

QB365

Important Questions - The Story of Village Palampur

9th Standard CBSE

Social Science

Reg.No. :

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Time : 01:00:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 50

Section-A

- 1) Which of the following activities are carried on at Limited Scale Palampur? 1
(a) Farming (b) Small Scale manufacturing (c) Dairy and Transport (d) Only (b) and (c)
- 2) Which factor of production is most abundant in Palampur Village? 1
(a) Land (b) Capital (c) Labour (d) None of the them
- 3) How many families in Palampur live in small houses? 1
(a) 200 (b) 150 (c) 100 (d) 125
- 4) The main production activity in the Village Palampur is: 1
(a) Fishing (b) Farming (c) Retail stores (d) Dairy products
- 5) Which one of the following does not come under modern farming methods? 1
(a) Use of chemical fertilisers (b) Use of Persian Wheel for irrigation (c) Use of HYV seeds
(d) Use of tractors
- 6) To grow more than one crop on the same piece of land during the year is known as 1
(a) Mechanical farming (b) Modern farming (c) Multiple cropping (d) Mixed cropping
- 7) Jowar and Bajra are: 1
(a) Kharif crops (b) Rabi crops (c) Zaid crops (d) None of these
- 8) Which of the following transformed the system of irrigation in Palampur 1
(a) Tube wells (b) Persian wheel (c) Rainwater harvesting (d) Multipurpose project
- 9) Which is the period of Kharif season in Palampur village? 1
(a) January-February (b) April-May (c) June-July (d) August-September
- 10) Which one of the following factors is responsible for depletion of ground water? 1
(a) Farming (b) Canal irrigation (c) Persian wheel (d) Continuous use of ground water

Section-B

- 11) Modern farming methods required more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree? 10
- 12) Why do modern farming methods require more capital? Explain. 10
- 13) How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur? 10
- 14) Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? why? 10
- 15) Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages? 10
- 16) Who provides the labour in this case? 10

- 17) Can you guess why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit? **10**
- 18) Why does Mishrilal sell his jaggery to traders in Shaphur and not in his village? **10**
- 19) In What ways is Kareem's capital and labour different from Mishrilal's? **10**
- 20) Why didn't someone start a computer centre earlier? Discuss the possible reasons. **10**

Section-C

- 21) Is Palampur a developed village? Justify your answer? **4**
- 22) 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. **4**
- 23) What social and moral values are reflected in social and economic structure of rural India? **4**
- 24) Explain the social fabric of the village Palampur and the level of development in the village. **4**
- 25) What is physical capital? What are its different types? **4**

Section-A

- 1) (d) Only (b) and (c) **1**
- 2) (a) Land **1**
- 3) (b) 150 **1**
- 4) (b) Farming **1**
- 5) (b) Use of Persian Wheel for irrigation **1**
- 6) (c) Multiple cropping **1**
- 7) 8) (a) Tube wells **1**
- 9) (c) June-July **1**
- 10) (d) Continuous use of ground water **1**

Section-B

- 11) **10**
 Yes, we agree that modern farming methods required more input which are manufactured in industry. The input requirements include chemical fertilizers, pesticides, High yielding (HYVs) of seeds. These can be produced only when they are produced by industry. There is a named IFFCO which is engaged in the production chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- 12) **10**
 Yes, we agree that modern farming methods required more input which are manufactured in industry. The input requirements include chemical fertilizers , pesticides, High yielding (HYVs) of seeds. These can be produced only when they are produced by industry. There is a named IFFCO which is engaged in the production chemical fertilizers , pesticides etc.
- 13) **10**
 The spread of electricity helped farmers in Palampur to run tubewells, pump sets for irrigation of fields. This way farmers can grow crops during non-rainy season. Electricity also helped in running machines like sugarcane crusing machine to help jaggery plant.

- 14) Yes, it is important to increase area under irrigation. This is due to following reasons: 10
- (i) Agricultural land can be used during off rainy season.
 - (ii) Crop losses can be avoided due to less rain or rain during monsoon season.
 - (iii) Framers can be provided with security against lack of rains.
 - (iv) Irrigation facility retains land fertility for longer use.

- 15) 10
- The wages for farm laboures in Palampur is less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farm laboures in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages or whatever they are given as wages.

The minimum wages for a farm labourer set the government is #115 per day (April 2011) but actually it is only between #80 per day

- 16) In this case, landless farmers are used as labour for the jaggery manufacturing unit. 10

- 17) He is unable to increase his profit because he is not sugarcane on a large scale. 10

- 18) 10

Mishrilal sells his jaggery to traders in Shahpur because of good pricing he can get from the traders. Otherwise also, in villages, consumption is not much.

- 19) 10

Kareem's capital is invested in computers which is technologically advanced as compared to Mishrilal sugarcane crusing machine. Also Kareem hired educated and skilled person for teaching in his computer institute. On the other hand, Mishrilal need semi-skilled labour to run his machine.

- 20) 10

Computer centres are not started earlier due to lack of skilled labour in the village. Also the awareness of the village people about computers was less.

Section-C

- 21) 4

Yes. Palampur is very well developed village.

(i) It has electricity, transport, dairy, small crops, medical centres. These factors make. It a developed village.

(ii) Palampur is not only a agriculture dominated village but it also has other facilities and it is not dependent on other village for its medical, education needs.

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I talked to some old farmers in my region and got to know the following on the changes in irrigation and changes in production methods in the last 30 years.

1. Changes in irrigation method. Earlier irrigation was dependent on rains, canals etc. There was no water supply to use for farm land. Nowadays, irrigation is done using tube wells, pump sets. Water is supplied to the farm land using pump sets to ensure that regular irrigation of farm land takes place.

2. Changes in the production method. Production method has changed a lot under modern farming methods over the last 30 years.

(i) Use of high yielding variety (HYV) of seeds.

(ii) Use of pesticides

(iii) Use of chemical fertilizers.

(iv) Use of modern irrigation facilities through tube wells and canals

(v) Use of tractors in the farm land for plowing, seeding etc.

(vi) Use of harvest combine.

23)

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The key social and moral value reflected in rural India is unity in diversity. India's vast rural areas are inhabited by people from different culture, religion, caste and regions and yet all of them collectively contribute to the growth and prosperity of the country.

Also, economic structure of rural India makes it imperative on all people to collaborate with each other. There are self help groups which work towards generating employment for the rural people. Government has taken steps to improve the living conditions in rural India to reduce migration to urban areas and bring a sense of unity amongst the village folks.

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The Palampur village has 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own a majority of land in the village. Their houses, are made of bricks and cement plastering. The scheduled caste (dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in the corner of the village. They have small house some of which are of mud and straw.

The level of development is good in Palampur village due to the following:

1. Most of the houses have electric connection

2. Electricity is used for tubewells and small businesses.

3. The village has two primary schools and one high school.

4. There is primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.

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Physical capital means the tangible and long term assets required for the production process. It includes the following:

(a) Tools, machine, buildings: Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmer's plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers etc. Tools, machine, building can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital.

(b) Raw materials and money in hand: Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter.