

Agriculture

1. Answer in one sentence :-

1. What is Organic Farming?

→ Organic farming is the type of farming in which organic manure and natural pesticides are used in place of chemicals.

2. What is the science of commercially breeding fish called?

→ The science of commercially breeding fish is called Pisciculture.

3. Where does the word 'agriculture' originate from? What does it mean?

→ The word agriculture is derived from Latin words ager / agri meaning soil and culture meaning cultivation.

4. Name two states in India where nomadic herding is practised.

→ The two places are

- Gujarat

- Jammu and Kashmir

5. Name the agricultural inputs.

→ The features are -

- It

- 6 → What is the main feature of plantation agriculture?
- The main features are -
- It is a single crop farming done on large area.
 - Crops are mainly grown for the market.
 - It is both labour intensive and capital intensive.
 - It has an interface of agriculture and industry.

7 Define Food Security?

- Food Security exists when all people, at all times, have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.

2 Answer in brief:

8 What do you understand by Agricultural Development?

Why is agricultural development required?

- Agricultural Development refers to efforts made in to increase farm production in order to meet the growing demand of increasing population. The aim of agricultural development is to increase food security.

9. Explain briefly the differences between Subsistence farming and Intensive farming

→ SUBSISTANCE FARMING

- low levels of technology and household labour are used to produce one small output.

INTENSIVE FARMING

- the farmer cultivates a small plot of land using simple tools and more labour.

10. In spite of significant developments, Indian agriculture suffers from certain problems. Explain briefly.

- In India, farmland of 15 hectares farming is in very important. Many problems are faced by Indian farmers in growing their crops. If a farmer cultivates a land, he usually borrows/rents a tractor rents a tubewell from nearby field. Since finance resources are poor for him, he has to take credit from bank/agricultural cooperative society to buy HYV seeds and implements. He is forced to sell his yield/produce not favourable, and because they lack storage facilities to store their produce.

11. State the differences between Plantations and Mixed Farming.

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MIXED FARMING

- In mixed the land is used to for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock.
- It is practised in Europe, eastern USA, Argentina, southeast Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

PLANTATIONS

- A type of commercial farming where single crop of tea, coffee, sugarcane, cashew, rubber, banana / cotton are required.
- Major plantations are found in the tropical regions of the world.

12. Write the characteristics & features of 'USA farming System'.

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The average size of a farm in the USA is much larger than that of an Indian farmer. A typical farm size in the USA is about 250 hectares. Adequate measures are taken to control pests that can damage the crop. Soil samples to a soil testing laboratory to check whether the nutrients are sufficient or not. The computer is linked to the satellite which gives the farmer a precise picture of his field. This helps him to use chemical fertilizers and pesticides whenever they are required. He uses tractors, seed drills, levellers, combined harvesters.

and thresher to perform various agricultural operations. Grains are stored in the automated grain storage & despatched to market agencies. The farmer in USA works like businessman and not like a peasant ~~neo~~ farmer.