

Q/A

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

A) Modern farming method ~~to~~ HYV seeds are used. These seeds require chemical fertilisers, pesticides, farm machineries, electric tubewells etc. All these elements are manufactured in industries. So I agree with this.

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

A) The spread of electricity has helped the farmers in Palampur:

- 1) Most of the houses have electric connections.
- 2) Electricity is used to run tubewells.
- 3) Electricity is also used in various types of small business.

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

A1) Two-thirds of the people are dependent^{nt} on farming and it is their livelihood.

- 2) A little area is available for farming.
- 3) In the remaining area, farming is largely dependent on rainfall which is irregular and uncertain.

4.) Modern farming methods cannot be used in the absence of adequate water supply. So it is important to increase the area under irrigation.

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

A. There are following reasons for the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages -

1) The number of landless farm labourers are more in Palampur.

2) Heavy competition for farm work.

3) The farm labourer who takes less wage gets work easily.

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

A. Following are the different ~~metho~~ ways of increasing production:

1) Multiple Cropping: In this method more than one crop is grown on the same piece of land during the year.

2) Modern farming methods: Production can be increased by adopting modern

farming methods. more cultivable area should be brought under HYV seeds and irrigation.

3) Modern machinery: The increasing use of farm machinery like, tractors, threshers, harvesters, etc make cultivation faster.

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

A) A farmer with 1 hectare of land shall put under the category of small farmer. Most of the work would be done by the farmer and his family members. The farmer will use a pair of bullocks to plough the field, family members will help him in sowing the seeds. During harvest time, he may hire some labourers.

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

A) Medium and large farmers usually have surplus cash by selling their farm produce.

2) They have land and house, they easily get loan from banks.

3) Small farmers may not be able to get bank loans.

4) They have to depend on the local merchant and moneylenders for loan.

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

1) Savita needed money for buying seeds, fertilisers and pesticides, etc.

2) She agreed to take loan of Rs 3000 at interest of 24% for four months from Tejpal Singh.

3) Tejpal also got ~~her to agreed to work on~~ ^{her to agreed to work on} his field during the harvest season for Rs 35 a day.

4) Yes, Savita's condition would have been better if she could get a loan from bank.

5) The bank would have provided her the loan at a low rate of interest.

6) Savita could have devoted more time on her own field instead of working for Tejpal as farm labourer.

9 What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region?

1) Dairy farming

- 2) Transport
- 3) Construction etc.

10. What can be done so that more non farm production activities can be started in villages

A Following can be done so that more non farm production activities can be started in villages.

- 1) Proper training and suitable infrastructure must be provided.
- 2) The government should provide capital via loan at low interest.