

Exercise :-

Q.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 fertilisers and pesticides, agricultural implementations like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tubewells 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 fertilisers, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

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

Ans:- The spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur in the following ways:-

→ Most of the houses have electrical connections.

→ It is used to run tubewells in the fields.

→ It is used in various types of small businesses.

Q.4. Is it important to increase the area



under irrigation? Why?

Ans:- Irrigation facilities are available only to about 40% of the cultivated land area in the country. The rest of the land i.e., 60% of the cultivated area, is still dependent on rainfall for irrigation. It means that the benefit of multiple cropping cannot be achieved by 60% of the farmers in the country. They produce less and so their income is also low. Thus, they live in poverty. Therefore, if these farmers are to be brought out of poverty, farm productivity has to increase. This is only possible when they use modern farming methods and dependable



irrigation facilities. Hence, it is important to increase the area under irrigation.

Q.5. Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 430 families of Palampur.

Ans:-

<u>No. of families</u>	<u>Distribution of land</u>
150 families (Palits)	Landless
240 families (Small farmers)	less than 2 hectare
60 families (Medium and large farmers)	More than 2 hectare

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



Ans:- A waged labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting or for the whole year. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. The 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 to great distress to repay the loan. Hence they pay very low wages to the farm labourers.

Q.7. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land use



examples to explain.

Ans:- To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.

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

Ans:- A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer. Since the area for



cultivation is small, the outcome may also not be high. So, in order to be able to yield the land in the best possible way, the farmer needs money. This money is borrowed from a moneylender at a high interest rate and at times may also have to work as a farm labourer for the moneylender. Once the farm is cultivated, the produce has to be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. Whatever profit is earned, the farmer has to usually give it away to the moneylender and little sum of money is left for the use of the farmer himself. The



only help a small farmer gets is that of his family members.

Q.10. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

In contrast to the small farmers, the medium and large have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

Q.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 got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24 percent for four months and also had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer at the wage of ₹100 per day during the harvest season. The case would have been different if Savita would have taken the loan from a bank. It is because the rate of interest would have been lesser than what was asked by Tejpal Singh and also she would have been able to pay complete attention to our own field during the time of harvest.

Q. 13. What are the non-farm production activities



taking place in your region & make a short list.

Ans:- The non-farm production activities taking place in your ~~region~~ region are :-

\* Dairy

\* Transportation

\* General stores

\* Fishing

\* Mining

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

Ans:- The villagers must be made aware of the non-farm production activities and their



benefits. They must also be taught the methods of doing such activities. The villagers who have the impression that they can earn only by farming, must be given proper guidance and help to do such activities.