

- 1) Yes, I do agree that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc are some of the inputs that can be obtained only when industries produce them.
- 2) Spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur in a number of ways. It transformed the system of irrigation. Persian wheels were till then, used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small fields. People saw that the electric ~~for~~ ~~run~~ tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively. The first few tubewells were installed by the government. Soon, farmers started setting up private tubewells. As a result, by mid-1970s the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares was irrigated. Now, farmers of Palampur were able to grow three different crops in a year.

3) Yes it is important to increase the area under irrigation in order to enable farmers to cope with the vagaries of monsoon. Not only this, during off rainy season they could be able to use agricultural land to produce various crops.

4) Distribution of land among 450 families of Palampur:-

* Families with no land	150 families
* Families with land less than 2 hectares.	240 families
* Families with land more than 2 hectares.	60 families

5) The minimum wages for farm labourers set by the government is ₹ 60 per day, but they get only ₹ 35-40. The reason is that there is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur so people agree to work for lower wages.

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

\* Multiple cropping :- under multiple cropping more than one crop is grown on the same piece of land during the year. It is the most common way of increasing production on the given piece of land. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops many are growing potato as the third crop.

\* Modern farming methods :- the other way to increase production from the same land is to use modern farming methods, which are a combination of high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation etc.

7) Such a farmer is categorised as a small farmer. He usually adopts traditional methods of farming in his small landholding. He ploughs the field by bullocks. Then he sows the seeds. He does not use any machines or tools for this purpose. Instead he does this work manually with

the help of his family members. After a gap of a certain period, he begins spraying of insecticides to save crop from insects. He also manages irrigation of his field time to time. When the crop becomes ready he starts cutting and that too manually.

8) Savita is small farmer. She has ~~no~~ money to cultivate her 1 hectare of land. Therefore, she decides to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a larger farmer. Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita, the loan at an interest rate of 24 percent for four months which is a very high interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at ₹ 35 per day. This wage is quite low, but Savita has no option. If Savita could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest, her condition would be definitely better.

9) I'm talking to some old residents in my region regarding the changes in irrigation and production methods due

During the last 30 years, it came to know the following facts.

(1) The following non farm production activities are taking place in my region:-

- \* Shop keeping
- \* Dairy
- \* Carpentry
- \* Transport
- \* Tailoring
- \* Poultry - farming.