

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

(i) Chemical fertilizers

(ii) Pesticides

(iii) Pump sets

(iv) Farm machinery

(v) Electricity

(vi) Diesel

(vii) HYV seeds

(viii) Water supply

Most of these inputs like fertilizers, tools and implements are manufactured in industry. HYV seeds are developed in agriculture research laboratories. Machine industry provides various kinds of implements, irrigation pumps and farming

machinery to improve productivity and minimize farming efforts. Chemical and soil engineering-based industries provide fertilizers and pesticides to boost agriculture. Water supply is done by canals and tanks. Electricity is supplied by powerhouses.

3. Ans. The spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur in the following ways:

(i) Most of the houses have electricity connections.

(ii) It is used to run tubewells in the fields.

(iii) It is used in various types of small businesses.

4. Ans. ~~Irrigation facilities are available~~  
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 per cent 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 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 India and also encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

5 Ans	Area of land Cultivated	Number of Families
	0	150
	Less than 2 hectares	240
	More than 2 hectares	60

6. Ans These are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur.

The Govt. declare wage for a farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

8. 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 potato between October and December and during the winter season, wheat is sown in the fields. The main reason for this is the well-developed system of irrigation.

9. Ans. A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation is small, the outcome

may also have to work as a farm  
not be high. 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 moneylender at  
a high interest rate and at times  
may also have to work as a  
farm labourer for the  
moneylender. 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 moneylender and little sum of  
money is left for the use of  
the farmer himself. The only  
help a small farmer gets is  
that of his family members.

10. Ans Large and medium farmers sell  
surplus farm products from a  
part of their produce. A part  
of the 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 rates and get back the amount by the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops.

11. Ans Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24 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 Savita 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.

13 Ans. The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are:

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

14 Ans. To promote more non-farm production activities in villages the following steps can be taken:

- (i) Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up non-farm activities.
- (ii) Proper markets 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

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