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CLASS – 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Economics

CH–1: The Story of Village Palampur

Part – 5

Exercise

Vaishnavi Agrawal

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EXERCISE

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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 → UP, near Sahpurpa

   b. Total area of the village → 226 Hectare

c. Land Use (in hectares) 226 Hec.

Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
200 Hectare	0	26 hectares

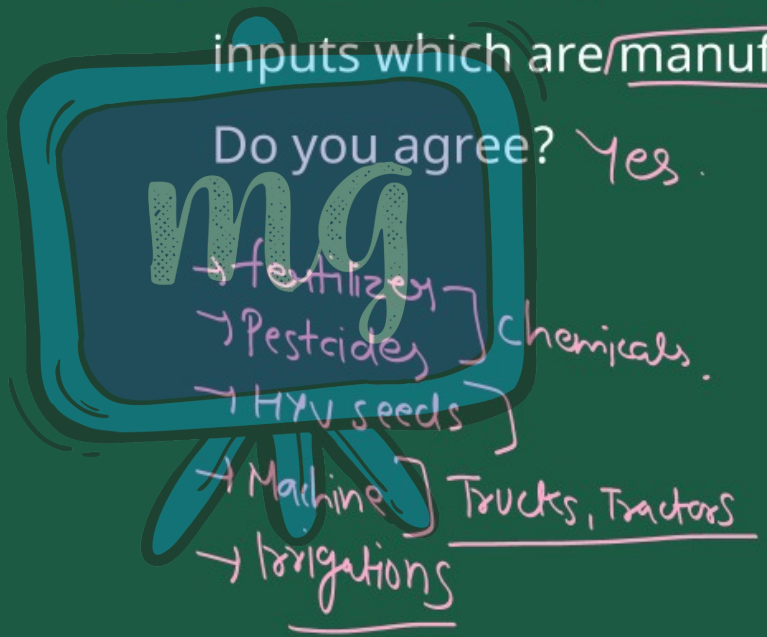
d. Facilities

Educational	High + Primary Schools
Medical	Health centre + dispensary
Market	General Store
Electricity Supply	Good. ↳ SST ↳ Irrigation
Communication	Good. Well-connected
Nearest Town	Raiganj – 3 km from palampur.

1

2. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

Do you agree? Yes.



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

Ans :

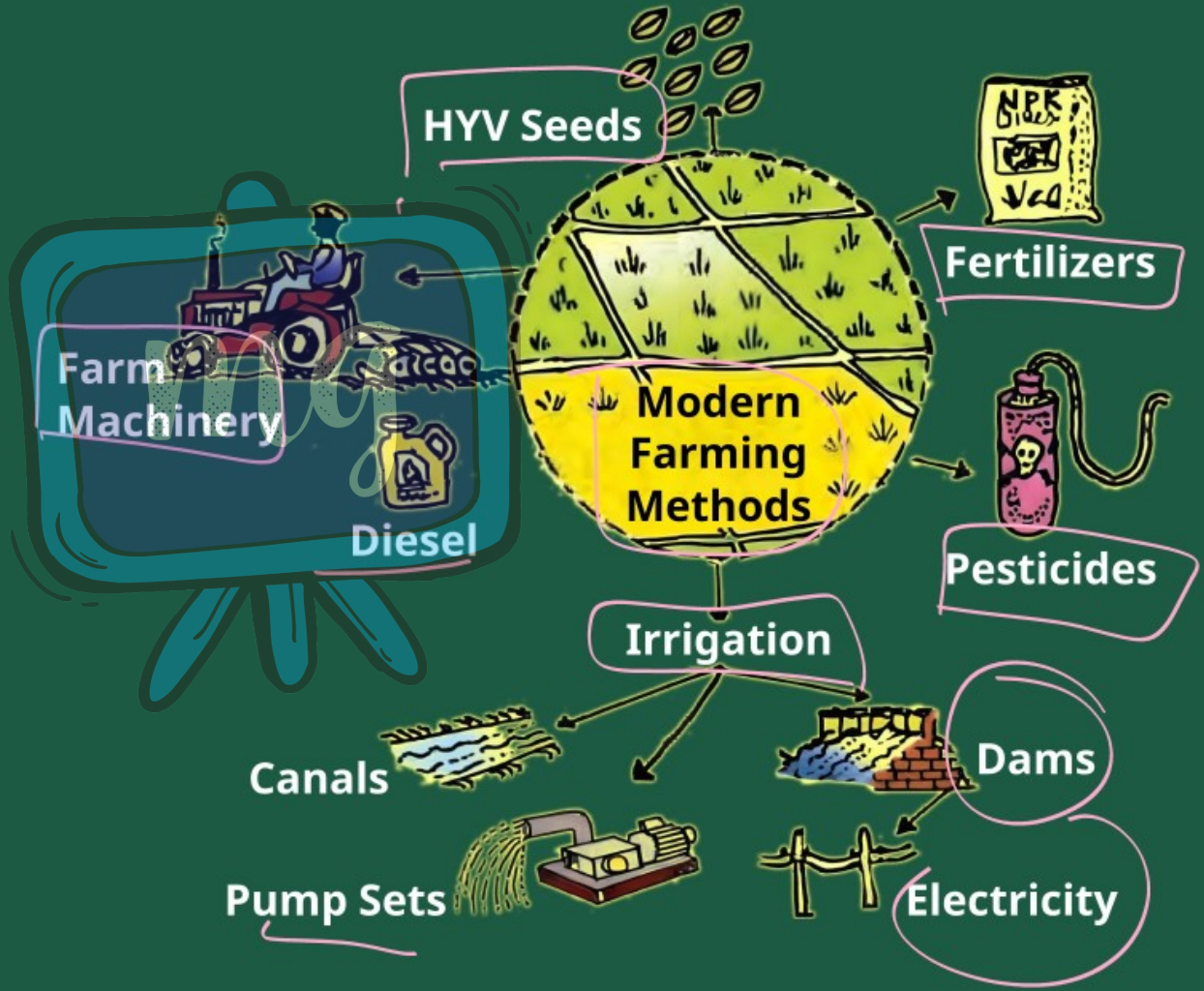
Yes, I agree. Modern farming methods in Palampur and elsewhere often rely on industrially manufactured inputs such as:

1. Fertilizers : Chemical fertilizers to enhance soil fertility and increase crop yields.

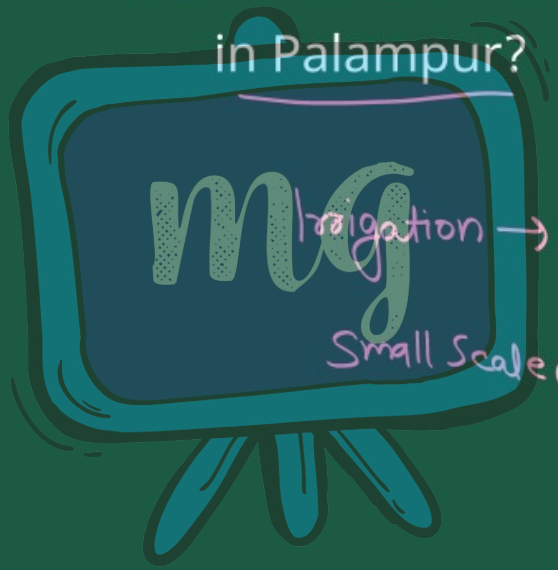
2. Pesticides : Chemicals to control pests and diseases that can damage crops
3. Tractors and machinery : Mechanized tools for plowing, sowing, and harvesting, which increase efficiency and reduce labor.
4. High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds : Specially developed seeds that are more responsive to fertilizers and irrigation, leading to higher yields.

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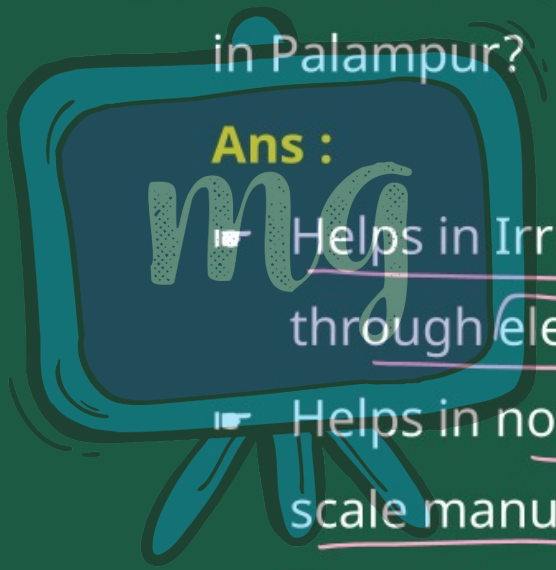


3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?



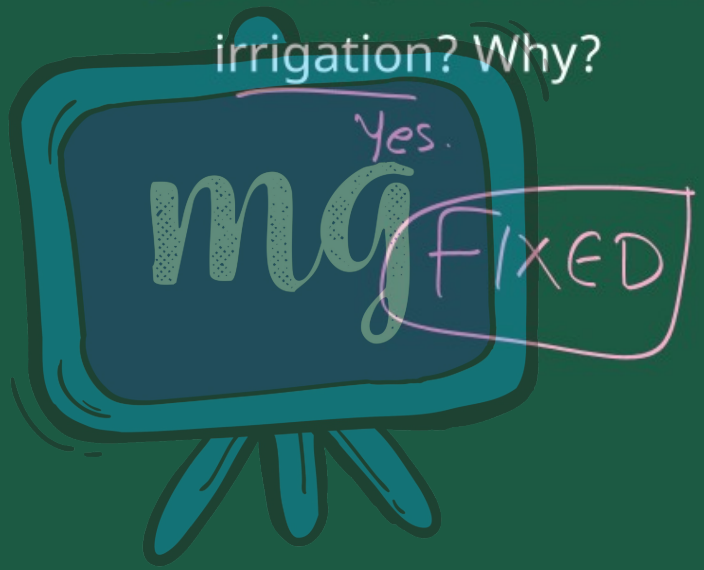
3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Ans :



- Helps in Irrigation facilities for farming through electric tube wells.
- Helps in non farming aactivities like small scale manufacturing units.
- **Example :** Sugarcane crushing electric machine.

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

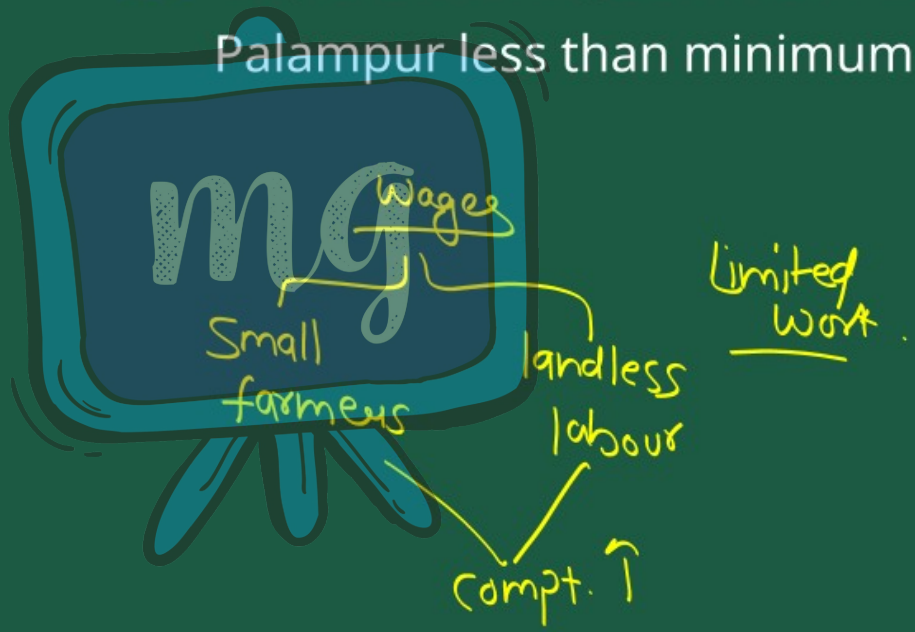


4. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans :

- Yes, It is important to increase the area under irrigation to cultivate more crops in the same fixed land.
- For using HYV seeds.
- For using modern farming techniques.

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



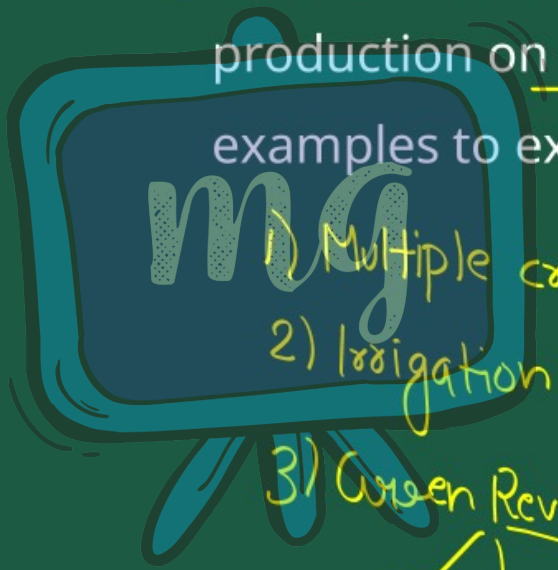
5. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Ans :

Because the work is limited and umemployed workers are much more than the work available.

Workers > Work

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



1) Multiple cropping
2) Irrigation
3) Green Revolution
   - HYV
   - Irrigation
   - F+D

Modern farming.

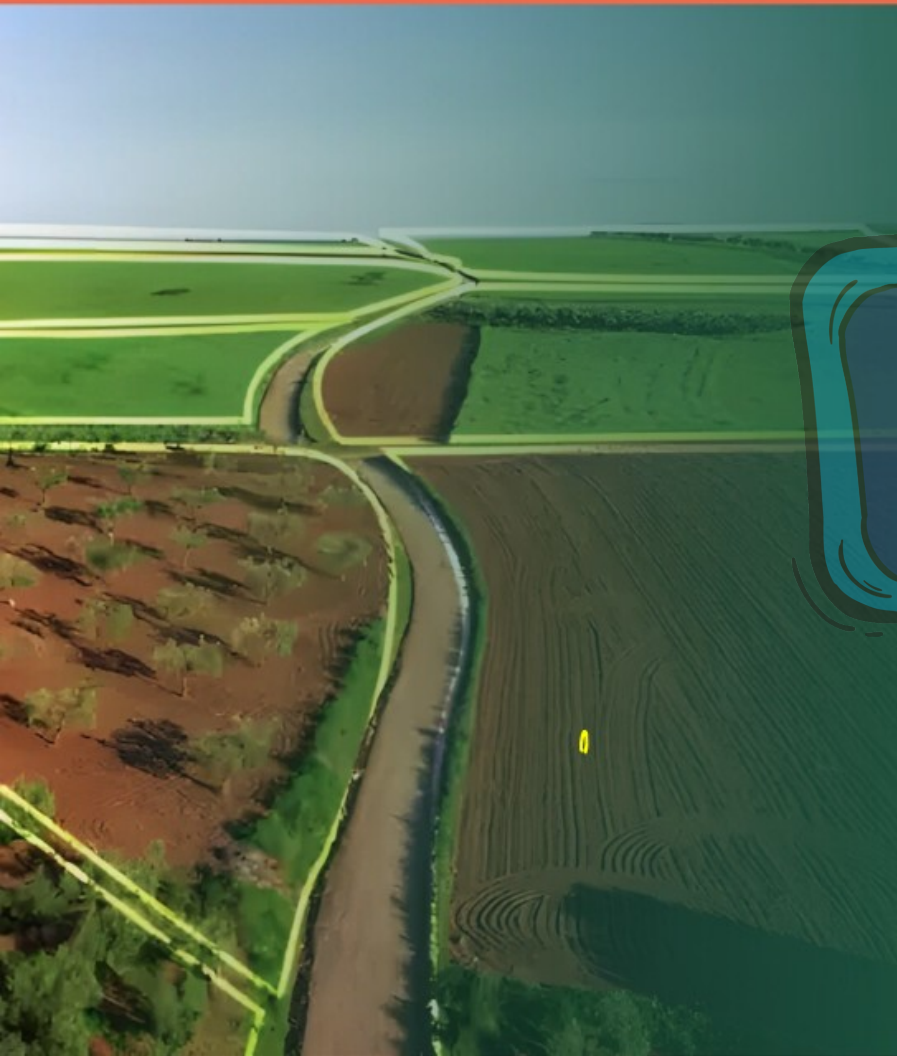
6. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans :

One can grow more from the same land.

1. Multiple Farming
2. Irrigation Facilities
3. Green Revolution

Modern farming.



MULTIPLE CROPPING

- Farmers in Palampur can grow multiple crops in a year.

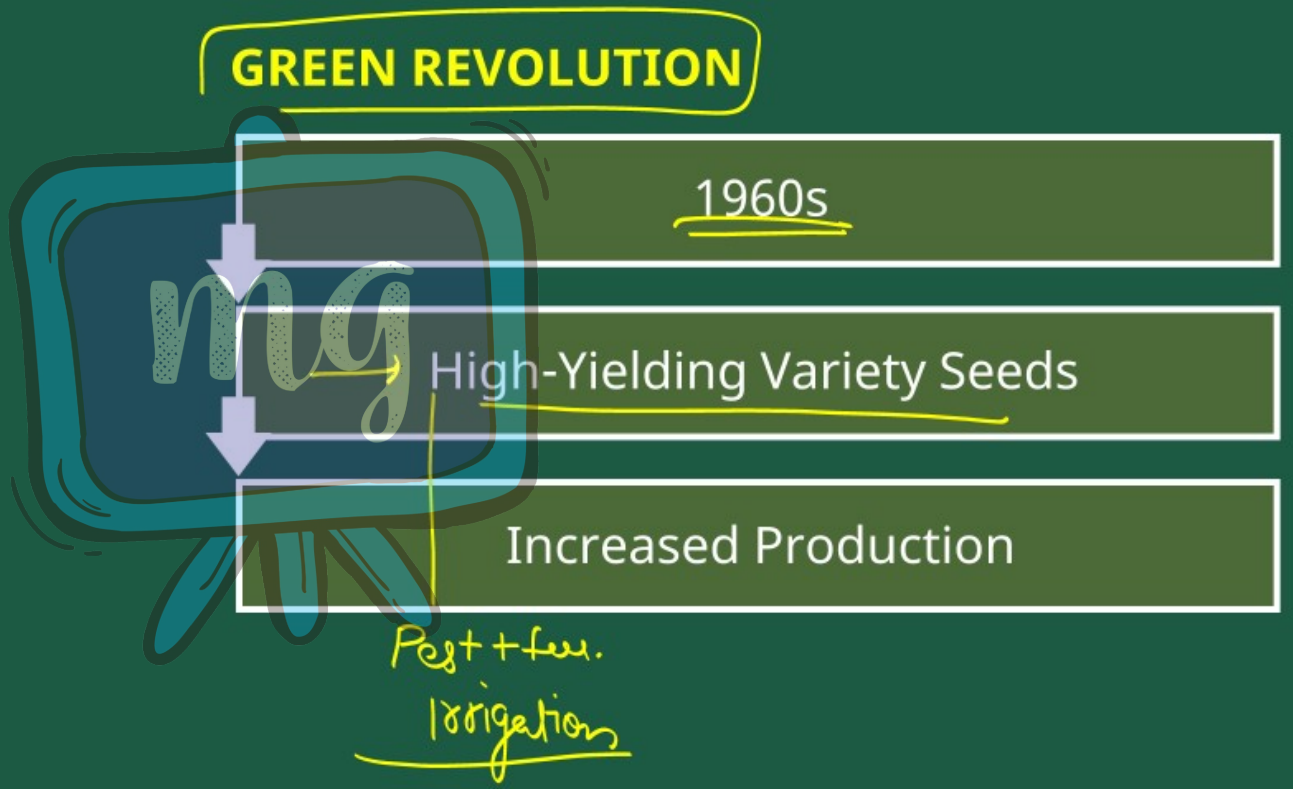
Reason

They have a well-developed irrigation system that uses electric tube wells.

- It allows them to cultivate more land and increase overall production.

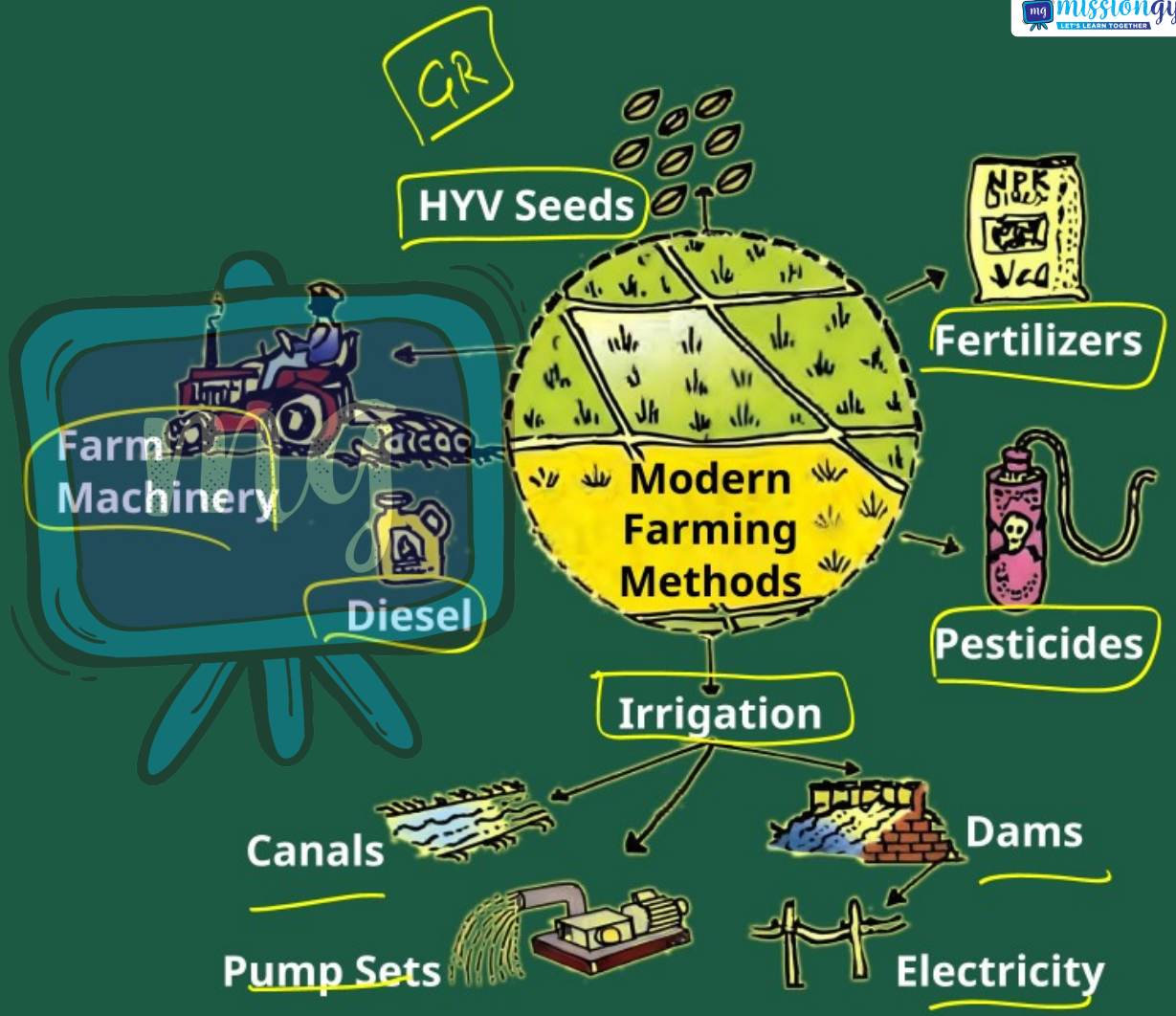
TYPES OF CROPS GROWN

Season	Crops Grown	Purpose
Kharif (Rainy)	Jowar, Bajra 	Cattle Feed
Rabi (Winter)	Wheat 	Food (Consumed & Sold)
Year-Round	Sugarcane 	Sold as Raw Cane or Jaggery

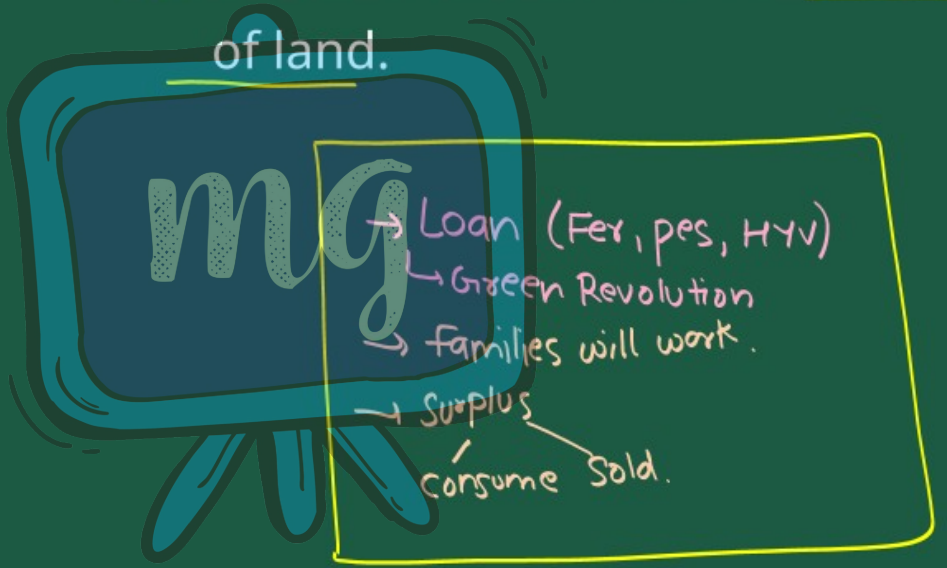

GREEN REVOLUTION
1960s
High-Yielding Variety Seeds
Increased Production
Pest + fert.
Irrigation

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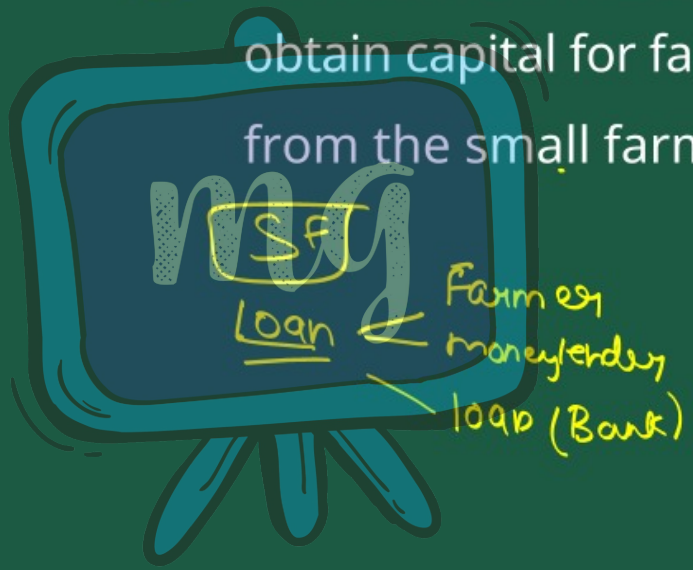
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7. Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.



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



Ans :

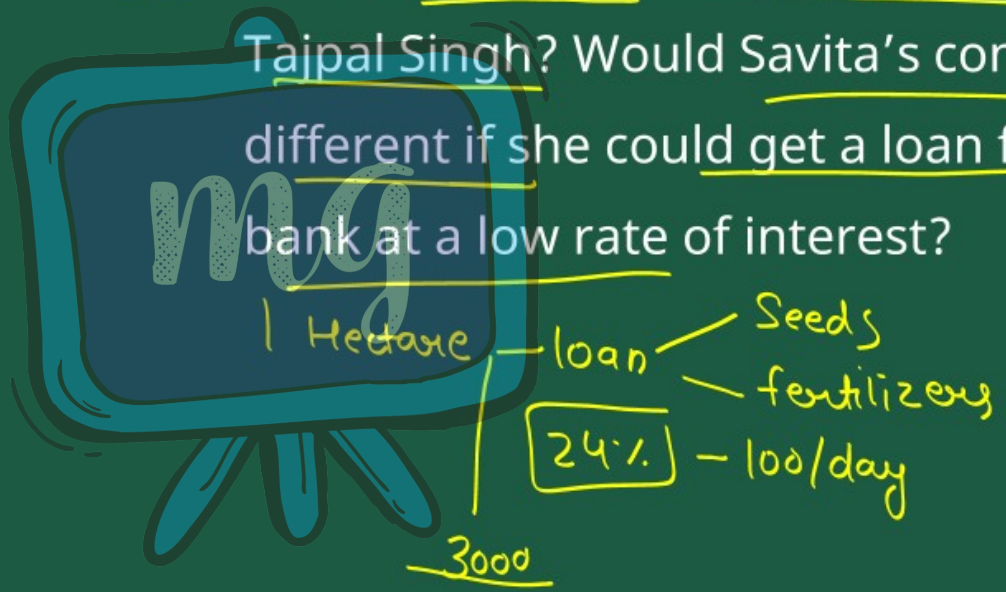
Small Farmer	Large Farmer
Borrows money from moneylenders, large farmers or input suppliers.	Savings from previous harvests.
High-interest rates lead to financial stress.	Financial independence for farming needs.

EXERCISE

- Sell the surplus farm products.
- Earnings re-invested
  - Capital for the next season.
  - Capital for non-farm activities.
    (Cattle, Trucks or to set up Shops)

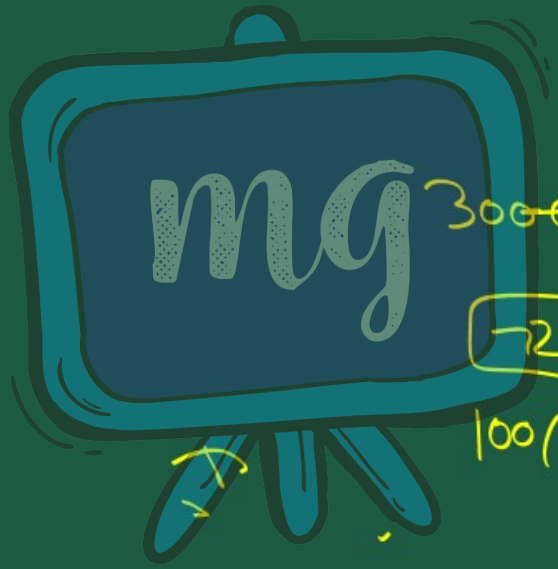


9. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tajpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?



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$3000 \times \frac{24}{100}$

$= 720$

100 / day — 72 days Interval

9. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tajpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

Ans :

SAVITA

- Small farmer
- Owns 1 hectare of land.

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- Needs Rs 3,000 for wheat cultivation. (Seeds, Fertilizer)
- Borrows from large farmer at high interest rate. (24%)
- Must work as a laborer for low wage. (Rs. 100/day).
- Faces hardship.

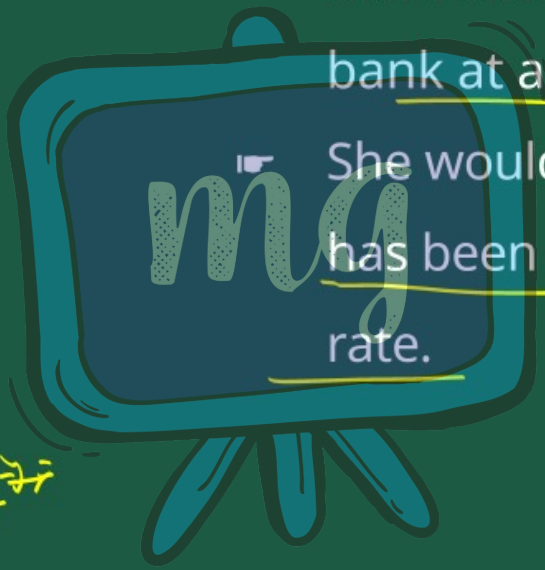
Reason

- Limited Resources
- Family Responsibilities

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- Yes, Savita's condition would be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest.
- She would be saving a lot of amount that has been going in paying the interest rate.



10. What are the non-farm production activities taking place in Palampur?



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Ans :

NON-FARM ACTIVITIES

1. Dairy
2. Small Scale Manufacturing
3. Shopkeepers
4. Transportation

EXERCISE

1. DAIRY

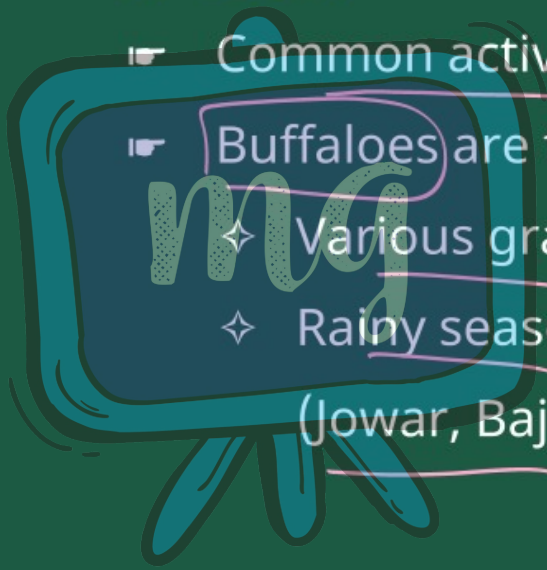
☛ Common activity among Palampur families.

☛ Buffaloes are fed –

✧ Various grasses.

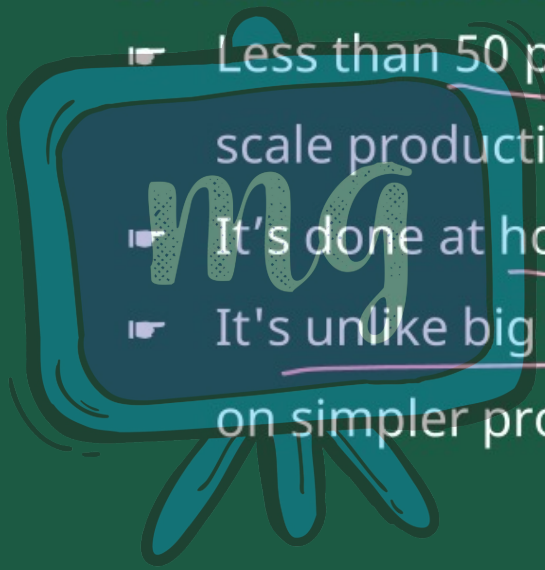
✧ Rainy season crops.

(Jowar, Bajra)



2. SMALL-SCALE MANUFACTURING

- Less than 50 people are involved in small-scale production methods.
- It's done at home or in fields.
- It's unlike big factories in cities and focuses on simpler production.

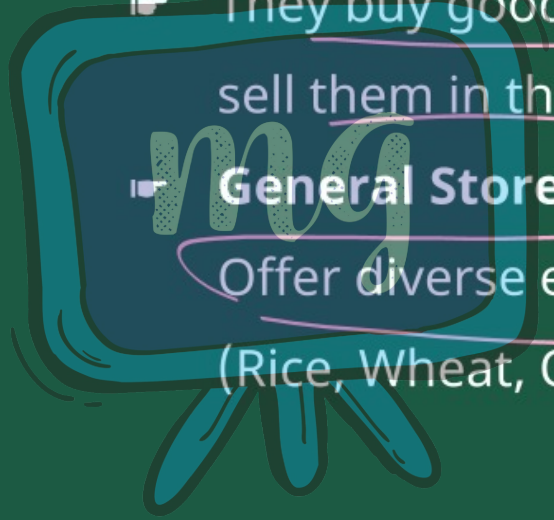


3. SHOPKEEPERS

- They buy goods in bulk from city markets and sell them in the village.
- **General Stores**

  Offer diverse everyday items.

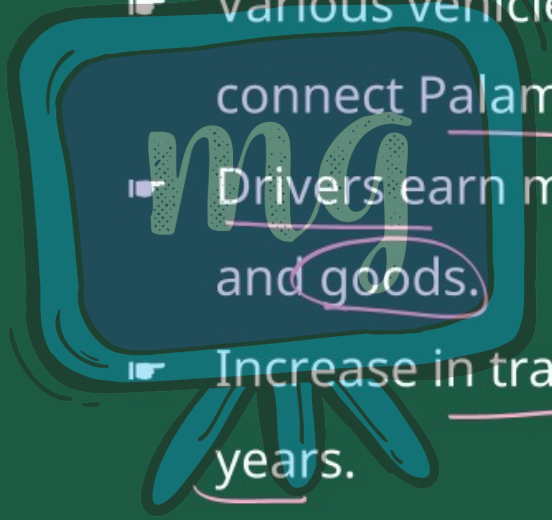
  (Rice, Wheat, Oil, Toiletries, Stationery etc.)



4. TRANSPORTATION

Bus, Cart

- Various vehicles (Like Rickshaw & Jeep) connect Palampur to Raiganj.
- Drivers earn money by transporting people and goods.
- Increase in transport personnel in recent years.



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



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

Ans :

1. Improve infrastructure : Better roads, electricity, and transportation can attract businesses and industries.
2. Provide training and skills : Educate villagers in various skills like tailoring, handicrafts, or small-scale manufacturing.

3. Access to credit (loan) : Offer loans or financial support to villagers to start their own non-farm businesses.
4. Promote entrepreneurship : Encourage villagers to take up entrepreneurial activities like shopkeeping, dairy farming, or small-scale industries.

5. Develop local markets : Create opportunities for villagers to sell their products locally, reducing reliance on external markets.

