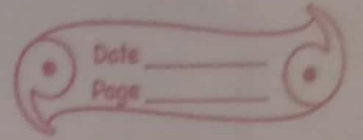


CHAPTER - 1

EXERCISE



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

Ans ⇒ Yes modern farming methods do require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. For example most of the inputs like HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides and machinery like tractors and threshers are all made in industries.

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

Ans ⇒ The spread of electricity helped in powering all the tubewells in the fields, thus helped the farmers in the process of irrigation.

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

Ans ⇒ Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because for a good yield of crops, water is very essential and if the farmers depend on the rainfall then there are large probability for failure of crop. So, irrigation must be initiated as far as possible.

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

Ans → Total Families : 450
Landless Families : 150
Families with small land holdings : 240
(Less than 2 hectares)
Families with big land holdings : 60
(More than 2 hectares)

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

Ans → There is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages. Thus the wages for farm labourers in Palampur are very low.

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

Ans → The various ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are:

(i) By using the method of multiple cropping in which more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during a year.

For example all the farmers of Palampur grow at least two crops a year and no land is left idle in any part of the year.

Using Modern Farming methods also helps for example the farmers in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh use modern methods such as HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and farm machinery like tractor and threshers.

Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land?

The farmer has a small land of 1 hectare so most probably he is going to use less capital and traditional methods of farming. He ~~use~~ uses regular seeds, animals, manure and provides labour himself or by the help of family members.

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

Medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. Thus they are able to arrange for the capital needed. Whereas small farmers have to borrow

money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers, village moneylender or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

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 ⇒ Tejpal Singh agreed to give Savita a loan at an ~~int~~ high interest rate of 24 per cent for four months along with Savita working on his field as a farm labourer during harvest season at Rs 35 per day.

If Savita would have taken a loan from the bank, the interest would have been low and affordable and thus she would have been at a better condition.

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

Ans ⇒ Tailor, stationary shop, clothing shop, transportation, tutoring, trading

tea stall, fast food center, electronics repair shop, cycle repair shop, clinics, vegetable and fruit vendors etc.

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

Ans ⇒ Villages should ~~be~~ ^{be} connected to towns and cities through good roads, transport and telephone.

⇒ Education will also help in this field.

⇒ Villagers should be trained and educated with sufficient knowledge to start production activities by the govt.

⇒ Banks should give loans to villagers at low rates for them to set up any kind of non-farm production activities

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