

Ch-9 Strategies for enhancement in food production

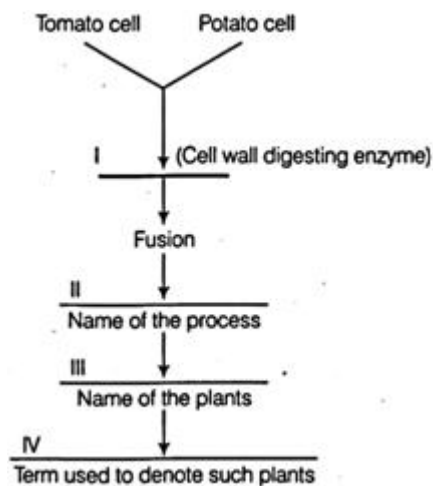
- 1) Explain in brief the role of animal husbandry in human welfare.
- 2) If your family owned a dairy farm, what measures would you undertake to improve the quality and quantity of milk production?
- 3) What is meant by the term "breed"? What are the objectives of animal breeding?
- 4) Name the methods employed in animal breeding. According to you which one of the methods is the best? Why?
- 5) What is apiculture? How is it important in our lives?
- 6) Discuss the role of fishery in enhancement of food production.
- 7) Briefly describe various steps involved in plant breeding.
- 8) Explain what is meant by biofortification.
- 9) Which part of plant is best suited for making virus free plants and why?
- 10) What is the major advantage of producing plants by micropropagation?
- 11) What are the various components of medium used for propagation of explants in vitro?
- 12) Name any five hybrid varieties of crop plants, which have been developed in India.
- 13.** Millions Of chicken were killed in West Bengal, Assom, Odisha and Maharashtra recently. What was the reason?

14. Can gamma rays used for crop improvement programmes prove to be harmful for health? Discuss.

15. In animal husbandry, if two closely related animals are mated for a few generations, it results in loss of fertility and vigour. Why is this so?

16. In the area of plant breeding, it is important not only to preserve the seeds of the variety being cultivated, but also to preserve all its wild relatives. Explain with a suitable example.

17. Name a man-made cereal. Trace how -it was developed and where is it used?



18. Fill in the blanks.

19. What is meant by 'hidden hunger'?

20. Why are plants obtained by protoplast culture called somatic hybrids?

21. What is protoplast fusion?

22. Why is it easier to culture meristems compared to permanent tissues?

23. Why are proteins synthesized from Spirulina called single cell proteins?

24. A person who is allergic to pulses was advised to take a capsule of Spirulina daily. Give the reasons for the advice.

25. What is aquaculture? Give example of an animal that can be multiplied by aquaculture.
26. What are the duties of a veterinary doctor in management of a poultry farm?
27. Would it be wrong to call plants obtained through micro-propagation as 'clones'? Comment.
28. How is a somatic hybrid different from a hybrid?
29. What is emasculation? Why and when is it done?
30. Discuss the two main limitations of plant hybridization programme.
31. Interspecific crosses are rare in nature and intergeneric crosses almost unknown. Why?
32. Differentiate between pisciculture and aquaculture.
33. Give two important contribution of Dr. MS Swaminathan.
34. The term 'desirable trait' can mean different things for different plants. Justify the statement with suitable examples.
35. It is said, that diseases are spreading faster due to globalization and increased movement of people. Justify the statement taking the example of H5N1 virus.
36. Explain the concept of the blue revolution.
37. A farmer was facing the problem of low yield from his farm. He was advised to keep a beehive in the vicinity. Why? How would the beehive help in enhancing yield?
38. Life style diseases are increasing alarmingly in India. We are also dealing with large scale malnutrition in the population. Is there any method by which we can address both of these problems together?
39. How can we improve the success rate of fertilization during artificial insemination in animal husbandry programmes?

40. What is meant by germplasm collection? What are its benefits?
41. Name the improved characteristics of wheat that helped India to achieve green revolution.
42. Suggest some of the features of plants that will prevent insect and pest infestation.
43. It is easier to culture plant cells in vitro as compared to animal cells. Why?
44. The culture medium (nutrient medium) can be referred to as a 'highly enriched laboratory soil'. Justify the statement.
45. Is there any relationship between dedifferentiation and the higher degree of success achieved in plant tissue culture experiments?
46. Give me a living cell of any plant and I will give you a thousand plants of the same type". Is this only a slogan or is it scientifically possible? Write your comments and justify them.
47. What is the difference between a breed and a species? Give an example for each category.
48. Plants raised through tissue cultures are clones of the 'parent' plant. Discuss the utility of these plants.
49. Discuss the importance of testing of new plant varieties in geographically vast country like India.
50. Define the term 'stress' for plants. Discuss briefly the two types of stress encountered, by plants.
51. Discuss natural selection and artificial selection. What are the implications of the latter on the process of evolution?
52. Discuss briefly how pure lines are created in animal husbandry.
53. What are the physical barriers of a cell in the protoplast fusion experiment? How are these barriers overcome?

54. Give few examples biofortified crops. What benefits do they offer to the society'?

55. You are a Botanist working in the area of plant breeding. Describe the various steps that you will undertake to release a new variety.

56. (a) The shift from grain to meat diets creates more demands for cereals. Why? (b) A 250 kg cow produces 200 g of protein per day but 250 g of *Methylophilus methyiotrophus* can produce 25 tonnes of protein. Name this emerging area of research. Explain its benefits.

57. What are the advantages of tissue culture methods over conventional method of plant breeding in crop improvement programmes?

58. 'Modern methods of breeding animals and plants can alleviate the global food shortage'. Comment on the statement and give suitable examples.

59. Does apiculture offer multiple advantages to farmers? List its advantages if it is located near a place of commercial flower cultivation.

60. (a) Mutations are beneficial for plant breeding. Taking an example, justify the statement. (b) Discuss briefly the technology that made us self-sufficient in food production.

61. Discuss how the property of plant cell totipotency has been utilized for plant propagation and improvement.

62. What are three options to increase food production? Discuss each giving the salient features, merits and demerits.

