

CHAPTER

15

THE STORY
OF VILLAGE
PALAMPUR

(To be assessed as part of periodic assessment only)



Syllabus

- Overview;
- Farming in Palampur;
- Organization of Production
- Non-farm Activities in Palampur

Topic-1 Organization of Production

TOPIC - 1

Organization of Production
..... P. 1

TOPIC - 2

Farming in Palampur P. 5

TOPIC - 3

Non-Farming Activities in
Palampur P. 12

Revision Notes

- Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes.
- Farming is the main activity in Palampur, whereas several other activities such as small scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale. These production activities need various types of resources — natural resources, man made items, human effort, money, etc.

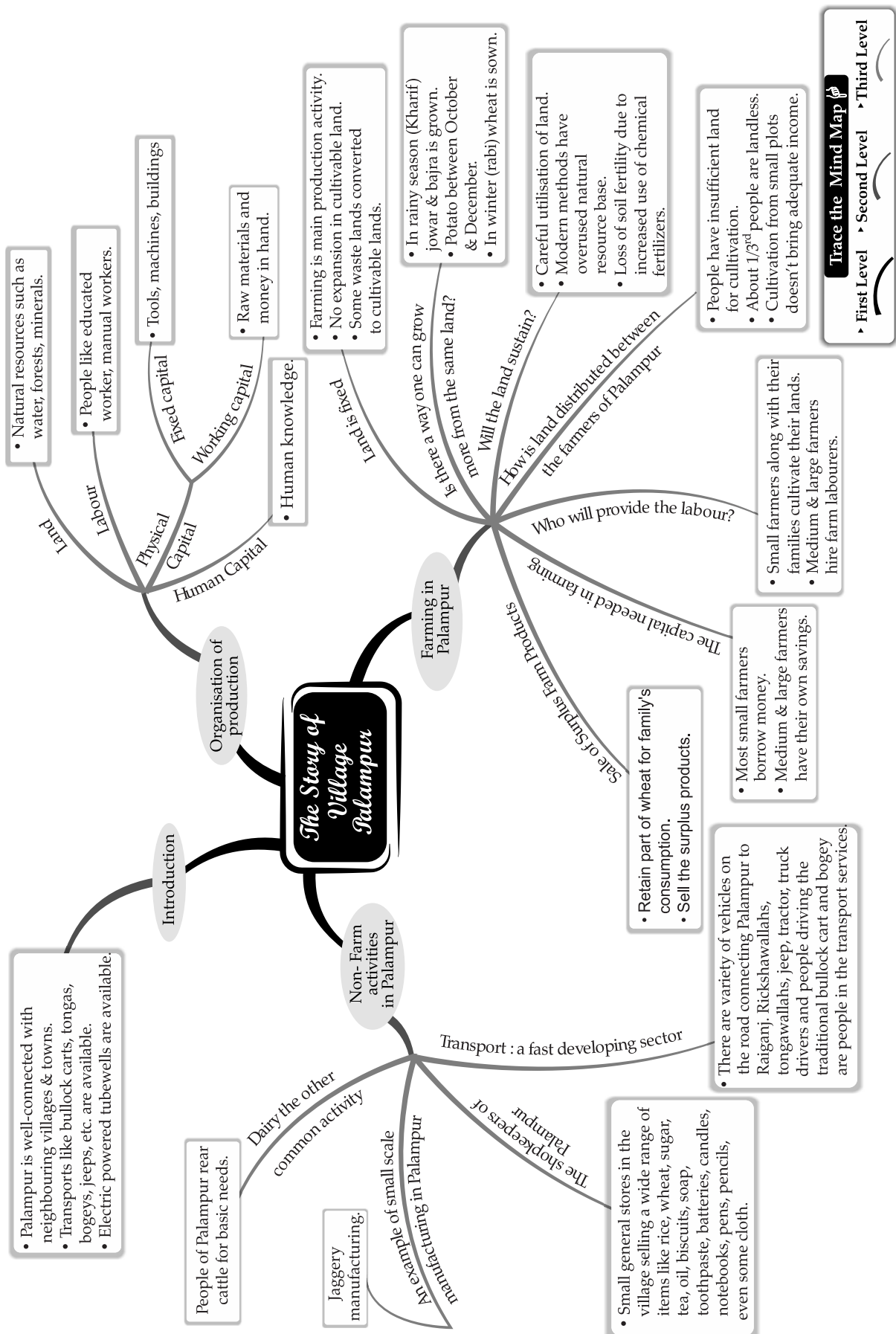
Organization of Production

- The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.
- There are four requirements for production of goods and services:
 - **Land:** This category includes land and other natural resources such as water, forests and minerals.
 - **Labour:** People who do the work for others. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work.
 - **Physical capital:** This refers to the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. Tools, machines, buildings (fixed capital) and raw materials and money in hand (working capital) come under physical capital.
 - **Human capital:** Human capital is the economic value of a worker's experience skill and knowledge.
- Every production is organized by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.



Key Words

- **Capital:** It is the form of money or assets, taken as a sign of the financial strength of an individual and assumed to be available for development or investment.
- **Fixed capital:** The part of physical capital which can be used in the process of production over many years and cannot be altered in short periods. Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.
- **Working capital:** Raw materials and money in hand are known as working capital.



Trace the Mind Map

First Level → Second Level → Third Level



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Farmer's plough is an example of which factor of production? A

- (A) Natural resource (B) Fixed physical capital
(C) Human capital (D) Variable capital

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Farmer's plough is used maximum before sowing the crop and can also be used again and again for growing crops.

Q. 2. What is the aim of production? A I E

- (A) To earn money
(B) To keep ourselves busy
(C) Produce goods and services as per the demand
(D) To advertise new products

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Advertise new product is the main aim of production because it helps to aware the customers about the new launched product and encourage them to buy the goods and services.

Q. 3. What is the prime requirement for production of goods and services? A I A

- (A) Land
(B) Willingness to work
(C) Market
(D) Aim

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: For production of goods and services, the prime requirement is factors of production i.e., land, labour and capital.

Assertion and Reason

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. U

Reason (R): There are four requirements for production of goods and services.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

Reason (R): Money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Money in hand and Raw materials are called working capital because raw material is used for day to day production and money is used to make the payments against production or buying any good.



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain any three requirements for production of goods and services. A I U

[Board Term I, 2015]

OR

Explain the four factors of production. Which factor is most scarce and why? [Board Term I, 2015]

OR

What are the four requirements for production? Explain the importance of any one of these.

Ans. Following are the factors responsible for production:

- (i) **Land:** It is a free gift of nature and it is neither created nor destroyed.
- (ii) **Labour:** It is a factor which helps in production. There are three types of labour—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled.

(iii) **Capital:** It is a part which is invested. There are two types of capital namely physical and working capital.

(iv) **Entrepreneurs:** The person who is taking risk is known as an entrepreneur. Without an entrepreneur land, labour and capital are useless.

(Any three)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (1×3=3)



Commonly Made Error

- Students sometimes forget four factors of production.



Answering Tip

- Students must memorize and mention the four factors of production, i.e., land, labour, capital and entrepreneur.

Q. 2. Explain any three differences between physical capital and human capital. [U]

Ans. Differences:

- Physical capital has variety of inputs, while human capital is labour, using those inputs.
- Tools, machines can be used over the years, while human capital can produce an output only if they have experience.
- Example:** Physical capital includes tools, machines, generators, etc.

Human capital includes farmers, factory workers, engineers, etc. **(1+1+1=3)**



Commonly Made Error

- Students tend to confuse between physical and human capital.



Answering Tip

- Students should learn the differences between the two with respect to machines in physical capital and humans in human capital.



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe the infrastructural development in Palampur. How does it support the various occupations ? [U] [Board Term I, 2016]

- Ans.**
- Palampur is a village with fairly well-developed system of road, transport, electricity, irrigation, school and health centre. Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity provides power to all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses.
 - To educate the children, primary as well as high schools have been built by government. There is one primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated. Different types of production activities such as farming, small scale manufacturing, transport, shop keeping etc. are carried out by the people of that village.
 - Farming is the main production activity in Palampur. 75 percent of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood. 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. The wheat produced is used for the farmer's family and to sell the surplus wheat at the market at Raiganj.
 - Sugarcane is harvested once every year. Sugarcane, in its raw form or as Jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur. Farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur due to well-developed system of irrigation and electricity facility.

- Many people are engaged in non-farming activities such as dairy farming, manufacturing, shop keeping, transport, poultry farming, educational activities, etc. Farmers can take up these kinds of occupations when they do not have much work to do on farms or if they are jobless. This will help to improve their economic conditions. **[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]**

(1 × 5 = 5)



Commonly Made Error

- Instead of focusing on infrastructural development, some students focus on agricultural development only.



Answering Tip

- Students should learn that Palampur is a well developed village and farming is it's main occupation.

Q. 2. Explain the four requirements for production of goods and services. Explain the importance of any one. [U] [Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Refer Short Answer Type Q. 1. for 1st part.

Importance of human capital:

- Human capital is the most important requirement as it can make use of other capitals.
- Knowledge and enterprise are used to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output. **(3 + 2 = 5)**

Q. 3. Explain the meaning of 'Physical Capital'. Explain its two types with the help of suitable example. [R]

[Board Term I 2014]

Ans. Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

Physical capital is divided into two types:

- (i) **Fixed Capital:** Tools, machines and building, etc., are called fixed capitals. Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated, machines such as generators, computers, etc. They are called fixed as they can be used for many years.
- (ii) **Working Capital:** Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. In this way, raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014] (5)



Commonly Made Error

- Many students are not aware about classification of physical capital.



Answering Tip

- Students should learn the classification of physical capital with the help of flowchart.

Q. 4. What is the aim of production? Explain labour and human capital as the requirements for production of goods and services. [U]

Ans. The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that satisfy our needs.

- (i) **Labour:** Some production activities require highly

educated workers to perform the necessary task. Other activities require manual work. Each worker provides the labour necessary for production.

- (ii) **Human Capital:** We need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output. This is called human capital. (1+2+2=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2012]

Q. 5. Explain the economic conditions of the village Palampur. [AIU]

Ans. Economic conditions of the village Palampur:

- (i) Palampur village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper-caste families own the majority of the land in the village.
- (ii) Some of the houses are quite large and are made of brick with cement plastering.
- (iii) The SCs comprise one-third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses, some of which are made up of mud and straw.
- (iv) Most of the houses are having electricity connection. Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses.
- (v) Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick people are treated. (1 × 5 = 5)



Commonly Made Error

- Few students explain economic activities of the village rather than economic conditions.



Answering Tip

- Students should know the difference between economic conditions and economic activities.

Topic-2 Farming in Palampur



Revision Notes

- **Land is fixed**
 - 75 per cent of the people of Palampur are dependent on farming for their livelihood.
 - The well-being of these people is closely related to production on the farms.
 - But one of the main problems of the Palampur village is that the land area under cultivation is practically fixed. Since 1960 in Palampur, there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation.
 - By then, some of the wastelands in the village had been converted to cultivable land.
- **Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?**

- All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle.
- 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. From the wheat produced, farmers keep enough wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat at the market at Raiganj.
- A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.
- All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.

➤ **Will the land sustain?**

- Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be very careful in its use.
- The modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.
- In many areas, the Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
- Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.
- Chemical fertilizers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But these may not be retained in the soil for long. They may escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes.
- Chemical fertilizers can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil.
- Therefore, soil becomes less fertile and degraded by overusing of chemical fertilizers.

➤ **How is land distributed among the farmers of Palampur?**

- All the people engaged in agriculture do not 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 are dalits, who have no land for cultivation.
- Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate on small plots of land which are less than 2 hectares in size.
- The large number of small plots scattered around the village are cultivated by the small farmers.
- On the other hand, in Palampur, there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate on more than 2 hectares of land. A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more.

➤ **Who will provide the labour?**

- Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own field. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves.
- Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.
- Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
- A farm labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one particular farm activity like harvesting, or for the entire year.

➤ **The capital needed in farming:**

- Most of the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders.
- Since the rate of interest on such loans is very high, they are put to great distress to repay the loan.
- The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

➤ **Sale of surplus farm products:**

- The farmers retain a part of the wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus.
- The traders at the market buy the crop and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.
- The large farmers are able to sell the entire produced crop at the market and earn good income.

➤ **Punjab:** Punjab is known as the "Granary of India" due to its highly fertile soil. The state has a good irrigation system and receives sufficient rainfall, making it an ideal place for growing wheat, rice, maize, cotton, and vegetables. The government has also introduced various schemes to encourage farmers to adopt modern technologies and agricultural practices. The overuse of chemical fertilizers has resulted in high agricultural productivity. However, the state is facing environmental challenges such as water-logging, salinization of the soil, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers that have led to soil degradation.

- **Maharashtra:** Maharashtra is one of the most agriculturally diverse regions in the country, with a wide range of crops being grown. The state has a good irrigation network, but its agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. The state is also affected by regular droughts, water scarcity, and inadequate credit facilities for farmers.
- **Kerala:** Kerala is known for its varied agriculture and horticulture products such as rubber, coconut, tea, coffee, and spices. The state has a favourable climate and abundant rainfall, but the small landholdings and shrinking agricultural land have led to declining farm productivity. Additionally, the high cost of agricultural inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, along with labour shortages, has led to high production costs.
- **Rajasthan:** Rajasthan is a predominantly an arid state and suffers from water scarcity and soil erosion issues. It relies on canal irrigation and has low agricultural productivity compared to other states of India. The region mostly grows crops like wheat, maize, and gram. However, the state has been making efforts to promote innovation in farming, organic farming, and the use of local crops.
- **Tamil Nadu:** Tamil Nadu is another agriculture-diverse state of India, with a diverse range of crops being grown. The state has a well-developed irrigation system, good access to finance for farmers, and adequate market infrastructure. However, the state is experiencing severe water shortages due to depletion of groundwater resources and over-extraction of water resources.
- Overall, the prevailing farming conditions in different states of India are influenced by varying factors such as soil type, climate, water availability, and agricultural practices. Each state has its unique set of challenges and opportunities that influence agricultural output and productivity.

Analyse and infer how the prevailing farming conditions impact economic development of different states

- The economic development of states is heavily influenced by the prevailing farming conditions. A state that has favourable farming conditions usually experiences robust economic growth through agriculture-based activities such as crop production, livestock farming, and fisheries. These economic activities not only provide food and raw materials for industrial manufacturing but also create employment opportunities for farmers, traders, and agricultural workers.
- On the other hand, states with unfavourable farming conditions may struggle to achieve economic development. For instance, inadequate rainfall, poor soil quality, and extreme weather conditions such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes can affect crop yields and livestock production, leading to low agricultural productivity and income. This, in turn, can translate to high poverty levels, food insecurity, and reduced economic growth.
- States with favourable conditions for cash crops like coffee, tea, cocoa and cashew may have a comparative advantage over other states that specialize in subsistence crops. This can lead to the development of export-oriented agriculture, which can fuel economic growth through foreign exchange earnings.
- In conclusion, the prevailing farming conditions have a great impact on the economic development of different states. Favourable farming conditions can boost agriculture-based economic activities, leading to job creation, income generation, and poverty reduction. On the other hand, unfavourable farming conditions can lead to low productivity, weak economic growth, and high poverty levels. Therefore, governments should formulate policies and interventions to improve farming conditions, increase agricultural productivity, and promote economic growth and development.



Key Terms

- **Irrigation:** Supply of water to agriculture from canals, wells and tube wells artificially or manually.

Example

Why do modern farming methods require more capital? Explain.

Ans.

Step I: In traditional method, the farmers use cow-dung as natural fertilizer, which they do not need to buy while chemical fertilizers need more cash to buy from the market. Hence, farmers need more capital to purchase them.

Step II: Modern farming is machine-oriented. To operate the machines, semi-skilled or skilled

manpower is required which need more investments.

Step III: In modern farming methods, HYV seeds are used which require more irrigation.

Step IV: Modern farming methods need inputs like chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tractors, etc. which are manufactured in industry. So, they require the farmer to start with more cash than before.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Which Rabi crop is grown during the winter season? R

- (A) Rice (B) Wheat
(C) Millets (D) Maize

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: Wheat requires dry and sunny climate and maximum 20 to 25 degree temperature.

Q. 2. During which season do farmers of Palampur grow Jowar and Bajra? R

- (A) Winter (B) Summer
(C) Rainy (D) Spring

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Explanation: Jowar and Bajra are rain fed crops which require less water at the time of growing.

Q. 3. Which is the basic constraint in raising farm production? U

- (A) Land is fixed
(B) Land is variable
(C) Farmers lack knowledge
(D) Lack of money

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: It is easy at the basic constraint in raising farm production if the farmer have the fined piece of land.

Q. 4. Why do some states specialize in the production of certain crops?

- (A) Because of favorable weather conditions
(B) Because of the availability of irrigation
(C) Because of government subsidies
(D) Because of low market demand

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: There are variety of crops are available with different climatic conditions.

Q. 5. What is the impact of drought on farming in a state?

- (A) Reduced crop yields
(B) Increased use of irrigation
(C) Increased pest and disease pressure
(D) All of the above

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Due to drought, land became dry and needs more water to get its fertility back, the musk of pests and crop diseases also increased and it also decline the fielding of crops.

Assertion and Reason

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q. 1. Assertion (A): 75 per cent of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. U

Reason (R): Farming is the main production activity in Palampur.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Palampur does not have any big industries. Its sole economic activity is farming. All the people in Palampur are dependant on farming.

Q. 2. Assertion (A): Farming requires a great deal of hard work. Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. AI U

Reason (R): After land, labor is the next necessary factor of production.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Farming is not an easy task. It requires a great amount of hard work and presence of mind. The cultivated land needs to be looked after constantly. A farmer must always be vigilant about giving water and fertilizers to the crops. A small mistake may lead to the bigger consequences. Hence, farming requires ample labour.

Q. 3. Assertion (A): Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. U

Reason (R): The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

Explanation: The modern farming methods require a great deal of capital, so that the farmer now needs more money than before.



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Very Short Answer Type Questions

(2 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe any two ways to grow more on the same piece of land. [R]

Ans. The different ways to grow more on the same piece of land are:

- (i) With the help of a well-developed irrigation system.
- (ii) With the aid of electric-run tube wells.
- (iii) By growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year. (Multiple cropping)
- (iv) By using modern farming methods.

(Any Two Points) (1 x 2 = 2)

Q. 2. How did the people of Palampur enhance their production? Explain any two ways. [R]

Ans. (i) Multiple cropping: To grow more than one crop on the same piece of land. Even a third crop like potato was also grown.

(ii) Use of modern farming methods: Use of HYV seeds and chemical fertilizers. (1 x 2 = 2)

Q. 3. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? [AIU]

Ans. Medium and large farmers retain a part of their produce and sell the surplus in the market. This provides them with the required capital for

farming. Most of them even use these earnings to provide loans to small farmers. By charging high rates of interest on these loans, they succeed in furthering their earnings. 2

Q. 4. Mention two characteristics of traditional method of farming. [AIU]

Ans. Two characteristics of traditional method of farming are as follows:

- (i) Traditional seeds with low yield were used.
- (ii) Cow-dung and natural manures were used.
- (iii) Less irrigation was required.

(Any Two Points) (1 x 2 = 2)

Q. 5. How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is its consequence? Explain. [U]

Ans. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow from large farmers or the moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

Consequence:

The rate of interest on such loans is very high. The small farmers are put to great distress to repay the loan. (1+1=2)



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. What factors have led to the reduction of water level in Palampur? [R] [Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. (i) Continuous use of water for tube well irrigation has decreased the water level in Palampur.

(ii) Water table once reduced is difficult to improve, thus the height of the water level cannot be increased here. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$



Commonly Made Error

- Some of the students were not aware of the causes of decline of water level.



Answering Tip

- Students should know that continuous use of pump for irrigation has lowered the water level in Palampur.

Q. 2. What are the four methods of farming which heralded the Green Revolution? Write one harmful effect of Green Revolution. [U]

[Board Term I, 2016, 2014]

OR

Describe any four modern methods of farming which heralded the Green Revolution. Write one harmful effect of the Green Revolution.

[Board Term I, 2014]

Ans. Modern methods of farming are:

- (i) Multiple cropping
- (ii) Fertilizers and HYV seeds
- (iii) Irrigation
- (iv) Farm machinery

Harmful Impact:

- (i) Fertilizers pollute the ground water.
- (ii) Chemical fertilizers kill the micro-organisms in the soil. (Any one) (4 x ½ + 1 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2016]



Commonly Made Error

- Students were unable to mention the harmful impact of Green Revolution.



Answering Tip

- Students should understand the concept of Green Revolution by heart.

Q. 3. What is meant by Green Revolution? Name any two states which were first to try out the modern farming methods in India. [R]

[Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. Green Revolution means:

Introduction of HYV seeds for cultivation of wheat and rice.

- (i) Increased use of fertilizers.
- (ii) Better irrigation facilities.

States : Punjab, Haryana, Western U.P. (2+1=3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015]

Q. 4. How farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur? Explain any three reasons.

[AIU] [DDE-2014]

OR

Why are farmers of Palampur able to grow different crops in a year? Explain.

Ans. Farmers of Palampur are able to grow three different crops in a year because of the following reasons :

- (i) Well-developed system of irrigation.
- (ii) Continuous supply of electricity.
- (iii) Introduction of multiple cropping.
- (iv) Modern farming methods.
- (v) The use of HYV seeds introduced to the farmers during the Green Revolution. (Any three) (1×3=3)

Q. 5. What are the sources of irrigation in Palampur? [R]

Ans. Sources of irrigation in Palampur:

- (i) Persian wheels are the sources of irrigation in this part.
- (ii) Well is also a frequently used source of irrigation.
- (iii) Tube wells are also an important source of irrigation. Electricity helps in running these types of sources. (1×3=3)

Q. 6. What are some of the environmental challenges faced by Punjab's agriculture?

Ans. Punjab's agriculture is facing environmental challenges such as water-logging, salinisation of the soil, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers that have led to soil degradation.

Q. 7. How does Maharashtra's agriculture differ from that of Punjab?

Ans. Maharashtra's agriculture is more diverse than Punjab's, with a wide range of crops being grown. Maharashtra's agriculture is heavily dependent on monsoon rains, while Punjab has a good irrigation system. Additionally, Maharashtra faces environmental challenges such as regular droughts, water scarcity, and inadequate credit facilities for farmers that affect its agriculture.



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. How has electricity become the base of all economic and non-economic activities in rural areas? [U] [Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. Electricity has become the base of all economic and non-economic activities in rural areas especially for agriculture in the following manner:

- (i) With electricity, tube wells can be run to meet the demand of water.
- (ii) Mechanical inputs like threshing machine, etc. can easily be managed.
- (iii) Farmers could use internet to find the best prices of their crop for non-farm activities.
- (iv) This could attract many entrepreneurs to set up industries over here.
- (v) With such combination facilities, life could become easier. 1 x 5 = 5

Q. 2. Define Green Revolution. How is Green Revolution different from traditional farming? [U] [DDE Term I, 2014]

Ans. Significant increase in agriculture production after 1967-1968 due to the adoption of new agriculture strategy which implied a simultaneous use of better and modern agriculture inputs is termed as the Green Revolution.

M.S. Swaminathan and his team also contributed towards the success of the Green Revolution in India.

Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are the main regions where the Green Revolution was started.

Difference between the Green Revolution and traditional farming:

- (i) The Green Revolution refers to the use of chemical fertilizers, technology, high-yielding variety seeds which are genetically engineered. Traditional farming emphasizes the use of natural seeds and fertilizers.
- (ii) Till the mid 1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones, with relatively low yields.

- (iii) Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow dung and other natural manure as fertilizers.
- (iv) All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.
- (v) The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of Wheat and Rice using High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds
- (vi) Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of food grains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.

(Any three) (2+3=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]



Commonly Made Error

- Many students are not able to clearly explain the differences between Green Revolution and traditional farming.



Answering Tip

- Students should remember the differences on the basis of the key words.

Q. 3. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur? [Board Term I, 2013]

OR

State any three benefits of the spread of electricity in Palampur. [U]

Ans. The spread of electricity has helped the farmers of Palampur village in the following ways:

- (i) Electricity has transformed the system of irrigation.
- (ii) Electricity is used to run tube wells in the fields. The Persian wheels are being replaced by tube wells.
- (iii) Electricity is also used to run small businesses. For example, sugarcane crushing machine.
- (iv) It is also a cheap and pollution-free source of irrigation.
- (v) Electricity is also used for domestic works like running fans and lighting tube lights. (1×5=5)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2013]



Commonly Made Error

- Mostly students do not mention about the use of electricity in agriculture.



Answering Tip

- Students should know that electricity helps in irrigation, run small business and in domestic works like running fans and lighting light.

Q. 4. What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land. [U]

Ans. Land is the basic natural, resource required as a factor or an input in any production activity.

- (i) Land is a free gift of nature. So, it is necessary that we should be very careful in its use.
- (ii) Soil is a vital part of land and the basis of agricultural activities. So, it becomes necessary that we should use bio- compost and eco-friendly methods in place of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- (iii) Modern farming methods are used scientifically in such a way that the natural resource base that the land provides is saved from further damage.
- (iv) Some farming practices can, if used carefully and judiciously, certainly help in making land sustainable. Such practices include intensity of cropping, rotation of crops, multiple cropping, fallowing, etc. (1 + 4 = 5)

Q. 5. How do large farmers utilise surplus farm products to arrange for the capital needed for farming? [A]

- Ans.**
- (i) The large farmers generally sell the surplus farm products and have good earnings.
 - (ii) They put most of their earnings or money in their bank accounts and get adequate interest on the same.
 - (iii) A part of their earnings is saved and kept to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season.
 - (iv) They also use savings for lending to small farmers and other persons in the village.
 - (v) A part of their earnings is used to increase their fixed capital like tractor, thresher, cattle, etc.

Q. 6. What are the prevailing weather conditions in each state, and how do they affect farming practices?

Ans. The prevailing farming conditions in different states of India are influenced by varying factors such as soil type, climate, water availability, and agricultural practices. Each state has its unique set of challenges and opportunities that influence agricultural output and productivity. For example, Maharashtra has a good irrigation network but is heavily dependent on monsoon rains. Kerala has a favourable climate and abundant rainfall, but the small landholdings and shrinking agricultural land have led to declining farm productivity. Punjab is known for its highly fertile soil, good irrigation system, and sufficient rainfall making it

an ideal place for growing wheat, rice, maize, cotton, and vegetables. However, the state is facing environmental challenges such as water-logging, salinisation of the soil, and excessive use of chemical fertilizers that have led to soil degradation. Overall, the prevailing weather conditions play a crucial role in determining the farming practices in each state.

Q. 7. What are some of the unique farming practices in Kerala?

Ans. Kerala is known for its varied agriculture and horticulture products such as rubber, coconut, tea, coffee, and spices. The state has a favourable

climate and abundant rainfall. However, the small landholdings and shrinking agricultural land have led to declining farm productivity. Additionally, the high cost of agricultural inputs like fertilizers and pesticides, along with labour shortages, has led to high production costs. Kerala's unique farming practices include intercropping of crops like coconut with pepper or cocoa and organic farming practices that minimize the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Additionally, farmers in Kerala practice agroforestry by growing trees alongside crops to provide shade and improve soil fertility.

Topic-3 Non- Farming Activities in Palampur



Revision Notes

- Only 25 per cent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.
- Dairy, small-scale manufacturing, shop keeping and transportation are different types of non- farming activities practiced in the village.
- Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur.
- People involved in trade (exchange of goods) are not many in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.
- There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services.
- As more villages get connected to towns and cities through roads, transport and telephone, it is possible that the opportunities for non-farming activities in the village would increase in the coming years.



Key Terms

- **Manufacturing:** The process through which raw materials are transformed into a final product.
- **Yield:** Agricultural yield is measured as a crop produced on a given piece of land during single season.
- **Non- farming activity:** It refers to the activities in a village other than farming. This includes manufacturing and transportation.

Example

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

Answer

Step 1: The villagers must be made aware of the non- farm production activities and their benefits. They must also be taught the methods of doing such activities.

Step 2: The villagers who have the impression that they can earn only by farming, must be given proper guidance and help to do such activities.

Step 3: The government should also set up schemes whereby landless labourers and small farmers are able to get cheap loans to start small individual/ community businesses.



OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

(1 mark each)

Multiple Choice Questions

Q. 1. Which is a fast-developing sector in Palampur?

- (A) Transport [R]
- (B) Agriculture
- (C) Telecommunications
- (D) Information Technology

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Transportation is a fast-developing sector in Palampur because there are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj.

Q. 2. Which non-farming activity is common in Palampur? [R]

- (A) Harvesting (B) Winnowing
- (C) Dairy farming (D) Planting seeds

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

Q. 3. How many people in Palampur village are engaged in non-farming activities? [R]

- (A) 25% (B) 35%
- (C) 45% (D) 55%

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Assertion and Reason

In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Mining is a common activity in many families of Palampur. [U]

Reason (R): There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj.

Ans. Option (D) is correct.

Explanation: Transportation is a fast-developing sector in Palampur.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass and the Jowar and Bajra that grows during the Rainy season. [U]

Reason (R): Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur.

Ans. Option (A) is correct.



SUBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS



Short Answer Type Questions

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. Describe the three features of small-scale manufacturing as a non-farming activity in Palampur. [AI] [R] [DDE Term 1, 2014]

Ans. Features:

- (i) Small-scale manufacturing in Palampur involved production on a small scale by using simple methods. *For example,* use of sugarcane crushing machines to procure jaggery in the field itself.
- (ii) The production work was mostly carried out by family members themselves, unlike big manufacturing outlets in towns where labourers are hired in huge number.
- (iii) Very few people in the village were involved in this sector and because of small-scale production, profit earned was also less. (1 × 3 = 3)

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2014]

Q. 2. Suggest non-farming activities which can enhance the production of rural areas. [A]

[NCT 2014, Term I]

Ans. A few non-farming activities that can enhance the production of rural areas are :

- (i) Development of weaving centres.
- (ii) Basic processing of locally found resource – pickle making.
- (iii) Oil pressing mills.
- (iv) Rope, mat and basket making.
- (v) Repair of farming machinery, driving schools, handicrafts, etc. (Any three) (1 × 3 = 3)

Q. 3. What are non-farming activities? Explain any two non-farming activities taken up by the people of Palampur village. [U]

Ans. People working in activities other than agriculture are called non-farming activities.

Two non-farming activities taken up by the people of Palampur village:

- 1) Transportation
- 2) Small-scale manufacturing (1+2=3)

Q. 4. What problems do farm labourers face in terms of unemployment? Explain any three problems. [AI] [R]

Ans. Problems of farm labourers:

- (i) They come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
 - (ii) They do not have a right over the crops grown on the land.
 - (iii) They get wages in cash or in kind, e.g., crop.
 - (iv) Wages vary widely from region to region and from crop to crop, etc.
 - (v) Wide variation in the duration of employment was also seen.
- (Any three) ($1 \times 3 = 3$)



Commonly Made Error

- Generally, students write more points than what is asked in the question.



Answering Tip

- Problems should be mentioned as per asked in the question.



Long Answer Type Questions

(5 marks each)

Q. 1. Explain the role of infrastructure for the development of the rural economy.

[Board Term I, 2016]

Ans. Role of infrastructure in the development of economy:

- (i) Electricity provides power to run tube wells and other agricultural machines.
 - (ii) Education provides knowledge and technology for development of manufacturing industries.
 - (iii) Roads provide connectivity with markets.
 - (iv) Banks and financial infrastructure provides loan facility.
 - (v) Insurance and communication provide stability and routine functioning.
- ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2016]

Q. 2. Name any four non- farm production activities practised in Palampur. Give a brief description of any three.

[Board Term I, 2015]

Ans. The non-farm activities practised in Palampur are:

- (i) **Dairy farming:** Dairy farmers feed their cattle with various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra. Milk is sold in nearby villages. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.
- (ii) **Small-scale manufacturing:** Small-scale manufacturing involves very simple production methods and is mostly done by family members. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. Rarely are labourers hired.
- (iii) **Shop keeping:** The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in village. Items like rice, wheat, sugar, oil, biscuits, soaps, candles, etc. are sold. A few families have opened shops at bus stops to sell eatables.
- (iv) **Transport:** There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshaw, tonga,

jeep, tractors, truck drivers transport people and goods. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.

- (v) **Self employment:** Many people are self-employed. They have opened coaching institutes like computer centre, stitching lessons centre over here. Others train more and more people in non-farm activities.
- ($1 \times 5 = 5$)

[CBSE Marking Scheme 2015]

Q. 3. Explain any four efforts which can be made to increase non-farming production activities in villages.

[Board Term I, 2015, 2014]

OR

The government must develop more production activities to enhance employment opportunities in villages. Mention five such suitable activities and give reason for each.

[Board Term I, 2014]

OR

What can be done so that more non- farming production activities can be started in villages?

[NCERT]

Ans. Efforts made to increase non- farming production activities are:

- (i) **Infrastructure:** Increased infrastructure is the most important priority for the future.
- (ii) **Regulatory restrictions on small-scale sector:** Small-scale sector specially in rural areas needs to be protected by capital investment restrictions so that they are not taken away by corporate.
- (iii) **Forward and backward linkages:** Forward linkages of the non-farming sector serves as inputs to other sectors. In backward linkages the non-farming sector demands the outputs.
- (iv) **Quality of manpower:** Education and health of the people specially in rural areas need to be looked after.
- (v) **Capital:** The government should make loan available at low interest so people could start non- farming activities.

[CBSE Marking Scheme, 2015] (5)



COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)



Case based MCQs

- I. Read the text given below and answer the following questions: [A] (1+1+1+1=4)

Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj, a big village, is 3 kms from Palampur. An all-weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further on to the nearest small town of Shahpur. This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering. The SCs (dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw. Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tube wells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick is treated. The story of Palampur, an imaginary village, will take us through the different types of production activities in the village. In villages across India, farming is the main production activity. The other production activities, referred to as non-farm activities include small manufacturing, transport, shop-keeping, etc. Every production is organised by combining land,

labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

1. Raiganj, a big village, is _____ kms from Palampur.

(A) 5 (B) 4
(C) 3 (D) 1

Ans. Option (C) is correct.

2. Which of the following statement is true with respect to Palampur:

(A) Palampur has one primary school and two high schools.
(B) Palampur has two primary schools and one high school.
(C) Dairy is the main production activity.
(D) The village has about 600 families belonging to several different castes.

Ans. Option (B) is correct.

3. Raw materials and money in hand are called:

(A) working capital (B) fixed capital
(C) human capital (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.

Explanation: Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter.

4. The variety of inputs required at every stage during production is known as _____.

(A) physical capital (B) labour
(C) human capital (D) None of the above

Ans. Option (A) is correct.



SUBJECTIVE BASED QUESTIONS

(4 marks each)

- I. Read the text given below and answer the following questions: [A] (1+1+2=4)

Farming is the main production activity in Palampur. 75 per cent of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle. 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. The main reason why farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur is due to the well-developed system of irrigation.

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. One way of increasing production from the same land is by multiple cropping. The other way is to use modern farming methods for higher yield. Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Till the mid-

1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields. Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1,300 kg per hectare. With HYV seeds, the yield went up to 3,200 kg per hectare. There was a large increase in the production of wheat. Farmers now had greater amounts of surplus wheat to sell in the markets.

1. During the Rainy season (Kharif) farmers grow?

Ans. During the Rainy season Kharif crops like Jowar and Bajra are grown by the farmers.

2. **The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of which crops?**

Ans. The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of Wheat and Rice.

3. **Define Multiple Cropping.**

Ans. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as Multiple Cropping.

- II. Read the text given below and answer the following questions:** [A] (1+1+2=4)

Apart from farming activities in Palampur, certain non-farming activities are also carried out. Only 25 per cent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture. Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

People involved in trade (exchange of goods) are not many in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and

people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.

At present, less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Unlike the manufacturing that takes place in the big factories in the towns and cities, manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour.

1. **Which is the most common non-farming activity carried out in Palampur?**

Ans. Dairy is a non-farming common activity in many families of Palampur.

2. **Mention the people involved in the transport service.**

Ans. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services.

3. **How many people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur?**

Ans. At present, less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur.

Art Integration

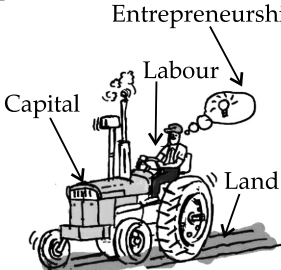
Understanding the situation of a hypothetical village Palampur using the AI tools.

Learning Objective:

- Understand the story/situation of village Palampur using the AI tool "My Story Time".
- To familiarize the students with some basic economic concepts related to production through an imaginary story of a village.
- Differentiate the concept of Economic and Non-Economic Activities
- The changes that occurred due to the Green Revolution in India.
- Land distribution pattern in Indian villages.
- Sustainability of land.
- Cropping seasons in India.
- Measures to increase farm production.

Material Required: Pen, Paper, Whiteboard, Marker, screen and projector, desktop, internet websites for data acquisition, you tube videos.

PARAMETERS	DESCRIPTION	AI CONCEPTS INTEGRATED
Chapter Covered	Chapter 1: The Story of Village Palampur	
Name of the Book	Economics, Class 9, NCERT	
Subject and Artificial Intelligence Integrated	Understanding the situation of a hypothetical village Palampur using the AI tools: My Storytime and Loopy	https://bit.ly/3jz4QBD

Learning Objectives	The students will be able to: - Understand the story/situation of village Palampur using the AI tool “My Story Time”. - To familiarize the students with some basic economic concepts related to production through an imaginary story of a village. - Differentiate the concept of Economic and Non-Economic Activities - The changes that occurred due to the Green Revolution in India. - Land distribution pattern in Indian villages. - Sustainability of land. - Cropping seasons in India. - Measures to increase farm production.	Introduction of “MY Storytime” AI Tool and relating it to The story of a hypothetical village Palampur Introducing “Loopy” to explain the cause and effect of the Green Revolution and its impact on the life of people of Palampur.
Time Required	6 periods and 40 minutes	
Classroom Arrangement	Flexible	
Material Required	Pen, Paper, Whiteboard, Marker, screen and projector, desktop, internet websites for data acquisition, you tube videos	
Pre – Preparation Activities	The students are given instructions on how the cause and effect relationship works and how does Loopy work relating it to the different factors of production. 	
Previous Knowledge	The students will be asked about the sharing of experiences of children who have been to a village, about different aspects of village life.	
Methodology	Introduction of the village Palampur The students will be introduced to a hypothetical village Palampur with the help of AI tool my story time. Introduction to Different Factors of Production The students would be asked to create a mindmap on the modern farming methods and relating it to how other things are related and later https://youtu.be/WiYscnj_L7A Song: Mere deshkidharti of Upkar Green Revolution Students will be shown a speech by M.S. Swaminathan related to Green Revolution. Then the impact of Green Revolution will be shared by LOOPY (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e7NpaII-0hgVideohttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KBQVEfCsN4c) P.M Modi’s Interview Video will be shown as a specific reference to the agricultural crisis and the need to try innovative techniques like drip irrigation etc https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0smk06TvKF 5. Students will be asked to think about Non Farming Activities and share the same with the class (pair share think) - and the data collected so far will be presented in the form of bar graph (interpretation)	Integration with English https://bit.ly/3jz4QBD

Discussion on the Text	There will be discussion on: • What problems do the villagers of palampur have? • What was the impact of the Green Revolution in the lives of farmers? • Why was there a need for the second green revolution? https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BZu2Qp06osU • Why are women paid less wages as compared to men?	
Learning Outcomes	The students will be able to: • understand the life of the people in the villages • appreciate the development that has taken place in the villages • understand that production of goods and services require factors of production • identify the basic factors of production.	
Follow up Activities	Interaction with the farmers on the basis of a self prepared questionnaire	
Reflections	Students will be asked to think about Farming and Non Farming Activities in their respective area and share their report with the class,	Inkle writer