

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

DEVELOPED

* Per capita income is high.

* Standard of living is high.

* The rate of capital formation is high.

* The economy is highly industrialised.

* The common unit of measuring land is ~~hectare~~ hectare.

DEVELOPING

* Per capita income is low.

* The standard of living is low.

* The capital formation is low.

* The Economy is moderate industrialised.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is human capital?

Ans - Human capital refers to the stock of skill, ability, expertise, education, and knowledge in a nation at a point of time.

2. Name the Kharif and Rabi crops grown in Palampur.

Ans - The Kharif crops grown in Palampur are Jowar and Bajara and Rabi crops are wheat and sugarcane.

3. What is multiple cropping?

Ans - Multiple cropping is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land when more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year, it is called the multiple cropping system.

4. Define yield

Ans. Crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

5. How did the Indian farmer benefit from the green revolution?

Ans. The green revolution was beneficial because it made it possible to grow more crops on roughly the same amount of land with similar amount of effort. This reduced production costs and also resulted in cheaper prices for food in the market.

6. Who provides labour for medium and large farmers?

Ans. Farm laborers provide the labour required for farming to the medium and large farmers in India.

7. Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the community?

Ans. Agriculture is the most labour absorbing sector of the community.

8. What is the minimum wage per day for a farm labourer set by the government?

Ans - The minimum wage per day for a farm labourer set by the govt. is 300 Rs.

9. What can be done so that more non-farm activities can be started in villages?

Ans - Some things which can be done so that non-farming activities can be started in villages are -:

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

(ii) Govt. should be more active and start effective employment generating schemes.

(iii) Govt. should provide training of small crafts.

(iv) Govt. should provide transportation for locally manufactured goods.

(v) Industries can be set up in rural areas.

10. What is the main aim of production? State any four requirements for production.

Ans- The aim of production is to produce goods and services to satisfy the needs of people.

Four factors of production are -

- * Land and other natural resources such as water, forests, etc.
- * Labour and workers for manual work.
- * Physical capital.
- * Human capital.

11. Distinguish between

Traditional farming	Modern farming.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The traditional methods are time consuming and the prod. is low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Modern methods are quick, efficient, easy and production is higher
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Farmers are dependent on ^{rain} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Farmers have tubewells for ^{irrigation}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cow-dung and natural fertilizers were used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Chemical fertilisers are used.

12. How can you say that distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?

Ans. In Palampur, the land is divided unequally because out of 450 families, 150 are landless and some have less than 2 acres of land while some are ~~are~~ much larger landowners. Out of remaining families who owned land 240 families cultivate small plots of land and less than 2 hectares in size.

13. What is land? Suggest any 3 ways to sustain land.

Ans - land is a fixed capital and a natural resource which is a basic requirement for production.

Ways to sustain land are -

- (i) Afforestation
- (ii) Contour ploughing
- (iii) Crop rotation

14. (10/10) Explain the merits and demerits of the green revolution.

Ans. Merits of green revolution are -

- (i) Higher yield due to use of HYV seeds.
- (ii) Machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers have made harvesting faster and easier.
- (iii) Higher yield enabled farmers to sell surplus food in the market and earn more.
- (iv) Pesticides and insecticides are able to protect the crops from pests and insects.
- (v) A good irrigation system is able to enhance crop production.

Demerits of the green revolution are -

- * loss of soil fertility due to chemical fertilizers
- * Continuous use of tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.

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* Excessive use of fertilizers can also make the soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

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

Ans - Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry such as -

- ⇒ Chemical fertilisers
- ⇒ Pesticides
- ⇒ Pump sets.
- ⇒ Farm machinery
- ⇒ Electricity.
- ⇒ Diesel
- ⇒ HYV seeds
- ⇒ Water supply

Most of these inputs like fertilizers, tools, and implements are manufactured in industry. HYV seeds are developed in agriculture research laboratories. Machine industry provides various kinds of implements, irrigation

pumps, and farming machinery to improve productivity and minimize farming efforts. Chemical and soil engineering based industries provide fertilizers and pesticides to boost agriculture. Water supply is done by canals and tanks. Electricity is supplied by powerhouse.

16. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Ans - The spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur in the following ways:

- (i) Most of the houses have electricity connections.
- (ii) It is used to run tubewells in the field.
- (iii) It is used to run various types of small business.

17. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans - Irrigation facilities are available only to about 40% of the cultivated land area in the country. The rest of the land, i.e. 60% of the cultivated area, is still dependent on rainfall for irrigation. It

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means that the benefit of multiple cropping cannot be achieved by 60% of the farmers in the country. They produce less and so their income is also low. Thus, they live in poverty.

Therefore, if these farmers are to be brought out of poverty, farm productivity has to increase. This is only possible when they use modern farming methods and dependable irrigation facilities. Hence, it is important to increase the area under irrigation.

4. Why are the wages of farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Ans. A ~~waged~~ There are many landless farm laborers who are paid less than minimum wages in Palampur. The government declared wage for a farm labourer is Rs. 300 per day, but the competition for work among the farm labourers is very high, which is why people agree for lower wages.

5. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare land.

Ans. A 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 fertilisers or manure. He does irrigation manually and is helped by his family members to do the work of harvesting.

6. Construct a table on the distribution of 450 families of Palampur.

Area of cultivated land	Number of families
0	150
less than 2 hectares	240
More than 2 hectares	60