

The Story of Village Palampur

Q1. Every village in India is surveyed once in ten years during the Census and some of the details are presented in the following format. Fill up the following based on information on Palampur.

(a) LOCATION:

(b) TOTAL AREA OF THE VILLAGE:

(c) LAND USE (in hectares):

(d) FACILITIES:

Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
		26 hectares
Educational		
Medical		
Market		
Electricity Supply		
Communication		
Nearest Town		

Answer:

(a) 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 dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
200 hectares	—	26 hectares

(d) FACILITIES:

Educational	1 high school, 2 primary schools
Medical	1 private dispensary, 1 primary health care centre run by the Government
Market	2 markets: Raiganj and Shahpur
Electricity Supply	Most homes have electrical connections. The electric fields are used for all tube wells and various small businesses.
Communication	Neighbouring villages well connected with Raiganj within 3 km. Proper transportation including carrying jaggery in bullock cart, tongue, and bogie. In addition, motor vehicles such as motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks are available for easy transportation.

Nearest Town

Shahpur

Q2. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Answer:

Modern farming methods include the use of various high-yielding seeds. These seeds require a combination of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, agricultural implements like tractors, and proper irrigation facilities such as electric tube wells to produce the best results. All these elements are manufactured in industries. Therefore, it would be correct to say that modern farming methods use more and more industrial output than traditional farming methods.

Q3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Answer:

The spread of electricity has helped the farmers of Palampur village in the following ways:

Most homes have electrical connections.

Electricity is used to run tube wells in the fields.

Electricity is used in a wide variety of small businesses.

Q4. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Answer:

India is an agricultural country. About two-thirds of the people depend on farming for their livelihood. But even today, less than 40 percent of the total cultivated area in the country is irrigated. In the remaining areas, farming is largely rain-dependent which is erratic and erratic. Modern agricultural methods cannot be used in the absence of adequate water supply. India cannot achieve the goal of self-sufficiency in food grains until the area of irrigation is increased.

Q5. Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

Answer:

The distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur is given below:

Area of land Cultivated	Number of Families
0	150
Less than 2 hectares	240
More than 2 hectares	60

Q6. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Answer:

In Palampuravillage, farmers get lower wages than the minimum wages fixed by the government. The minimum wage for a farm labourer has been fixed at Rs 115 per day. But the farm labourers get only Rs.70 – 80. This happens due to heavy competition for work among farm labourers in Palampur village.

Q7. In your region, talk to two labourers. Choose either farm labourers or labourers working at construction sites. What wages do they get? Are they paid in cash or kind? Do they get work regularly? Are they in debt?

Answer:

Students must perform this activity themselves and answer the question based on their survey.

Q8. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Answer:

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple crops or multiple cropping. This is the most common way to increase production on a given piece. In Palampur, all farmers grow at least two main crops; many potatoes are growing as the third crop in the last fifteen to twenty years.

Q9. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Answer:

A farmer with 1 hectare of land will be classified as small farmer. Most of the work was done by the farmer and his family members. The farmer would normally use a pair of bullock carts to plough the field. Members of his family will assist him in sowing seeds. During harvest time, he may need to hire some labourers.

Q10. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Answer:

Medium and large farmers usually have additional cash by selling their agricultural produce. Since they have land and house, they get loan from banks easily. On the other hand, small farmers cannot get bank loans. They have to depend on the local businessman and moneylender for the loan.

Q11. 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?

Answer:

Publicized funds for purchasing seeds, fertilizers and pesticides and for irrigation water. He also needed money to repair his agricultural equipment. Therefore, he decided to borrow money from a large farmer in his village, Tejpal Singh. Tejpal Singh agreed to give a loan of Rs. 3000 at an interest rate of 24 percent for four months. He agreed to work on his farm during the harvest season for Rs. 35 a day. Savita's position would have been better if she could get a loan from the bank. The bank may have provided him a loan at a lower rate of interest. In addition, Savita could devote more time to her own field than working for Tejpal Singh as a farm labourer.

Q12. Talk to some old residents in your region and write a short report on the changes in irrigation and changes in production methods during the last 30 years.

Answer: Students must do this question based on their own observation.

Q13. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

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

1. Dairy
2. Transportation
3. General Stores
4. Fishing
5. Mining

Q14. What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

Answer:

To promote more non-farm production activities in villages the following steps can be taken:

1. The government should set up schemes whereby landless labourers and small farmers can get cheap loans to start small individual / community businesses.
2. Apart from financial support, the government should set up rural workshops to enable villagers to build on their skill levels.
3. The government should also work towards improving the infrastructure of the villages so that the rural parts of the country are well connected to the urban areas.

EduGeeks