

2) → Yes it is correct to say that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in the industry.

→ It is because modern farming methods use a high-yielding variety

→ HYV seeds require chemical fertilisers, pesticides, enough water & agricultural implements

→ For proper irrigation facilities like tube wells, wells etc are required

- on the other hand traditional farming use low-yielding variety of seeds.
- use cow dung as manure or use natural fertiliser
- Depend farmers depend on monsoon rain which is why they are less dependent on industrial inputs

- 3) → The whole village can be illuminated
- Electricity can be used to run manufacturing units for production of Jaggery
 - Electricity can be used by farmers so they can use tubewells etc for irrigation

- 4) It is important to increase area under irrigation
- Farming is the main source of maximum number of people in ~~India~~ India.

- The farmers of India mainly depend on monsoon rain to irrigate their fields
- But if there will be less rain then there may be a loss for farmers
- So, if water is provided for irrigation to farmers then there will be a good harvest
- This will increase output & encourage farmers to practise newer farming methods without the fear of subsiding loss.

| 5) Area under Cultivation | No. of Families |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 150 |
| less than 2 hectares | 240 |
| more than 2 hectares | 60 |

6) The wages for farm labourers in Palampur is less than minimum wages because there is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers. So the people agreed to work for lower wages.

8) Ways to increase Production on the Same piece of land:-

> It can be done by the help of multiple

→ Multiple cropping is a process of growing ^{cropping} two or more kind of crop on the same piece of land.

→ Example is the Palampur village:-

During the rainy season farmer grows Jowar & Bajra, followed by potatoes between October & December, then winter crops like wheat are grown.

- 9) Work of farmer within 1 hectare of land:-
- Farmer with 1 hectare of land are called Small farmer
 - Since they have a small area of land for cultivation they have to use the best possible thing to increase their yield
 - For this they need money
 - As the small farmers don't have enough money to buy those products they have to borrow money from money lenders at high interest
 - At times they may also have to work as labourer for money lenders
 - Once the field is cultivated some part of the produce is saved & others sold.
 - Some amount obtained from selling is paid to money lenders.
 - The family members of farmer mainly helps him
- 10) → Large farmers & medium farmers obtain capital for farming by selling the surplus product.
- The earning is then used to buy capital for next season
 - Some of the savings is given as loans to small farmers at high loans which they get back by the next season.

1) In case of small ~~small~~ farmers the amount obtained after selling the surplus product is less.

2) The earnings may be used for buying cattle, trucks, set up shops.

11) Sarita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24% for four months.

→ She also has to work as a labourer at the wage of ₹100 per day during the harvest ^{season}.

→ The case would be different if she would have taken loan from bank.

→ The rate of interest would have been less than from the bank.

→ She would have been able to pay the complete loan after the harvest of fields.

13) i) Dairy

ii) Small Scale manufacturing

iii) Shop keeping

iv) Transport

- 14) For increasing non-farm activities:-
- Farmers should be provided with good quality of farming products so that they can earn more by selling the ^{Surplus} Product.
 - They should be provided loans at low interest.
 - Surveys should be started which could train the peoples how to ~~start~~ do non-farm activities.