

H20

The Village of Palampur

EXERCISE

Date _____
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- 1a) Location: Bulandshahr district, Western Uttar Pradesh.
b) Total Area of the village: 226 hectares
c) Land use (in hectares):

Cultivated Land	Land not available for cultivation (Area covering roads etc) (ponds, ground)
Irrigated 200 hectares	unirrigated 26 hectares
25	

Educational	high school, primary school
Medical	private dispensary, primary health care centre run by the govt.
Market	Markets Raiganj and Shahpur
Electricity Supply	Most of the houses have electricity connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells on the fields.
Nearest Town	Shahpur
Communication	well connected neighbouring

~~village~~

villages, with Rajgarh
within 3 km. Proper trans-
portation including carts,
tongas, bullocks carrying pa-
rgany vehicle & motor cycles,
peep are available for easy
transportation.

2. Yes, it is correct to say that modern farming methods requires more inputs which are manufactured in the industry. It is because modern farming method use a high-yielding variety of seeds. These seeds require both chemical fertilizers and pesticides. agricultural implementations like electric tube wells and all these elements are manufactured in industries.
3. The spread of electricity 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 these portable wheels. The 1st tube well was installed by the govt.

4. 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.

No. of families	Land (in hectares)
150 (small)	landless
240 (medium)	less than 2
60 (large)	more than 2.

6. The wages for farm labourers in Palampur are lower than the wages for farm labourers set by the govt due to intense competition. There is heavy competition among the farmers for work.

in palampur, so farmers get ready to work for lower wages.

8. Multiple Cropping: to grow more than 1 crop from the same piece of land is called multiple cropping.

Modern farming: It comprises HYV, seeds, tools and machines and chemical fertilizers, pesticides and modern irrigation.

9. → The farmer with a small land of 1 hectare needs less capital to prepare his land.

→ He uses traditional seeds, animals to plough, less labour, no machines, less chemical fertilizers or manure.

→ He does irrigation manually and is helped by his family members to do the work of harvesting.

10. Medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming from their own savings or from the banks as loan.

Small farmers on the other hand borrow from large farmers or the village money-lenders or traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

11. She will have to work as a farm labour during the harvest season per day in Teppal Singh's fields. Yes if she applies for the loan from bank then her condition may differ, she could get loan from the bank at a low rate of interest.

- 13. Carpenter
- Tea stall
- General stall
- Stationary shop
- Medicine shop
- Cycle repair shop
- Carpenter
- Dry cleaner shop

14. → Govt. should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.
 → Govt. should be more active and start effective employment generating schemes.