

Ans 2 No doubt, modern farming requires more inputs than traditional farming. These are:

- Chemical fertilizers
- Pesticides
- Pump sets
- Farm machinery
- Electricity
- Diesel
- HYV seeds
- Water supply

Most of these are manufactured in industries. HYV seeds are developed in agriculture research labs. Machine industry provides various implements & machinery to improve productivity & minimize farming effort. Chemical & soil engineering based industries provide fertilizers & pesticides. Water is provided by canals & tanks. Electricity is provided by powerhouses.

Ans 3 • Most of the houses have electricity connections.

- It is used to run tubewells for the fields.
- It is used for various types of small business.

Ans 4 60% of the cultivated area in India is dependent on rainfall for irrigation. Thus 60% of farmers cannot do multiple cropping. They produce less and so their income is low & thus they live in poverty. Therefore to improve the condition of the farmers, productivity has to increase. So they must use modern farming methods and dependable irrigation facilities and thus it is important to increase area under irrigation.

<u>Ans 5</u> Families with no land (mainly dalits)	-	150
Families with less than 2 hectares of land	-	240
Families with more than 2 hectares of land	-	60
Total	-	450

Ans 6 All waged labourers might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the whole year. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan. Hence they pay very low wages to farm labourers.

Ans 8 To increase production from the same piece of land, intercropping is the most common way of ~~increasing production~~. All farmers in Palampur grow at least 2 main crops & many are growing potato as the third crop in post 15 to 20 gourd.

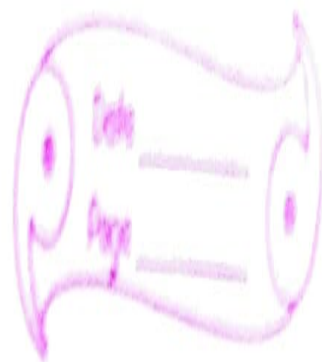
Ans 9 Such farmers need less capital to prepare his land, He uses traditional seeds, animals to plough, less labour, no machines, less chemical fertilizers or manure. He does irrigation manually and is helped by his family members while harvesting. The production is consumed by his family.

Ans 10 In contrast to the small farmer, the medium & large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

Ans 11 Jeebal Singh gave Sunita a loan of ₹2400 for 4 months. Sunita also had to work on his field as a farm labourer during harvest season & ₹25 per day. Yes, Sunita's condition would be different if she could loan from the bank at a low rate of interest.

Ans 12

- Dairy farming
- Small-scale manufacturing industries
- Shopkeepers
- Transport



Ans 14 The villagers must be made aware of the non-farm activities & their benefits, they must also be taught the methods of doing such activities. The villagers who have the impression that they can even only by farming must be given proper guidance & help to do such activities.