

WORKSHEET-3, Class- 9th, Economics, Chapter 1, S.St.

Q10. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages ?

Ans. (i) The farm labourers come either from the landless families or the families cultivating small plots of land. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is rupees 300 per day but they get only rupees 160.

(ii) Because there is a heavy competition among the farm labourers for work in Palampur. so, the labourers agree to work for less than the minimum wages.

Q.11. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land ? Use examples to explain.

Ans. There are two different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land :-

- (i) Multiple Cropping
- (ii) Modern farming methods.

(i) Multiple Cropping : To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during an year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

For example—The farmers can grow jowar and bajra in rainy season, potato between October and December and wheat in the winter season.

(ii) Modern Farming Methods : The other way to increase production from the some land is to use modern farming methods which are a combination of high-yielding varieties of seed, chemical fertilisers, pesticides irrigations, etc.

For example—By using these methods in the 1960s, the Indian farmers highly increased their production, especially of wheat and rice, which is known as the Green Revolution.

Q12. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Ans. One hectare of land equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 metres. A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as a small farmer He performs the following activities in the fields :

- (i) ploughing the fields by bullocks/tractors
- (ii) sowing of seeds
- (iii) watering of the fields
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- (iv) spraying of insecticides
- (v) cutting of crops

Q. 13. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming ? How is it different from the small farmers?

Ans. (i) The medium and large farmers obtain capital from their own

savings for farming. They sell surplus product in the market and have

money. They are thus able to arrange for the capital headed.

(ii) On the other hand, the small farmers do not have any savings. They

have to borrow money for the capital. They generally borrow from large

farmers, village money-lenders or the traders. The rate of interest on

such loans is very high.