

## Exercise

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

Ans- Yes, it is correct to say that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in the industry. It is because modern farming methods use a high-yielding variety of seeds. These seeds require both chemical fertilizers and pesticides, agricultural implements like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells and all these elements are manufactured in industries. However, on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low-yielding variety of seeds and use cow dung and other natural manures as fertilizer, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

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

Ans) The Spread of electricity helped the farmers of Palampur as it helped in the transformation of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used Persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigate small farms. But after ~~the~~ the spread of electricity, electric tube wells replaced these Persian wheels. The first tube well ~~as~~ was installed by the Government but later private tube wells were also settled by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by the 1970s.

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

Ans) It is important to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India and only less than 40% of the land is cultivable in the country. Farmers are dependent on the erratic monsoon season and if the rainfall is less, farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So if water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, it would give better output and make more



land cultivable in India and also encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

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

Ans.)

Area of land Cultivated	Number of families
0	150
Less than 2 hectares	240
More than 2 hectares	60

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

Ans- There are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur. The Government declared wage for a farm labourer is ₹ 300 per day but the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

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



Ans Multiple cropping and the use of modern methods are some of the ways to increase production on the same piece of land.

In multiple cropping, different crops are grown in different seasons of a year. For Ex, jowar and bajra grow during the rainy season, followed by potatoes between October and December and during the winter season, wheat is sown in the fields. During the rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. It is followed by the cultivation of potatoes between October and December. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat.

In modern farming, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and proper irrigation is used to increase the yield.

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

Ans - Generally all the work is done by the farmer and his family members in the land. Major work involves ploughing, sowing of seeds, harvesting and taking the product to the market.

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



Ans - Medium & large farmers easily get loans from banks as they have home and lands. Medium and large farmers often put surplus cash by selling their crops for next season. Small farmers have small sizes of plots and their production is not enough. The lack of surplus means that they are unable to obtain capital from their own savings, and have to borrow from local money lenders as they don't get loans from banks, easily.

(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 Savita estimated that the working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs 3000. She doesn't have the money, so she decides to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer. Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 percent for four months, which is a very high-interest rate. Savita also had to promise to work on his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at ₹100 per day.



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

Ans- Some of the Activities are:-

- > Construction
- > Transportation
- > Mining
- > fishing
- > Dairy.

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

Ans- Proper training and suitable infrastructure must be provided to promote non-farm activities. The government should also provide capital via loans at low interest. Good connectivity between cities and villages and transport is also important to promote non-farm production activities.