

1. What is multiple cropping?

Multiple cropping means growing more than one crop on the same piece of land in a year. For example, farmers may grow wheat in winter and rice in the rainy season.

2. Write a short note on 3 cropping seasons.

India has 3 main cropping seasons: - Rabi: Grown in winter (Nov–April), harvested in spring. Main crops: wheat, barley, mustard, peas. - Kharif: Grown in rainy season (June–Oct), harvested in autumn. Main crops: rice, maize, jowar, bajra, cotton. - Zaid: Short season between Rabi and Kharif (March–June). Main crops: watermelon, cucumber, vegetables.

3. How electricity facility lead to development of Palampur village?

Electricity helped Palampur in many ways: - It enabled the use of tube wells for irrigation. - Farmers could grow multiple crops in a year. - Flour mills, threshers and other small industries developed. - Improved transport and better livelihoods were created.

4. What are the factors of production?

Factors of production are: 1. Land – natural resources. 2. Labour – human effort. 3. Capital – tools, machines, money. 4. Entrepreneurship – organization and risk-taking ability.

5. What farming & non-farming activities are being carried out in Palampur?

Farming: Multiple cropping, use of modern farming methods (HYV seeds, irrigation, fertilizers).
Non-farming: Dairy, small-scale manufacturing, shopkeeping, transport services.

6. Discuss the major step taken by the govt. to improve agriculture of India.

Major steps: - Introduction of Green Revolution (HYV seeds, irrigation, fertilizers, pesticides). - Providing subsidies and loans to farmers. - Expanding irrigation facilities. - Setting up research institutions and agricultural universities. - Minimum Support Price (MSP) for crops.

7. Critically examine the implementation of Green Revolution.

Positive: - Increased food grain production (especially wheat & rice). - Reduced dependence on food imports. - Improved rural economy. Negative: - Benefited only large farmers, small farmers left out. - Overuse of fertilizers & pesticides harmed soil and environment. - Regional inequality (Punjab, Haryana, UP benefited most).

8. Differentiate between traditional & modern farming methods.

Traditional Farming: - Uses simple tools and bullocks. - Low production. - Dependent on monsoon. - Family labour mostly used. - Natural manure. Modern Farming: - Uses machinery, HYV seeds, fertilizers. - High production. - Irrigation systems available. - Hired labour also used. - Chemical fertilizers & pesticides.