

## Chapter 12: Food For All

### Question. 1. Fill in the blanks:

- (1) The seasons from June to October is called the **kharif** season
- (2) In farming it is necessary to carry out the tasks of **tilling** of the land.
- (3) Natural fertilizers are called **manures**.
- (4) Overuse of fertilizers lowers the **fertility** of the land
- (5) **Neem** leaves are mixed with the grains.
- (6) Squirrels store **seeds**.
- (7) The credit for research that led to Green Revolution goes to **Dr. M.S. Swaminathan**.
- (8) The laws made to ensure the right to food are called **Food Security** laws.

### Question. 2. Write whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct them and rewrite:

- (1) There is only one way of farming.
- (2) India is an agricultural country.
- (3) Use of improved seeds does not lead to higher yields.
- (4) Storing grains is an important task.
- (5) Storing of harvested grains is not as important as the farming operations.
- (6) By obstructing the flow of river water downstream, the groundwater level can decrease.

### Answer.

- (1) False. There are multiple ways of farming, such as traditional and modern methods.
- (2) True. India is an agricultural country.
- (3) False. Use of improved seeds leads to higher yields.
- (4) True. Storing grains is an important task.
- (5) False. Storing harvested grains is as important as farming operations.
- (6) True. By obstructing the flow of river water downstream, the groundwater level can decrease.

### Question. 3. match the following

[1] 'A' Group	Answers	'B' Group
(1) Grain stored in damp place	Fungus attack	(a) Prevents growth of fungus
(2) Grain stores in dry air	Prevents growth of fungus	(b) Preserves insect infestations
(3) Adding proper chemicals to stored grains	Preserves insect infestations	(c) Fungus Attack

<b>[2] 'A' Group</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>'B' Group</b>
<b>(1) Overwatering</b>	Saline	<b>(a) Oxen</b>
<b>(2) Drip Irrigation</b>	Pipes with holes	<b>(b) Saline</b>
<b>(3) Sprinkle Irrigation</b>	Sprays	<b>(c) Pipes with holes</b>
<b>(4) 'Mot'</b>	Oxen	<b>(d) Sprays</b>

**Question. 4. Answer the following questions:**

**(1) What are the advantages of using improved seeds?**

**Answer.** Advantages of using improved seeds: (a) Higher yields (b) Better resistance to pests and diseases (c) Improved crop quality (d) More efficient use of water and fertilizers

**(2) Which are the modern methods of irrigation? What are their advantages?**

**Answer.** Drip irrigation and Sprinkler irrigation are the modern methods of irrigation

Advantages of Drip irrigation: Efficient water usage. Reduced soil erosion. Minimizes weed growth. Suitable for uneven land.

Advantages of Sprinkler irrigation: Uniform water distribution. Saves water. Can be used on varied terrain. Reduces manual labor.

**(3) Describe the 'drip irrigation' method.**

**Answer.** Drip irrigation delivers water directly to the roots of plants through a network of tubes, pipes, and emitters. It minimizes water wastage by providing a controlled, slow release of water. This method reduces evaporation and ensures plants get the required moisture without over-saturation.

**(4) What are the causes of damage to crops in the fields?**

**Answer.** Causes of Damage to Crops in the Fields:

(a) Pests and insects (b) Diseases caused by fungi, bacteria, and viruses (c) Extreme weather conditions such as drought, floods, or storms (d) Improper irrigation techniques (e) Weeds competing for nutrients and water (f) Poor soil fertility

**(5) What is done to avoid damage to the crops?**

**Answer.** To avoid damage to crops:

(a) Use pest control methods such as pesticides or natural predators. (b) Apply disease-resistant seeds and proper crop rotation. (c) Ensure proper irrigation and drainage systems. (d) Protect crops from extreme weather using shelters or greenhouses.

**(6) What causes the fertility of soil to diminish?**

**Answer.** Causes of soil fertility diminution:

(a) Overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (b) Continuous cropping without crop rotation (c) Soil erosion due to wind and water (d) Excessive irrigation leading to salinization

**(7) What changes has modern technology brought about in the methods of farming?**

**Answer.** Changes brought by modern technology in farming:

(a) Mechanization with tractors and harvesters for efficiency. (b) Use of high-yielding and genetically modified seeds. (c) Modern irrigation methods like drip and sprinkler systems. (d) Application of fertilizers and pesticides with drones and machines.

**(8) What are methods used to preserve food grains?**

**Answer.** Methods used to preserve food grains:

(a) Proper drying before storage to reduce moisture. (b) Storing in airtight containers or silos to prevent pests and moisture. (c) Controlled temperature and humidity in storage facilities. (d) Regular monitoring for signs of spoilage or infestation.

**(9) Which law related to food is enacted in India? What is the purpose of this law?**

**Answer.** The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 is the law related to food in India.

Purpose of the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006:

(a) Ensure the safety and quality of food for human consumption.  
(b) Regulate the manufacturing, storage, distribution, sale, and import of food products.

**(10) What are the activities done through Agricultural assistance programme?**

**Answer.** Activities done through Agricultural Assistance Programme:

(a) Providing quality seeds and fertilizers.  
(b) Offering technical guidance and training to farmers.  
(c) Implementing modern irrigation techniques.  
(d) Promoting crop diversification and sustainable farming practices.  
(e) Offering financial aid and insurance schemes for farmers.

**(11) Which parts of plants do we use as food?**

**Answer.** Parts of plants we use as food:

Roots (e.g., carrots, beets)  
Stems (e.g., sugarcane, asparagus)  
Leaves (e.g., spinach, lettuce)  
Flowers (e.g., broccoli, cauliflower)  
Fruits (e.g., apples, tomatoes)  
Seeds (e.g., beans, peas)  
Tubers (e.g., potatoes, yams)

**Question. 5. Write short notes on:**

**(1) Green Revolution.**

**Answer.** The Green Revolution started in the 1960s to grow more food in countries like India. Farmers used special seeds that grew faster and bigger crops. They also used fertilizers and new ways to water their plants. This helped produce more food and made sure people had enough to eat, but it also caused some problems for the land and water.

**(2) Organic farming.**

**Answer.** Farming that relies on natural (organic) materials is called organic farming. It is a form of traditional agriculture. In this method, the nutritive substances in the soil are retained. The organic pesticides used in this method have no harmful effects on those who eat the produce. The grain grown by this method is nutritious and also good to the taste.

**Question. 6. Use your brain power! (Textbook page 61)**

**What is the advantage of storing grain in wattle and daub baskets?**

**Answer.** Storing grain in wattle and daub baskets has several advantages. These baskets are made from natural materials that allow air circulation, which helps keep the grains dry and fresh. Additionally, they provide protection against pests, preventing damage to the stored grains.

**What's the solution? (Textbook page 63)**

**(1) The plant in the pot is not growing well.**

**Answer.** If the plant in the pot is not growing well, check the sunlight it receives. Plants need the right amount of light, water, and nutrients to thrive. Make sure the pot has good drainage to prevent waterlogging, which can harm the roots.

**• Use your brain power! (Textbook page 63)**

**(2) What is the purpose of storing food grains in our house?**

**Answer.** Storing food grains in our house serves an important purpose. It ensures that we have enough food available during times when crops are not being harvested. This practice also helps protect grains from pests and bad weather, keeping them safe and fresh for longer.