

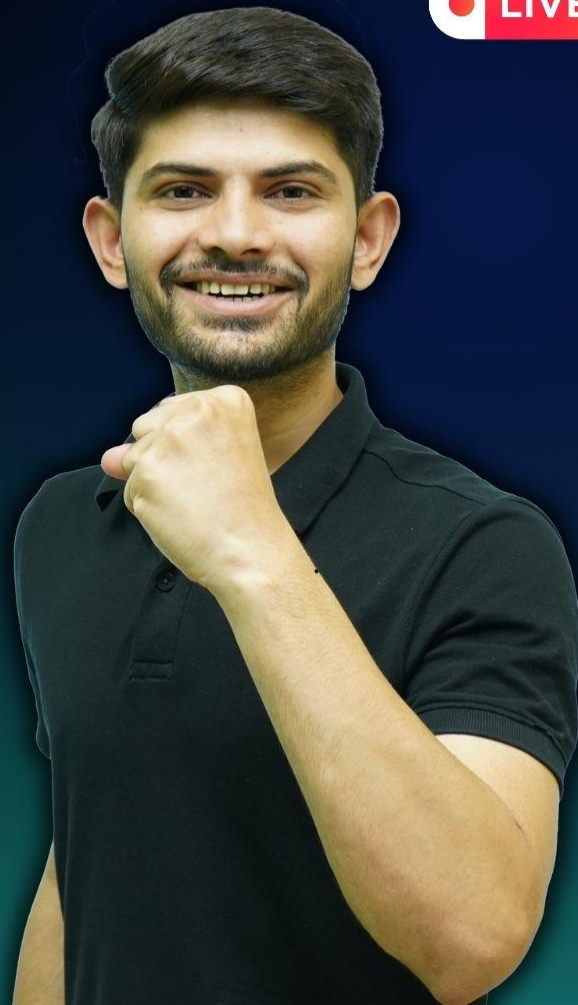
A graphic of a bullet with a bright orange and yellow flame trailing behind it, pointing towards the right.

ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 9 ECONOMICS

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR





ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

The story of village Palampur

One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
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25 Sep 23	Gender , Religion and Caste	Electoral politics
26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage

Introduction

Palampur

➡ **Activities performed**



Factors of production



- **Agricultural activities**
- **Non-farm activities**



Production

Factors



The factors which affect production of goods and services are land, Labour, physical capital and human capital.

Land: It is basic natural resource required as an input in any production activity. It is fixed in nature.

Labour: It means physical and mental effort put in by the human beings during the process of production.

Physical Capital: It means variety of inputs required at every stage of production such as tools and raw materials.

Human Capital: It refers to knowledge and enterprise that are required to put together land, labour and physical capital to produce an output.



Fixed Capital: It is durable in nature and can be used a number of times over a long period such as tools and machines.

Working Capital: It includes raw material and money in hand. These are used up in the process of production.

Farming in Palampur



Land Is Fixed.

- Farming is the main activity in Palampur
- Some wasteland converted to cultivable land

Question



Is there a way one can grow more from the same land?



- Well developed irrigation system
- Regular electricity supply
- Growing more than one crop
- Government and private tubewells for irrigation
- Use of modern farming methods

Farming methods

Traditional Farming Methods



- These include practices which Indian farmers have been using from many generations.
- Use of a pair of bullocks for ploughing the field.
- Drawing water from the wells.
- Transporting produce to the market through bullock carts.
- Farmers work with traditional wooden tools and equipment.
- Organic manure provides nutrition to the soil.
- **Result:** Low productivity

Modern Farming Methods



- These include use of electricity, machinery, other sources of energy and
- High yielding varieties of seeds.
- Chemical fertilizers
- Pesticides
- Insecticides
- Tube wells and canals as sources of irrigation.
- Modern implements
- **Result:** The productivity of land increases manifold.

Yield

Meaning

Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

Methods to increase Yield

- Adoption of Multiple Farming
- Adoption of Modern Farming Methods

Advantages of spreading electricity in palampur

- It helps in transformation of irrigation system.
- Electric-run tubewells have more capacity to irrigate.
- It leads whole society from darkness to light.

Will the land sustain?

Overuse of natural resources



Less of soil fertility



Reduced ground water table



Analyse in context of green revolution



Green Revolution

Revolution brought about in the field of agriculture by using high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, irrigation pesticides, insecticides etc. in the late 1960s in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Advantages

- High yield due to use of high yielding varieties of seeds.
- Use of machines such as tractors, threshers have made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier.
- Higher yields enabled farmers to sell the surplus food in the market to earn more money.
- Pesticides and insecticides are able to protect the crops from pests and insects.
- A good irrigation system can enhance crop production.

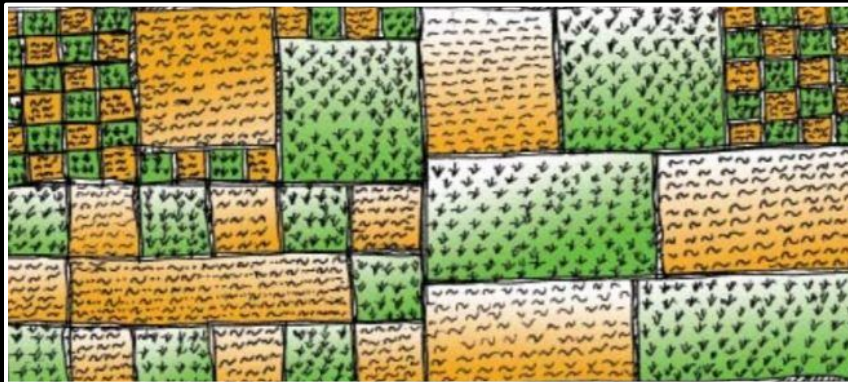
Disadvantages

- Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of fertilizers.
- Continuous use of ground water for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.
- Environmental resources like soil fertility and ground water are built up over many years. Once destroyed, it is very difficult to restore them.
- Increased use of fertilizers can make the soil alkaline late 1960s in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar

Land Distribution



- Unequal distribution of land
- 1/3 of the people are landless
- 1/2 of the people have small plots of land
- 60 families have large and medium farms



Who will provide labour



Small farmers

Cultivate their own land
and work as a labour.



Medium farmers

Hire labourers

Large farmers

Hire labourers

- Wages in cash or kind.
- Varied duration of employment.
- Less wages.

Capital for farming

Small farmers and landless labourers



- Borrow money from moneylenders and traders.
- High rate of interest.
- Loan repayment difficult.

Large and medium farmers



- Use saved money.
- Lend money to small farmers.
- Buy cattle, tractors or set up shops.

Sale of surplus produce

Small farmers use substantial share for family needs

Ex. Gobind's sons

Large and medium farmers sell in market

Ex. Tejpal singh

Non - farm activities of palampur

Dairy Farming

- People in Palampur rear buffaloes. They feed them on different types of grass, jowar and bajra.
- Milk is sold in nearby villages. Some people also set up collection and chilling centres from where milk is transported to the nearby cities and towns.

Small-scale Manufacturing

- This involves simple production methods and are done on small scale.
- These are carried out at home with family members as labourers.
- The labourers are rarely hired for these activities.

Shopkeepers

- Shopkeepers in Palampur buy goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small stores sell a wide range of products like rice, wheat, sugar, oil and some clothes.
- Some people who have shops near the bus stop use them to sell eatables.

Transport

- There are different means of transport in Palampur like rickshaws, tongas, trucks, jeeps and tractors.
- These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from village to cities and the people get paid for this.



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