

Q.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 than traditional farming. It requires inputs like chemical fertilisers, pesticides, pump sets, farm machinery, Electricity, high yielding varieties of seeds and water supply. Most of these outputs are manufactured in industries. Similarly, water supply is provided by canals and tanks.

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

Ans. (i) most of the houses have electricity connection.  
(ii) it is used to run tubewells in the fields.  
(iii) it is used in various types of small business.

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

Ans. Irrigation facilities are available only to about 40% of the cultivated land area in the country. Rest of the land, i.e. 60% of the cultivated area, is still dependent on rainfall for irrigation. It means that the benefit of multiple cropping can't be achieved by 60% of the farmers in the country. They produce less and so their income is also low. Thus, they live in poverty. ~~So~~ if these farmers are to be brought out of poverty, it is important to increase the area under irrigation.

Q. 5 Construct a table on the distribution of Land among the 450 families of Palampur.

Ans. Distribution of Land among 450 families of Palampur is as follows: →

Land (in hectares)	No. of families
0	150
Less than 2	240
More than 2	60
Total	<u>450</u>

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

Ans. The wages for farm labourers in Palampur are less than the minimum wages because —

1. There is heavy competition for work among the farmers.

2. Employment is less and farmers are more and, therefore, farmers have to be content with what they are earning.

3. Land is owned by landlords who desire to earn more and more profit by giving minimum wages.

4. The farmers are illiterate and unaware of the amount of minimum wages set by the government.

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

Ans. To be attempted by the students yourselves.

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

Ans. The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are -

→ Multiple cropping: → it is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land. Under it, more than one crop is grown on the same piece of land during the year. India farmers should grow at least two main crops in a year.

→ Modern farming methods: → Production can also be increased by adopting modern farming methods. The Green Revolution in India is a remarkable example of it. Use HYV seeds and irrigation. The use of farm machinery like tractors, threshers, harvesters, etc. make cultivation faster.

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

Farmer ~~is~~ who works on 1 hectare of land is called a small farmer. He carries out the following activities -

- (1) Ploughs the field by bullocks or tractors.
- (2) Sows the seeds by simply sprinkling by hands.
- (3) Waters the field with the help of Persian wheel.
- (4) Sprays the insecticides by manual pumps.
- (5) Cuts the crops by hand-operated tools.

Q. 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 usually have surplus cash by selling their farm produce. Since they have land and house, they easily get loan from banks. Small farmers, on the other hand, may not be able to get bank loans. They have to depend on the local merchant and moneylender for loan.

Q. 11 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. The terms of loan of Savita taken from Tejpal Singh are: -

1. She took loan of ₹ 3000 at an interest rate of 24 per cent.

2. She would have to repay the loan in four months.

3. She also has to work on Tejpal's field as a farm labourer during the harvesting season at ₹ 35 per day.

⇒ The bank could have provided her loan at a low rate of interest. In addition, she would have devoted more time to her own field of 1 Hectare, instead of working as a farm labourer for Tejpal Singh.

12. Talk to some old residents of your region and write a short report on the changes in irrigation and changes in production methods during last 30 years.

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

Ans. Students attempted themselves.

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

Ans. Three things that need to be done to encourage non-farm production activities in villages.

⇒ The government should set up schemes whereby landless labourers and small farmers are able to get cheap loan to start small-individual / community businesses.

⇒ In addition to financial ~~at~~ assistance, the Govt. should set up rural workshops to enable the villagers to build on their skill levels.

⇒ The Govt. should also work towards improving the infrastructure of villages so that the rural parts of the country are well connected to the urban areas.