

The Story of Village Palampur

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

Ans: Yes, It is true because modern farming methods require high-yielding seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticide, agricultural implementations like tractors etc, proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells, etc.

3) How did the spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur?

Ans: Electricity came early to Palampur. Its major impact was to transform the system of irrigation. Previous wheels were, till then, used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small fields. People saw that electric-run tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more efficiently. So, by this way the spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur.

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

Ans) Not all villages in India have such high levels of irrigation. Apart from the riverine plains, coastal regions in our country are well-irrigated. In contrast, plateau have low levels of irrigation. Of the total cultivated area in the country ~~at least~~ little less than 40 per cent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely ~~depend~~ dependent on rainfall. So, it is important to increase the area under irrigation. Another reason is if the rainfall will be less then farmers will suffer a major loss.

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

Area of land cultivated	Number of families
0	150
Less than 2 hectares	240
more than 2 hectares	60

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

Ans) There are many landless labourers who are paid less than minimum wages in Palampur. The minimum wage set by the govt. is ₹ 300 per day but due to heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, people agree to work for lower wages also. So, the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages.

7) In your region, talk to two labourers. Choose either farm labourers or labourers working at construction ~~sites~~ sites. What wages do they get? Are they paid in cash or kind? Do they get work regularly? Are they indebted?

Ans) In my grandfather's land, there works two to four farm labourers. ~~So they get wages~~ The wages they get is ₹ 200 per day each. They are paid in cash. They do not get work regularly.

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

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 to increase production on a given piece of land. Example - 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.

Another method is Modern farming method which requires many things to boost the production of crop yield. Example - In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1300 kg per hectare. With H.V. seeds, the yield went up to 3200 kg per hectare.

9) Describe the work of a farmer with 1 Hectare of land.

Ans) A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation is small, the outcome may be small. So in order to be able to get yield from the land, he ~~has~~ needs money. Then he will borrow money from a money lender with a high rate of interest and at times may also have to work as a farm labourer at the money lender's -

field. Once the ~~new~~ farm is cultivated, he ^{has to} divide it for personal use and for selling. Whatever profit is earned, he must pay to the money lender and if any sum of money left, he will use it for his personal things.

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

Ans) Large and medium farmers holding is large so after the production generally they have surplus production left which they will sell in the nearby market and by this way they will get capital for farming. Whereas the small farmers have to borrow the money from large and medium farmers which who gives to their saving some amount of saving to them at high rate of interest.

11) On what terms did Savita get loan from Tejpat Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

Ans) Sameeta 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 of ₹100 per day during the harvest season.

The case would have been different if she would have taken loan from a bank. It is because the rate of interest would have been less than what was asked by Tejpal Singh and also she would have been able to pay complete attention to ~~her~~ her own field during the time of harvest.

13) What are the non farm activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

Ans) The Non-farm activities taking place in our region are :-

- i) Transportation
- ii) Dairy
- iii) General store
- iv) Fishing etc.

14) What can be done so that more non-farm activities can be started in villages?

Ans) To promote more non farm activities in villages:-

- i) Loans must be available for people at low interest so that they can start up the non farm activities.
- ii) Proper Markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.
- iii) Better transportation should be there between cities and villages so that produced goods can be transported to cities and more money can be earned.