



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date of submission:
QUESTION BANK	Topic: Ch-1, THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR (Economics)	Year: 2021-22

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	
1	<p>How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? Explain.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
2	<p>“Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base.” Justify the statement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
3	<p>The wages for the farm labourers in Palampur are less than the minimum wages. Why?</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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
4	<p>What are the main constraints in raising farm production? OR What are the major constraints in raising farm production in Palampur since 1960?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
5	<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 dalits. • 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>Who provides the labour for small, medium and large farmers? OR How is distribution of land among farmers related to the productivity from the land?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 mechanise 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. Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. 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.
7.	<p>Briefly discuss the non-farming production activities practiced in Palampur. [CBSE -2014,2015].</p> <p><u>(A) 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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><u>(B) 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><u>(C) 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><u>(D) Transport</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
8	<p>How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All farmers require both working and fixed capital during production. • The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. So, they are able to arrange for their own capital. They sell their surplus in the market at a good profit. A part of this is saved and rest is used to buy fixed and working capital, lend it to the small farmers and to invest in non-farm activities. • Small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for capital. They borrow from large farmers, moneylenders and traders who supply them various inputs for cultivation. They are charged very high interest rate and they have to work as a farm labourer for large farmers.