

Q2) Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

ans - Yes, it's 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 of seeds. These seeds require both chemical fertilizers and pesticides agricultural implementations like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tubewells

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and all these elements are manufacturing in industries. However, on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low yielding farming methods use a relatively low yielding variety of seeds and use cow dung & other natural manures as fertilizers, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

Q3) How did spread of electricity help farmers in palampur?

Ans - The spread of electricity helped the farmers of palampur as it helped in the transformation of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used Persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigate small fields. But after the spread of electricity, electric tube wells replaced these Persian wheels. The first tube well was installed by the government.

but later private tube wells were also settled by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by 1970's.

Q1) ~~Q1~~ Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? why?

~~ans~~ It is important to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India and only less than 40 percent of the land is cultivable in the country. Farmers are dependent on the erratic monsoon season, and if the rainfall is less farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So, if the water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, it would give better output and make more land cultivable in Indian and also encourage to take up newer farming methods without the

feared of suffering loss.

Q5) Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of palampur.

ans - Area of land cultivated

- (i) 0
- (ii) less than 2 hectares
- (iii) more than 2 hectares

No. of families

150  
240  
60

Q6) Why are the wages for farm labourers in palampur less than minimum wages?

ans - These are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in



palampur. The government declared wage for a farm labourer is ₹ 3500 per day, but the competition, fair work among the farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

Q3) In your region, talk to two labourers. Choose either farm labourers or labourers working at construction sites. What wages do they get? Are they paid in cash or kind? Do they get work regularly? Are they in debt?

ans- In our region, there are 2 farmers Ravi and Riti, who are husband and ~~wife~~ wife working as casual construction labourers. Due to drought, they had to leave their village in search of employment. They get approximately 50 to 60 rupees

per day which they are paid in cash.

(ii) They do not get work regularly because there are a large number of workers seeking employment, due to which they agree to work for low wages. Because of irregular work and low wages they are unable to fulfill their needs and are in debt.

Q8) What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

ans - To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land. The best example of this is the cultivation in Palampur. In Palampur, Jowar and Bajra grow during the rainy season, followed by potatoes

between October and December and during the winter season, wheat is grown in the fields. The main reason for their well developed system of irrigation.

eg) Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

ans- A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be ~~able~~ collect a small farmer. Since the area for ~~small~~ cultivation is small, the outcome may also ~~not~~ be right. So in order to be able to yield the land in the best possible way, the farmer needs money. This money is borrowed from a money lender at a high interest rate and at times may also have to work as a farm labourer for the money lender. Once the farm is cultivated, the produce has to be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. whatever

profit is earned, the farmer has to usually give it away to the money lender and little sum of the money is left for the use of the farmer himself. The only help a small farmer gets is that of his family members.

Q10) How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

ans - large and medium sell surplus of farm product from a part of earnings their produce. A part of earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season. A few of them give away the savings to small farmers and loans at high interest rate and get back the amount by the next season. Thus, they are able to buy cattle, trucks or to set up shops.



Q11) On what term did Kavita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? would Kavita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

ans - Kavita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 20% and percent for four months and also had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer at the wage ₹ 100 per day during the harvest season. The case would have been different if Kavita would have taken the loan from a bank. It is because the rate of interest would have been lesser than what was asked by Tejpal Singh and also she would have been able to pay complete attention to our own field during the time of harvest.

12) What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your

region? make a short list?

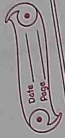
- ans - (i) Dairy  
(ii) Transportation  
(iii) General stores  
(iv) Fishing  
(v) Mining

Q4) what can be done so that non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

ans (i) loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.

(ii) proper marketes should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.

(iii) The concerned authorities must set up better transportation between cities and villages so that the produced goods can be transported to cities and



Date

Page

more money can be earned through the  
non-farming activities.

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