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6.8.21

## Ch-1 Exercise

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① Every village in India is surveyed once in ten years during the Census and some of the details are presenting in the following format

- a) Location - Bulandshahar, district, western Uttar Pradesh.
- b) Total area of village = 226 hectares.
- c) Land use = Irrigated - 200 hectares  
Unirrigated - 26
- d) Educational → 1 high school, 2 primary schools.

Medical: 1 private dispensary, 1 primary health centre run by govt.

Market → 2 markets, Raiganj and Shahpura.

Electricity Supply:- Most of the houses have electricity connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used for various small business.

Communication:- Were connected neighbouring villages, with Rajan within 3 kms. proper transportation including bullock carts, tongas, bogeys & carrying jaggery. Also motor vehicles and trucks available for easy transportation.

Nearest town:- Shahpur.

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

A) 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. Irrigation implementations like tractors and pump irrigation facilities like electric tube wells and all the elements are manufactured in industries. However on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low yielding farming methods of seeds and use cow dung and other natural manures as fertilizers. which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

3) How did spread of electricity help farmers in palampur?

A) The spread of electricity helped the farmers of palampur as it helped in transformation of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigated small fields. But

But after the spread of electric tubewells replaced these persian wheels. The first tube well was installed by the gov. t, but later private tube wheels were also set up by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by 1970's.

Q) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? why?

A) It is important to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of population in India and only less than 40% of cultivable in the country. Farmers are dependent on the monsoon season and if the rainfall is less farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So, if the water is provided for irrigation to the

farmers for a larger portion of land it would give better output and make more land cultivation in India and also encourage to take of newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

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

A) Area of land cultivated

- i) 0
- ii) Less than 2 hectares
- iii) More than 2 hectares.

No. of families

150  
240  
60

6) why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than

minimum wages?

A) These are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur. The govt. decided wage for a farm labourer is ₹800 per day. But the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high & which is why people agree to work for lesser wages.

2) what are the factors of production?

A) To grow crops one needs land, labour & capital. If the price of land increases, the price of

a) Describe the factors of production.

8) What are the ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain!

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

9) Describe the work of a farmer within 1 hectare of land:

A) A farmer 1 hectare of land will be collected a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation is small, the outcome may also be right. The only help a small farmer gets is that of his family members.

10) How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital?

for farming? How is it different from small farmers?

A) Large and medium sell surplus farm product from a part of their produce. A part of earning is saved and kept for buying capital for next season.

21) On what term did Savita get a loan from Keshav Singh? would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

22) Savita got a loan from Keshav Singh at the rate of interest of 24 percent for four months and also had to farm labour at the wage ₹ 100 per day during the harvest season.



The case would have taken the loan from a bank.

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

- i) Dairy
- ii) Transportation
- iii) General stores
- iv) Fishing
- v) Mining

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

- i) Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
- ii) Proper markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.

iii) The concerned authorities

must set 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-forming activities.