

EXERCISES

2) 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. We require HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc for manufacturing in industry. Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters which are also manufactured in industry. Tube well equipment and water pumps are also used for irrigation which are also manufactured in industries.

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

Ans) Spread of electricity help farmers of Palampur in many ways :-

- * Farmers can install the pumpset to irrigate the field with wells and tubewells.
- * In manufacturing small unit, people can run the machines by electricity.
- * Electric-run tubewells seemed more benefited as it irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively.

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

Ans) Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, then production will be low and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season. Farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So if water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, then they can do multiple cropping, increase the yield per hectare, it would also lead to better output and make more land cultivable in India and also encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering a loss.

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

Ans) ^{milies} Farmers with no land (mainly dalits)	150
^{ilpe} Farmers with less than 2 hectares	240
Families with more than 2 hectares	60
Total families	450

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

Ans) The wages for farm labourers in Palampur is

less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farmers for work in Palampur, so farmers get ready to work for lower wages.

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

Q) Yes, we can grow more than one crop from the same piece of land by multiple cropping, crop rotation, intercropping and various modern methods.

Multiple cropping is the method to grow more than one crop in the same piece of land during the same year. In Palampur Village, the farmers grow Jowar and Bajra in rainy season and rabi crop like wheat is also grown. They give these plants to cattle for feeding. From September to December, they grow potatoes. They sell the surplus wheat to the nearby village Raiganj. Sugarcane is also cultivated ^{& harvested} in one part of the land and jaggery is sold to traders in Shahpur city.

The main reason why farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur is due to the proper modern methods in farming. Well-developed system of irrigation is available.

Electricity was ~~early~~ earlier available and the Persian wheels were used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small fields. We can irrigate the larger piece of land in a quicker way by electric-run tubewells. The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer for the cultivation of wheat and rice using HYV seeds that produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. Some chemicals, fertilisers and pesticides ~~were~~ are also used to produce best results.

From this, we can conclude that Palampure village is a developed village and they can grow more crops from the same land by proper facilities.

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

Ans) The farmer with a small land of 1 hectare needs less capital to prepare his land. He uses traditional seeds, animals to plough, less labour, no machines, less chemical fertilisers or manure. He does irrigation manually and is helped by his family members to do the work of harvesting. He has no working capital so he is also not able to buy modern machinery, HYV seeds or insecticides and pesticides. In the absence of capital, he has to take loan from moneylender who charges a high interest rate. He is rarely able to repay the loan and eventually falls into a debt trap.

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

Small Farmers?

Ans) Medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They use that as the capital. But, small farmers have to borrow money from the moneylenders, big farmers or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation to arrange for the capital. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan and fall in a debt trap.

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) Savita decides to borrow money from Tejpal Singh who is a large farmer in order to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land on the following terms:
Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 percent for 4 months which is a very high interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs 100 per day.
The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of banks. If Savita had taken the loan from the bank, interest would have been lower.

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

13) ~~What can be done.~~

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

Ans) Some of the non-farm production activities taking place in our region are

- Dairy
- Grocery store
- Green chili restaurant
- Tailoring
- ~~shops~~ Transportation activities
- Cycle repair shop, tea stall etc.

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

Ans) Different methods/processes by which non-farm production activities can be started in villages are -

- * For dairy production, cooperative society should be developed.
- * For small scale manufacturing, small scale industries should boost up.
- * For transportation, there should be development of infrastructure and the roads should be properly

developed so that it would be easy for transporting goods.

- * Industries can be set up in rural areas.
- * The training should be provided to the villagers by the govt.
- * Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.