



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- IX
WORKSHEET NO: 10
ECONOMICS

NAME:

DATE: 10/04/2020

Please do the following questions in your notebook.

Q1. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Answer:

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 fertilizers and pesticides, agricultural implementations like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells 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 fertilizer, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

Q2. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Answer:

The spread of electricity helped the farmers of Palampur as it helped in the transformation of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used Persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigate small fields. But after the spread of electricity, electric tube wells replaced these Persian wheels. The first tube well was installed by the Government, but later private tube wells were also settled by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by the 1970s.

Q3. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Answer:

It is important to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India and only less than 40 per cent of the land is cultivable in the country. Farmers are dependent on the erratic monsoon season and if the rainfall is less, farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So, if water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, it would give better output and make more land cultivable in India and encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

Q4. Why are the wages for farm laborer's in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Answer:

There are many landless farm laborers' who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur. The Government declared wage for a farm labor is Rs.300 per day but the competition for work among the farm laborer's is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

Q5. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Answer:

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. The best example of this is the cultivation in Palampur. In Palampur, jowar and bajra grow during the rainy season, followed by potato between October and December and during the winter season; wheat is sown in the fields. The main reason for this the well-developed system of irrigation.

Q6. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Answer:

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 laborer for the moneylender. Once the farm is cultivated, the produce must be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. Whatever profit is earned, the farmer must 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.

Q7. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

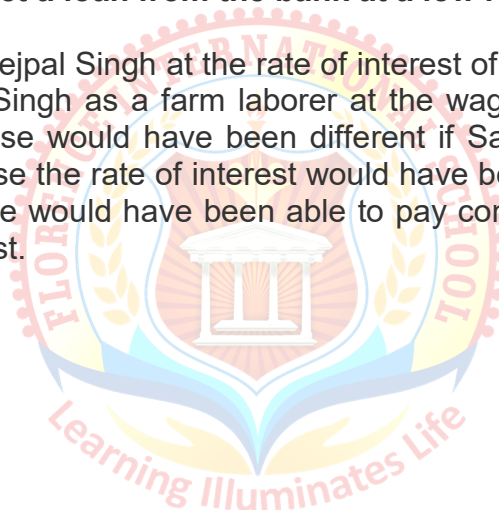
Answer:

Large and medium farmers sell surplus farm products from a part of their produce. A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season. A few of them give away the savings to small farmers and loans at high interest rates and get back the amount by the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops.

Q8. 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?

Answer:

Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24 per cent for four months and had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm laborer at the wage of Rs.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, she would have been able to pay complete attention to our own field during the time of harvest.



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

Answer: The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are:

1. Dairy
2. Transportation
3. General Stores
4. Fishing
5. Mining

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

Answer:

To promote more non-farm production activities in villages the following steps can be taken:

1. Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
2. Proper markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.
3. The concerned authorities must set up better transportation between cities and villages so that the produced goods can be transported to cities and more money can be earned through the non-farming activities.

