



FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CLASS- IX
WORKSHEET NO: 5
S.ST

NAME:

DATE: 03/04/2020

Instructions:

- Please do assignment in your separate notebook.
- Use Black pen for headings and questions and blue pen for answers.
- Write the Keywords in your notebook and answer the question given in worksheet.

Note: Please follow the link for further explanations

<https://youtu.be/d4JDpbqSdFg>

TOPIC : The Story of Village Palampur

Keywords:

- **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** 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** is the number of people die per 1000 of population during a year.
- **Infant mortality rate** is the number of deaths per 1000 live birth of children under one-year age.
- **Economic Activities** refer to those activities of man which are undertaken for monetary gain to satisfy his or her needs.
- **Non-Economic Activities** are ones that are not undertaken for any monetary gains. These are also called as unpaid activities.
- **Market Activities** are performed for remuneration i.e. pay or profit. E.g. Agriculture activities for selling crop produced.
- **Non-market activities** are the activities carried out for self-consumption or production of fixed assets. E.g. Kitchen garden.

Overview

The Story of Village Palampur discusses topics related to the organization of production, labor work, capital, crops production, transport, etc.

Introduction to some basic concepts related to production through a hypothetical village called Palampur where farming is the main activity. The village also has several other activities such as small-scale manufacturing, dairy, transport, etc., carried out on a limited scale.

Introduction

Palampur is fairly connected with a well-developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centers. The story of Palampur takes us through the different types of production activities in the village. In India, farming is the main production activity across villages.

Organization of Production

The main aim of production is to produce goods and services, which require four essential things.

1. Land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals.
2. Labor
3. Physical Capital such as tools, machines, buildings, raw materials and money.

A variety of raw materials are required while production, such as the yarn used by the weaver and clay used by the potter. Money is also essential during production and both in hand are called working capital. The fourth requirement is knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labor and physical capital and produce an output. Factors of production are combining of land, labor, physical capital and human capital.

Farming in Palampur

1. Land is fixed

For Palampur, village farming is their main production and the wellbeing of these people is related to production on the farms. But there is a basic constraint in raising farm production. Land area under cultivation is practically fixed.

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

In the rainy season, Kharif farmers grow jowar and bajra followed by the cultivation of potato between October and December. In winter, farmers grow wheat and a part of the land is devoted to sugarcane harvested once every year. Due to well-developed irrigation, farmers can grow three different crops. Electricity transformed the system of irrigation. Multiple cropping means to grow more than one crop on a piece of land. Another way for higher yield is modern farming. In the later 1960s, the Green Revolution introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds.

3. Will the land sustain?

Modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base. Due to increased use of chemical fertilizers, soil lost its fertility. Natural resources like soil fertility and groundwater are destroyed and it is very difficult to restore them.

4. How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur?

Land is important for any kind of farming. In Palampur, about one-third of the 450 families are landless. Dalits have no land for cultivation. 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. In Palampur, there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.

5. Who will provide the labor?

Small farmers cultivate their own lands. Medium and large farmers hire laborers to cultivate their fields who come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. Farm laborer's will not have any right over the crops grown on the land. They will be paid on wages for their work which can be cash or in-kind e.g. crop. Sometimes laborer's get meals also. Wages vary from region to region, crop to crop, one farm activity to another. Farm laborers are employed daily, or for one farm activity like harvesting, or for the whole year.

6. Capital needed in farming

Modern farming methods require a great deal of capital.

1. Most small farmers borrow money from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on such loans is very high.

2. The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming. They are thus able to arrange for the capital needed.

7. Sale of Surplus Farm Products

The wheat the farmers produce from the land is retained in part for their family consumption and they sell the surplus wheat. Only the medium and large farmers supply wheat to the market.

Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

25 per cent of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

1. Dairy — the other common activity

Other than agriculture, some people are engaged in dairy and the milk is sold in the nearby village.

2. An example of small-scale manufacturing in Palampur

People are engaged in small-scale manufacturing which are carried out at home or in the fields. This manufacturing involves very simple production methods.

3. The shopkeepers of Palampur

Traders of Palampur buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. General stores in the village sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth.

4. Transport: a fast-developing sector

Transport services include rickshaws, tonga, jeep, tractor, truck drivers, traditional bullock cart and bogey. They transport people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.





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Answer the following questions:

- Q1. How did the spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur.
- Q2. Explain few drawbacks of Modern farming methods?
- Q3. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Give Examples?
- Q4. What are the Non-Farm activities in Palampur?
- Q5. How is the required capital in farming arranged?
- Q6. How can you say that Palampur is a well-developed village?

