

CW
13/4/21

Ch-1 The story of village palampur
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1) The palampur village is a hypothetical village

2) How many health centres are there in palampur village?

Ans :- There are two health centres, one is run by the government and the other one is a private dispensary.

3) What are the different transportations generally seen in the Indian villages?

Answer :- They are bullock-carts, tongas, buggies, motorcycle, jeep, tractors and trucks.

4) Total number of families living in palampur village - 450 FAMILIES

5) Types of road in the village - there are two types of land irrigated and unirrigated land.

6) Name the nearest village and town

Answer: The nearest town is Shakpur
and the nearest village is Raig-
anj.

7) What benefit the village people are
getting from the electricity?

Answer: (a) due to electricity pedestrian
wheels were replaced by
electrical tubewells.

(b) electricity has modified the
irrigation system.

(c) it also helps the farmers in
threshing and drilling of crops.

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Write a descriptive paragraph
on Palampur village.

Palampur Village: - It is a hill stat-
ion as well as a muni-
cipal corporation. It is
situated in the Kangra
district of Himachal Pradesh. It
is well-known for the production
of wheat, jowar and bajra. Tagger
is the main production here. There

are 450 families in total. $\frac{1}{3}$ of the families are dalits and schedule castes. Most of the houses in this village are made of straws and muds. The other houses are concrete houses. It is a well-developed hypothetical village.

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Developed

Developing

a) Literacy rate is quite high.

(a) Factors of production are effectively utilized.

b) Life expectancy rate is quite more.

(b) Generates more revenue from industrial sector.

c) The standard of living is generally high.

(c) Low death rate due to better medical facilities.

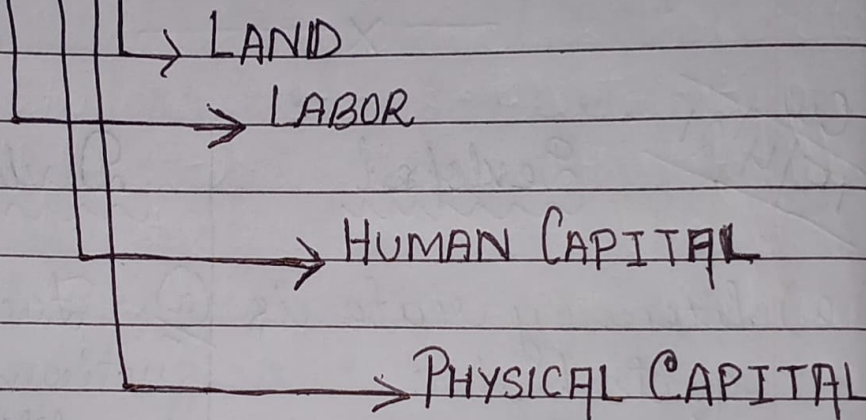
d) More average income, higher per capita income.

(d) Distribution of income is equal.

★ Organization of Production

★ The organization of production are as follows :- Land, Labor, Physical Capital, Human Capital.

★ Organization of Production



★ Production :- It is the amount of something which ^{is} made are grown in larger amounts.

★ Land :- It is the solid surface of the earth that is not permanently covered by water.

★ Labor :- It is the effort that people contribute to the production of goods and services.

* Physical Capital :- It consists of man-made goods that assist in the production process.

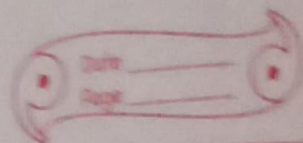
* Human Capital :- It is an intangible asset or quality not listed on a company's balance sheet.

* Factors of production :-
Factory
Building
Machinery
Tools
Raw Materials
Enterprise

Farming in Palampur :- It is the main occupation of the people in Palampur. About 75% of the people in Palampur are dependent on farming as farmers are farm laborers. They mainly depend on the farm produce.

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1) Fill in the Blanks

a) Markets

Answer: Raigarj and Shahpur

b) Electricity Supply

Answer: Most of the houses have electricity connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells in that field which has to be irrigated and is also used for various small businesses.

c) Educational

Answer: Two primary school and one high school.

d) Communication

Answer: A well developed system of roads and transport.

e) Nearest Town

Answer: Shahpur

of Nearby Village
Answer :- Raiganj

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

Answer :-

- ★ Multiple cropping
- ★ Fertilization and pest control
- ★ Complementary crops
- ★ Farm Yards
- ★ Rotating crops

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Questions

1) Name the Kharif and Rabi crop grown in Palampur

Answer :-

- Tilheat
- Barley
- Mustard
- Chickpea
- Oats
- Linseeds

RABI CROP

Jowar
Bajra
Wheat
Sugarcane

} KHARIF
CROPS

2 } What was the main reason for the growth of three different crops in a year?

Answer :-

- ★ Multiple Cropping
- ★ Electricity Supply
- ★ HYV seeds
- ★ Irrigation System

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Q. Will the land sustain?

Answer :- Our land will sustain if the farmers of our country educated and chemical fertilizers are used less.

Q. What is the meaning of wages?

Answer :- Wages are the money paid to the farmers by the landlords on whose field they work.

Q. Who will provide the labourers?

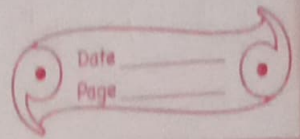
Answer :- The group of people who are the manager of a certain batch of people.

Q. Write a difference between Modern Methods of Farming and Traditional Methods of Farming

<u>Answer</u> :- Modern Farming	Traditional Farming
- HYV seeds are used.	- Uses Manure and compost.
→ Well occupied irrigation system.	- More farm labourers and no machines.
→ Tractors are used for ploughing the fields.	- Depended on Seasonal rainfall

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Questions



1) Who provides labour for the medium and large scale farmers?

Answer :- Farm Labourers

2) Which labour is absorbing the sector of Indian economy?

Answer :- Agriculture

3) What is the minimum wage per day for a farm labour set by the government?

Answer :- ₹ 60 per day

4) How does a farm labourer get wages in Palampur?

Answer :- Wages are paid in cash or food

5) How much does a labourer get as a minimum wage?

Answer :- ₹ 160 per day

6) What is the impact of green revolution on soil and groundwater tables?

Answer :- ***** It introduced the farmers with chemicals, fertilizers and pesticides.

***** The use of chemicals and multiple cropping decreased the groundwater level.

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CAPITAL NEEDED FOR FARMING

Farmers need a large capital for doing farming activities. They need money for buying seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farming equipments. They also need money for irrigation purpose. Medium and large scale farmers have their own capital to invest in farming activities.

SALE OF SURPLUS FARM PRODUCTS

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Surplus productions of the farm production are sold in the markets by the big and medium farmers. The small farmers keep a substantial share of their output for family needs because their total production is small.

NON-FARMING ACTIVITIES IN PALAMPUR

The non-farm activities of palampur are dairy, small-scale manufacturing and transport. Nearly 25% of people in palampur are dependent on these non-farming activities.

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Questions

1) What do the medium and large farmers do with the surplus from farm production?

Answer: Large and medium farmers

sell the surplus farm products. A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season. Some farmers may also use these earnings to buy cattle, trucks or to set up shops.

2) Define 'Capital'.

Answer :- A large sum of money which we use to start a business.

3) What is the difference between Working and fixed capital?

<u>Working Capital</u>	<u>Fixed Capital</u>
⇒ Required for short-term.	⇒ Required for long-term.
⇒ Money needed to buy current assets.	⇒ Money needed to buy fixed assets.
⇒ Revolves in business.	⇒ Consumed in day to day working.
⇒ Continuous Activity.	

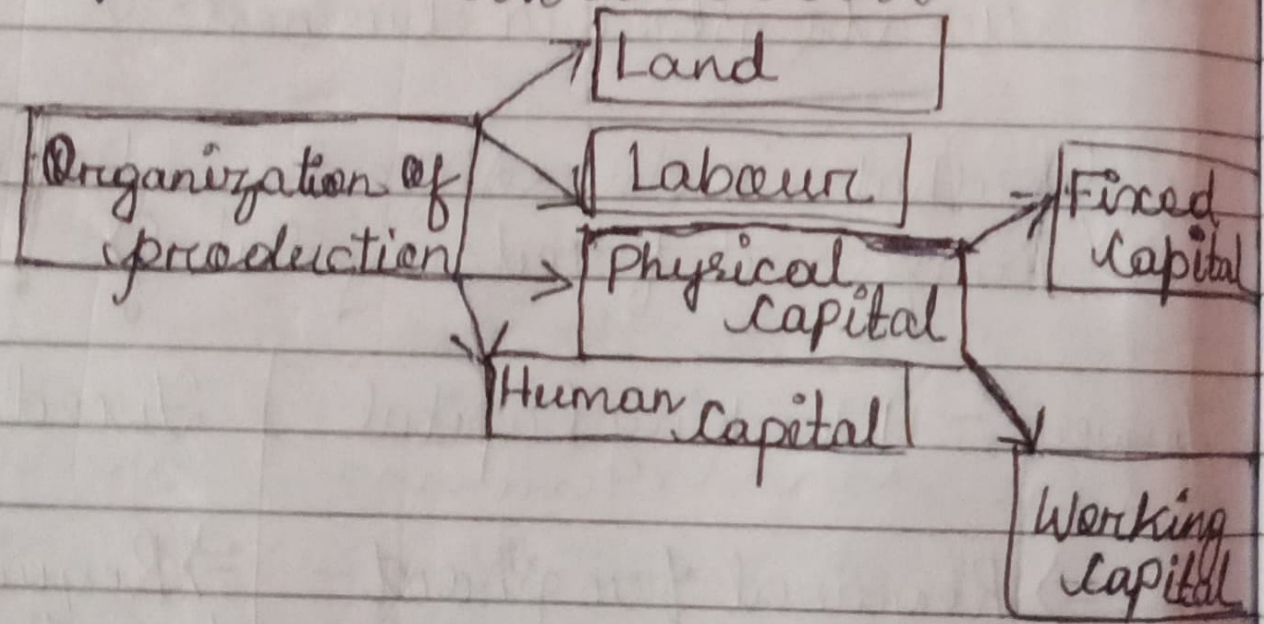
4) How do the small farmers arrange capital needed for farming?

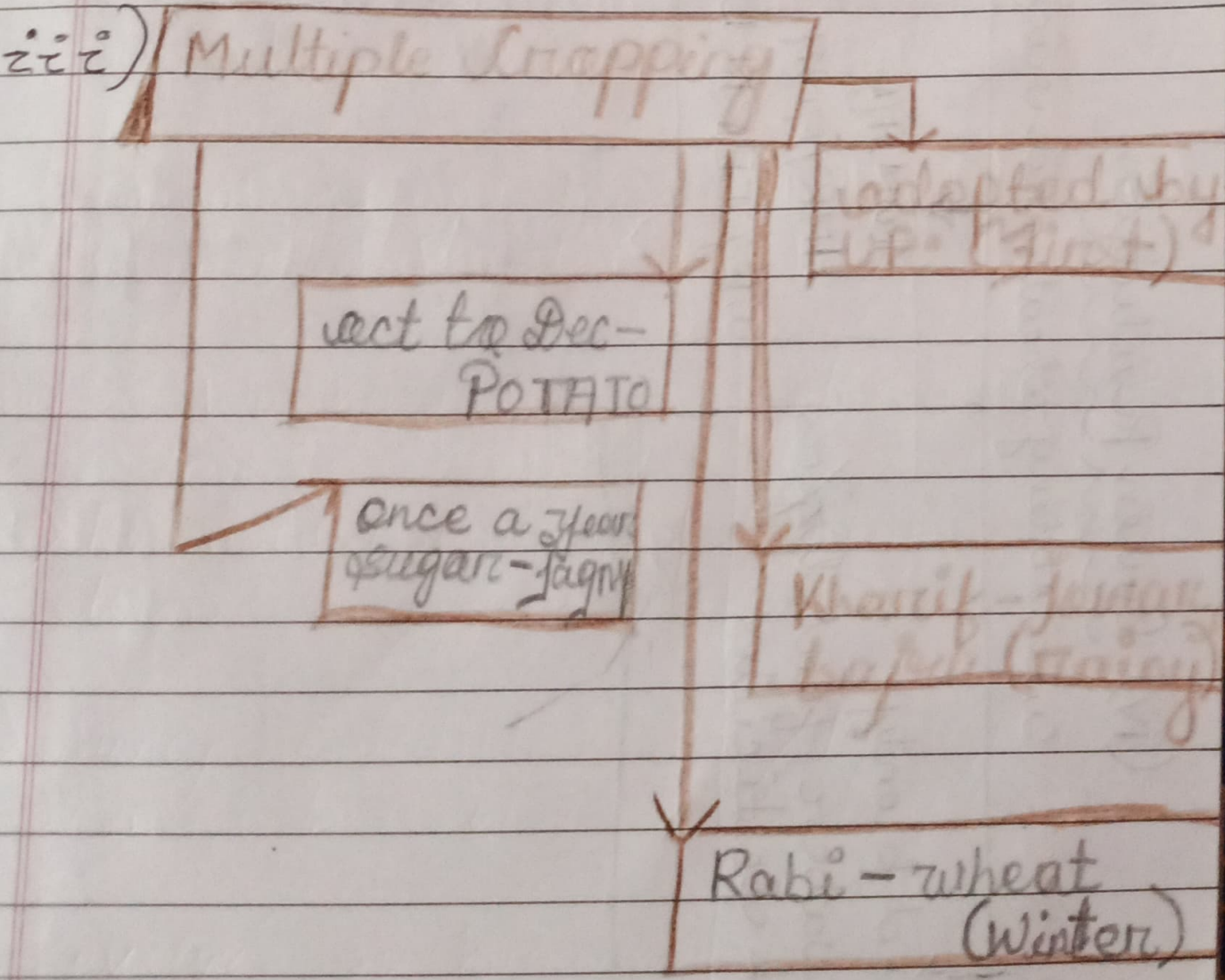
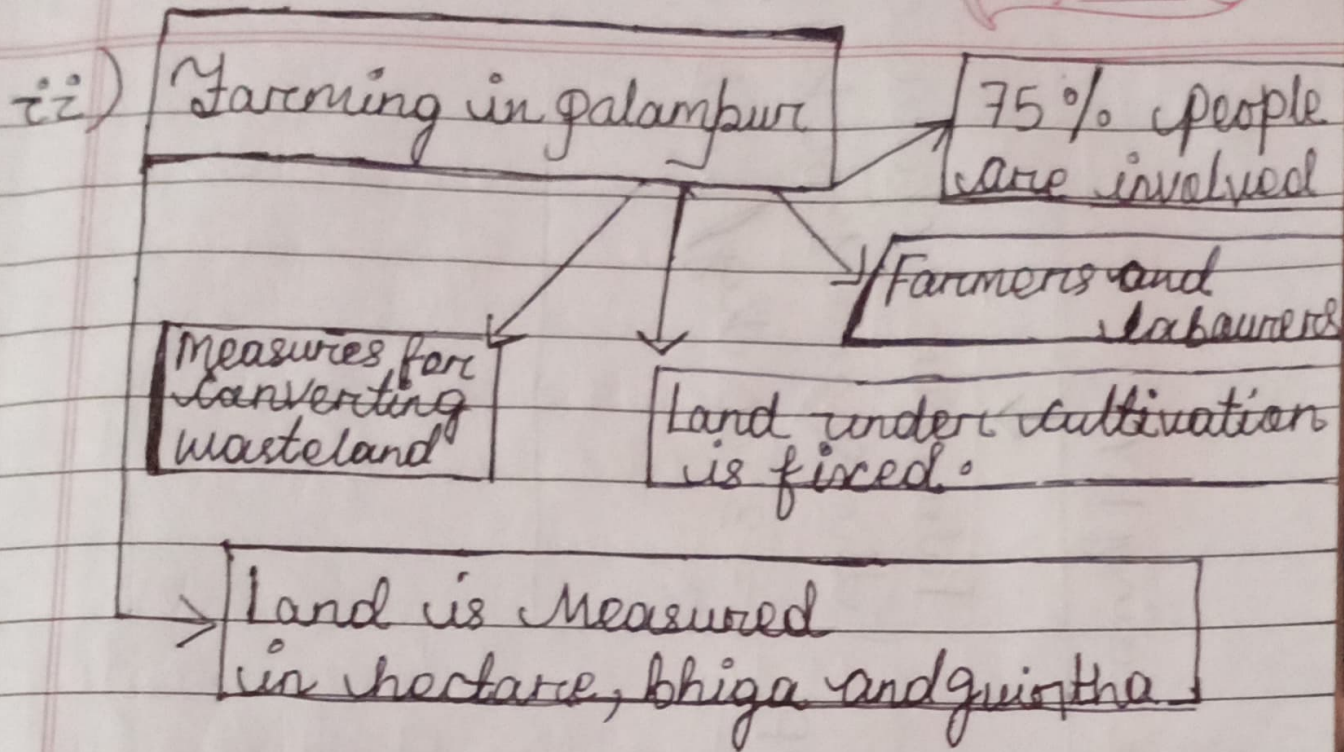
Answer :- Borrowing capital or Money from big farmers.

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Mind Map

i) Organization of Production





(iv) Green Revolution

Cultivating wheat and rice using HYV

↓
Need plenty of water, fertilizers and pesticides

↓
PUNJAB
HARYANA
WESTERN UP

↓
Palampur experienced the same 1300 kg/haect -
= 3200 kg/haect - annually

(v)

Sustainability

→ Overuse and make soil infertile

→ Reduced level of water table and difficult to create
store. Ex: PUNJAB

(vi)

Distribution of land in palampore.

→ Insufficient land for the cultivation of Co

pp.

↓
1/3 per dalit,

240 families - small plots - have income

↓
gets further divided among children making them poor.

(vii)

labour

→ Farming needs a great deal of work

→ Small scale farming families work together on the farm.

→ Medium and large scale farming families hire the farm labourers for their work.

(viii)

Capital

→ Large farmers save money from their profit and use it.

→ Small farmers borrow money and invest at high interest rate.

ix) Sale of Surplus

→ New production is complete.

→ Traders buy the yield and sell it further to the shopkeepers in towns and cities.

x) Non-farming activities

→ 25% of people are involved in this

- 1) Dairy - Common activity.
 - Juaru and bajra are fed to cow.
 - Milk obtained is sold in Raiganj and Shahpur.

- 2) Transport - Provides employment to the people of village Palampur.
 - Transports goods from one place to another.

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CASE STUDY

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Mishrilal has purchased a mechanical sugarcane crushing machine run on electricity and has set it up in his field. Sugarcane crushing was earlier done with the help of bullocks but people prefer to do it by the machines these days. Mishrilal buys sugarcane from other farmers and processes it into jaggery. The jaggery is then sold to the traders in Shahpur. In the process Mishrilal makes a small profit.

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LET US DISCUSS

- 1) What capital did Mishrilal need to set up his jaggery manufacturing unit?
- 2) Who provides the labour in this case?
- 3) Can you guess why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit?

- 4) could you think of any reasons when he might face a loss?
- 5) Why does Mishrilal sell his jaggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village?

X

ANSWERS

- 1) Mechanical sugarcane crushing machine which run on electricity.
- 2) Mishrilal family members will provide the labour.
- 3) Because the production of jaggery in his village was very less.
- 4) ★ Bad harvest
★ decrease in price of jaggery
- 5) Because in Shahpur the demand of jaggery is more.

CASE STUDY

Kareem has opened a computer class centre in the village. In recent years a large number of students have been attending colleges in Jhahpur town. Kareem found that a number of students from the village are also attending computer classes in the town.

There were two women in the village who had a degree in computer applications. He decided to employ them. He brought computers and set up the classes in the front room of their house overlooking the market. High school students have started attending them in good numbers.

LET US DISCUSS

- 1) In what ways is Kareem's capital and labour differed from Mishra's?

2) Why didn't someone start a computer centre earlier? Discuss the possible reasons.

X

ANSWERS

1) Karreem's computer is his fixed capital and Mishrilal's sugarcane crushing machine is his fixed capital.

2) Because of the lack of electricity and education facilities.

X

CASE STUDY

Kishore is a farm labourer. Like other such farm labourers, Kishore found it difficult to meet his family needs from the wages that he received. A few years back Kishore took a loan from the bank. This was under a government programme which was giving cheap loans to landless households. Kishore

Bought a buffalo with this money. He now sells the buffalo's milk. Further he has attached a wicker cart to his buffalo and uses it to transport various items. Once a week he goes to the potter and gives him the clay which he has brought from the River Ganga. Or sometimes he goes to Shapur with a load of jaggery or other commodities. Every month he gets some work in transport. As a result Kishora is able to earn more than what he used to do some years back.

X

LET US DISCUSS

- 1) What is Kishora's fixed capital?
- 2) What do you think would be his working capital?

3) In how many production activities is Kishora involved?

4) Would you say that Kishora has benefitted from the better roads in Palampur?

X

ANSWERS

1) Buffalo and wooden cart which he brought from the bank loan.

2) The money that he earns from selling the milk and transporting goods on his bullock-cart minus his own expenses are his working capital.

- 3) (a) Selling of buffalo milk.
(b) transport of various items.
(c) transport of jaggery to the towns of Shahpur.
(d) Bringing clay from the river Ganga for the potters.

4) Yes, because Kishorena was involved in transport business, with better roads he can transport his goods from one place to another.

