



# INDIAN SCHOOL DARSAIT

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE



Subject: Economics

Topic: Ch-1-The story of village Palampur.

Date of Worksheet :22/4/19

Resource Person: Bindu Thomas

Date : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Student : _____	Class & Division :IX	Roll Number : ____
1	<p><b>Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?</b></p> <p>* Yes it is true that modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. For example</p> <p>*HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides needed for increasing the yield per hectare are all manufactured in industries.</p> <p>*Farmers use farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster, are also manufactured in industries.</p> <p>*Tube well equipments and water pumps used for irrigation are also manufactured in industry.</p>	
2	<p><b>How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?</b></p> <p>*Most of the houses have electric connections.</p> <p>*Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields that helps to irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively as compared to the traditional Persian wheel drawn by the bullocks. Since the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares had come under irrigation.</p> <p>*Farmers did not have to depend on rainfall and could grow multiple crops.</p>	
3	<p><b>Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?</b></p> <p>*Yes it is important to increase the areas under irrigation because water is very essential for agriculture. In India, the rainfall is very evenly distributed in the country and if the rainfall is less, then production will be low, and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season.</p> <p>*With good irrigation it will be possible to do multiple cropping, helping to increase the yield per hectare.</p>	
4	<p><b>Why are the wages for farm laborers in Palampur less than minimum wages?</b></p> <p>*The minimum wages for a farm laborer set by the govt are Rs.60 per day, but wages of farm laborers in Palampur are less than the minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farm laborers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.</p>	
5	<p><b>What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.</b></p> <p>*Multiple cropping and use of modern farming methods are two different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land.</p> <p>(1) Multiple cropping: To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping</p> <p>* It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.</p> <p>*All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.</p> <p>(2) Use of modern farming methods: modern farming methods also help to increase the yield per hectare.</p> <p>* Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.</p> <p>* The farmers in these regions setup tube wells for irrigation, and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming</p> <p>* Some of them bought farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat.</p>	

	The yield of wheat increased from 1300 kg per hectare to 3200 kg per hectare.
6	<p><b>Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.</b></p> <p>*A farmer with one hectare of land for farming is called a subsistence farmer because one hectare of land is too less even for the subsistence of a small family.</p> <p>*Production is very low and it is very difficult for the farmers to provide for his family.</p> <p>*Apart from working on his own field he has to work on the field of rich farmers or work as casual laborers to survive.</p> <p>*The small farmers has no irrigation facilities.</p> <p>*He has no working capital so he is also not able to buy modern machinery, HYV seeds or insecticides or pesticides.</p> <p>*Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan and will fall into debt trap.</p>
7	<p><b>How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?</b></p> <p>The modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so that the farmer now needs more money than before.</p> <p>*Large and medium farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital for the next season.</p> <p>*In contrast most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.</p> <p>*The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan.</p>
8	<p><b>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</b></p> <p>*Savita is a small farmer. She plans to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land. so she decides to borrow from Tejpal Singh, a large farmer on the following terms:</p> <p>*Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months, which is a very high interest rate. Savita also, has to promise to work on his field as a farm laborer during the harvest season at Rs 35 per day.</p> <p>*The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of the banks. If Savitha has taken loan from the bank, interest would have been lower and she could have easily repaid the loan and her condition would have been far better.</p>
9	<p><b>What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.</b></p> <p>*Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur</p> <p>*Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur, manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labor like production of jiggery by Mishrilal.</p> <p>*The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.</p> <p>* Some people are in transport sector they ferry people and goods from one place to another in variety of vehicles.</p>
10	<p><b>What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?</b></p> <p>*Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that poor villagers can start some business to help them to earn a living.</p> <p>*Govt should be more active and start effective employment generation schemes.</p> <p>*Govt should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.</p> <p>*Govt should provide facilities for transportation and sale of locally manufactured goods.</p> <p>*Industries can be set up in rural areas.</p>