



CCL Class Chapter Lesson

Class 8th to 12th

CBSE, HBSE and Other State Boards Where
NCERT Book is Followed

NCERT All Book Chapters Solution

NCERT Question Answer

NCERT Important Questions for Exam

[Download More PDF's](#)



Subscribe

Subscribe Our **Youtube Channel** for All
Updates Related to Your Subject

The Story of Village Palampur

Class 9 Economics

Chapter 1 Question Answer

Q. 1. Every village in India is surveyed once in 10 years during the census in some of the details are presented in the following format. fill up the following based on information on Palampur.

a. location

b. Total area of the village

c. Land Use (in hectares)

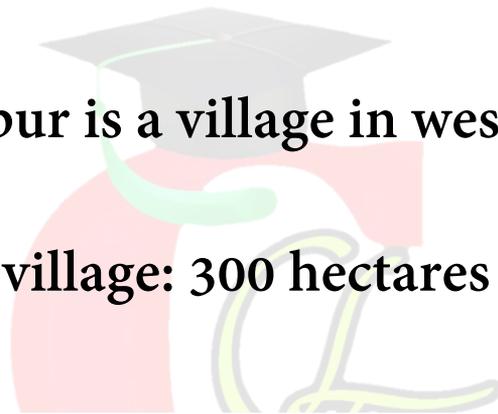
Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
		26 Hectares

d. Facilities

Educational	
Medical	
Market	
Electricity Supply	
Communication	
Nearest Town	

Answer:

- a. **Location:** Palampur is a village in western part of Uttar Pradesh
- b. **Total area of the village:** 300 hectares
- c.



Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground) 26 Hectares
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
200 Hectares	74 Hectare	

d. Facilities

Educational	Two Primary Schools and one Govt. High School.
Medical	Govt. Primary Health Center and Private Dispensary
Market	Small Retailers are in the village and Shahpur town is also near to the village
Electricity Supply	Most of the houses have Electric Connections.
Communication	Telephone is the mean of communication
Nearest Town	Shahpur

Q.2 Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. do you agree?

Answer:

Yes, Modern farming methods require more inputs such as:

- **More fixed Capital:** modern farming methods need more fixed capital such as tool, machines like, combines, threshers, drillers, tractor, motor, etc. all these tools are manufactured in industry.
- **More working Capital:** modern farming methods need more working capital such as chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, weediseeds etc. All these goods are also manufactured in industry.

Q.3 How did the spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur?

Answer: The spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur in many ways:

- Electricity had transformed the system of irrigation.
- It is also a cheap and pollution-free source of irrigation.
- Electricity run tube Wells can irrigate much larger area of land more effectively.
- The Persian wheels are being replaced by tube Wells.

Q. 4 Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Answer:-

Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because:

- Through irrigation crops which can be grown in dry region.
- The modern high yield variety seeds need assured irrigation.
- we need irrigation facilities because monsoon is uncertain.
- The other modern inputs like chemicals fertilizers and pesticides are also become ineffective if irrigation is not available.

Q. 5 construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families.

Answer:- The distribution of land in Palampur is

Size of Householdings	Number of Families
Landless	150
0-2 hectares	240
More than 2 Hectares	60

Q.6 Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Answer:- The wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages because:

- Most of the farm labourers in Palampur are unskilled.
- Supply farm labourers in Palampur is more than the demand.
- Due to less demand and more supply there is a great competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur. so they themselves agree to work at lower wages.

Q.7 In your region, talk to two labourers. choose either farm labourers or labourers working at construction sites. What wages do they get? Are they paid in cash or kind? Do they get work regularly? Are there in debt?

Answer:

I tagged to labourers Ramu and Shamu working at construction sites and get the following information:

- They get Rs. 60/- per day as veg is there.
- They are paid in cash.
- They do not get work regularly and remain unemployed for half a year.
- They are in debt because mostly they cannot find work.

Q. 8 What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? use examples to explain.

Answer:- Following are the main ways of increasing production on the same piece of land:-

- Production can be increased by using chemical fertilizers.
- Production can be increased by using modern equipments of farming.
- Production can be increased by using HIV seeds.
- Production can be increased by using modern irrigation techniques.
- Production can be increased by using modern machinery.
- Production can also be increased by using chemicals like pesticides and weedicides.
- Production can be increased by multiple cropping.

Q.9 Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Answer:- A farmer with 1 hectare of land can use multiple cropping system in his land. The other way of work is to use modern farming methods for higher yield.

Q. 10 How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Answer:- The medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming from their own saving from production. it is different from the small farmers because small farmers find it difficult to obtain capital from their savings because of small size of their plots, their productivity is not enough and they have to borrow.

Q. 11 On what times did Savita's get a loan from Tejpal Singh? would condition be different if we get a loan from the bank at low rate of interest?

Answer:- Savita is a small former. She plans to cultivate on her 1 hectare of land. She estimates that the working capital itself would cost a minimum of Rs. 3000. Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24% for 4 months, which is a very high interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as a farm labour during the harvest season at Rs. 35 per day. As you can see, this is quite low.

Savita knows that she will have to work very hard to complete the harvesting on her own field, and then work as farm labour for Tejpal Singh. The harvest time is very busy time. as a mother of three children, she has a lot of household responsibilities. Savita agrees to these tough conditions as she knows getting a loan is different for a small farmer.

Savita condition would be different if she would get a loan from the bank at low rate of interest. from Bank's loan she has not to work at such a quiet low wages rate.

Q.12 Talk to some old residents in your region and write a short report on the changes in irrigation and changes in production methods during the last 30 years.

Answer:-

I talked to some of old residents in many regions and found that before 30 years there was no irrigation facilities in this area. agriculture was merely a gamble on rain. Good rainy season helped in good production. Methods of production was also traditional, there was no use of HYV techniques and hence production was very low. But now a days in this region with the governments efforts people use various type of irrigation methods and HYV techniques such as seeds, chemical, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. and production has increased many fold in this region.

Q. 13 What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? make a shortlist.

Answer:- The following non-farm production activities taking place in my region:

- Dairy and fishing
- Tailoring, Shopkeeping
- Transportation activities
- Small Manufacturing

Q. 14 What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

Answer:- Basically, the infrastructure should be improved. Farmers and people should be given capital at cheap rates. Village market should be linked with urban market.

CCL CLASS

Share This PDF With Friends and Help Them