

10/5/21

EXERCISE

Q: modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

A: Yes, it is true that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

For example: HYV seeds, insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers needed for increasing the yield per hectare are all manufactured in industry.

iii) Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters which are also manufactured in industries.

iv) Tube well equipment and water pumps used for irrigation are also manufactured in industries.

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

A: The spread of electricity has helped the farmers of Palampur village in the following ways:-

Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity is used to run tubewells in the fields.

Electricity is used in various types of small business.

4) It is important to increase the area under irrigation why?

A: Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because water is very essential for agriculture. 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.

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

No. of families	Land (in hectare)
150	0 (no land)
240	Less than 2
60	More than 2

6) Why are the wages for farm labour in palampur less than minimum wages?

A: The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government are Rs. 60 per day but wages of farm labourers in palampur are less than minimum wages because there is a heavy competition for work among the the labourers. So, 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.

A: Multiple cropping and the use of modern farming methods are the two common ways of increasing production on the same piece of the land. Multiple cropping involves growing more than one

crop on a piece of land during the year. For example, farmers in the western parts of Uttar Pradesh practise multiple cropping.

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

A: 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. The production from 1 hectare of his land is consumed by his family.

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 obtain capital for farming from their own savings or from the banks as loan. Small farmers on the other hand borrow from large farmers or the village money lenders or the traders, who supply various inputs for cultivation. The interest on such loans are usually high.

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 was a small farmer who decided to cultivate in her 1 hectare land. But she needed money for raw materials and to repair machines. Thus, she decided to take a loan from the rich farmer - Tejpal Singh.

Tejpal Singh gave loan to Savita under two conditions which she had to agree. They are: -

- i) Savita had to receive the loan at an interest of 24% for four months which is quite high.
- ii) Savita also had to work in the fields of Tejpal Singh.

If Savita would have taken the loan from the bank then she would have loan at very less interest and also she need not have to work. She could have repaid the loan easily.

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

A: Non-farm activities are the one where there is no involvement of farming. Some of the non-farming activities are: -

- * weavers, baskets, pottery.
- * Transport
- * Poultry
- * money lending
- * producing clothes
- * brick making industry
- * Taxi driving.

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

A) Bank should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.

* Industries can be set up in rural areas.

* Government should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.