

Class 9 The Story of Village Palampur

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Introduction

Palampur is a small village well connected with neighboring villages and towns like Raiganj.

- Bull carts, tongas, bogeys, motorbikes, jeeps, tractors and trucks of all kinds of traffic can be seen on Palampur road.
- The village has two primary schools and one secondary school, schools, and also has a government-run basic medical center and a private clinic.
- About 450 families of different backgrounds live here.
 - Among them, 80 upper-class families occupy most of the land in this village. One third of the total population is covered by the subclass(Schedule Caste).
 - Most homes have electrical connections.
- Small production, transportation, trade and agriculture are the productive activities of Palampur village.

Organization of Production

- The goal of the organization is to produce goods and services.
- Land, labour and capital are required for production. Natural resources fulfilled the requirements of land and water.
- For labour intensive industry, labour is required and for financial aid, capital is

required.

- Physical capitals are also required for production.

→ Working Capital includes Raw materials and money in hand and Fixed Capital includes tools, machines, buildings.

- Human Capital means that labour is also required for the selling purpose.

Farming in Palampur

Farming in Palampur is based on following factor:

- (i) Land is fixed
- (ii) Change in the method of cultivation
- (iii) Multiple cropping
- (iv) Modern Farming
- (v) Sustainability of land
- (vi) Distribution of land
- (vii) Labour
- (viii) Capital
- (ix) Selling of farms products

- **Land is fixed**

→ About 75 per cent population are depended on farming in Palampur. Land area under cultivation is fixed. **There has been no expansion in land area under**

cultivation since 1960.

- Change in method of cultivation

→ Multiple cropping and Modern farming are the method of cultivation used in Palampur to increase the production from land.

- Multiple cropping

→ Method of multiple cropping is used in Palampur. Cultivation of different types of crops in the same piece of land at same or different time is known as Multiple cropping. For example, jowar and bajra grow during rainy season, potato is produced between October and December, wheat is produced during winter season.

- Modern farming

→ In this type of farming, high yielding varieties seeds are used. As a result same piece of land produce larger quantities of food grains.

→ In India Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method.

→ Introduction of the Green Revolution facilitated the cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Variety of seeds (HYVs) instead of the traditional seeds. The HYVs are capable of producing more amount of grain on one plant.

- Sustainability of land

→ According to a scientific report, in modern farming natural resource are overused.

→ Groundwater, rivers and lakes are polluted by the way of using of chemical fertilizers.

→ Chemical fertilizers also kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil which are essential for the growth of plants.

- Distribution of land

→ About one third of the 450 families are landless in Palampur.

→ 240 families cultivate small plots of land less i.e 2 hectares in size and remaining 60 families cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.

→ A few of the large farmers cultivate 10 hectares or more than 10 hectares of land.

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- Labour

→ Some farmers are worked on their own land and some worked on another land for which they receive wage.

→ Wages can be in cash or in kind. Wages vary from region to region, crop to crop and one farm activity to another.

- Capital

- Huge capital is required in the method of modern farming.
 - Small farmers have lack of capital. They borrow money from large farmers and moneylenders at higher rate of interest.
-
- There are three type of capital which are mostly used in any organization i.e working capital, fixed capital and human capital.

- Selling of Farm Products

→ Surplus products are sold to medium or large farmers by the small farmers.

→ After that, medium and large farmers sell their surplus directly to the market.

→ The traders buy the products from market and sell the products to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

25 per cent of total population is engaged in non-farming activities in Palampur.

- Small-scale manufacturing

→ In Palampur, small scale manufacturing is done. Basically, the work is carried out at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. So, labour is hired rarely.

- Transporting

→ People and goods are ferried from one place to another through transporting service. For this service the worker get paid. In Palampur, road is the mode of transportation.

- Dairy

→ Dairy is a **major source of earning money in Palampur.**

→ **Dairy is a type of business where harvesting or processing of animal milk are done mostly from cow and buffaloes.**

- Shopkeeping

→ Shopkeeping is also a source of earning money in Palampur.

→ Shopkeepers earn money by selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth. Here, shopkeeper is an individual who run the shop.

Class 9 People as Resource

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*We have covered all the topics from your book in this lesson.



Introduction

People as Resource :-

→ People as a resource is a way of referring to a country's workforce in terms of their existing skills and abilities.



→ Human beings perform many activities which can be grouped into Economic and Non-Economic.

Economic Activities

economic pronunciation- uh·kuh·naw·muhk

- Economic activities refer to those activities of man/woman which are undertaken for a monetary gain to satisfy his/her needs.
- The activities of workers, farmers, shopkeepers, manufacturers, doctors, lawyers, taxi drivers, etc. fall under this category.



Non-Economic Activities

- Non-economic activities are ones that are not undertaken for any monetary gain.
- These are also called unpaid activities, e.g., Puja in one's own home, housekeeping, helping the poor etc.



Types of Economic activities

- Economic activities can be of two types-

(i) Market Activities

Market activities are performed for remuneration i.e pay or profit.

Eg. Agriculture activities for selling crop produced.



(ii) Non- Market Activities

Non-market activities are the activities carried out for self- consumption or production of fixed assets.

Eg. Kitchen garden



Economic Activities by Men and Women

- Economic activities are development and wealth producing activities. It creates economic and financial gain by producing goods and services and adds value to the national income.



Human Capital

- Human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in human beings.



- Population (human beings) become human capital when it is provided with better education, training and health care facilities.

Human Capital Formation

- When the existing human resource is further developed by spending on making the workforce more educated and healthy, it is called human capital formation.



Quality of Population

- The quality of population depends upon the literacy rate, life expectancy and skills formation acquired by the people of the country.

Importance of Education

Education is the most important component of human resource development because-

- It helps individual to make better use of economic opportunities available before him.



- It contributes towards the growth of society and also enhances the national income, cultural richness and efficiency of governance.

Steps taken by Government to spread Education



- Measures like Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal scheme (MDM) and Right to Education Act (RTE) have been introduced to push education at the farthest end.

Health

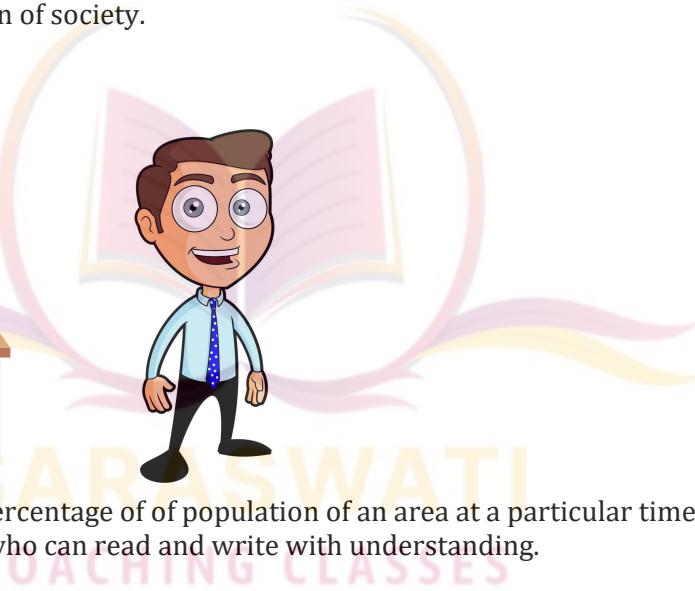


- The health of a person helps him to realize his potential and the ability to fight illness.
- An unhealthy person becomes a liability (a person or thing that can cause a lot of problems, cost a lot of money, etc.) for an organization.



- Health is an indispensable basis for realizing one's well being.
- A healthy mind creates healthy environment which is essential for development of a country.
- The National Health Policy too, aims at improving the accessibility of health care, Family welfare and nutritional services especially for the weaker and the underprivileged section of society.

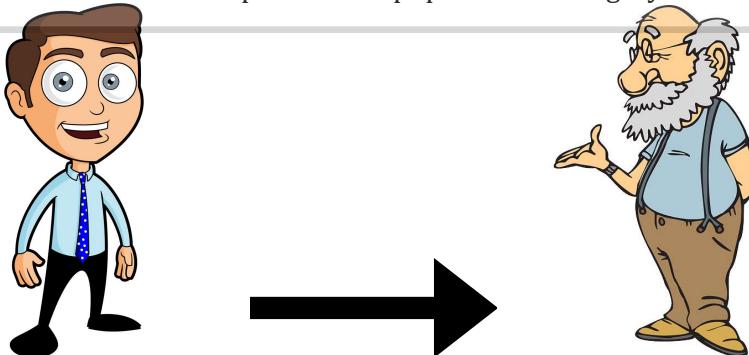
Literacy rate



- Literacy rate is the percentage of population of an area at a particular time aged seven years or above who can read and write with understanding.

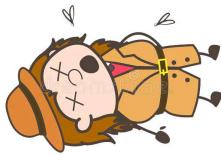
Life expectancy

- Life expectancy is the average period that a person may expect to live. Birth rate is the number of live babies born per 1000 of population during a year.



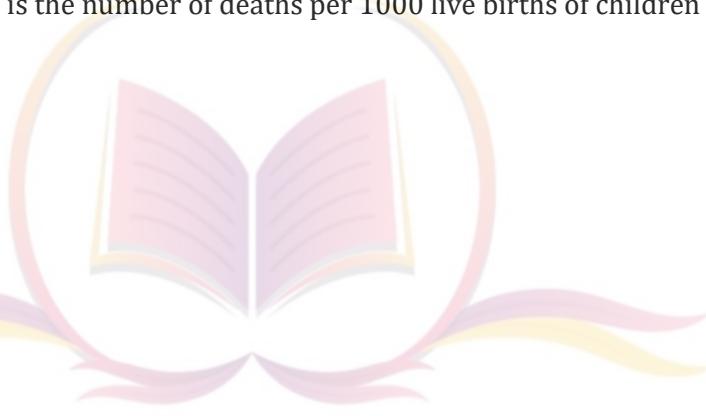
Death rate

- Death rate or mortality rate is the number of people die per 1000 of population during a year.



Infant mortality

- Infant mortality rate is the number of deaths per 1000 live births of children under one year age.



Sector of Indian Economy

1. Primary Sector
2. Secondary Sector
3. Tertiary Sector

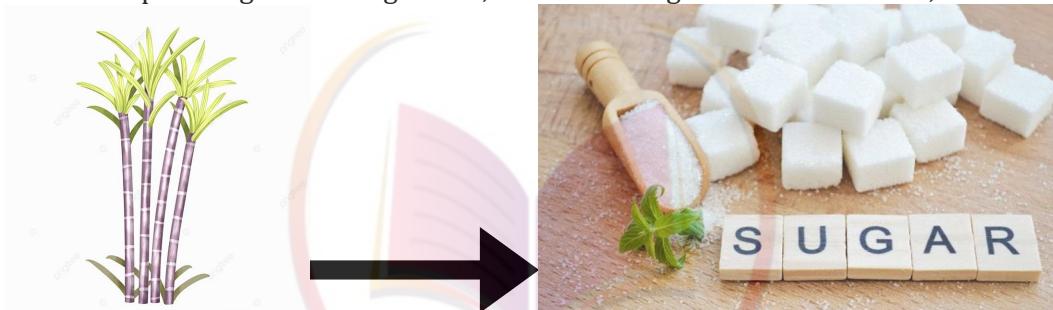
Primary Sector

- It includes those activities which are directly related to the extraction of natural resources.
- For example :- agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishing, poultry, farming and mining



Secondary Sector

- It includes those activities which extracts its raw material from primary sector and modify them into other useful products.
- For example :- sugar from sugarcane, manufacturing steel from raw iron, etc.



Tertiary Sector

- It is also called service sector as it provides the service to the above two sectors and help them to flourish.
- For example :- eg, banking, transportation, communication etc.



Unemployment

- Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the prevailing wage rates cannot find jobs.



- When we talk of unemployed people, we refer to those in the age group of 15-59 years.
- Children below 15 years of age and the old people above 60 are not considered while counting the number of unemployed.

Types of Unemployment

Seasonal Unemployment

- It occurs when people fail to get work during some months of the year (that is, during off-season). Farm labourers usually face this kind of problem.



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Disguised Unemployment

- It refers to a situation where in the number of workers in a job is more than actually required to do the job. The extra number of workers is disguisedly unemployed.
- This also can be seen in agricultural workforce where more than required number (say 8 people) of a family members is involved in work that could be done by three (3) people only. Means those 5 people are disguisedly unemployed as their presence or absence does not matter.

Urban unemployment

- It occurs when the educated person do not get employment according to its educational level or has to work below it.



- Eg. People having higher degree of educational qualification do not have work to do or a computer engineering degree holder is working as data entry operator in a firm.

Impacts of Unemployment

- Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resource.
- People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
- There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among the youth.
- Unemployment tends to increase economic overload.
- Unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.
- Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy.

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Class 9 Poverty as a Challenge

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Introduction

Poverty refers to a situation in which a person is not able to get the minimum basic necessities of life e.g. food, clothing, shelter etc. for his or her **sustenance** (The food and drink that people need in order to live and stay healthy).

Poverty in India :-

Every fifth Indian is poor. (Latest data of the World Bank). India is having the largest number of poor people in the world.

However, latest report suggests that India is no longer a nation having largest number of poor people in the world. Nigeria overtook India as the country with the largest number of extreme poor. (The Times of India, June 27, 2018)

Two major types of Poverty :-

Urban Poverty

(शहरी गरीबी) :-



They do not have physical assets and generally live in slums.

Example- Rickshaw-pullers, Cobblers, Hawkers, rag pickers, daily wage labourers etc.

Rural poverty

(ग्रामीण गरीबी) :-



People do not have agricultural land.

Example- Landless farmers, agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers etc.

Poverty as seen by social scientists-

- Poverty relates to the level of income and consumption.
- Apart from this, poverty is looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of job opportunities, lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation etc.

Causes of Poverty-

- Policies of British Era.
- Low economic growth after Independence upto eighties.
- Population Growth
- Limited success of Green Revolution.
- Unequal distribution of land and other resources.
- Socio-cultural factors

Social exclusion

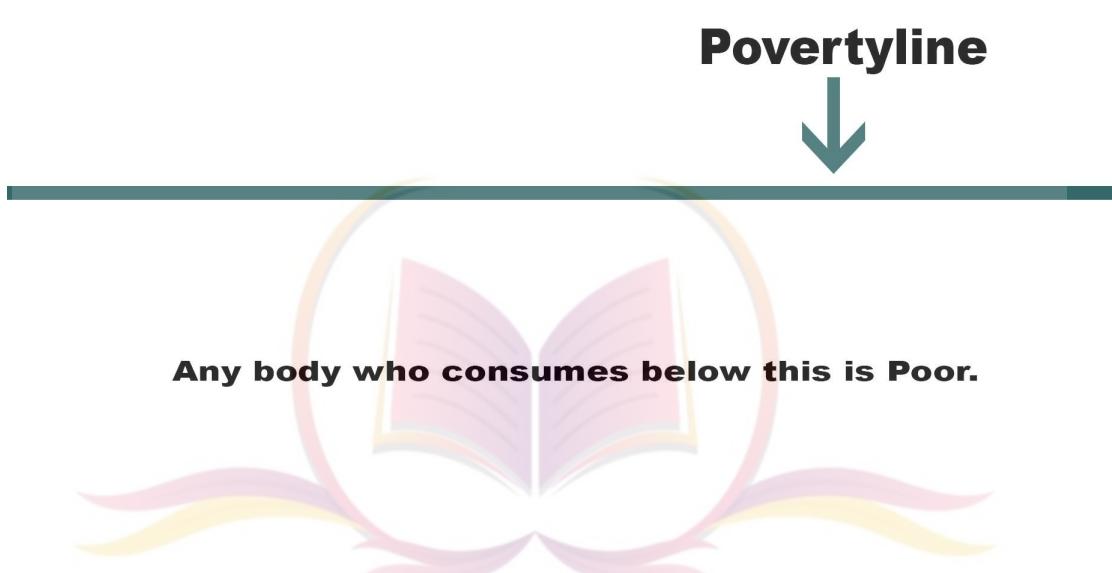


- According to this concept, poverty is seen in terms of the poor having to live only in a poor surrounding with poor people.

Vulnerability

- Vulnerability to poverty is a measure, which describes the greater probability of certain communities or individuals of becoming, or remaining, poor in the coming years.

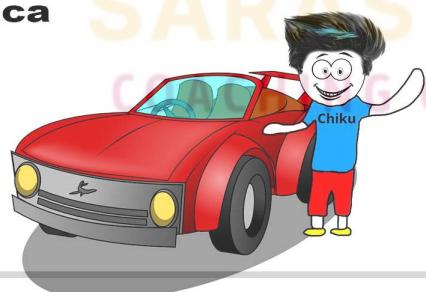
Poverty Line



America

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Povertyline



India



Rich

पैसे वाले लोग

Middle Class



Povertyline



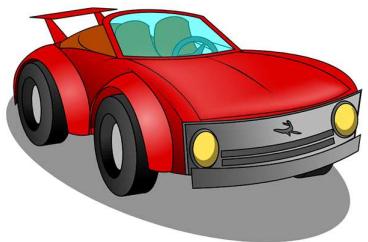
Poor

गरीब



A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given "minimum level" necessary to fulfill basic needs. This minimum level is referred to as Poverty Line.

Determination of Poverty Line in India



→ Fuel



→ Calories

On the Basis of Calories

- In Rural Areas 2400 calories Per Person Per Day.
- In Urban Areas 2100 calories Per Person Per Day.

On the Basis of Income



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- In Rural Areas 816 rs. per month.

- In Urban Areas 1000 rs. per month.

Vulnerable Groups

- Schedule Tribes (ST), Schedule Castes (SC), Agricultural Labourers and Casual Labourers are the most vulnerable groups in India.

Inter- State Disparities

- The proportion of poor people is not the same in every state. Bihar and Odisha are the poorest states in India.

Poverty decline in states-reasons

Punjab and Haryana- Due to high agricultural growth rates.



Kerala- owing to more focus on human resource development.



West Bengal- Land reforms.



Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu- Public distribution of food grains.



National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)

→ This organisation estimates the poverty line periodically (normally every five years) by conducting sample surveys.

Global Poverty Scenario

→ According to the World Bank definition, a person living on less than 1.90 US Dollar per day is poor. According to the most recent estimates, in 2013, 10.7 percent of the world's population lived on less than 1.9 US Dollar a day.

→ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations calls for ending the extreme poverty by 2030.

Anti – Poverty measures

- Promotion of Economic Growth
- Targeted anti-poverty programme

Promotion of Economic Growth

→ There is a strong link between economic growth and poverty reduction. Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development. However, the poor may not be able to take advantage from the opportunities created by economic growth.

→ Growth also increases the government revenues and consequently, it could afford the programs for poverty reduction. That is why these two strategies are also known as complementary to each other.

Targeted Anti-Poverty Programs

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act-2005.
- Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana
- Swaranjayanti Gram Swaroza Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act- 2005 (MGNREGA)



- Aim- Assuring employment to every rural household.
- Minimum 100 days of assured employment in a year.
- One-third jobs are reserved for women.
- If an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days he/she is entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.
- Wage as per the Minimum Wages Act.

Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)

- Started in 1993.

→ Aim To create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural and small towns.

Help in setting up small business and industries.

The challenges ahead and new approaches in poverty reduction -

→ The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations calls for ending the extreme poverty by 2030. In this context, reduction of poverty requires innovative approaches in our country. Further, with development, it is expected that the definition of poverty would change.

→ Though, we have been able to maintain high economic growth in the last 20 years, but this has not resulted in creating large number of employment. Further, we need to make anti-poverty schemes more effective. Following new approaches are worth mentioning here:

→ Jan Dhan Yojana, Aadhar and Mobile (JAM) :-This trinity could play an important role in widening the reach of the government to the vulnerable sections. This would prevent the leakages in the distribution in the long run.

→ Universal Basic Income :- It is considered as an alternative to various state subsidies for poverty alleviation Economic Survey, 2017). Though it is still at discussion level, the Universal Basic Income envisages paying the beneficiaries directly into their bank accounts to help reduce leakage.

Some Important PYQ (PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS)

Q1.Describe how the poverty line is estimated in India.

Q2.Discuss the major reasons for poverty in India.

Q3.What are the main features of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005?

Q4.Describe the current government strategy of poverty alleviation?

Q5.Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India?

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Class 9 Food Security in India

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Introduction

What is food security?

Food is as essential as air. Food security means availability of food to all, and available food is accessible to all and accessible food is affordable to all people at all times.



→ Here, food availability refers to availability of food in countries.

→ Accessibility of food means food is within people's reach.

→ Affordability for food refers to people are able to buy it.

→ Creation of "Buffer stock" is also done in this system.

Why food security?

- Food security is helpful at the time of natural disaster when there is lack of food.



→ At the time of **natural disaster** like earthquake, flood, or drought etc., production of

foodgrains decreased which creates a situation of decrease in food availability.

→ The attainment of food security therefore involves eliminating current hunger and reducing the risks of future hunger.

→ Famine(अकाल) of Bengal in 1943 was the most devastating famine.



Who are food-insecure?

→ In rural areas, landless and small farmers, traditional artisans like blacksmith, providers of services like washermen, petty self-employed workers and destitute(without any money, food or a home) came under the category of food-insecure.



→ In urban areas, persons who employed in ill-paid occupations and casual labourers are food insecure, these labourers came under seasonal workers and have low wages.



→ Children under the age of 5 years, large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers are also under the category of food-insecure.



-
- Economically backward states are more prone to natural disasters etc. are also affected.
 - Since independence, India has aimed to achieve '**Self Sufficiency in Foodgrains**'.
 - So the **Green Revolution** was the result of a strategy implemented after independence.



Q.What do you understand by the term 'Green Revolution'?

A- The 'Green Revolution' was introduced in India, in the late 1960s. Indian farmers used it for the production of major food crops like wheat and rice.

They made use of the High Yielding Variety seeds, which produced much greater yield than the traditional seeds.

However, they needed plenty of water, chemical fertilisers and pesticides to produce best results.

Year	Type of hunger		
	Seasonal	Chronic	Total
Rural			
1983	16.2	2.3	18.5
1993–94	4.2	0.9	5.1
1999–2000	2.6	0.7	3.3
Urban			
1983	5.6	0.8	6.4
1993–94	1.1	0.5	1.6
1999–2000	0.6	0.3	0.9

Source: Sagar (2004)

Dimensions of Food Security in India :-



Availability :-

- Food production within the country.
- Import.
- Stock stored in government granaries.

Accessibility :-

- Food within the reach of every person.

Affordability :-

- Enough food is available for all person.
- Persons have capacity to buy food of acceptable quality.
- There is no barrier on access of food.

Food Insecure group in Urban Areas :-

- Person employed in ill-paid occupations.
- Casual labour.

Food Insecurity in Social Composition:-

- Schedule Castes.
- Schedule Tribes.
- OBCS.
- Migrants.
- Female.

→ New born babies.

Food Insecure groups in Rural Areas :-



- Traditional artisans (Weavers, potters etc.).
- Petty Self employed.
- Providers of Services (Barbers, Washer men).
- Destitute.(without any money, food or a home)
- Small and landless farmers.

Hunger :-



- Hunger is an aspect of not just indicating food insecurity and poverty but also brings poverty.
- The attainment of food security involves eliminating current hunger and reducing the risk of future hunger.

Hunger has chronic and seasonal dimensions :-

- Poor people suffer from chronic hunger due to very low income and are food insecure all the times.
- In rural areas Seasonal hunger is caused by the seasonal nature of agricultural activities.



- In urban areas, seasonal hunger occurs because of the casual type of work like construction worker won't get work during rainy season.



Need for self-sufficiency in food grains :-



- To feed rising population.
- To fight against droughts, floods, cyclone, etc.



- To reduce import of food grains.
- To control prices of food grains.

Steps Taken by Government of India for food Security :-

→ Buffer Stock.

Buffer Stock is the stock of food grains (wheat and rice) procured by the government through the Food Corporation of India (FCI).



→ Minimum Support Price.

It refers to the price at which the government secures food grains (wheat and rice) through FCI from the farmers in states where there is surplus in production.

→ Issue Price.

The food grains procured and stored by the government are distributed in food-deficit areas and among the poorer strata of society at a price lower than the market price.

→ Subsidy.

A subsidy is a payment that a government makes to a producer to supplement the market price of a commodity.

→ Rationing.



The rationing system is a system in which the government through the **public distribution system (PDS)** distributes to the regions where the food is more insecure and it is stored in the ration shops or fair shops and so that the poor people can buy food grains, kerosene and sugar at a very low price.

→ **Fair price shops** -The Ration Shops are called Fair Price Shops because food grains are supplied to the poor through these shops at much reasonable and a fair price than the market price which is often high..



The Role of Cooperative in Food Security

→ The cooperative societies set up shops to sell low priced goods to poor people.

In Delhi, **Mother Dairy** is making strides in providing of milk and vegetables to the consumers at controlled rate decided by Government of Delhi.



Amul is another success story of cooperative in milk and milk Products from Gujarat. It has brought the White Revolution in country.



In Maharashtra, Academy of Developmental Science (ADS) has facilitated a network of NGOS for setting up grain banks in different regions..

Some Important PYQ (PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS)

Q1. Describe the role of FCI.

Q2. What are the essentials of food security system?

Q3. What is the importance of rationing??

Q4. What is the Public Distribution System? What are the objectives of PDS??

Q5. Discuss the role of Indian government in food security?

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