

Exercises

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

Ans. Yes, Modern farming methods require more inputs which are -

↳ Chemical fertilizers

↳ HYV seeds

↳ pesticides

↳ Modern machinery

Most of the inputs are manufactured in industry and laboratories.

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

Ans. Electricity helped the farmers in Palampur in the following ways -

i) Electricity can be used by the farmers to use tubewells, pump motors for irrigation.

ii) Electricity can be used to ~~run~~ run small manufacturing units of jaggery.

iii) The whole village can be illuminated

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

Ans. Yes, it is very important to increase the area under modern irrigation methods

In India, only 40% of cultivated area get the irrigation facilities and the rest 60% of cultivated area depends upon rainfall. Therefore, if the farmers of this cultivated area, are to be brought out of poverty, farm productivity has to increase which is only possible when they use modern farming methods.

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

Ans. There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in the village of Palampur. So, the farm labourers agree to work for lower wages. Therefore, a farm labourer get

the wage which is less than the minimum wages set by the govt.

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

Ans. The most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land is Multiple Cropping. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as Multiple Cropping.

For example, In Palampur, all farmers grow at least two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop.

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

Ans. The distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur is as following -

<u>No. of Families</u>	<u>Area of Land Cultivated</u>
150	0 hectares
240	Less than 2 hectares
60	More than 2 hectares

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

Ans. The farmer is a small farmer as his land holding is 1 hectare. The farmer needs money. The money is borrowed from a money lender at a high interest rate. Once the farm is cultivated, the produce has to be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. The farmer has to give the profit earned to the money lender, and little sum of money is left for the use of the farmer himself.

10. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is

it different from the small farmers?
Ans. The medium and large farmers have large land holding. They have surplus farm production. They sell the surplus in the nearby market and have good earnings. In this way they obtain the capital.

The most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange the capital. They generally borrow from large farmers or traders.

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

Ans. The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are -

- i) Fishing
- ii) Dairy
- iii) Transportation
- iv) Mining
- v) General stores.

14. 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 -

i) Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates 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) The concerned authorities must set up better transportation between the cities and ~~activities~~ villages so that the produced goods can be transported to cities and more money can be earned through the non-farming activities.