

CW
9.05.21

SH-1
Exercise

1) ~~Every village in India~~

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

Ans:- Yes, it is true that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.
eg:- (i) HYV seeds, insecticides, Pesticides & chemical fertilizers needed for increasing the yield per hectare ~~are~~ are all manufactured in industries.

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

Ans:- The spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur are:-
* Most of the houses in palampur have ~~stead~~ electric connections.
* Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields that help to irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively as compared to the traditional Persian wheel drawn by bullocks.

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4) Is it under

Ans:- Yes the Beco

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5) Ans:-

Other one

* It helps a small business run their crushing machinery like Mishrilap's sugarcane machine.

Q) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
Ans: Yes, it is important to increase the area under ~~in~~ irrigation.

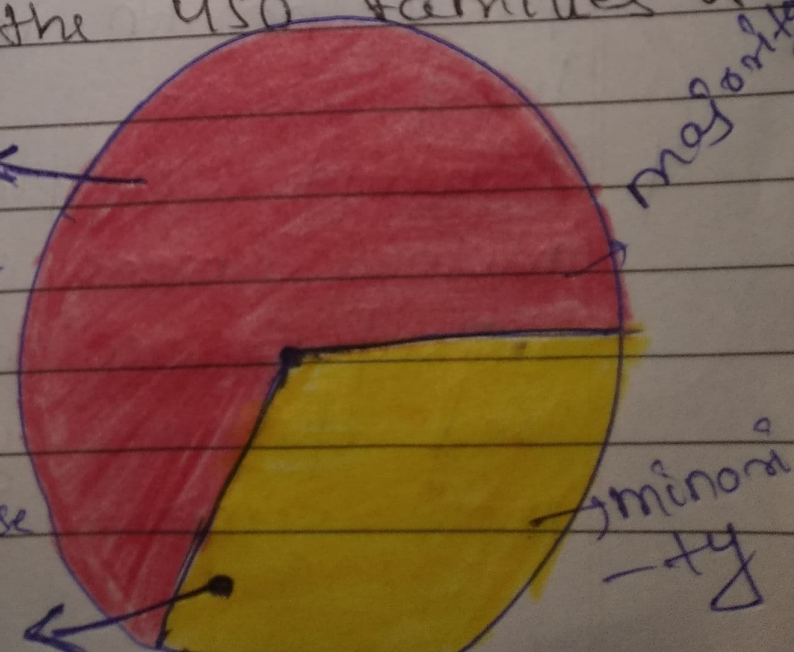
Because -

* Water is very essential for agricult - use. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country & if rainfall is less, then production will be low and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

* With good irrigation it will be possible to do multiple cropping.

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

Ans: 80 upper caste families own the majority of land



Ans: Other caste [sc] comprise one-third of the land.

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

Ans: (i) Employment is less and farmers are more and therefore, farmers have to be content with what they were earning.

(ii) Land is owned by landlords who desire to earn more and more profits by giving minimum wages.

(iii) The farmers are illiterate and unaware of the minimum amount set by the Govt.

⑦ 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 :- Under this method, more than one crop is raised on the same piece of land during a year. It is the most common way of increasing

production. Generally, Potato is cultivated betwⁿ 2 seasonal crop rice and wheat.

* Modern farming methods :- Under it, high yielding variety of seeds & chemicals are used.

(a) HYV seeds are used in place of the traditional seeds to increase production.

(b) Chemical fertilisers are used ~~to~~ instead of cow-dung and natural manure.

(c) Insecticides, pesticides, herbicides & irrigation through tubewells is used in modern farming.

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

Ans:- 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 & is helped by his family members to do the work of harvesting.

(b) How do the medium & large members obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Ans: - Modern farming methods such as use of HYV seeds, insecticides, pesticides, etc require a great deal of capital & so the farmer needs more money than before.

(i) The medium & large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are able to arrange for the capital needed.

(ii) In contrast, the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow money from large farmers / the village moneylenders.

(iii) The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loans. Which is not in case of medium farmers.

(4) On what terms did Sarita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Sarita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at

a low rate of interest?

Ans: - ~~Q. 10~~ (i) Tejpal Singh agrees to give Sarita the loan at an interest rate of 24% for four months which is a very high interest rate.

(ii) Sarita also has to promise to work on his field as farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs. 35 per day.

(iii) The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of banks. If Sarita had taken the loan from the bank, interest would have been lower & she could have easily repaid the loan and her condition would have been far better.

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

Ans: - * Dairy farming.
* Self employment.
* Shop keeping.
* Transport.

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

Ans - (i) Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.

(ii) Govt. should be more active and start effective employment generating schemes.

(iii) Govt. should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.

(iv) Govt. should provide facilities for transportation.

(v) Industries can be set up in rural areas.