

Exercise

Date

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H.C.D
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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. For example,

- i) HYV seeds, insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers needed for increasing the yield per hectare are all manufactured in industries.
- ii) Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters which are also manufactured in industries.
- iii) 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?

- Ans →
- Farmers can install the pump set which is run by electricity to irrigate their land.
 - Due to electricity, they can run the machines in the small companies and make raggery and sell it to Raiganvi.
 - Villagers get lightning.

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

Ans → 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 Palampore.

Size of holdings	No. of families
Landless	150
More than 2 hectares	60
0-2 hectares	240

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

Ans → The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the govt. is Rs 360 per day, but wages of farm labourers in Palampore are less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampore, 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.

Ans → Multiple cropping and use of modern farming methods are two different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. e.g.,

i) It is the method when more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year. It is known as multiple cropping.

It is the most common way to increase production on a given piece of land. All farmers in Patampur grow at least two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop in the past 15 to 20 years.

ii) Modern farming methods help to increase the yield per hectare. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh were the first to try these methods in India.

The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some also used tractors and threshers.

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

Ans → A farmer having 1 hectare of land for farming is called a subsistence farmer because 1 hectare of land is too less for even the sustenance of a small family.

- Production is very low and it is very difficult for the farmer to provide to his family.
- Apart from working in his own field, he has to work in the field of the rich farmers or work as a casual labourer to survive.
- The small farmer has no irrigation facilities.
- He has no working capital and he is not able to buy modern machinery, HYV seeds or insecticides, and pesticides.
- In the absence of capital, he has to take a loan from moneylender who charges a high-interest rate. He is rarely able to repay the loan and eventually falls into a debt trap.

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 their own savings from farming. They are thus able

to arrange for the capital needed.

But the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

- The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put in great distress to repay the loan, which is not so in the case of medium and large farmers.

11. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Jaipal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

Ans → Jaipal Singh gave Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24% for 60 months. She also promised to work in his field as a farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs. 35 per day.

- If Savita would have taken loan from bank, then her condition would have been far better because the rate of interest charged by Jaipal Singh was higher than banks.

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

Ans → Dairy activity

- Shopkeepers and traders
- Vegetable and fruit shops
- Computer coaching centres
- Print, xerox shops, studios etc.

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

Ans → Banks should provide loans at lower interest rates so that poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.

- Industries can be set up.
- Government should start effective employment generating schemes.
- Govt. should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.
- Govt. should provide transportation facilities for selling of goods from village to cities.