



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: IX</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: Economics</b>
<b>Chapter-1</b> <b>Question Bank:1</b>	<b>Topic: The Story of Village Palampur</b>	<b>Year: 2022-2023</b>

1	<p><b>Mention the main features of the 'Green Revolution'.</b></p> <p>Ans: The main features of Green Revolution are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Use of chemical fertilizers.</li><li>• Use of insecticides and pesticides.</li><li>• Use of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.</li><li>• Use of latest agricultural machinery like tractor, seed drills, threshers and harvester.</li><li>• A well-developed system of irrigation</li></ul>
2	<p><b>What are the main constraints in raising farm production in Palampur since 1960?</b></p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Land area under cultivation is practically fixed.</li><li>• Since 1960 in Palampur, there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation.</li><li>• 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</li></ul>
3	<p><b>What are the essential four requirements for production?</b></p> <p>Ans: The essential four requirements for production of goods and services are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Land</b>, and other natural resources like water, forests, minerals.</li><li>• <b>Labour</b>: - 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.</li><li>• <b>physical capital</b>: -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.</li><li>• <b>Human capital</b>: - 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.</li></ul>
4	<p><b>What do you understand by the term 'Green Revolution'?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The 'Green Revolution' was introduced in India, in the late 1960s.</li><li>• Indian farmers used it for the production of major food crops like wheat and rice.</li><li>• They made use of the High Yielding Variety seeds, which produced much greater yield than the traditional seeds.</li><li>• They needed plenty of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.</li></ul>
5	<p><b>How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? Explain. OR What are the various types of</b></p>

	<p><b>crops grown in the village Palampur?</b></p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• For example, in Palampur during the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed.</li> <li>• It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December.</li> <li>• In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?</b></p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the houses in Palampur have electric connections.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• It is used in various types of small businesses.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?</b></p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them dalits, have no land for cultivation.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Only 60 families cultivate more than 2 hectares of land and only a few farmers have land more than 10 hectares.</li> <li>• This uneven distribution of land is observed in the context of Indian villages as well. About one third of the farmers are landless.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>“Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base.” Justify the statement.</b></p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers.</li> <li>• Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.</li> <li>• The minerals of chemical fertilizers dissolve in water and contaminate it, thereby polluting both water and soil.</li> <li>• Pesticides and insecticides pollute surface water as well as air.</li> <li>• Chemical fertilizers kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil. Thus, it makes the soil unfit for cultivation</li> <li>• It has adverse effect on environment as well natural resources.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Who provides the labour for small, medium and large farmers?</b></p>

	<p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>Briefly discuss the non-farming production activities practiced in Palampur.</b></p> <p>Ans.</p> <p><b><u>(A) Dairy</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is a common activity in many families of Palampur.</li> <li>• People feed their buffalos on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra.</li> <li>• Milk is sold in Raiganj.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>(B) Small scale manufacturing</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Less than 50 people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.</li> <li>• It involves simple production methods and are done on a small scale.</li> <li>• These are done at home with family members as labourers.</li> <li>• The labourers are rarely hired for these activities</li> </ul> <p><b><u>(C) Shop keeping</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop keepers in Palampur buy goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.</li> <li>• There are small general stores sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, toothpaste, oil, pen and even some cloths</li> <li>• Some people who have shops near the bus stop use them to sell eatables.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>(D) Transport</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are different means of transport in Palampur like rickshaws, Tongas, trucks, jeeps and tractors.</li> <li>• These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from one place to another and the people get paid for this.</li> </ul>