

# 01. The Story of Palampur

## INSIDE QUESTIONS –

### 01. Give an account of the village of Palampur.

**Ans.** Palampur is a hypothetical village well-connected with Raiganj and Shahpur. This village is a home to 450 families in which 80 families are upper castes and one-third of the village population consists of Scheduled Castes (SCs). This village has everything like any other villages – Electricity, Tubewells, two Primary Schools, one High School, one Primary Health Center and one Private Dispensary. The main occupation of the people live here is Agriculture. The other works done by the people of Palampur are small scale manufacturing, transport, shops, etc.

### 02. Mention the four factors required for production of goods and services.

**Ans.** The four factors required for production of goods and service are:

- (i) Land – The first requirement is land, and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.
- (ii) Labour – The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work.
- (iii) Physical Capital – The third requirement is physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.
- (iv) Human Capital – The fourth requirement is human capital, i.e. you will need knowledge and enterprise 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.

### 03. What are the main occupations of the people of Palampur?

**Ans.** Farming is the main activity in Palampur, whereas several other activities such as small-scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc. are carried out on a limited scale. These production activities need various types of resources — natural resources, man-made items, human effort, money, etc.

### 04. Why is land under cultivation considered to be fixed?

**Ans.** 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.

### 05. Mention the important broad changes in farm activities.

**Ans.** The important broad changes in the farm activities of Palampur are:

- Some wastelands have been converted into cultivable land.

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- Farmers are producing more crops from the same amount of land in one agricultural year that is multiple cropping farming.
- They are adopting modern farming methods like green revolution.

## 06. Mention the non-farm activities of Palampur.

**Ans.** Only 25 percent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

i. **Dairy** – Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur. The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village.

ii. **Small-Scale Manufacturing** – At present, less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Manufacturing is carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour.

iii. **Shops** – The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.

iv. **Transport** - There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. *Rickshawallahs*, *tongawallahs*, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services.

## 07. How can you say that green revolution has many demerits?

**Ans.** In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has led to the depletion of the water-table. Environmental resources, like soil fertility and groundwater, are built up over years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.

## 08. How land is distributed between the farmers of Palampur?

**Ans.** Not all the people engaged in agriculture have sufficient land for cultivation. In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them Dalits, have no land for cultivation. Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size.

## 09. Who provides labour to the farmers?

**Ans.** Small farmers along 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.

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## 10. How do farmers acquire capital to do cultivation?

**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 various inputs for cultivation. In contrast to the small farmers, the medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming.

## 11. What do the farmers do with the wheat they produce?

**Ans.** Small farmers retain a part of the wheat for the family's consumption and sell the surplus wheat. It is the medium and large farmers who supply wheat to the market.

## Exercise Questions –

### 01. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

**Ans.** Yes, I do agree. Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Farming methods like Green Revolution uses fertilizers and pesticides which are manufactured in industries and using of HYV seeds which are again produced in labs to the high yield of crops on the same piece of land.

### 02. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

**Ans.** The spread of electricity in Palampur transformed the system of irrigation by giving way to electric-run tubewells. This has allowed the farmers to do multiple cropping and has brought many areas under cultivation.

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

**Ans.** Farming cannot totally depend upon rains. A large part of the cultivated land is not well irrigated. Failure of rain means failure of crops and is a great loss for the farmers. Hence, it is important to bring the entire cultivable land under proper irrigation facilities to produce good crops and to increase the productivity of the land.

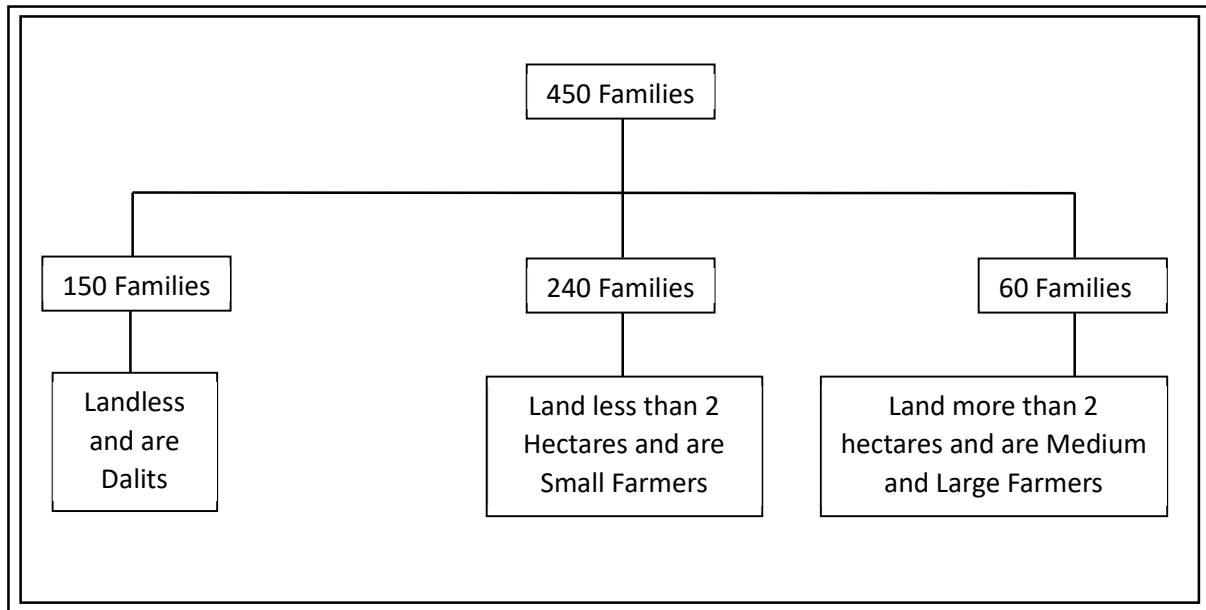
### 04. Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of

### Palampur. (Optional Question)

PTO for answer -

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Ans.



## 05. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

**Ans.** In Palampur, the competition for work among the agricultural labourers is quite high as the number of landless families are quite more. The large farmers exploit these conditions and gave them low wages. Hence, in spite of the government fixing the minimum wage of farm labourer as ₹60 per day, the labourers in Palampur are paid much less.

## 06. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

**Ans.** The different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land are:

- i. Multiple Cropping – By growing land in in one more than one crop in the same piece of agricultural year is known as multiple cropping. In India, Punjab farmers grow wheal during the Rabi season and Paddy during the Kharif Season, whereas in West Bengal paddy is grown three times in the same land in one agricultural year.
- ii. Modern Farning Techniques – Green Revolution: Using of HYV seeds, fertilizers, modern irrigation facilities, pesticide, machines. etc. increases the production of the crops. In India, after the use of HYV seeds of wheat and paddy have increased their production.

## 07. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

**Ans.** In contrast to the small farmers, the medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

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**08. On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?**

**Ans.** Savita got a loan from Tejpal Sing at an interest rate of 24 percent for four months on a sum of ₹3000.

In the harvest season, Savita promised her labourers to pay the wages of ₹35 per day. She knew that this wage is quite low and she need to work hard to complete harvesting on her own field and then as a labourer on Tejpal Singh's farm. Yes, Savita's condition would be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a rate of interest.

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Sources – Thanks to Learn CBSE for providing the answer of 08 from the Exercise.

And Special Thanks to Shibani Banerjee Ma'am. Thanks for helping Gamer Inc.

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