



**पुर्ना International School**

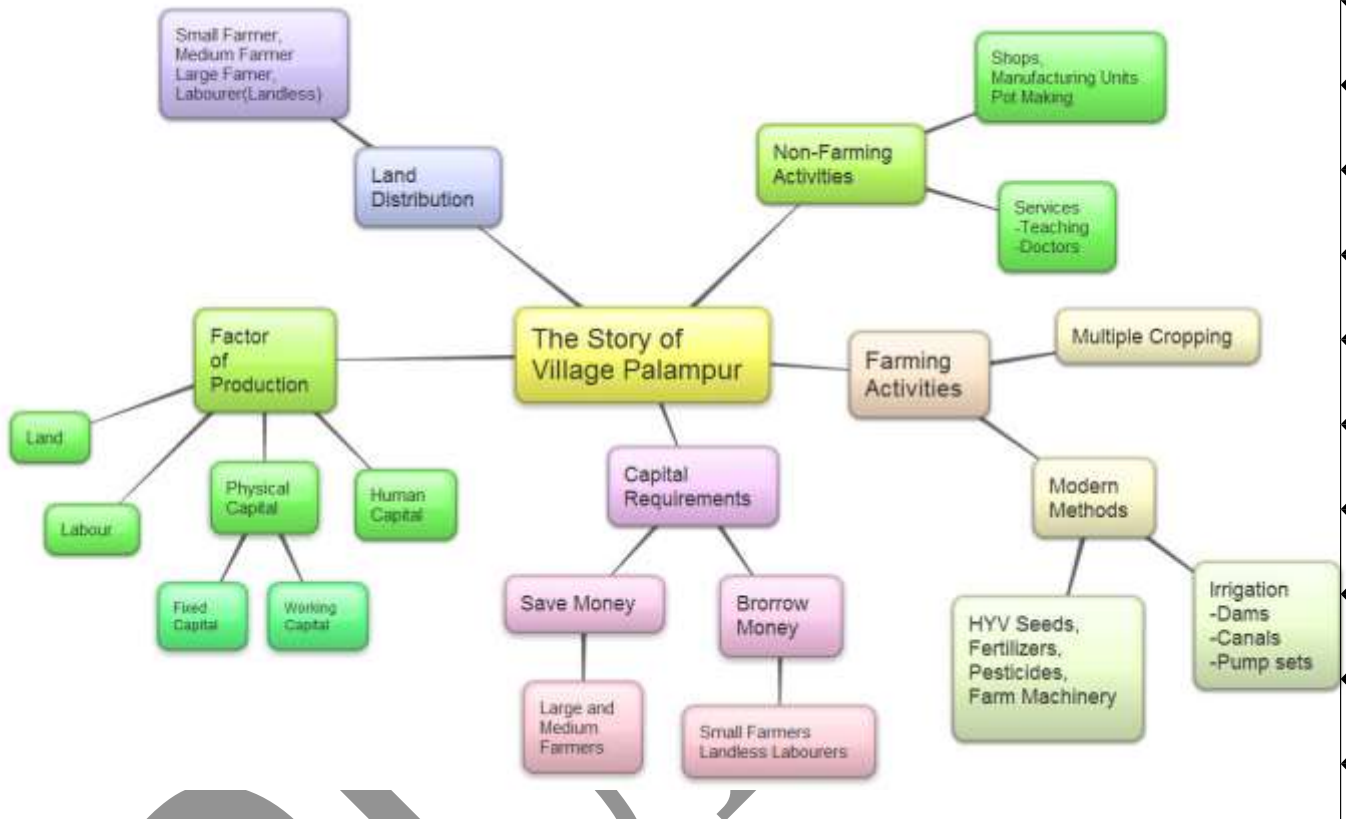
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

*Class - IX*  
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# CHAPTER-1

## The Story Of Village Palampur



**Questions 1:** Every village in India is surveyed once in ten years during the Census and some of details are presented in the following format. Fill up the following based on information on Palampur.

(a) LOCATION:

**Answer (a):** LOCATION: Bulandshahar district, Western Uttar Pradesh

(b) TOTAL AREA OF THE VILLAGE:

**Answer (b):** TOTAL AREA OF THE VILLAGE: 226 hectares

(c) LAND USE (in hectares)

**Answer (c):** LAND USE (in hectares): **Cultivated Land Land not available for cultivation ( Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, Irrigated Unirrigated grazing ground) 200 hectares – 26 hectares**

(d) FACILITIES:

**Answer (d):** FACILITIES: **Educational 2 primary schools and 1 high school**

**Medical** 1 primary health centre and 1 private dispensary

**Market** Raiganj and Shahpur

**Electricity Supply** Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses.

**Communication** Well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. 3 kms from Raiganj. All-weather road connects it to Raiganj and further on to Shahpur. Many kinds of transport like bullock carts, *tongas*, bogeys, motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks are present.

**Nearest Town** Shahpur

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

**Answer:** Modern farming methods involve the use of high-yielding variety seeds. These seeds require a combination of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, agricultural implements like tractors, and proper irrigation facilities like electric tube wells to produce the best results. All these elements are manufactured in industries. Hence, it would be right to say that modern farming methods make use of a greater number of industrial outputs as compared to traditional farming methods.

**Question 3:** 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 of the houses have electric connections.
- Electricity is used to run tubewells in the fields.
- Electricity is used in various types of small business.

**Question 4:** Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

**Answer:** India is an agricultural country. Nearly two-thirds of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. But of the total cultivated area in the country, a little less than 40 per cent is irrigated even today. In the remaining areas, farming is largely dependent on rainfall which is irregular and uncertain. Modern farming methods cannot be used in the absence of assured adequate water supplies. India cannot achieve the goal of selfsufficiency in food grains unless the area under irrigation is increased.

**Question 5:** Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

**Answer:**

Number of families	Land (hectare)
150	0
240	Less than 2
60	More than 2

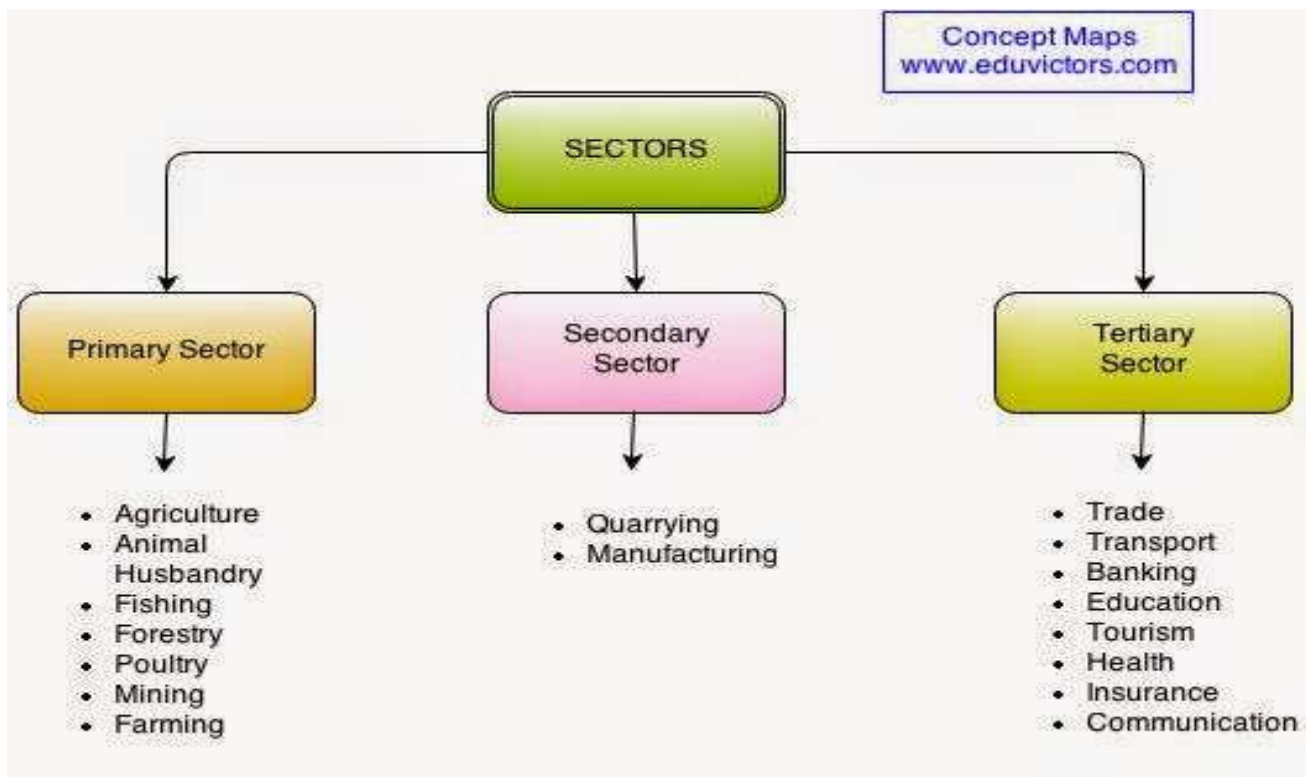
**Question 6:** Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

**Answer:**

Farm workers at Palampur village get lower wages than the minimum wages fixed by the government. The minimum wages for a farm labourer is fixed at Rs 115 per day. But farm labourer get only Rs. 70 – 80. This happens because of heavy competition for work among the farm labourers at Palampur village.

## CHAPTER-2

### People As Resource



**Question 1:** What do you understand by ‘people as a resource’?

**Answer:** People as a resource is a way of referring to the country’s working population in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities.

**Question 2:** How is human resource different from other resources like land and physical capital?

**Answer:** Human resource makes use of other resources like land and physical capital to produce an output. The other resources cannot become useful on their own. This is the reason why human resource is considered to be superior to the other resources.

**Question 3:** What is the role of education in human capital formation?

**Answer:** Education is the most important component of human resource development.

- Proper education and training enable the formation of this human capital. An educated population is an asset, a resource.
- Education enhances the quantity and quality of individual productivity, which in turn adds to the growth of the economy.
- It develops personality and sense of national consciousness among the people which are important for rapid economic growth.

**Question 4:** What is the role of health in human capital formation?

**Answer:** Health plays an important role in human capital formation. A healthy person is more likely to realize his full potential and can become an asset for the economy. An unhealthy person is less likely to realize his potential and can become a liability for the economy.

**Question 5:** What part does health play in the individual’s working life?

**Answer:** The health of an individual helps him to realise his potential and also gives him the ability to fight illness. An unhealthy individual is a liability to his place of work. The health of a person is directly related to his efficiency. As compared to an unhealthy individual, a healthy person can work more efficiently and with greater productivity.

**Question 6:** What are the various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector?

**Answer:** Primary sector comprises activities related to the extraction and production of natural resources. Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry farming, mining and quarrying are the activities undertaken in this sector. Secondary sector comprises activities related to the processing of natural resources. Manufacturing is included in this sector. Tertiary sector comprises activities that provide support to the primary and secondary sectors through various services. Trade, transport, communication, banking, education, health, tourism, insurance, etc., are examples of tertiary activities.

**Question 7:** What is the difference between economic activities and non-economic activities?

**Answer:** Activities that add value to the national income are called economic activities. These have two parts – market activities (production for pay or profit) and non-market activities (production for self consumption). Non-economic activities are the ones that do not add to the national income; for example, an individual performing domestic chores.

**Question 8:** Why are women employed in low paid work?

**Answer:** Education and skill are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market. Due to gender discrimination, women are generally denied the education and the necessary skills to become worthy contributors to the national income. As a result, a majority of women have meagre education and low skill formation. This is one of the reasons why they get paid less than men.

**Question 9:** How will you explain the term unemployment?

**Answer:** Unemployment is a situation in which people who are able and willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. An individual is termed as unemployed if he or she is part of the workforce of a country, and is capable and willing to work for payment, but is unable to do so.