

## Exercises

Hw

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Date

Page

9

1) Every village in India is surveyed once in ten years during the census and some of details are presented in the following format. Fill up the following based on information on Palampur.

a) Location: Palampur is in western part of Uttarpradesh. It is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 kms from Palampur.

b) Total area of the village: 300 hectares

c) Land use (in hectares):

→ Cultivated land: Irrigated land - 200 hectares  
Unirrigated land 74 hectares

→ Land not available for cultivation area covering dwellings, roads, grazing grounds: 26 hectares

d) Facilities:

1) → Educational: Two primary schools and one high school.

2) → Medical: One government primary health centre and one private dispensary.

3) → Market: Farmers sell the surplus wheat in the markets of Raiganj and Shahapur.

4) → Electricity supply: Most of the houses have electric connections.

5) → Communication: Telephone & transport facilities are there.

6) Nearest town :- Shahapur

2) Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

Do you agree?

Ans) Yes, modern farming methods requires more inputs which are manufactured in industry because H.V.V seeds, insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers needed for increasing the yield per hectare are all manufactured in industries. Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters which are also manufactured in industries.

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

Ans) The spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur by powering all the tubewells in the fields and lightning of houses.

→ It is also used in various types of small business.

4) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans) Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall

is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, then production will be low and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season.

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

Ans) In Palampur, 450 families are landless. 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.

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

Ans) The wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the labourers in Palampur so, people agree to work for lower wages.

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

Ans) The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are:-

- Multiple cropping
- Use of modern farming

- i) Multiple cropping:- When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year it is known as multiple cropping. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing potato as the third crop in past fifteen to twenty years.
- ii) Use of modern farming methods:- Modern farming methods also help to increase the yield per hectare. The green revolution in India is a remarkable example of it. The use of simple wooden plough must be replaced by tractors. The increasing use of farm machinery like tractors, threshers, harvesters, etc. make cultivation faster.

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

Ans) A farmer with 1 hectare of land shall put under the category of small farmer. Most of the work would be done by the farmer will normally use a pair of bullocks to plough the field. His family members would assist him in sowing the seeds. During harvest time, he may require to hire some labourers.

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

Ans) In case of medium and large farmers:- Holding is large so after the production, generally they have surplus production's they sell in nearby market and have good earning but in case of small farmers they have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They generally borrow from large farmers or traders who supply inputs for cultivation.

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) The terms in which Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh:-

→ Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 percent for four months which is a very high-interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work in his field as a farmer labourer during the harvest season at ₹35 per day. The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of banks. If Savita had taken the loan from the bank, interest would have been lower & she could have easily repaid the loan and her

condition would have been far better.

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~~<sup>my</sup> region are:-

→ Dairy farming

→ Small-scale manufacturing

→ Transport

→ Shop-keeping

→ Poultry farming

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

Ans) The following methods to be adopted so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages are:-

→ Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.

→ Government should be more active and start effective employment generating schemes.

→ Government should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.