

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SR. SEC. SCHOOL
9TH AVENUE, I.P.EXTN, PATPARGANJ, DELHI
SUBJECT-SOCIAL SCIENCE
CLASS – IX SESSION- 24-25
(ECONOMICS)
The Story of Village Palampur

INTRODUCTION

- Palampur is the story of an imaginary village.
- Well connected transport system with nearby villages and towns.
- Out of 450 families, 80 families belong to upper caste.
- One third of the population are Dalit.
- Availability of health centres, schools and colleges. ○ Better electricity connection.

Factors of Production

- Land
- Labour
- Physical capital- Working and Fixed Capital
- Working capital- Raw materials and money in hand
- Fixed capital – Tools, machines, buildings
- Human capital

Farming

- Land is fixed- 75 percent of people are engaged in farming.
- Land are expandable by bringing uncultivable land into use after 1960.
- Growing more than one type of crop.

Type of Crops

- Mixed farming is done. No land is left idle.
- Rainy season- Kharif crop – Jowar and bajra
- October till December- Cultivation of potato is done
- Winter season- Rabi Crop – Wheat
- Growing of sugarcane is done once in a year.

Non- Farming Activities

- **Dairy farming-** Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass.
- **Small scale manufacturing-** Less than 50 people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.
- **Shopkeepers-** People involved in trade are not many in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers, who buy various goods from wholesale market in the cities and sell them in the village.

- **Transport-** There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawala, tongawala, Jeep etc. , ferry people also carry goods from one place to another and in they get paid for it.

Question Answers

Q1. Why the labourers are exploited in Palampur?

Ans 1) Labourers are illiterate and they don't know the minimum wages fixed by the .

2) Demand of the labour is less than the supply of the labour, so if one will not be working in less wages than the other needy people work.

Q2. What is green revolution state its merits and demerits?

Ans. The Green Revolution was introduced in India in the late 1960's. Indian farmers used it for the production of wheat. They made use of HYV seeds, plenty of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides for better production and quality.

Merits

1. High yield due to the use of HYV seeds.
2. Machines like harvesters, threshers have made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier.
3. A good irrigation system enhance the crop production.
4. Pesticides and fertilizers are able to protect the crops from pests and insects.

Demerits

1. Loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of fertilizers.
2. Continuous use of groundwater for irrigation has reduced the water table.
3. The chemical fertilizers are easily soluble in water and can get dissolved in the groundwater.
4. Excessive use of fertilizers can make the soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

Q3. Difference between economic and non economic activities.

Economic Activities	Non- Economic Activities
1. It involves salaries and wages paid to anyone who perform an activity for earning profit.	1. These activities are those which are for self consumption.
2. It includes production of goods and services.	2. These activities can be for one's own self.

3. It gets you a profit.	3.It does not gets you a profit.
4. It is called market activity.	4.It is called non- market activity.
5. Example- farmers growing crops for selling in the market.	5.Example-farmers growing crops for family.

Q4. Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Ans. More area under irrigation would lead to more yield to fulfill the needs of population. More yield would fetch more income to the farmers and quality of crops will be improved.

Q5. What are the different ways of increasing the production?

OR

How the farmers are able to grow more than one crop on the same land?

Ans **Multiple cropping-** More than one type of crop are raised on the same piece of land during a year. It is possible if a well developed system of irrigation exist.

Modern farming methods-

- 1)** HYV seeds are used to increase production.
- 2)** Chemical fertilizers are used instead of manures.
- 3)** Machines like tractors, harvesters and threshers are used to make the work easier and faster.
- 4)** Irrigation through tube wells are used for better production and quality.

Q6. How did the use of modern farming methods prove beneficial for Indian farmers?

Ans **Use of HYV seeds-** It promises larger quantity of production of food grains by selling them in the market. The farmer could get better income.

Use of farm machinery- It improves the quality of work as well as reduces time consumption

Q7 Difference between skilled and unskilled labour.

Skilled Labour	Unskilled Labour
1. It refers to work that requires technical knowledge or specialised training.	1. It typically don't require workers to have any kind of special training or skills

2. It is the portion of workers that have specific, technical industry skills relating to business or production of goods.	2. It is less technical portion of the workforce that makes up a large economy labour market.
3. Example- lawyers, doctors, plumbers etc.	3. Example-Cashiers, Clerks, farm labourers etc.

Q8. Difference between physical capital and human capital?

Physical Capital	Human Capital
1. It is a variety of input required at every stage during production.	1. Labour which work on physical capital are called human capital.
2. Tools, machinery and building can be used in production.	2. Human capital produce the output only if they have the experience to do so.
3.Example- Tools, machines	Example-farmers, workers

Q9. Difference between salary and wages?

Salary	Wages
1. Salary is a fixed amount paid to the employees at regular intervals.	1. Wages are payment given to the labour at daily basis or hourly.
2. They are fixed payments and are received by the skilled people.	2. They are unfixed payments and are received by the unskilled people.