

Exercises

1. (a) location: western Uttar Pradesh
 (b) Total area of the village: 226 (hectares)
 (c) Land use: in hectares

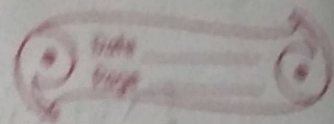
Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation dwellings, roads area covering, ponds, grazing ground
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
200 hectares	--	26 hectares

(d) Facilities:

educational	1 high school, 2 Primary School
medical	1 private dispensary, 1 Primary health center
market	2 market Raigang and the Shahpur
electricity supply	most of the houses have electricity connections, electricity powers all the tubewells. in the block and is used for various small business.

communication well connected neighbouring villages, with Raigang within 3 kms. Proper transportation including bullock carts, tonga, boney carrying jaggery. also motor vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks are available for easy transportation

Nearest town Shahpur



modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

Do you agree?

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, agricultural implementation like tractors and proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells and all these elements are manufactured in industries. However on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low yielding variety of seeds and use cow ^{dung} ~~manure~~ and other natural resources as fertilizers, which is why they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

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

The spread of electricity ~~helped~~ ^{helped} the farmers of Palampur as it helped in the transformation of the irrigation system of the village. The farmers earlier used Persian wheels to draw water from wells and irrigate small fields. But after the spread of electricity, electric tube wells replaced those Persian wheels.

4- Is it important to increase the area ^{under} irrigation? Why?

It is important to increase ^{the} land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the maximum part of the population in India and only less than 40% of the land is cultivable in the country.

Farmers are dependent ~~on~~ on the erratic monsoon season and if the rainfall is ~~less~~ ^{less} farmers are bound to suffer a major loss. So if water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, it would give better output and make more land cultivable in India and also encourage farmers to take up newer farming method without the fear of suffering loss.

5- The distribution of land among the 450 family are

Area of land cultivated	No. of families
0	150
Less than 2 hectares	240
more than 2 hectares	60

6- Why are the wages for farm labour in Palampur less than minimum wages?

There are many landless labourers who are paid less than the minimum wages in Palampur. The govt. declared the minimum wages for a farm labour is ₹300 per day but the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree to work for lower wages.

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

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 increasing production on a given piece of land. The best ex. of this is the cultivation in Palampur. In Palampur, jowar and bajra grow during the rainy season. Wheat is grown in the fields. Main reason for this is the well developed system of irrigation.

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

A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small farmer. Since the area for cultivation is small, the outcome may not be high. So in order to be able to yield the land in the best possible way, the farmer needs money. This money is borrowed from a money lender with a high interest rate and at this time may also have to work as a farm labourer on the money lender. Once the farm is cultivated the produce has to be divided for personal use and for selling in the market. Whatever profit is earned, the farmer has to usually give it away to the money lender and either sum of money is left for the use of the farmer itself. The only help a small farmer gets is that of his family members.

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

Large and medium farmers sell surplus farm products from a part of their produce. A part of the earning is saved and kept for buying capital

for ~~lending~~ ~~from~~ the next season. A few of them give ~~away~~ ^{away} the saving to small farmers and loans at high interest rate and get back the amount by the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, fridges or to set up shops.

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?

Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24% per month and she also has to work on Tejpal Singh's as a farm labourer at the wage of ₹ 100 per day during the harvest season.

The case would have been different if Savita would have taken the loan from a bank. It is because the rate of interest would have been less than what was asked by Tejpal Singh and also she would have been able to pay complete attention to our own field during the time of harvest.

13. What are the non-Farm production activities taking place in your region? make a short list.

The non-farm production activities taking place in our region are:

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

14. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?
To promote non-farm ^{production} activities in villages the following steps can be taken:

- Loans must be available to people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
- Proper market should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.
- The concerned authorities must be set up to 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-farming activities.