



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject-Economics
Question Bank: 01	Topic: The Story of Village Palampur	Year-2023- 24

Question and answers

Q1. What are the essential four Factors of production?

Ans: The essential four requirements for production of goods and services are:

- **Land**- and other natural resources like water, forests, minerals.
- **Labour**: - The second requirement is labour, i.e., people who do the work. Some activities require educated and skilled labour to perform the necessary tasks and others require workers who can do the manual work.
- **Physical capital**: -The third requirement is physical capital, i.e., variety of inputs required at every stage during production. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called **fixed capital**. Raw materials and money in hand are called **working capital**. These are used up in production.
- **Human capital**: - It is the knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital to produce an output either to use for themselves or to sell in the market.

Q2. What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method? What is common between them?

Ans: *Multiple cropping is a traditional farming method to increase production on a given piece of land involving growing of more than one crop in a year.

* However, modern farming method implies specialization in production of a particular crop using modern agricultural inputs.

*However, both the methods are used to increase production on a single piece of land.

Q3. Who are agricultural labourers?

A: *They are the landless farmers or those who do not own sufficient land for cultivation.

*They are hired by medium and large farmers to do activities related to agricultural sector.

*They are in subsistence level of poverty

Q4. Name any two scarce factors of production and State the difference between the two.

Both land and capital are scarce factors of production.

Land: Land is natural and free gift of nature. It is limited in supply and it is impossible to increase the supply of land. Also, land can't produce anything by itself. Land is permanent, indestructible and immovable.

Capital: Capital is man-made. It can be increased if needed in case of higher production.

It is movable and not permanent

Q5. Mention the main features of the 'Green Revolution'.

Ans. The main features of Green Revolution are:

- Use of chemical fertilizers.
- Use of insecticides and pesticides.

- Use of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
- Use of latest agricultural machinery like tractor, seed drills, threshers and harvester.
- A well-developed system of irrigation

Q6. What are the main constraints in raising farm production in Palampur since 1960?

Ans. • Land area under cultivation is practically fixed.

- Since 1960 in Palampur, there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation.
- Some of the wastelands in the village had been converted into cultivable land. So, there exists no further scope to increase farm production by bringing new land under cultivation

Q7. Is it necessary to increase area under irrigation? Give reasons.

It is necessary to increase area under irrigation because:

- *Water is the most important input in agriculture.
 - *Modern methods of cultivation used to increase production are of no use without irrigation.
 - *Most of the farmers largely depend on rainfall which is highly unpredictable and variable.
 - *Monsoons are erratic in nature and distribution of rainfall is also unequal in various parts of India.
 - *India's total cultivable area is not under irrigation. To increase agricultural production, it is essential to produce more from the same land because cultivable land is fixed.
- Therefore, it is necessary to increase area under irrigation.

Q8. Explain two merits and three demerits of Green Revolution.

Ans. The two merits of Green Revolution are:

- Higher yield per hectare, increased up to three times by the use of higher yielding varieties of seeds.
- Greater use of machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers has made ploughing and harvesting much faster and easier.

The three demerits of Green Revolution are:

- Loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers.
- Continuous use of groundwater by means of tube wells in irrigation, the level of groundwater has declined.
- The chemical fertilizers easily soluble in water can dissolve in the groundwater and pollute it.

Q9. Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility. In the light of the statement mention five problems caused by modern farming.

Ans. The problem caused by modern farming are:

- In many areas, it is associated with loss of soil fertility due to excessive use to chemical fertilizers.
- Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.
- Pesticides and insecticides pollute surface water as well as air.
- Chemical fertilizers kill some necessary bacteria as well such as nitrogen fixing bacteria that add up to soil fertility. Thus, the cost of farming has gone up.
- It has adverse effect on environment as well as natural resources. Thus, creating pollution soil and water due to excessive use of fertilizers.

Q10. How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? Explain.

OR

What are the various types of crops grown in the village Palampur?

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

- For example, in Palampur during the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow Jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed.
- It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December.
- In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat.
- A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year. Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders.
- The main reason why farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur is the well-developed system of irrigation, as electricity came early to Palampur.

Q11. How did the spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur?

Ans:

- Most of the houses in Palampur have electric connections.
- Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields that help to irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively as compared to the traditional Persian wheel drawn.
- It is used in various types of small businesses.

Q12. How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?

Ans.

- The economic wellbeing of farmers is judged by the amount of land they own. However, not all farmers have sufficient land for cultivation in Palampur.
- In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them Dalits, have no land for cultivation.
- Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate very small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. It does not bring adequate income to their families.
- Only 60 families cultivate more than 2 hectares of land and only a few farmers have land more than 10 hectares.
- This uneven distribution of land is observed in the context of Indian villages as well. About one third of the farmers are landless.
- The top 20% of farmers own about 64% of cultivable land while the other small and medium farmers own 36% of arable land. Very few farmers are able to meet their family needs.

Q13. "Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base." Justify the statement.

Ans.

- In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers.
- Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.
- The minerals of chemical fertilizers dissolve in water and contaminate it, thereby polluting both water and soil.
- Pesticides and insecticides pollute surface water as well as air.
- Chemical fertilizers kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil. Thus, it makes the

soil unfit for cultivation

- It has adverse effect on environment as well natural resources.

Q14. Who provides the labour for small, medium and large farmers?

Ans.

- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves, in their small plots of land. Because of the size and the helplessness of the farmers to mechanize the land, the yield from the land will be less.
- Medium and large farmers hire farm Labourers to work on their fields which are comparatively bigger. Because of the size of the land and the financial stability of medium and large farmers to mechanize the land, the yield from the land will be more.
- Farm Labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.

Q15. Briefly discuss the non-farming production activities practiced in Palampur.

Ans.

(A) Dairy

- It is a common activity in many families of Palampur.
- People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass, Jowar and bajra.
- Milk is sold in Raiganj.
- Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centers at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to different towns and cities.

(B) Small scale manufacturing

- Less than 50 people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.
- It involves simple production methods and are done on a small scale.
- These are done at home with family members as labourers.
- The labourers are rarely hired for these activities

(C) Shop keeping

- Shop keepers in Palampur buy goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.
- There are small general stores sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, toothpaste, oil, pen and even some cloths
- Some people who have shops near the bus stop use them to sell eatables.

(D) Transport

- There are different means of transport in Palampur like rickshaws, Tongas, trucks, jeeps and tractors.
- These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from one place to another and the people get paid for this.
