

12.5.2021

The story of village Palampur

Question/Answers

Q1. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Ans: - Yes, I agree that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. These are:-

1. HYV seeds
2. Chemical fertilizers
3. pesticides
4. ~~pump~~ pump sets
5. farm machinery

All these inputs are manufactured in the industry, ^{and are used} to increase the farm produce.

Q2. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

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

1. Farmers are able to install pump set connected with tubewells in the fields. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields.

2. Electricity helps in carrying out small business.

3. Most of the houses in the village have electricity connections.

Q3. It is important to increase the area under irrigation. Why?

Ans: It is important to increase the area under irrigation due to the following reasons:-

1. Water is very essential for agriculture.

2. In India, most of the farmers are dependent on rainfall. As rainfall is unevenly

distributed in India, the production ~~would~~ ^{will} be low.

3. With good irrigation, farmers will be able to do multiple cropping.

4. Irrigation helps to increase the yield per hectare.

5. Farmers will be able to grow more than one crop in a season.

Q5. Construct a table on the distribution of land among 450 families of Palampur.

Ans: Distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

1. Farmers with no land (mainly Dalits)	150 families
2. Families with less than two hectares of land	240 families
3. Families with more than two hectares of land	60 families
Total	450 families

Q6. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Ans: The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government are ₹300 per day, but wages of farm labourers in Palampur are less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.

Q7. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans: Multiple cropping and use of modern farming methods are two different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land.

(i) ~~Multiple~~ Multiple Cropping: When more than one crop is grown on a

piece of land during the year it is known as multiple cropping.
~~Ex:~~ It is the most common way to increase production on a given piece of land.

Ex:-

1. Farmers in Palan Palampur grow jowar and bajra during rainy season and wheat during the winter season. Many are ~~at~~ also growing potato as the third crop in the past 15-20 yrs.

(ii) Use of Modern Farming Method:
Modern Farming Methods also help to increase the yield per hectare.

Ex:-

1. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try ~~the~~ modern farming methods in India. The farmers in these regions[^] set up tube wells for irrigation, used HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides.

They also used tractors, and threshers. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat, increasing from 1300 kg per hectare to 3200 kg per hectare with HYV seeds.

Q8. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Ans: 1. A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer.

2. Since the area of cultivation is small, the outcome is also very low. It becomes very difficult for the farmer to provide for his family.

3. Apart from working on his own field he has to work on the rich farmers' field or as a casual labourer to survive.

4. He has no working capital so he is also not able to buy modern machinery, HYV seeds, insecticides, etc.

5. In the absence of capital, he has to take loan from moneylender who charges a high interest rate. He is barely able to repay the loan and eventually falls into a debt trap.

Q9. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Ans: In case of medium and large farmers holding is large, so after the production generally they have surplus ~~pro~~ production which they sell in nearby market and have good earnings.

~~But in case of small farmers~~
In contrast, most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They generally borrow money from large farmers or traders who supply inputs for cultivation.

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

Ans: 1. Savita, a small farmer, in order to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land, decides to borrow money from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer.

2. He agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months which is a very high interest rate.

3. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as farm labourer during the harvest season at ₹35 per day.

4. The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of banks.

5. If Savita had taken the loan from the bank, interest

would have been lower and she could have easily repaid the loan and her condition would have been far better.

Q11. What are the non-farm activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

Ans:- The non-farm activities taking place in Palampur are:-

1. Dairy - The common ~~or~~ non-farm activity.
2. Small-scale manufacturing unit
3. Shopkeepers
4. Transport - fast developing non-farm activity.

Q12. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

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

1. Loans ~~in~~ must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
2. Proper markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.
3. Government should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.
4. Government should ~~set up~~ provide facilities for better transportation and selling of locally manufactured goods of the villagers in the cities.
5. Industries can be set up in rural areas to eradicate unemployment.