**THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**

**VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **Which is the main activity of Palampur ?**

**Ans**: Farming / Agriculture / Agricultural activities.

1. **Name the various forms of transport visible on the road from Palampur to Shahpur.**

**Ans**: Forms of transport seen are bullock carts, tongas, bogeys, motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.

1. **What are the factors of production ?**

**Ans**: Every production is organized by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

1. **What is human capital ?**

**Ans**: We need knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output. This is called ‘Human Capital’.

1. **How many percent of the people in Palampur are engaged in farming ?**

**Ans**: 75%

1. **What percent of land area is cultivated by medium and large farmers in India ?**

**Ans**: 64%

1. **What is meant by Green Revolution ?**

**Ans**: Green Revolution means a rapid and sustained increase in the output of agriculture over a long period of time.

1. **Why is water-table reducing ?**

**Ans**: Continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.

1. **Name some non-farming activities in village Palampur ?**

**Ans**: Transport, shop-keeping, etc.

1. **What does HYV stand for ?**

**Ans**: High Yielding Variety.

1. **In which season wheat is grown in Palampur village ?**

**Ans**: During winter, wheat is grown in Palampur village.

1. **During which season do farmers of Palampur grow *jowar* and *bajra* ?**

**Ans**: During the rainy season (*kharif*) the farmers of Palampur grow *jowar* and *bajra*.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **Describe about the people living in Palampur.**

**Ans**:

1. Palampur has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village.
2. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering.
3. **SCs** (dalits) comprise one-third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw.
4. **What are the various facilities available in Palampur.**

**Ans**:

1. Most of the houses have electricity connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small business.
2. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school.
3. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.
4. Palampur has fairly well-developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centre.
5. **How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur ?**

**Ans**: Electricity came early to Palampur. Its major impact was to transform the system of irrigation. Persian wheels were, till then, used by farmers to draw water from wells and irrigate small fields. People saw that the electric-run tubewells could irrigate much production by bringing new land under cultivation, larger areas of land more effectively. The first few tubewells were installed by the government. Soon farmers started setting up private tubewells. As a result, by mid-1970s the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares was irrigated.

**OR,**

**The spread of electricity meant that most of the houses had electric connections. *It helped the farmers as follows*:**

1. Irrigation was now done through electric-run tubewells that reduced the farmers’ dependence on rainfall which also enabled larger areas of land to be irrigated.
2. Irrigation improvement allowed farmers to grow three different crops in a year.
3. It helped to increase farm production in the village.

**LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

1. **Explain the four factors of production.**

**Ans**: Following are the factors responsible for production:

1. **Land**: Land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals. Land is free gift of nature and it is neither created.
2. **Labour**: It means people who do work. It is a factor which helps in production. There are three types of labour – Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks. Other activities require workers who can do manual work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.
3. **Capital**: It is a part that is invested. There are two types of capital i.e. physical capital and working capital. Tools, machines, building can be used in production over many years, and are called fixed capital. Raw materials and material in hand are called working capital.
4. **Entrepreneurs**: An entrepreneur is important because this is a person that takes risk. Without entrepreneur, land, labour and physical capitals are useless. Knowledge and enterprise is needed to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output either to use manpower or to sell in the market.
5. **Differentiate between fixed capital and working capital.**

**Ans**:

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| **Fixed Capital** | **Working Capital** |
| **i.** Tools, machines and buildings that can be used in production are called fixed capital. | **i.** Raw materials and money in hand required for production is called working capital. |
| **ii.** These things can be used in production over many years. | **ii.** These things in hand are used up in production. |
| **iii.** Example – Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, tubewells, computers, etc. | **iii.** Example – clay used by the potter, yarn used by the weaver, wood used by the carpenter, etc. |

1. **What is the difference between traditional farming methods and modern farming method ?**

**Ans**:

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| **Traditional Farming Methods** | **Modern Farming Methods** |
| **i.** These methods are practised till the mid-1960s. | **i.** These methods were introduced in late 1960s. |
| **ii.** The seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields. | **ii.** Farmers use high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. The HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grains on a single plant. |
| **iii.** Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. | **iii.** HYV seeds needed plenty of water. |
| iv. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers. | iv. It uses fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. |
| **v.** Traditional tools like hoe, doe, sticks, sickles are used. | **v.** Use of farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. |

1. **State any five reasons to show that Palampur is a developed village.**

**Ans**:

1. Palampur is well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. Raiganj is a big village 3 kms from Palampur. An all weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further to the nearest town of Shahpur.
2. Many kinds of vehicles use this road to transport milk, jiggery and other commodities to markets and wholesalers.
3. Palampur houses 450 families. The 80 upper caste families have their houses made of bricks and cement plastering.
4. Most of the houses have electric connection. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small business. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school.
5. There is a primary health centre run by government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.

This description shows that Palampur has a fairly well developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, schools and health centres. So, we can say that Palampur is a well-developed village.