

Ch-1

① State the main activity of the village Palampur.

Farming is the main activity of the village Palampur.

② What are the various resources needed to produce any output?

Natural resources, human effort, machines, and money are the resources which are needed to produce any output.

③ Name the villages which are connected with Palampur.

Ans: Shahpur and Raiganj are the two villages which are connected with Palampur.

④ Name the different transports that are visible on the roads of Palampur.

Ans: Bullock carts, tongas, bogeys loaded with jaggery, jeeps, motor cycles, tractors and trucks are the different vehicles seen on the roads of Palampur.

Q5 How many families do we find in the village Palampur.

Ans: There are 150 families of several different castes.

Q6 How many families of upper caste and remaining 80 from the lower caste.

Q7 What type of houses do we find in the village Palampur.

Ans: The dolitsa or the lower caste people live in one corner of the village and have small houses made of mud and straws.

The upper caste families own the majority of land and are having big houses made of brick and cement.

Q8 What are the health facilities we find in Palampur?

Ans: There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick people are treated in the village Palampur.

Q9 What are the different types of activities we found in a village.

Ans: There are two types of activities:

a) Enterprise: All the activities that deal with monetary transactions are known as enterprise activity. e.g. Consumption, Production, sale, etc.

b) Non-Enterprise: All the activities which do not deal with monetary transactions are known as non-enterprise activity. e.g. Transport, shop-keeping, etc.

Q10 What are the four factors of production? What are their factor returns?

Ans: The factors are:

- 1) Land
- 2) Labour
- 3) Capital
- 4) Organisation

Labour earn wages, land gets rent, capital gets interest and organisation enjoys profit.

10) State the characteristics of land.

Ans: a) They are all the free gifts of nature.

b) They cannot be created.

c) The land is inimitable/immovable.

d) Land gets scarce in return.

11) State the characteristics of labour.

Ans: a) Labour is mobile in nature.

b) They are only the human being giving physical and mental effort.

c) Labourer and labour cannot be separated.

d) Labour gets wages.

12) State the characteristics of capital.

Ans: a) Capitals are two types: fixed and working.

b) Capitals are movable in nature.

c) They often get depreciated.

d) They get interest in return.

13) State the characteristics of organization.

Ans: a) Organization is one who earns the profit and another bears the loss.

b) He bears the risk of production.

c) He accumulates all the other factors of production.

d) His main objective is to maximize profit.

14) Use do you know about the cropping pattern.

Ans: a) During the rainy and winter seasons farmers grow various crops.

b) These are also used as cattle feed.

c) This is followed by cultivation between October and December.

d) Wheat is sown in the winter season (Rabi).

e) The farmers keep enough wheat for self-consumption and sell the surplus at Raigang.

f) A part of the land is also used for cultivation of sugarcane which is

harvested once a year.

9) Sugarcane is sold to traders by what price in the form of jaggery.

15) What is multiple cropping?

Ans) Growing two or more crops in a same piece of land during a year is called multiple cropping. We can increase production by undertaking multiple cropping methods.

16) What do you know about modern farming method?

Ans) Use of modern farming methods,

a) Using ~~the~~ HYV (High Yielding Variety) of seeds.

b) Using tractors and fertilizers.

c) Using fertilizers and pesticides.

17) Write a short note on Green Revolution.

Ans) Green Revolution was introduced in India to increase agricultural production.

b) Green Revolution was started in India during 1960s under the leadership of the late Prime Minister Sri. Indira Gandhi.

2) It led to worldwide increase in agricultural productivity.

The following steps were undertaken to increase agricultural productivity during Green Revolution;

1) High yielding varieties of seeds and paddy.

2) Improved techniques and machinery.

iii) Proper irrigation facilities.

iv) Revolve cropping on existing farmlands.

18) State the positive and the negative impacts of the Green Revolution.

Ans) Positive impacts :-

a) India achieved self-sufficiency in food grains.

b) Enabled government to maintain a buffer stock.

2) Jindia, straddled exporting food grains.

### ■ Negative Impacts :-

a) Heavy use of chemical fertilizers led to deterioration of land's fertility.

b) Due to multi-cropping system, land fertility and yield is on a downward trend.

c) HYV crops required plenty of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce the best results.

d) Chemical fertilizers contaminate ground water sources and lakes.

e) Water table depleted due to excessive use of ground water for irrigation.

f) Disruption of income increased the differences between small and big farmers.

### g) Emergence of Parasites

19) Many types of jobs are there in Palampur.

20) People engaged in farming, own their own plots of land.

21) From labourers to small farmers and large farmers.

① What are the four requirements for production?

Ans: The four requirements are:

- a) Land.
- b) Labour.
- c) Physical Capital.
- d) Human Capital.

② What is land? the first requirement?

Ans: The first requirement for production is land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.

③ Describe labour.

Ans: The second requirement in labour, i.e. people who will do work, cause production activities require workers who can do manual work, work overseen by managing the labour necessary for production.

④ What is physical capital?

Ans: The third requirement is physical capital. It is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

⑤ What are the third requirement items that come under physical capital?

Ans: The items are:

a) Tools, machines, buildings:

Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc. Tools, machine, buildings can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.

b) Raw materials and money in hand:

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 required for the production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

⑥ What is human capital?

Ans: The fourth requirement is that we need knowledge and experience to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and

produce an output either to use yourself or to sell in the market. This phase days is called human capital.

⑦ Define factors of production.

Ans: Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

⑧ Why farming is important for the people of Palampur?

Ans: Farming is the main production activity in Palampur. 75 per cent of the people take and working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. They could be farmers or farm labourers. The well being of these people is closely related to production on the farms.

⑨ Give a brief description of the basic constraint in raising farm production in Palampur.

Ans: There is a basic constraint in raising farm production. 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. There exists no further scope to increase farm production by bringing new land under cultivation.

⑩ What is the standard unit of measuring land?

Ans: The standard unit of measuring land is hectare.

⑪ Name some local units.

Ans: Some local units include bigha, guintha, etc.

⑫ What is a hectare?

Ans: One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100m.

⑬ Describe the cropping activity of Palampur.

Ans: In Palampur, all land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle. During the rainy season, farmers grow kharif crops like jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between Zehar and Shimla. In the winter season, fields are sown with rabi crops like wheat. A part of the land is also devoted to sugarcane.

⑭ What is done by the farmer after the crop produced?



There were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.

Q) Name the states who try out the modern farming methods.

Ans: Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

Q) What did the farmers do in their regions to increase production?

Ans: The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh used the first to try out the modern farming method in India. They set up tubewells for irrigation and use of HY seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought laser machinery like tractor and harrows, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.

Q) What are the bad effects of Green Revolution?

Ans: In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers. Also, excessive use of groundwater for tubewells irrigation has reduced the water-table

levels of ground. Environmental issues like soil fertility and groundwater are built up over many years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.

Q) How many families are landless in Palampur?

Ans: In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them do not have no land for cultivation.

Q) How many families cultivate small plots of land? How big are their land size?

Ans: Out of 450 families cultivate small plots of land. More than 2 hectares in size.

Q) How many families of medium and large farmers are there in Palampur?

Ans: There are 60 families of medium and large farmers in Palampur.

Q) How labour is necessary?

Ans: Labour is a necessary factor of production. Farming requires a great deal of people and tools. Small farmers deal with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required

for farming themselves. Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers to work on their fields.

28) How the farmer provide labour to

29) What is the basic difference between the farm labourers and farmer?

Ans: Farm labourers are those farm families or cultivating small plots of land. While farmers do not have a right over the crops grown on the land. Instead they are paid wages by the farmer for their work.

29) What are the types of wages? Describe them.

Ans: Wages can be in cash or kind, e.g. crop. Sometimes labourers get meal also.

Wages vary widely from region to region, from crop to crop, from one farmer's activity to another. There is also a wide variation in the duration of employment. A farm labourer might be employed on a daily basis, or for one or two weeks, or for the whole year.

30) What is the minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government in April, 2011?

Ans: The minimum wages set by the government for a farm labourer in April, 2011 is Rs 115.

31) How the capital is arranged by the small farmer?

Ans: 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 goods and inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high. They are put to great distress to repay the loan.

32) How the large and medium farmers arrange their capital?

Ans: The medium and large farmers have their own savings of farming. They are able to arrange for the capital needed.

What are the non-farm activities in Palampur?

Ans: The non-farm activities of Palampur are dairy farming, small scale manufacturing, shop keeping and using some transport vehicles to earn money.

58/19/16