

② Yes, it is correct to say that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in the industry. It's because modern farming methods use a high-yielding variety of seeds. These seeds require both chemical fertilisers & pesticides, agricultural implementations like tractors & proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells & all these elements are manufactured in industries. However, on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low-yielding variety of seeds and use cow dung & other natural manures as fertiliser, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

③ The spread of electricity has helped the farmers of Palampur village in the following ways:

- Most of the houses have electric connections.
- Electricity is used to run tubewells in the fields.
- Electricity is used in various types of small businesses.

④ India is an agricultural country. Nearly  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. But of the total cultivated area in the country, a little less than 40% is irrigated.

even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely dependent on ~~farming~~ ~~from their district~~ rainfall which is irregular & uncertain. Modern farming methods can't be used in the absence of assured adequate water supplies. India can't achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in food grains unless the area under irrigation is increased.

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No. of families	Land (Hectare)
150	0
240	Less than 2
60	More than 2

6 Farm workers at Palampur village get lower wages than the minimum wages fixed by the govt. The minimum wages for a farm labourer is fixed at Rs. 115 per day. But farm labourers get only Rs. 70-80. This happens because of heavy competition for work among the farm labourers at Palampur village.

8 The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are:-

- Multiple Cropping, → Modern farming methods

9) A farmer with 1 hectare of land shall put under the category of small farmer. Most of the work would be done by the farmer & his family members. The farmer will normally use a pair of bullocks to plough the field. His family members would assist him in sowing the seeds. During harvest time, he may require to hire some labourers.

10) Medium & large farmers usually have surplus cash by selling their farm produce. Since, they have land & house, they easily get loans from banks. Small farmers, on the other hand, may not be able to get bank loans. They have to depend on the local merchant & moneylenders for loan.

11) Savita required money for buying seeds, fertilisers, & pesticides, & water for irrigation. She also needed money for repairing her farm instruments.

12) 3 things that need to be done to encourage non-farm production activities in villages :-

- ∞ The govt. should set up schemes.
- ∞ In addition to financial assistance, the govt should set up rural workshops to enable the villagers to build on their skill levels.
- ∞ The govt. should also work towards improving the infrastructure of villages.

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∞ Dairy, ∞ Transportation, ∞ General stores,

∞ Fishing, ∞ Mining,