pipe under pressure.

(5.) Crop protection - The unwanted plants that grow along with a cultivated crop in a field are called weeds.
Eg - Amaranthus (Chaulai) and Chenopodium (Bathua).

(6.) Harvesting - The process of cutting and gathering of crop after its maturation is called harvesting.

(7.) Storage - Proper storage of food grains is necessary to get regular supply of food products throughout the year as proper storage protects the food grains and other agricultural products from



pests, rodents and other microbes.

- **Hybridisation** - Hybridisation is a technique used for development of new varieties of crops by cross-breeding two different varieties.
- **Animals husbandry** - The science that deals with breeding, feeding and caring of domestic animals is called animals husbandry.
- **Pisciculture** - The production of fish on a large scale by farming fish in fish nurseries is called pisciculture.

Short Answers -

Q.1= What is meant by agricultural implements?

Ans= **Agricultural implements** - The various tools needed in practice of agriculture are called agriculture.
Eg- Plough, leveller etc.



Q.2= How hybridisation is done?

Ans= It is done by selecting two plants one female and other is male. The anther of females are removed. By breeding they produce a hybrid plant, which have qualities of both plants. ✓

Q.3= Why is it important to sow seeds at a correct distance from another?

Ans= It is important to sow seeds at a correct depth because if we sow it too deep it will not get proper sunlight, so it dries up and if we sow it at upper the soil it will be eaten by rodents and birds.

Q.4 How does winnowing helps in separation of grains from husk?

Ans= It helps in separation because the seeds are heavier, they fall straight and the light particles flew away, when we blow air through them.



Q.5 Why is spraying of pesticides is harmful for us?

Ans. Spraying of pesticides is harmful for us because, when we spray pesticides on a crop, the food of that crop also absorbs it. And when we eat the food, pesticides enters in our body and cause harmful disease.

Short Answer - II -

Q.1.(a) Why is irrigation necessary?

Ans. Irrigation is necessary for proper growth and development of plants.

(b) Why is the drip system of irrigation a water-economical method?

Ans. Drip irrigation is a water-economical method because this method donot takes too much water. It supplies the water directly to the roots.

Q.2. What are the natural methods to restore soil fertility?

Ans= There are 3 methods to restore soil fertility -

- (a) Fallowing - In this method, land is left uncultivated for one or more seasons. So, decomposition takes place and land become fertile.
- (b) Crop rotation - Crop rotation is the method of growing different crops alternately on the same field.
- (c) Mixed cropping - In this method, two or more crops are grown together in the same field.

Q.3.(a) Why do farmers celebrate baisakhi?

Ans= The sight of golden fields of standing crop loaded with grains, fills the farmers with joy and a sense of prosperity, so they celebrate the festival baisakhi.



(b) What do we learn from celebrating festivals?

Ans- Festivals are the hub of happiness and joyment, we learn something from a festival. Baisakhi festival teaches us the lesson of patience and hardworking of farmers.

Long Answers-

Q.1(a) What are weedicides?

Ans- The chemical used for removal of weeds are known as weedicides.

(b) Name one weedicides?

Ans- 2,4-d (2,4-dechlorophenoxy).

(c) What are the harmful effects of weeds in the crop field?

Ans- Harmful effects of weeds are -

(1) The growth of weeds in field is harmful



because they consume a great amount of nutrients, water, sunlight and space that is available for crops.

(II) The weeds spread harmful insects that destroy the crop. Pest spread harmful disease.

(III) Some weeds produce harmful substance (toxic) that may be poisonous for plants and animals.

Q.2. Differentiate between manure and fertilizers.

Ans = - Fertilizers -

(I) It is an inorganic salt.

(II) It is prepared in factories.

(III) It is costly.

(IV) It does not add humus in the soil.

- Manure -

(I) It is an organic substance.

(II) It is prepared in fields by decomposition of organic wastes.

