

# **CLASS 9**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCE**

# **NOTES**



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**ECONOMICS**

**THE STORY  
OF VILLAGE  
PALAMPUR**



Here we read a story of :  
A imaginary / hypothetical village name Palampur.

\*The narrative is partly based on **research study** by **Gilbert Etienne** of a village in Bulandshahr district in western Uttar Pradesh.



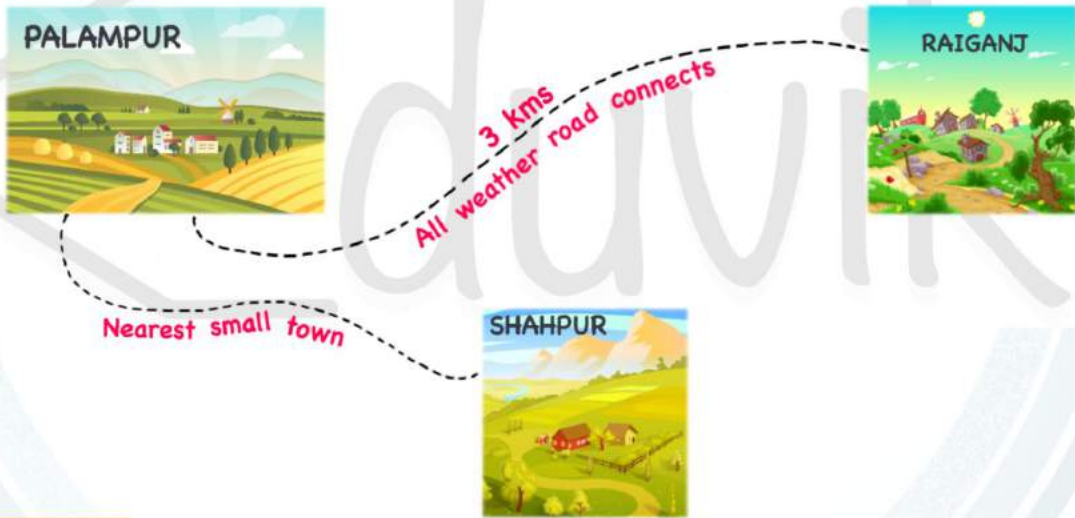
**Activities in Palampur:**

**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 needed** various type of resources - natural resources, man-made items, human effort, money, etc.

**About Palampur Village:**

Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns.



**Transport :**



## PALAMPUR



### Families in Palampur:

About 450 families ( Different castes )

😊 **80 upper caste** ( own majority of land )

Their houses - large, made of brick 🧱 with cement plastering.

😞 **Schedule Castes ( Dalits )**

One third population ( ~ **150 families** ) live one corner of the village.  
Their houses - small, made of mud and straw.

### Other Amenities:

Most of the houses have **electric connections**.

**Two primary schools** and **one High schools**.

**Primary health Centre** and run by government and **one private dispensary**.

### Conclusion of Palampur village:

Palampur has fairly well-developed system of **roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools** and **health centres**.

### India

In villages across India, Farming is the main production activity.

Other production activities ( Non-farm activities)

Let's read what are types of activities,  
after learning a few general things about production:

## Organisation of Production

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are **four requirement** for **production** of goods and services.

- 1) **Land** and other natural resources like water, minerals, forests etc.
- 2) **Labour** for carrying out the production activities. It may be manual worker or highly skilled or educated persons.
- 3) **Physical Capital** includes **two sub-components**
  - (i) **Fixed capital** Assets or capital investment that are needed to start production of goods or services.  
e.g. buildings, Machines, tools, ranging from flow to generators, turbines, computers etc.
  - (ii) **Working capital** Raw materials and money in hand are used at the time of production activities i.e., to purchase raw materials and services required and to sell finished goods.
- 4) **Human capital** is the knowledge and enterprise. It is required to put together all the above inputs to produce the output.

## Farming in Palampur

### 1. Land is fixed

**75 %** of the **working people** in Palampur are **dependent on farming** for their livelihood.

### Basic constraints

**Land area** under cultivation is practically **fixed**. So, there is **no further scope** to bring new land under cultivation **to increase farm production**.



The standard unit of measuring land in hectare. There are local units such as bigha, guintha etc.  
One hectare equals the area of a square with one side measuring 100 meters.

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

Some of the ways through which farmers grow more from the same land are

**Multiple cropping**

To increase production from the same land, farmer do multiple cropping i.e., they grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.

During the rainy season (Kharif), farmers grow Jowar and bajra which are used as a cattle feed.

Kharif cultivation is followed by potato cultivation in month of October to December as a third crop.

During the winter season (Rabi), farmers sow wheat.



Sell



Sold to traders

**Reason behind successful multiple cropping**

The village of Palampur has well-developed system of irrigation.

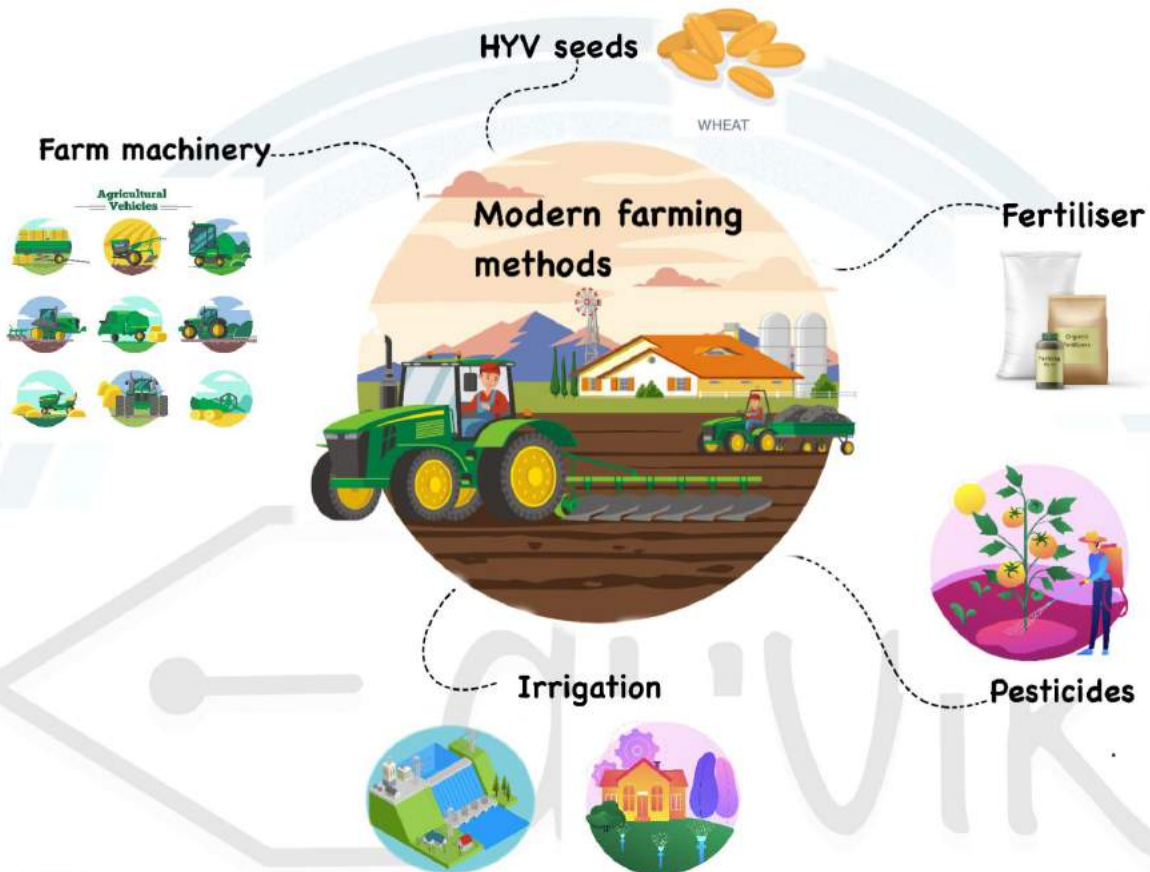
Availability of electricity is the main reason behind the developed system of irrigation.

**Irrigation pattern in India**

Of the total cultivation area in country a little less than 40% is irrigated even today and farming is largely depend on rainfall.

## Modern Farming Methods

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



## Use of HYV Seeds

The **Green Revolution** in late 1960s introduced the Indian farmers to the **High Yielding Varieties** of seeds which **increased** their **production**.

Higher Yields were only possible with the combination of HYV seeds, irrigation (plenty of water), chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc.

## Result in Palampur

In Palampur, with the HYV seeds, the yield of wheat went up to 3200 Kg per hectare as compare to 1300 Kg per hectare with the traditional seeds.

### 3. Will the land sustain?

Due to overuse of land and use of chemical fertilisers, soil fertility has been reduced.

The chemical fertilisers kill the bacteria and micro-organisms in the soil and reduce its natural fertility.

Due to large amounts of water required in modern farming methods, the water table below the ground has reduced, impacting further the fertility of the soil.

#### Effects of using Chemical Fertiliser

Fertiliser escape from the soil and pollute groundwater, rivers and lakes.

Continuous use has led to degradation of soil health.

Eg. In Punjab farmer use more and more chemical fertiliser to achieve the same production level. i.e. cost of cultivation is rising very fast...

### 4. How is land distribution between the farmers of Palampur ?



Palampur village: Distribution of cultivated land

One third i.e. **150 families** are **landless**.

(Most of them are Dalits)

**240 families** cultivate small plots of land (**less than 2 hectares**).

Remaining **60 families** are medium and large farmers (**cultivate more than 2 hectares** of land).

**A few** have land extending **over 10 hectares** or **more**.



## 5. Who will provide the labour ?

After land, labour is the next necessary factor for production.

Labourers from either from landless families or families cultivating small plot of land.

## 6. The capital needed in farming

Modern farming method required a great deal of capital, the farmer needs more money for it.

Most small farmers have to borrow money and medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming.

So, they have to borrow money from large farmers or a village money lenders or a traders who supply various inputs for cultivation. The rate of interest on the such loans is very high and this put great distress to repay the loan.

## 7. Sale of surplus Farm Products




Large Farmer



Medium Farmer

Retain a part of production for their own use  
And sell the surplus in the market.

These farmers earn good amount of money   
and keep this in bank account.



Later, they purchase equipment or give loans to small farmers.

Some farmers also use money to start activities in the non-farm sector.

Surplus money increases their (farmer) working capital as well as fixed capital.



## Non-Farm Activities in Palampur

Only 25% of the working population in Palampur has acquired non-agricultural occupations.

There is a variety of non-agricultural activities in the village :  
Eg. Dairy farming, jaggery production, transportation, shopkeeping, computer education, etc.



### NON-FARM ACTIVITIES



### 1. Dairy— the other common activity

People feed their buffaloes and milk produced is sold in Raiganj.  
Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

### 2. Small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- > less than 50 people are engaged in the manufacturing sector.
- > manufacturing is carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour and labourer are rarely hired.

### 3. The Shopkeepers of Palampur

- > A very few people in Palampur are involved in trading (exchange of goods).
- > shopkeepers of Palampur buy various goods from wholesale market in the cities and sell them in the villages.
- > families whose houses are close to Bus stand have used a part of their space to open small shops.

### 4. Transport: a fast developing sector

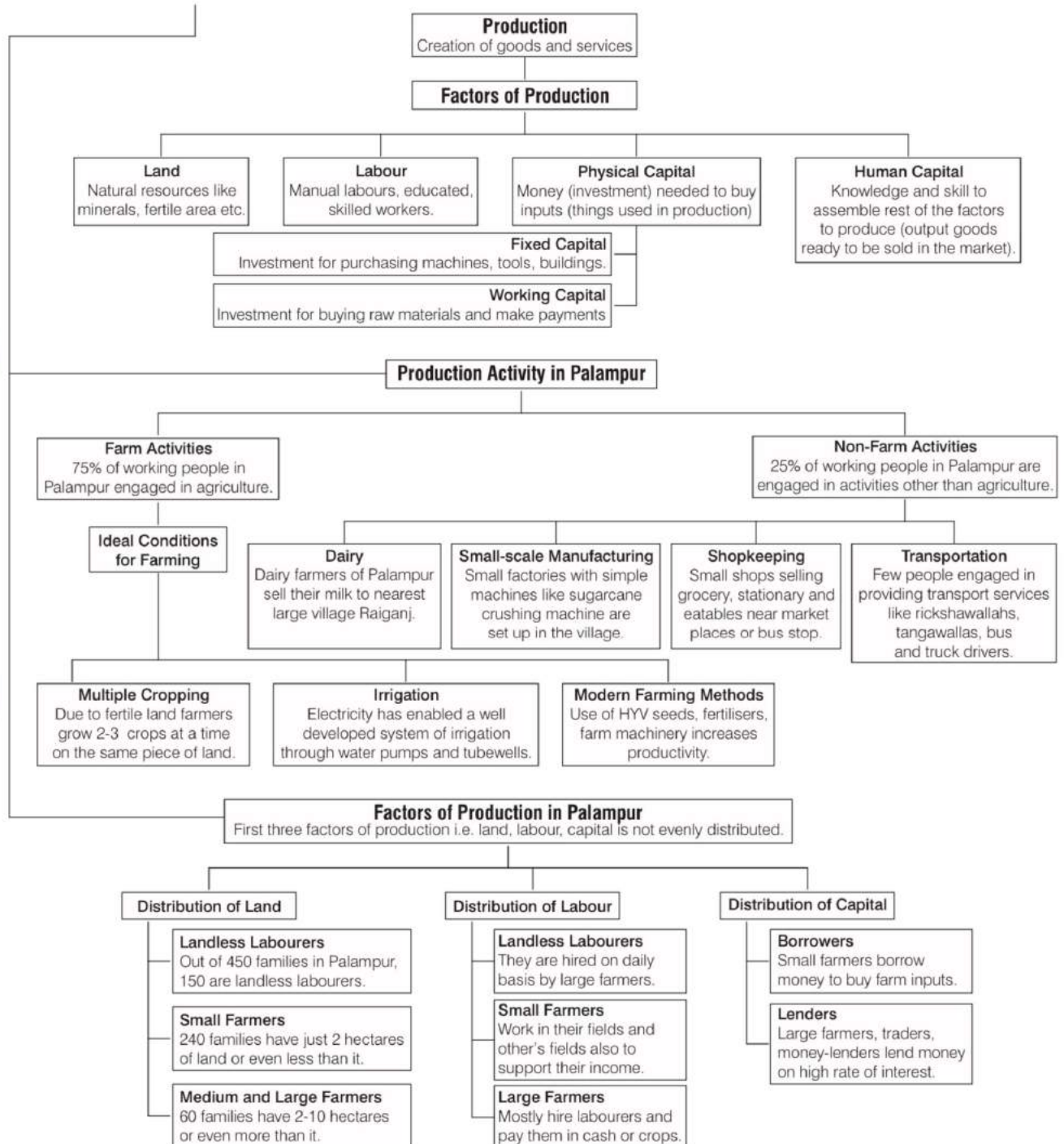
- > Many people are in the transport services i.e.,rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bogey and bullock cart.
- > The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.



अभी सिर्फ reading part ख़तम हुआ है...

# MIND MAP

## The Story of Village Palampur



Source : arihantbooks.com

## Let's Discuss

**Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why? (Page-3)**

It is important to increase the land area under irrigation so that the farmers can increase their production and earning.

Besides, India's population is increasing, which requires more food to feed its people.

**What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method? (Page-5)**

**Multiple cropping:**

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.

It is the most common way of increasing production on the given piece of land. It does not need modern farming methods.

**Modern farming method:**

Modern farming methods mean that use of HYV seeds, tubewells for irrigation, chemical fertilisers and pesticides as well as machinery like tractors and threshers to increase the production.

**What is the working capital required by farmer using modern farming methods? (Page-5)**

The working capital required by the farmer using modern farming methods includes raw materials like HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, pesticides etc and money to buy other items like diesel.

**Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before. Why? (Page-5)**

Modern farming method require the use of HYV seeds, which are costlier than traditional seeds, and need chemical fertilisers and pesticides to produce more production.

However, for buying all these inputs, a lot of money is essential, so a farmer needs to have more cash to start farming than before.

## Let's Discuss

**Why do so many families of farmers cultivate such small plots of land? (Page-7)**

Land in Palampur is fixed and 75% of the people who are working depend on farming for their livelihoods.

Besides this, the other reason of such small land holdings is exiting law of inheritance. In which the agriculture land is divided equally among male children of the deceased farmers.

Ultimately, make the cultivated land smaller in size generation after generation.

**Why are farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali poor? (Page-9)**

The farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali were poor because :

- (i) They are landless farm labourers who work on daily wages in Palampur.
- (ii) The minimum wage for farm labourer set by the government is ₹300 per day, but they get only ₹160 per day.
- (iii) There is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.
- (iv) They remain out of work for most days of the year and have to take loan from the moneylenders to fulfil their needs. Due to this seasonal unemployment, they aren't able to pay the loan and fall into a debt trap.

**Why do people migrate? (Context to Chapter) (Page-9)**

Mostly people migrate in search of employment or better job opportunities to city's like Mumbai, Delhi etc, or to prosperous agriculture regions like Punjab and Haryana to work as a farm labourers.

**What capital did Mishrilal need to set up his jaggery manufacturing unit? (Page-12)**

To set up his manufacturing unit, Mishrilal needed the following capital:

- (i) Fixed capital in the form of a sugarcane crushing machine.
- (ii) Working capital in the form of money for buying sugarcane from other farmers for crushing and for paying the electricity bill of running the crushing machine.

## Exercise

**Modern farming methods required more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree? (Page-14)**

Yes, it is true that modern farming methods required more inputs which are manufactured in industry, e.g.

- (i) Insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilisers, required for increasing the yield per hectare, are all manufactured in industries.
- (ii) Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers, and combined harvesters, which are also manufactured in industries.
- (iii) Tubewell equipment and water pumps used for irrigation are also manufactured in industries.

**How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur? (Page-14)**

The spread of electricity meant that most of the houses had electric connections.

It helped the farmers as follows:

- (i) Irrigation was now done through Electric - run tube-wells, that reduced the farmers dependence on rainfall which also enable larger area of land to be irrigated.
- (ii) Irrigation improvements allowed farmers to grow three different crops in a year.
- (iii) It helped to increase farm production in the village.

**Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why? (Page-14)**

Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation. Because water is essential for agriculture. In India, rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if the rainfall is less, then the production will be low and farmer will be able to grow only one crop in a season without adequate irrigation facilities.

With good irrigation facilities, it will be possible to do multiple cropping, helping to increase the output.

## Exercise

**Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?**

The minimum wage for the farm labourer set by the government is Rs.300 per day, but the wages of the farm labourer in Palampur are less than the minimum wages i.e. Rs.160. Because there is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur and people agree to work for low wages.

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

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

(i) **Multiple cropping**

When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year, it is known as multiple cropping.

(a) It is the most common way to increase production on a given piece of land.

(b) All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops and many are growing potato as the third crop.

(ii) **Use of modern farming methods**

Modern farming methods also help to increase the yield per hectare.

(a) Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try modern farming methods in India.

(b) They have used farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.

(iii) The farmers have installed tubewells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, Chemical fertiliser and pesticides in farming.

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

The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming.

Because they have a good surplus crop from their large landholding. They sell their surplus crop in the market and deposit saving amount in a bank for next season crop and lend some money to the small farmer at very high interest rate so they can be able to arrange for the capital needed.



## Exercise

In contrast, small farmers have to borrow money to arrange the capital. They borrow from large farmers, village money lenders or traders who supply various inputs for cultivation and the rate of interest on such loans is very high and they put a great distress to repay the loans.

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

To start more non-farm production activities, the following steps can be taken:

- (i) Banks should provide loans at low interest-rate rate, so that poor villagers can start a small business, which could help them earn a living.
- (ii) Government should be more active and initiate effective employment generating schemes.
- (iii) Government should provide facilities for transportation and selling a locally manufactured goods of the villages in the cities.
- (iv) Government should provide training to the villagers in different skills.
- (v) Small scale industries should be started by entrepreneurs in rural areas to employ the villagers trained in various skills.

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