



E-BOOK CLASS 9TH

ECONOMICS

LESSON 1

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR



VOCABULARY

- **Labour** refers to the people who are available for work.
- **Physical Capital.** The variety of inputs required during the process of production.
- **Fixed Capital.** That part of physical capital which can be used in production over many years and cannot be altered in short period, e.g., tools, machines and buildings.
- **Working Capital.** That part of physical capital which is used up in production, e.g., raw material and money in hand.
- **Human Capital.** The physical capital cannot deliver goods in the absence of adequate trained human Hence investment is made in human beings for their education, training and health. Such an investment is termed as human capital. Human capital is the stock of skills and productive knowledge embodied in them.
- **Multiple Cropping.** The practice of growing more than one crop on a piece of land during a year.
- **Yield.** Agriculture yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.
- **Non-farm activity** refers to the activities in a village other than farming. This includes activities like manufacturing, transportation, shop-keeping etc.

- **Green Revolution.** The large increase in agricultural production after 1967-68 due to adoption of New Agricultural Strategy which implied a simultaneous use of better and modern agricultural inputs.

KEY POINTS

- This is the story of hypothetical village Palampur
- Farming is the main activity in Palampur. Other activities are small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, shop keeping etc.
- Palampur is well connected to the neighbouring village and town.
- Raiganj is the big village is 3 km from Palampur.
- This village has 450 families belonging to different caste.
- It has two Primaries and one high school.
- It has one primary health centre and one private dispensary.
- The above facts show that palampur is well develop village.

Very short Questions

1 Name the nearest town to Palampur.

Ans. Raiganj.

2. How many families are there in the Palampur village?

Ans. 450 families in the Palampur village.

3. Major part of the village land is owned by whom?

Ans. Major part of the village land is owned by 80 upper caste families.

4. What part of the Palampur village population is formed by the Dalits?

Ans. About one-third.

5. Who are the small farmers?

Ans. Small farmers are those farmers who have less than 2 hectare of land.

6. How many people of Palampur village engaged in non farming activities?

Ans. 25% people of Palampur village are engaged in non farming activities.

7. How does Mishri Lal make his living?

Ans. Mishri lal makes Jaggery from sugarcane and sells it.

8. What is the business of Karim?

Ans. Karim has opened a computer class centre in the Palampur village.

9. What is meant by working capital?

Ans. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

10. What is the aim of production?

Ans. The aim of production is produce the goods and services that we need.

11. Give two examples of Fixed capital?

Ans. Machines and buildings.

12. The clay used by a porter is an example of which type of capital?

Ans. Raw material.

13. Which is the most abundant factor of production in India?

Ans. Labour.

14. What percentage of people is dependent on farming in Palampur?

Ans. 75%.

15. During which season do farmers of Palampur grow Jowar and Bajra?

Ans. Kharif season or during rainy season.

2 marks Questions

1 What are the important sources of irrigation? And why?

Ans. Source of irrigation are rain, wells, tanks, tube-wells, canals, etc.

Irrigation facilities are important in increasing production because due to well-developed system of irrigation the farmers are able to enjoy the benefits of multiple cropping.

Further modern farming methods are possible only through dependable irrigation and can be used for increasing productivity of land.

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

Ans. Yes, we are agree, Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

Modern farming methods include machinery, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides to increase the production.

All these inputs are manufactured in industries.

3. What is multiple cropping?

Ans. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is most common way of increasing production a given piece of land.

By doing multiple cropping the yield per hectare increases and the farmers earn huge profit. Multiple cropping decreases the risk of crop failure.

4. How did the spreads of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Ans. Farmers in Palampur start using electricity run tub wells for irrigating fields than Persian wheels. This helps them to irrigate their field any time. This helps them to irrigate large areas of land more effectively. Government also installed few tube wells and further farmers started setting up private tub wells. They start doing multiple cropping.

5. Explain the factors responsible for degradation of soil.

Ans. Use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides lead to degradation of soil. Over irrigation is also responsible for land degradation. Cutting of trees and converting land into agricultural land is also responsible for land degradation. Setting fire to the remaining of crops is also responsible for land degradation.

3 Marks Questions

6. What do you mean by surplus? How is the sale of surplus farm products done?

Ans. Surplus is the difference between the quantity of total production of the farmer and the quantity that he keeps for self consumption. Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop. By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income. The traders, *Aartias* and government agencies buy that surplus and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

7. Write a short note on dairy farming a non farming activity in village Palampur.

Ans. Dairy is the common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra that grow during the rainy season. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centers at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

8 . What are importance of farming?

Ans. The farming is major occupation of the rural economy. 65% population of India is employed in this activity. It makes country self sufficient in food grains. Farming also helps in the development of Industry.

9. What are the importance of non farming activities?

Ans. Non farming activities provide important alternative and lucrative source of livelihood in rural areas. It decreases the burden of employment from agriculture. It solves the problem of rural disguised unemployment.

10. What was the impact of green revolution on Indian economy?

Ans. India was transformed into a food surplus country. India start exporting food grains to the international market. Agro-based industries are also developed due to the green revolution. It led to the development of agricultural tools and equipment manufacturing industries.

6. What are the features of HYV seeds?

Ans. HYV seeds are High Yielding varieties. These are prepared after a great research by the agricultural scientists. The HYV seeds give high yield. They need plenty of water and fertilizers.

7. What are difference between Rabi Crops and kharif crops?

Ans. Rabi crops are grown in the winter season. These crops are sown in the month of October and November. These crops are harvested in the months of March and April. Wheat, mustard, peas are the main crops of this season.

Kharif crops are grown in the rainy season. These crops are sown in the month of June and July. These crops are harvested in the months of September and October. Jowar, Bajra and Paddy are the main crops of this season .

5 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1 What do you know about Green revolution?

Ans. The Green revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yield varieties of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantity of food grains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.

2. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.

Ans. In Palampur, about 1/3 of 450 families are land less. 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate land of more than 2 hectares in size. A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more. On the other hand, more than half the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size.

3. Explain the various factors of production.

Ans. Land: The first requirement is land and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals.

Labour: The second requirement is labour. That is people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary task.

Labour is of two types that are skilled and unskilled labour.

Physical capital: The third requirement is physical capital. Physical capital is of two types. First is fixed capital and second is working capital.

Human Capital: Human capital is the most important factor of production It put together land, labour and physical capital.

4. What is fixed capital and working capital?

Ans. Tool and machines, building range from very simple tools such as a farmers' plough to sophisticated machines generator, turbines, computers etc. Tools, machines. Building can be used in production over many years. These are called fixed capital.

Production requires a variety of raw materials such as yarn, used by the weavers and clay used by the potter. Also some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw material and money in hand are called working capital.

5. Why is it necessary to emphasis on sustainable use of land?

Ans. Land is natural resource and modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base. Due to the use of modern farming methods the fertility of soil decreases.

The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are also responsible for the land degradation.

Due to over irrigation the ground water level is also decreasing.

There for it is necessary to take care of the environment to ensure sustainable development of agriculture.

Q Draw and prepare the flow chart of the story of village palampur.
Activity

