

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

Yes, it is true that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. For example, the insecticides, pesticides, machineries, tubewell equipments etc, are all manufactured in industries.

3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Electricity in Palampur helped in many ^{ways:} ~~ways~~

(i) Irrigation can be done through running tubewells.

(ii) Hospitals, education facilities improved and also poor children studying under street lights were able to study.

4. Is it important to increase the area under the ~~can~~ irrigation? Why?

Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation, because :-

(i) Irrigation facilities are available only to about 40% of the cultivated ^{land} area in the country,

60% of the cultivated area is still dependent on rainfall.

- (ii) Irrigation is basic input for growing crops.
- (iii) The modern HYV seeds need assured irrigation.
- (iv) Use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides are also ineffective without irrigation.
- (v) Irrigation enables good yield of crops.

5. Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 400 families of Palampur.

<u>Distribution of land</u>	<u>Number of families</u>
→ Families with no land (mainly but dalits)	100 families.
→ Families with less than 2 hectares.	240 families.
→ Families with 2 or more than 2 hectares	60 families.

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

The wages for farm labourers in Palampur is less than minimum wages because there is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur and people agree

to work for lower wages. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the govt. is ₹300 per day, but wages of farm labourers in Palampur are less than minimum wages i.e. ₹160.

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

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

(i) Multiple cropping - When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year, it is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way to increase production from same piece of land. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops & many are growing potato as the third crop for the last 15 to 20 years.

(ii) Use of Modern Farming Methods - This helps to increase the yield per hectare. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try modern farming methods in India. They have used machines like

tractors, threshers and combine. Their yield increase from 1300kg/ha to 3200kg/ha. Also the installed tubewells for irrigation, pesticides and fertilisers & HYV seeds have helped increase production on the same piece of land.

9. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

A farmer having 1 hectare of land for farming can be described as a subsistence farmer because 1 hectare of land is too small even for the sustenance of a small family. Since, land area is so small, the farmer will have to work hard to produce more. But due to lack of capital he will not be able to buy HYV seeds or fertilisers. He will use ordinary seeds, bullocks to plough, manual irrigation and will need help of his family members to produce more from that land.

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

The medium and large farmers have their own savings from ~~from~~ farming due to a good surplus crop from their large landholdings. They sell this surplus crop in the market and earn profits. Then they deposit this amount in bank account for next season crop and lend some money to small farmers at a very high interest rates. So they are able to arrange for the capital needed.

In contrast, small farmers have to borrow money to arrange the capital. They borrow from large farmers, village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. They do not have surplus crop as their land is too small. The produced crops, are consumed by their family and hence do not earn profits neither save money.

11. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's conditions be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?
- Savita, a small farmer, in order to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land, decides to borrow

money from Tejpal Singh, a larger farmer.

The terms on which Savita gets loan from Tejpal Singh are.

- (i) Savita has to agree to give an interest rate of 25% for 4 months, which is a very high interest rate.
- (ii) Savita also has to promise to work on his field as farm labour during the harvest season at ₹100 per day.
- (iii) The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was ~~not~~ much higher than that of banks.

If Savita had taken a loan from the bank, interest would have been much lower, she could have easily repaid the loan and her condition would have been far better.

12. ^{production} What are the non-farm activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.
In my region, there are three non-farm production activities taking place :-

- (i) Dairy activity - a group of people have cows and they sell milk to the local people.
- (ii) Small-scale manufacturing industry - a group of people with the manufacturing equipments manufactures produce bread,

cake and cookies and sell it to marketeers / traders and also to neighbours.

(iii) Shopkeepers - Grocery stores, Stationary shops, Milk booth are also there in my region.

18. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

To start more non-farm activities, the following steps, can be taken:-

- (i) Banks should provide loans at low interest rates, so that the poor villagers can start small business and earn for family.
- (ii) Villagers should be certainly educated to explore more non-farm production activities to initiate small earnings ways for living.
- (iii) Govt should be more active and introduce effective employment generating schemes.
- (iv) Govt. should provide training to the villagers in different skills.
- (v) Govt should provide facilities for transportation and selling of products to cities.
- (vi) Small scale industries should be started by entrepreneurs in rural areas to employ the villagers trained in various skills.