

ECONOMICS

1

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(Points have to be explained if necessary)

1. Explain the economic conditions of the village Palampur. (2016,2014)

Ans. 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.

Their houses, some of them are quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering.

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 of mud and straw.

Most of the house are having electric connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells 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's are treated.

2. State any three benefits of the spread of electricity in Palampur ? (2016)

Ans. a) Its major impact was to transform the system of irrigation.

b) Electric-run tubewells could irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively.

c) The first few tubewells were installed by the government, soon after farmers started setting up private tube wells.

3. What is meant by the Green Revolution ? Highlight its need and impact. (2016)

Ans. The Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to cultivate wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYV's) of seeds.

Traditional seeds were very low yielding. To increase production it was necessary to adopt modern farming methods.

- a) The HYV seed promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant.
- b) Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc.
- c) Farmers had greater amounts of surplus wheat to sell in the market.
4. "Modern farming methods have badly affected the sustainability of the land" Justify the statement. **(2016,2013,2012)**

- Ans.** a) Soil lost its fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
- b) Tube well irrigation has reduced the water table.
- c) These cannot be rebuilt over easily.

5. Describe any three sources of irrigation in Palampur. **(2016,2015)**

- Ans.** a) Persian wheel is the main source to irrigation in this part.
- b) Well is also a source of irrigation.
- c) Tubewells are also important sources of irrigation.

Electricity helps this types of sources.

6. What is meant by Green Revolution ? Explain two merits and two demerits of Green Revolution. **(2016,2014,2012)**

- Ans.** Green revolution was a step to revolutionize the production of wheat and rice.

Merits :

- a) Production increased.
- b) Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Utter Pradesh were benefitted.

Demerits :

- a) Plenty of water was used.
- b) Fertilizer and Pesticides resulted in loss of soil fertility.

7. In which states was the modern farming method tried out first by the farmers ? State any two features of Modern farming method. **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- The modern farming method was first introduced in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
 - Its main features were
 - i. Tube wells for irrigation.

- ii. HYV seeds.
- iii. Chemical fertilizers.
- iv. Pesticides.
- v. Farm machinery-tractors, threshers, etc.

8. What is the main aim of production ? Explain the four factors of production. (2016)

- Ans.**
- The aim of production is to produce the goods and services.
 - Four factors of production are :
 - a) Land. b) Labour.
 - c) Physical Capital. d) Human Capital.

9. How can one grow more than one crop on the same piece of land ? Explain. (2016)

- Ans.** To grow more than one crop on a piece of land, a farmer should practice :
- a) Multiple cropping.
 - b) Use modern farming methods such as
 - HYV seeds. • Fertilizers.
 - Pesticides. • Pump sets.
 - Farm machinery. • Irrigation.
 - Electricity.

10. Why are farmers of Palampur able to grow different crops in a year ? Explain. (2016)

- Ans.** Farmers of Palampur were able to grow three different crops in a year because of
- a) Their well developed system of irrigation.
 - b) Electricity came early to Palampur.
 - c) Multiple cropping.
 - d) Modern farming methods.
 - e) Green Revolution introduced HYV seeds.

11. Explain any three differences between multiple cropping and modern farming methods. (2016)

Ans. Multiple cropping

- 1) To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
- 2) It is the most common way to increase production on a given piece of land.

3) However it requires good irrigation facilities.

Modern Farming Methods

- 1) It implies use of High Yielding Varieties of seeds. For example - chemical fertilizers, pesticides, modern irrigation facilities and modern farm machinery for farming.
- 2) It ensures higher yields on the same piece of land than done with traditional farming methods.
- 3) Farmers can have greater amount of surplus to sell in markets.

12. 'Capital is a basic need in agriculture'. How is it arranged by small, medium and large farmers in India ?
(2016,2015)

- Ans.**
- a) The small farmers have to borrow from large farmers or the money lenders or traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. They charge higher rate of interest.
 - b) The medium and large farmer have their own savings. They are thus able to arrange the capital they needed. Their rate of interest is low as they take loan from banks. They can also use their savings to meet their demands.

3. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur. **(2016,2012)**

- Ans.**
- a) 1/3 rd of 450 families are landless ie. 150 families.
 - b) Most of them are dalits and have no land for cultivation.
 - c) Of remaining 240 families who own land, they cultivate very small plots ie. less than 2 hectares.
 - d) 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.
 - e) Few large farmers have landholdings of over 10 hectares or more.

14. What are Non - farm activities ? Explain any two non - farm activities taken up by the people of Palampur village. **(2016,2014)**

- Ans.**
- People working in activities other than agriculture are called Non - farm activities.
 - Two types of non - farm activities :
 - a) Dairy : People feed their buffalos and then sell its milk in nearby villages.
 - b) Transport : Many vehicles like rickshaw, jeep, trucks, etc. ferry people and goods from one place to another.

15. Explain the two merits and three demerits of Green Revolution. **(2016)**

Ans. Merits :

- i. Higher yield.

- ii. Machines made for ploughing which made harvesting easy.
- iii. Surplus food can be sold to earn more.
- iv. Pests and Insects are controlled by Pesticides and Insecticides.
- v. Good irrigation enhances production.

Demerits :

- i. Loss of fertility with use of chemical fertilizers.
- ii. Use of tube wells reduced the water table.
- iii. Chemical fertilizers polluted ground water.
- iv. Kills bacteria and microorganism that are helpful to soil.
- v. Excessive use of fertilizers makes soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

16. Explain any three differences between physical capital and human capital. **(2016)**

- Ans.**
- a) Physical capital has variety of inputs while human capital is labours using those inputs.
 - b) Tools and machines can be used over the years while human capital can output only if they have experience.
 - c) Eg: Physical Capital- Tools, machines, generators, etc.
Human Capital - Farmers, factory workers, engineers, etc.

17. How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur ? Explain. **(2015)**

- Ans.**
- a) During rainy season they grow Jawar & Bajra.
 - b) Potatoes in October and December.
 - c) Wheat is grown in winters and sugarcane is grown in a part of land which is harvested once every year.

18. Name any four non-farm production activities practiced in Palampur. Give a brief descriptions of any three. **(2014,2013)**

- Ans.**
- 1) Dairy farming
 - Feed their cattle with grass, Jawar, bajra.
 - Milk is sold in nearby village.
 - Sent to collection centre for further transportation to cities.
 - 2) Small- scale Manufacturing
 - Very simple production methods.
 - Mostly done by family members.

- Carried out mostly at home.

3) Shop keeping

- Buy from whole sale market in city and sell in villages.
- Items like rice, wheat, sugar, oil, biscuits, soap, candles, etc.
- Some opened shops at bus stops to sell eatables.

4) Transport

- Riksha, Tonga, Jeep, Tractors and Truck drivers.
- Carried people and goods.
- Number of persons working in it are increasing.

5) Self Employed

- Coaching institutes like computer centre.
- Stitching lessons centre.

19. Describe the three features of small - scale manufacturing as a non - farm activity in Palampur.

(2014,2012)

Ans. Small- scale manufacturing in Palampur.

- Very less people are engaged in it.
- It involves simple production methods.
- Carried out mostly at home.
- Rarely labours hired.

20. State any five reasons as to why farm labourers are considered poor.

(2014)

Ans. They are poor because :

- They are landless.
- No permanent jobs.
- Not even paid minimum wages.
- Large family.
- Illiterate, unhealthy and unskilled.

21. Why do modern farming methods require more capital ? Explain.

(2014)

Ans. • They have to purchase HYV seeds, chemical fertilizer and pesticides.

- Needs more capital for the extension of land.
- They have to hire tractors and modern equipments.

22. State any five reasons to show that Palampur is a developed village. **(2014,2013)**

Ans. • Palampur is a developed village :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a) All weather roads. | b) Pucca houses. |
| c) Regular supply of electricity. | d) Schools for education. |
| e) Primary health care centers. | |

23. Mention two characteristics of traditional method of farming. How are the HYV seeds different from the traditional ones ? **(2013,2012)**

- Ans.** 1) Traditional seeds with low yield were used.
 2) Cow dung and natural manures were used.
 3) Less irrigation was required.

HYV seeds produce more grains from a single plant than the traditional seeds.

24. What problems do farm labourers face in terms of employment ? Explain any three problems. **(2013,2012)**

Ans. Problems of farm labourers :

1. They come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
2. They do not have a right over the crops grown on the land.
3. They get wages in cash or in kind.
4. Wages vary widely from region to region, from crop to crop, etc.
5. Wide variation in the duration of employment.

25. Who are farm labourers? Why are the wages of farm labourers in Palampur less than the prescribed minimum wages ? Describe the work of a small farmer who owns one hectare of land. **(2014,2013)**

Ans. Those villagers who come either from land less families or families cultivating small plots of land are called farm labourers

The farm labourers in Palampur get wages less than the minimum wages because of the fact that there is a great competition for work among the farm labourers, so they themselves agree to work at much lower wages.

Small farmers know that they cannot make their both end meets if they only have such a small piece of land.

- They will have to work on the field of some big farmer.
- They have no money to buy seeds, fertilizers, water and repair their farm equipment.

To arrange for all these things they will have to arrange money either from a large farmer, money lender or from the traders. But in all the cases the rate of interest is often very high.

26. Explain Rabi and Kharif crops with the help of examples. State any two essential conditions for multiple cropping. **(2014)**

Ans. Kharif crops are grown in rainy season. Rabi crops are grown in winter season. (Kharif) Farmers grow Jowar and Bajra which is used as cattle feed.

(Rabi) - Wheat is produced and farmers sell the surplus in the market.

Necessary conditions for multiple cropping :

- Adequate irrigation facilities should be available on land.
- The farmers should have sufficient capital to invest and meet farm expenses.
- Use modern farming methods.

27. What do the scientific reports indicate about the modern farming methods ? Mention any three facts. **(2013)**

- Ans.**
- 1) Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have over-used the natural resource base.
 - 2) Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
 - 3) Continuous use of ground water for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.

28. Describe any three types of production activities in Palampur. **(2012)**

- Ans.**
- 1) Farming is the main production activity in Palampur 75 percent of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. The well being of these people is closely related to production on the farms.
 - 2) Dairy is a common activity in Palampur. People feed their cattle on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during rainy season. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village.
 - 3) People involved in trade 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.

29. Where and why was the Green Revolution started in India ? What factors were responsible for the Green Revolution ? Mention any three. **(2012)**

Ans. The Green Revolution was started in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP, because the Government has given so many facilities there for this revolution.

The factors which are responsible for Green Revolution :

- i. Capitals available by bank on cheap interest.
- ii. High yielding varieties (HYV) seeds were given to farmers.
- iii. Fertilizer, insecticides and pesticides were given to them.
- iv. Irrigation facilities were provided to them.

30. How do the farmers manage different types of labour for farming in a village ? **(2012)**

Ans. Labour required for farming is provided by :

- * Small farmers along with their families who cultivate their own land provide the labour required for farming themselves.
- * Medium and large farmers hire such labourers as farm labourers to work on their fields.
- * Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.

1 MARK

1. Name any two non-farm production activities practiced in the villages. **(2016)**

Ans. a) Shop keeping. b) Transport Services.

2. What kind of people are the liabilities for the economy ? **(2016,2012)**

Ans. Illiterate and unhealthy people.

3. Manufacturing is included in the **(2016)**

Ans. Secondary sector.

4. The most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land is **(2016,2014)**

Ans. Multiple cropping.

5. Growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as **(2016)**

Ans. Multiple Cropping.

6. Which state has the highest literacy rate in India ? **(2016)**

Ans. Kerala.

7. In which season is wheat grown in Palampur village ? **(2016,2013)**
Ans. Rabi season.
8. What name has been given to the unemployment when people do not find job during some months of a year ? **(2016)**
Ans. Seasonal unemployment.
9. Disguised unemployment is prevalent in **(2016,2013)**
Ans. Agriculture.
10. What capital is needed as first priority to set up a Jaggery manufacturing unit ? **(2016)**
Ans. Fixed Capital.
11. Large population, which is considered a liability can be turned into a productive asset by investing in **(2016)**
Ans. Human capital.
12. During which season do farmers of Palampur grow jowar and bajra ? **(2016)**
Ans. Rainy season.
13. In which period is the cultivation of potato done ? **(2016)**
Ans. October to December.
14. The activity of a mother cooking for her children is a **(2016)**
Ans. Non-market activity.
15. Which is the best way to expand non-farm activities in a village ? **(2016)**
Ans. To have better means of transport, loan to be made available at low interest, to have markets where the goods produced can be sold.
16. The 'Green Revolution' introduced the farmers to - **(2016,2015)**
Ans. Cultivation of wheat and rice.
17. A person is making envelopes with the help of papers. In which sector should his activity be included ? **(2015)**
Ans. Secondary sector.
18. People of Palampur sell milk in the nearby large village named **(2015)**
Ans. Raiganj.

19. What is the basic constraint in raising farm production ? (2015)

Ans. Fixed Land Area.

PRACTICE CORNER

1. Explain any four efforts which can be made to increase non farming production activities in villages. (2016)
2. Explain different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. (2016)
3. What is the aim of production ? State any four requirements needed for production of goods and services. (2016)
4. What is meant by Green Revolution ? Name any two states which were first to try out the modern farming methods in India. (2016)
5. Why is it important to develop irrigation facilities ? Explain. (2016)
6. Explain the basic requirements for the production of goods and services ? Which one is the most important ? (2016)
7. How has been environment adversely affected by the Green revolution ? Explain.
8. What was Green Revolution and how did it solve the food crisis in India ? Explain.

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