

Question - Answers

1) Fill up the data :-

(i) Cultivated :- Irrigated - 200 hectares
Unirrigated - (-)

(ii) Location :- Uttarpradesh

(iii) Total Land Area :- 226 hectares

(iv) Facilities :- Education - 2 primary & 1 high school
Medical - 1 primary health centre & 1 private dispensary
Market - Raiganj & Shahpura
Electricity - Mostly in all houses. Used in small scale manufacture
Communication - 3 km from Raiganj. Pakka roads connected to them. Transports like bullocks, tongas, tractors, jeeps are used to communicate
Nearest town - Shahpura

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

Ans) * Yes. As traditional methods include low-yielding seeds which require less water.

* Cow dung manure is used.

* This are already present with farmers. So industrial help is not required.

* Modern farming methods include HYV seeds which needs well-developed irrigation.

* Pesticides & fertilisers instead of cow dung is used.

* These are manufactured in industry and are not readily available with farmers.

3) How spread of electricity in Palampur help farmers?

Ans) * The spread of electricity had a huge impact in the irrigation system of Palampur.

* Persian wheels were replaced by

pump sets, tube wells run by electricity which helped them to cultivate whole year instead of rainy season.

- * This helped in multiple cropping.
- * Therefore, electricity increased the yield of farmers.

4) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans) * It is important to increase the area under irrigation.

* This is because, places that are not irrigated, farmers depend upon monsoon for cultivation.

* But, irrigation helps the farmers to cultivate land in all seasons.

* This helps to increase the yield. Therefore, increasing area under irrigation is important.

5) Construct a table on distribution of land among 450 families.

Ans) → No land - 150 families (dalits)

→ Less than 2 hectares - 240 families (small farmers)

→ More than 2 hectares - 60 families (big farmers)

6) Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Ans) * Wages for labourers set by govt. per day is ₹300.

* Whereas, labourers in Palampur get only ₹160.

* This is because the work in Palampur is less whereas the competition of work for labourers is more. So farmers agree to work even in low wages.

8) What are the different ways of increasing production on same land?

Ans) * Multiple Cropping and Modern Farming Methods can be used to produce different crops on same land.

- * The process of growing different crops on same land in 1 growing season is multiple cropping.
- * Modern farming is the method in which HYV seeds, fertilisers, modern equipments are used to produce large quantities of yield.

9) Describe the work of farmers in 1 hectare of land.

Ans) * The farmer's situation of working with 1 hectare of land is very difficult.

- * As the holding of land is low, the output is low.
- * The produce might be only enough for family.
- * For fertilisers and seeds, irrigation facilities, he needs money but due to shortage of money he needs to take loan.
- * Therefore, he is driven into debt circle.

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

Ans) * Medium and large farmers usually have huge land holdings.

* Therefore, the surplus production is sold in markets to earn capital.

* Whereas, small farmers have small land holdings whose produce is just sufficient to fulfill requirements of their family.

* So, for capital they take loans from big farmers and are driven into debt.

11) On what terms did Savita get loans from Tejpal Singh? What would have happened if she took loan from bank?

Ans) * Savita requires working capital.

* Tejpal Singh agrees to give money at an interest of 24%.

* Including it, she needs to work at his farm as labourer at ₹100/day.

* If she would have taken loan from bank the interest would be reasonable.

* Also, she needn't have worked on farm.

14 ~~Q~~ → What can be done so that more non-farm activities can be started in village ?

Ans → * Non-farm activities should be encouraged by the govt.

* Roads, infrastructure should be improved to set up small manufacture units.