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SOCIAL SCIENCE - (Economics)

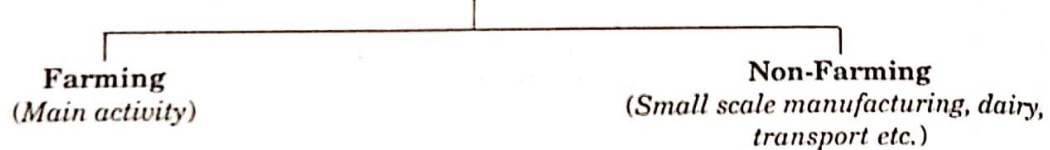
CLASS – IX

CHAPTER – 1

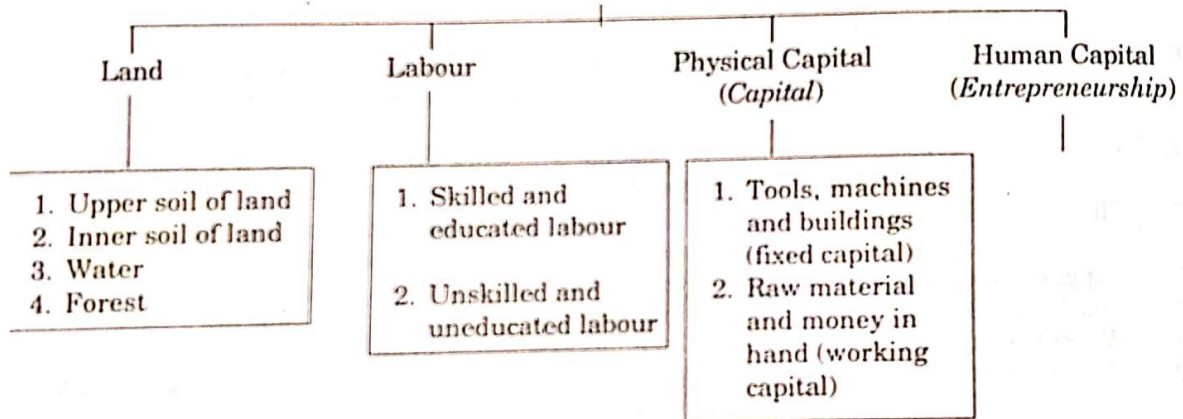
THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

POINTS TO REMEMBER

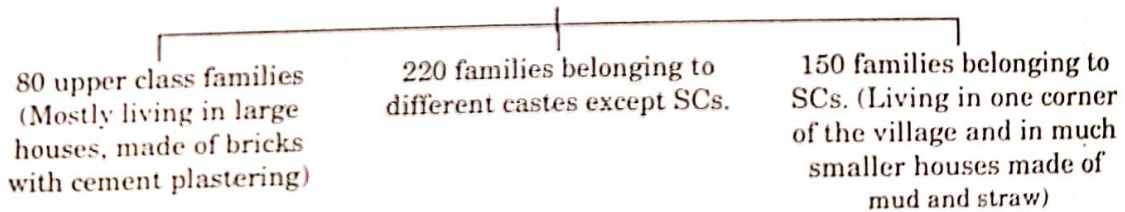
1. Types of Activities undertaken in Villages



2. Factors of Production



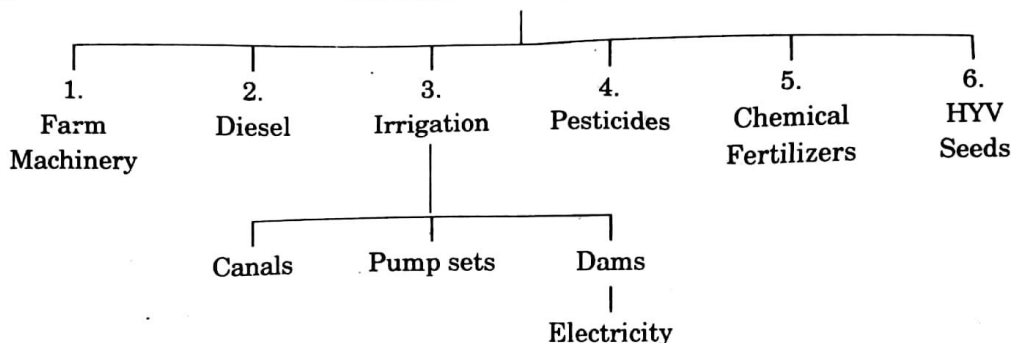
3. Outlines of Families of Village Palampur (450 Families)



4. Ways of increasing production from the same land : (i) Multiple cropping (ii) Use of modern farming methods for higher yield and use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizer etc.

5.

Modern Farming Methods



6. **First states trying out the modern farming method in India :** 1. Punjab, 2. Haryana and 3. Uttar Pradesh (*western*).

7. **Difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method :** In multiple cropping, more than two crops are raised on a farm at a time whereas in modern farming method, HYV of seeds, farm machinery, more irrigation facilities, fertilizers, pesticides are used.

8. **Main sources of Irrigation :** 1. Canals, 2. Pump sets, 3. Dams etc.

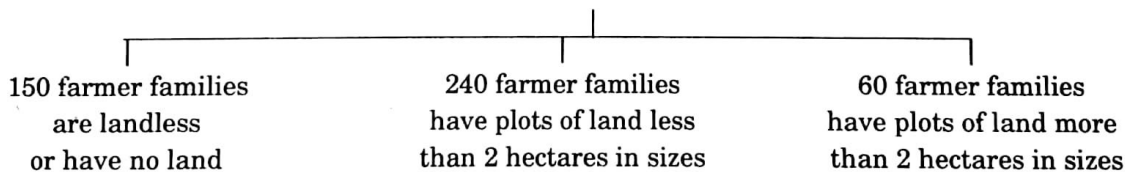
9. **Green Revolution :** Great increase in agricultural production due to adoption of new technique of farming is known as Green Revolution.

10. **Advantages of Green Revolution :** Increase in the production of wheat and rice. India became self-sufficient in food grains.

11. **Disadvantages of Green Revolution :** (i) Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizer. (ii) Reduction of water table below the ground. (iii) Pollution of groundwater, rivers and lakes.

12.

Distribution of land between the farmers of Palampur



13. **Farm Labourers :** They work on other farms and get wages in cash or in kind for doing work on others' farm. They do not have a right over the crops grown on the lands.

14. **Dairy :** It is an activity in which people feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass and *jowar* and *bajra* that grow during the rainy season. They milch the cattle and sell the milk in the nearby villages.

15. **Transport :** Movement of goods, services, animals and people from one place to another place is known-as transport.

16. **Means of Transport :** In villages like Palampur Tongas, Motorcycles, Bullockcarts, Bogeys, Tractors etc. are means of transport.

QUESTION / ANSWERS

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

Ans. Yes, modern farming methods require more inputs, which are manufactured in industry. There has been a shift from traditional techniques such as bill carts, compost fertilizer, river water irrigation and others to modern farming techniques such as fertilizers, tractors, etc. These modern techniques are manufactured in industries and require large money to purchase and lead to larger monetary inputs.

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

Ans. The spread of electricity helped farmers to install and use tube wells for irrigation purposes. The tube wells can irrigate large tracts of lands and it ensured continuous good harvest of crops. This allowed the farmers to grow different crops in a year and earn greater profits. So the spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur.

Q. 4. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans. Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation. By having a supply of continuous water, farmers can grow multiple crops in a year. By growing multiple crops, farmers earn greater profits thereby improving economic conditions of the village and area. Irrigation facilities would also lessen the reliance on rains as means of irrigation and avoid droughts and loss of crops.

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

Ans. Labourers are paid wages either in cash or in kind such as crops, etc. There exists competition among labourers for work so they are willing to work for lesser amount. There is an increased supply of labourers than demand, which causes labourers to pay less than the minimum wage.

Q. 7. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans. An availability of irrigation facilities will allow year-around supply of water. The farmer then can plant multiple crops throughout the year thereby increasing his production and profit. The use of high quality seeds will lead to higher yield thereby increasing production. The use of fertilizers will improve the quality of production and the use of insecticides will avoid the destruction of crops by insects.

Q. 8. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Ans. The medium and large farmers own large lands and thus have large production. They sell the excess production for profit and save that money for farm use for next year. They also use part of the money and lend it to small farmers for interest and save the money earned through interest also. Small farmers obtain capital by taking loans at high interest rate from medium and large farmers.

Q9.

Name the non-farm activities of Palampur?

Dairy farming, small scale manufacturing, trade, shopkeeping and providing transport services.

Q10.

. What are the main factors for production of goods and services?

- (i) The first requirement is land and other natural resources like water, forests, minerals, etc.
- (ii) The second requirement is labour, *i.e.*, the people who will do the work. Some activities require educated workers to perform the necessary task and other activities require workers who can do manual work.
- (iii) The third requirement is physical capital, *i.e.*, the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. It includes fixed capital and working capital.
- (iv) The Fourth requirement is knowledge and entrepreneur.

HOME WORK ASSIGNMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:-

1. Which one of the following is an economic activity?
 - a. Work as a nurse at a home
 - b. Work as a doctor at a home
 - c. Work as a teacher in the school
 - d. None of these

2. Which among the following activities are carried on at a limited scale in Palampur?
 - a. Dairy and Transport
 - b. Small –scale manufacturing
 - c. Farming
 - d. Both (a) and (b)
3. What is the most labour-absorbing sector of the country?
 - a. Manufacturing
 - b. Farming
 - c. Service
 - d. Others
4. Which factor of production is much available in Palampur village?
 - a. Capital
 - b. Labour
 - c. Land
 - d. None of these
5. How many families in Palampur live in small or semi-furnished houses?
 - a. 150
 - b. 200
 - c. 240
 - d. 60
6. Factors of production refer to
 - a. Labour
 - b. Land
 - c. Capital
 - d. All of the above
7. Which one of the following does not come under the modern method of farming?
 - a. Use of Persian Wheel for irrigation
 - b. Use of chemical fertilizers
 - c. Use of HYV seeds
 - d. Use of Pesticides
8. Which among the following farmer hire labour to work in the fields?
 - a. Small farmers
 - b. Medium and large farmer
 - c. Landless farmers
 - d. Others
9. Which one of the following transformed the system of irrigation in Palampur?
 - a. Persian wheel
 - b. Tubewells
 - c. Rainwater Harvesting

- d. Multipurpose Project
- 10.** What percentage of total land area is being cultivated by the medium and large sized farmers in India?
- a. 78%
 - b. 62%
 - c. 68%
 - d. 82%
- 11.** There has been no expansion in land area under cultivation in Palampur since
- a. 1947
 - b. 1951
 - c. 1960
 - d. 1991
- 12.** What are the non-farm activities being carried out in the village of Palampur?
- a. Shop keeping
 - b. Manufacturing
 - c. Dairy
 - d. All the above
- 13.** How many people in Palampur are involved in small manufacturing business?
- a. More than 50
 - b. Less than 50
 - c. Exact 50
 - d. None of the above
- 14.** What is the main factor required to expand the non-farm activities in India?
- a. Small credit from banks
 - b. The government's skill development programme
 - c. The government's role in employment generation
 - d. Others
- 15.** The concept of White Revolution is associated with
- a. Milk
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Rice
 - d. Jowar and bajra