

H/W

EXERCISES

1) Cultivated Land.		Land ^{not} available for cultivation.
Irrigated	Unirrigated	26 hectares.
All the land is cultivated. 200 hectares	No land is left idle.	

Facilities:

- Education^{al}:- → 2 primary schools & 1 high school.
- Medical:- → There are two health centres in Palampur one run by the govt. & other is private.
- Market:- → Shahpur, Raigarh.
- Electricity supply:- → Very good supply of electricity. Most houses have electricity ^{supply}.
- Communication:- → ~~Very~~ Good form of communication is there in Palampur. Easy transp-
-ortation.
- Nearest Town:- → Shahpur.

2) Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Ans) → Yes, it is correct to say that modern farming methods require more inputs which are

are manufactured in the industry.

→ It is because modern farming methods use a high-yielding variety of seeds.

→ These seeds require both chemical fertilisers & pesticides, agricultural implementations like tractors & proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells & all these elements are manufactured in industries.

→ However, on the other hand, traditional farming methods use a relatively low-yielding variety of seeds & use cow dung & other natural manures as fertiliser, which they are less dependent on industrial outputs.

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

a) → 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 & irrigate small fields.

→ But after the spread of electricity, electric tube wells replaced these Persian wheels. The first tube ^{well} was installed by the Govt., but later private tube wells were also settled by the farmers, resulting in the cultivation of the entire 200 hectares of irrigated land by the 1970s.

4) Is it imp. to increase the area under irrigation? why?

Ans) → It is imp. to increase the land under irrigation because farming is the main source of income for the max^m part of the population in India & only less than 40% of the land is cultivable in the country.

→ Farmers are dependent on the erratic monsoon season, & if the rainfall is less, farmers are bound to suffer a major loss.

→ So, if the water is provided for irrigation to the farmers for a larger portion of land, it would give better output & make more land cultivable in India & also encourage farmers to take up newer farming methods without the fear of suffering loss.

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

Ans)

<u>Area of land cultivated</u>	<u>No. of families</u>
→ 0	150
→ Less than 2 hectares.	240
→ More than 2 hectares.	60

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

Ans) → There are many landless farm labourers who are paid less than minimum wages in Palampur.

→ The Govt. declared wage for a farm labourer 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.

7) [——— xxx ———]

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

- Ans) → To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
- The best example of this is the cultivation in Palampur.
 - In Palampur, Jowar & Bajra grow during the rainy season, followed by potato between Oct & Dec ~~when~~ & during the winter season, wheat is sown in the fields.
 - The main reason for this is the well-developed system of irrigation.

- 9) Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.
- Ans) → A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be called a small scale farmer.
- Since the area of cultivation is small, the outcome is not so high.
 - The farmer borrows money from a moneylender at a high interest rate & at times may also have to work as a farm labourer for the moneylender.
 - Whatever profit is earned, the farmer usually give it away to the moneylender, & little sum of money is left for the ~~for~~ use of farmer himself.
 - ~~The only~~ ~~step~~

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

Ans) Done in notes *

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) → Savita got a loan from Tejpal Singh at the rate of interest of 24% of four months & also had to work for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer at the wage of 100/- per day ~~also~~ 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 low & she would have been able to pay her complete attention ~~in her~~ to her own field.

12) { — xxx — }

13) What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region?

- Ans) → Dairy.
- Transportation.
- Grocery stores.
- Fishing.
- Clothing shops.

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

- Ans) → To promote non-farm production activities in villages the following steps can be taken:-
- Loans must be available for people at lower interest rates so that they can start up the non-farm activities.
 - Proper markets should be set up so that the produced goods can be sold.
 - The concerned authorities must set up better transportation b/w cities & villages so that the produced goods can be transported to cities & more money can be earned through the non-farming activities.