

Ch-1 Story Of Village Palampur.

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Exercise

2) Ans - Modern farming methods are capital intensive. They require high yielding variety seeds, for electric tube well. All these inputs are manufactured in industries.

Hence, 'modern farming method' make use of more industrial inputs.

3) Ans - As a result of coming of electricity in Palampur, people have greatly improved the system of irrigation. They can now irrigate more lands quite effectively.

-> Tubewells were first installed by the govt but soon people were able to set up their own tube-wells.

4.) Any Yes, it is imp to increase the area under irrigation. Increasing the area under cultivation is imp for following reasons.

i.) Because the rainfall is neither certain nor adequate.

ii.) Crops such as rice, wheat, sugarcane require adequate and regular supply of water.

iii.) Plenty of water is needed for HYV seeds.

iv.) Increase in irrigation facilities will increase the productivity as it will be helpful in growing multiple crops.

5. Ans Distribution of land among 450 families of Palampur?

No. of families	Area of land?
150	Landless
240	less than 2 hectare
60	More than 2 hectare

6. There are many landless farmers who are paid less than minimum wages in palampur. Govt declared wage for a farm labourer is Rs 300/day but the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high which is why people agree to want for lower wages.

8.) → During the rainy (Kharif) season people grow jowar and bajra which are used as cattle feed.

→ In the winter (or the Rabi) season, they sow wheat.

→ Between October and December they cultivate potatoes.

→ A part of land area is also devoted to sugar cane which is harvested once every year.

→ ~~By~~ Multiple cropping is also done in palampur village.

9.) Owning a land of 1 hectare and doing agriculture on it is not enough for the sustenance of the farmer and the family, which makes it mandatory - for

him / her to try and find extra sources of income. Generally, this stratum of farmers work on their own plot of land and when they are finished with it, they work as labourers on construction sites or fields of the bigger farmers in order to supplement their meagre income from farming own fields.

10) Medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming from their past savings. The production of medium and large farmers is usually more than their consumption this is how they save for their next round of farming. They sell the extra output in the market and earn money. However, small farmers do not have savings because in the very first round of farming, they do not have sufficient land

to cultivate, thus extra yield and savings are not quite possible for them. Their arrangement of capital is done by taking loans from moneylenders or large farmers at a very high interest rate.

11.) Mrs. Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh on the following terms.

* Rate of interest is 24% on the loan for four months.

* She will have to work as a farm labourer during the harvest season at ₹ 35 per day in Tejpal Singh's field.

Yes, if she applies for the loan from bank then this condition may differ, she could get loan from the bank at a low rate of interest and no

other conditions like extra labor on low wages. This could help in improving her financial condition.

13.) * Small scale manufacturing of shoes

* Readymade garments.

* Some grocery shops are there

* Cyber cafe has recently inaugurated

* People also vegetables in market.

14.) * loans must be available for people at lower rates.

* People market should be set up where produced goods can be sold.

* The concerned authorities must set up better transportation between cities and villages is that the produced goods can

can be transported to cities and
money can be earned through
non-farming activities.