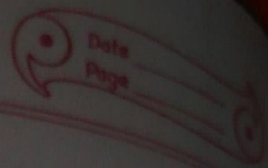


C.W
5.5.21

Exercises :-



1a Location - Bulandshahr District (Uttar Pradesh West)

(b) Total area of the village :- 226 hectares

(c) Land use

Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	unirrigated	
200		26 hectares
hectares		

d. Facilities :-

Educational - 2 primary schools 1 high school.

Medical - 1 state run primary health care centre, 1 private dispensary.

Market - 2 main markets - Raiganj and Shahpur.

Electricity supply - Majority of houses have electricity connection and the electricity is being used to run small businesses and tubewells.

Communication - Connectivity with neighbouring villages is good Raigarh is within 3km. Conventional transportation including bullock carts, tongas, bogeys, carrying jaggery. Motor vehicles like tractors, motorcycles, jeep, and the trucks are available for easy transportation.

Nearest Town - Shahpur.

2- Yes higher yield is possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, tubewells for irrigation and pesticides in farming besides farm machinery, like tractors and threshers, which is necessary for faster ploughing and harvesting faster.

3 - The whole village can be illuminated

⇒ Educating can be used to run the manufacturing units for the production of jaggery.

⇒ electricity can be used by farmers so they can use tubewells for irrigation.

4 of the total cultivated area in the country a little less than 40 percent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely dependent on rainfall. In India rainfall is not regular and irrigation is important to get better crop yield and hence it is important to increase the area under irrigation.

5. No of families	Area of cultivated land
150	0
240	less than 2 hectares
60	> 2 hectares?

6 - Due to heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, people often agree to work for lower wages.

8- 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 farming 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 past fifteen to twenty years.

9- A farmer farming on small land can be called a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation the production is low and profit is low. All the work is done by the farmer and his family members in the land. Major work involves ploughing, sowing of seeds, harvesting and taking the product to the market.

10 Large and medium sell their surplus farm products for a part of their produce. A part of the money is saved and kept for buying capital for next season. A few of them give away the savings to small farmers and loans at high interest rates and get back amount by next season. Thus they are able to arrange for the capital farming by their own.

11- Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24% for four months and also had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer at the wage of Rs. 100 per day during the harvest season.

The case could 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 he would have been able to pay complete attention to their own field during the time of harvest.

production

13 → Non farm activities are :-

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

14 To promote more non farm activities in villages the following steps should be taken

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