



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
QUESTION BANK:1	Topic: Ch-1, THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR (Economics)	Year: 2020-21

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
1	<p>Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree? Justify your answer.</p> <p>Yes, I agree that modern farming methods require more inputs than traditional farming. It requires inputs like chemical fertilizers, pesticides pump sets, farm machinery, electricity, high yielding varieties of seeds and water supply. Most of these outputs are manufactured in industry. Similarly, water supply is provided by canals and tanks.</p>
2	<p>The wages for the farm labourers in Palampur are less than the minimum wages. Give reasons.</p> <p>The minimum wages for a farm labourers set by the government is RS.60 per day. But a farmer gets only RS. 35-40 per day. The wages for the farm labourers in Palampur are less than the minimum wages because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a heavy competition for the farm jobs among the farmers.• Employment is less and farmers are more.• The Land owners are able to get the labourers at cheaper wage and so the farm workers are forced to work for lower wage.• The farmers are illiterate and unaware of the amount of minimum wages set by the government.
3	<p>Explain the term physical capital .Mention its different types with examples. [CBSE 2011/2012]</p> <p>The variety of inputs like machines, money, raw materials required at every stage during production is known as physical capital. The two types are:</p> <p>(a) Fixed Capital: Fixed Capital is that capital which can used over and over again. This capital lasts for a longer time such as tools, machines, buildings etc.</p> <p>(b) Working Capital: It consists of those goods that are used up in the process of production such as raw materials and money in hand.</p>
4	<p>Describe how can you say that Palampur is a well developed village ?[CBSE 2012]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the features of the village Palampur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Palampur is a hypothetical village highlighting different types of production activities.• Farming is the main production activity in Palampur.• Other production activities are non- farm activities like dairy, transport, small scale manufacturing etc. carried out on a limited scale.• All weather roads connect the village with neighboring villages and towns.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many kinds of transport are visible on the road ranging from bullock carts, tongas, tractors, jeeps etc... • Most of the houses have electricity connections. It is also used to run tubewells in the fields and in various types of small businesses. • The village has two primary and one high school and one government primary health Centre and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.
5	<p>How is land distributed between farmers of Palampur? Do you find the same inequality in distribution of agricultural land in Indian villages? [CBSE 2014]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?[CBSE 2011]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • One third of the 450 families of Palampur i.e. 150 families are landless. Most of them <i>dalits</i>. • 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.
6	<p>What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Explain with examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is Multiple Cropping? How does it help in farmer's prosperity?</p> <p>There are two ways to increase farm production on the same piece of land.</p> <p>(i) <u>Multiple Cropping</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the most common way of increasing production on the same piece of land. • It means when two or more crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year. • In India, some farmers are growing third crop also over the past 20 years such as in Palampur jowar and bajra are grown and potato is the third crop. <p>(ii) <u>Modern farming methods</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production on the same piece of land can also be increased by adopting <p>(ii) <u>Modern farming methods.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under modern farming, farmers use HYV of seeds that required intensive irrigation and an application of chemical fertilizers, pesticides and latest agricultural machineries. • The use of simple wooden plough must be replaced by tractors and with increased use of farm machinery like threshers, harvesters etc.

7	<p>“Green Revolution is associated loss of soil fertility” .In the light of the statement, mention the problems caused by modern methods. [CBSE 2014]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>What is the impact of Green Revolution on soil and ground water table?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Land, being a natural resource is necessary to be carefully used. Give reasons.</p> <p>The problems caused by modern farming are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It 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.
8	<p>Briefly discuss the non-farm production activities practiced in Palampur. [CBSE -2014,2015]</p> <p>(a) <u>Dairy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to different towns and cities. <p>(b) <u>Small scale manufacturing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>(c) <u>Shop keeping</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>(d) <u>Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different means of transport in Palampur like rickshaws, Tongas, trucks, jeeps and tractors.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from one place to another and the people get paid for this.
9	<p>What can be done to increase the non-farm activities in villages?</p> <p>The things which can be done to increase the non-farm activities in the Indian villages are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some small scale businesses. • It is necessary to have proper markets where goods and services can sell. Along with this, a good means of transport, communication, banking etc. need to be develop. • Government should initiative effective employment generating schemes like small scale industries, computer training centres, vocational courses etc. • Government should provide training to the villagers in different skills. • Awareness must be create among the villagers that non-farming activities require less land. They can give them stable income and can help them in arranging capital.
10	<p>What is the aim of production? Briefly explain the four requirements for the production process. [CBSE-2015/2016]</p> <p>The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.</p> <p>The four requirement for production are :</p> <p>(i) <u>Land</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first requirement for production is land • It is the natural and scarce factor of production • It includes not only the surface of land but also natural resources like water, forests, minerals etc. • Reward for land is rent. <p>(ii) <u>Labour</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The second requirement for production process. • It is the human factor of production • Labour is the work done by the people. Some production requires highly educated workers with specialized knowledge and skill. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. • Wage is the reward for labour <p>(iii) <u>Physical Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital is the man-made factor of production. • These are variety of inputs like machines, raw materials, money etc. required at every stage of production. • It includes Fixed capital and Working capital • Fixed capital includes tools, machines, buildings etc. • Raw materials and money in hand come under working capital • Interest is the reward for capital <p>(iv) <u>Human Capital</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is the knowledge and enterprise required to put together land, labour and capital to produce output for self consumption or to sell in the market. • Profit is the reward for human capital or entrepreneur.
11	<p>How did the spread of electricity help the villages of Palampur?[CBSE-2014,2015]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur to use tube wells to irrigate their fields. • The well-developed system of irrigation allowed the farmers to grow multiple crops on a field in a year. • Modern method of farming which require large sale irrigation was possible only with the help of electricity
12	<p>Describe three features of small scale manufacturing as non-farming activity in Palampur?</p> <p>Small scale manufacturing in Palampur is carried out to supplement the earnings of the people. The features are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are organized on very small scale and employ simple methods of production like simple machines, equipment, and tools. • Raw materials used by small scale manufacturing are generally locally available. • They are generally organized at home with family labour. • These industries sell their products locally or in nearby areas.