

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 9TH



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Class : 9th
Subject : Social-Science-Economics
Chapter : 1
Chapter Name : The Story of Village Palampur

Q1 The following Table 1.1 shows the land under cultivation in India in units of million hectares. Plot this on the graph provided. What does the graph show? Discuss in class.

- Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
- You have read about the crops grown in Palampur. Fill the following table based on information on the crops grown in your region

Table 1.1: Cultivated area over the years

Year	Cultivated Area (in Million Hectares)
1950-51	129
1990-91	157
2000-01	156
2010-11 (P)	156
2011-12 (P)	156
2012-13 (P)	155
2013-14 (P)	156
2014-15 (P)	155

Name of crop	Month sown	Month Harvested	Source of irrigation (Rain, tanks, tubewells, canals, etc.)

Answer. (i) The above graph shows the land under cultivation in India in units of million hectares. The graph shows that the land under cultivation in India was 120 million hectares in 1950 which rose to 140 million hectares in 1970 and remained constant at 140 million hectares till 2000.

(ii) Yes, it is important to increase the land area under irrigation firstly so that the farmers can do

multiple cropping and grow more than one crop in a year and increase their production and earning. Secondly, use of HYV seeds need of plenty of water to give best results.

(iii)

Name of crops	Month Sown	Month Harvested	Source of irrigation (rain, tanks, tubewells, canals etc.)
Wheat	October, December	April, June	Tubewells and canals
Rice	June, July	September, October	Rain, canals and Tubewells
Jowar and Bajra	June, July	September, October	Rain, canals and Tubewells

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Q1 What is the difference between multiple cropping and modern farming method?

Answer. Multiple Cropping To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land
 Modern Farming Method The farmers of Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh use HYV seeds, tube wells for irrigation, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, as well as machinery like tractors and threshers to increase production. All these measures comprise what are known as modern farming methods

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Q2 The following table shows the production of wheat and pulses in India after the Green Revolution in units of million tonnes. Plot this on a graph. Was the Green Revolution equally successful for both the crops? Discuss.

**Table 1.2: Production of pulses and wheat
(in Million Tonnes)**

	Production of Pulses	Production of Wheat
1965 - 66	10	10
1970 - 71	12	24
1980 - 81	11	36
1990 - 91	14	55
2000 - 01	11	70
2010 - 11	18	87
2012 - 13	18	94
2013 - 14	19	96
2014 - 15	17	87
2015 - 16	17	94
2016 - 17	23	99
2017 - 18	24	97

Source: Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, as on February, 2018.

Answer. Between 1965 and 2001, the production of pulses has increased negligibly whereas the production of wheat increased greatly. Thus, we can say that the Green Revolution was more successful in increasing the production of wheat as compared to pulses.

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Q3 What is the working capital required by the farmer using modern farming methods?

Answer. The working capital required by the farmer using modern farming methods are raw material and money. Money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.

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Q4 Modern farming methods require the farmer to start with more cash than before. Why?

Answer. Modern farming methods require the use of HYV seeds which needs chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results and increased production. However, for buying all these inputs a lot of money is needed so a farmer needs to have more cash to start farming.

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Q1 In the Picture 1.5, can you shade the land cultivated by the small farmers?



Answer. The shaded rectangles with boundaries show the land cultivated by small farmers.

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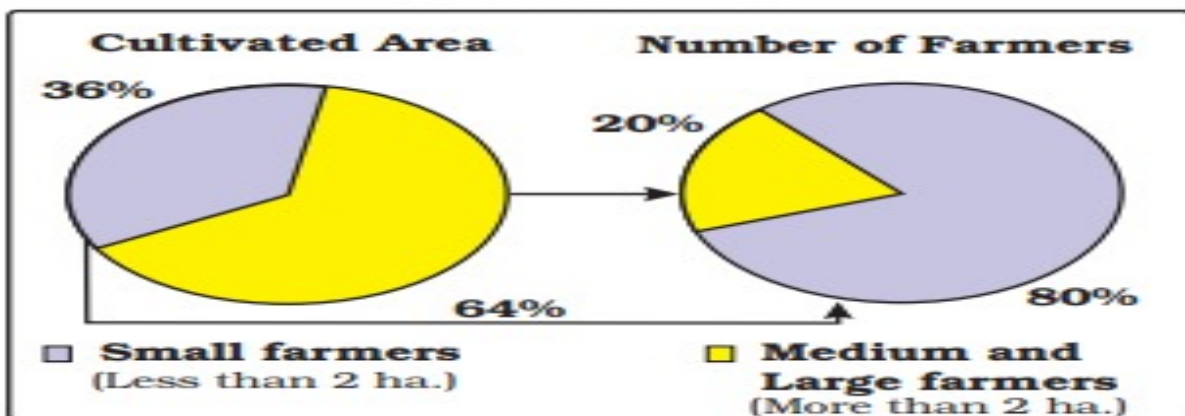
Q2 Why do so many families of farmers cultivate such small plots of land?

Answer. Land in Palampur is fixed and 75% of the people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. Since land is fixed and maximum people are dependent on land they are forced to cultivate small plots of land.

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Q3 The distribution of farmers in India and the amount of land they cultivate is given in the following Graph Discuss in the classroom.

Graph 1.1: Distribution of Farmers and Cultivated Area



Source: Agricultural statistics at glance 2003: Dept of agriculture and cooperation, Ministry of agriculture, Govt of India.

Answer. Yes, I agree that the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in Palampur because out of the 450 families, 150 families are landless, 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size whereas 60 medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land, a few of them have land extending over 10 hectares or more, which shows that medium and large

farmers have more land though they are numerically smaller. This clearly shows the inequality in the distribution of cultivated land. According to the graph, a similar situation exists for India also which means that 80% of the small farmers cultivate only 36% of the cultivated area whereas 20% of the big farmers cultivate 64% of the cultivated area

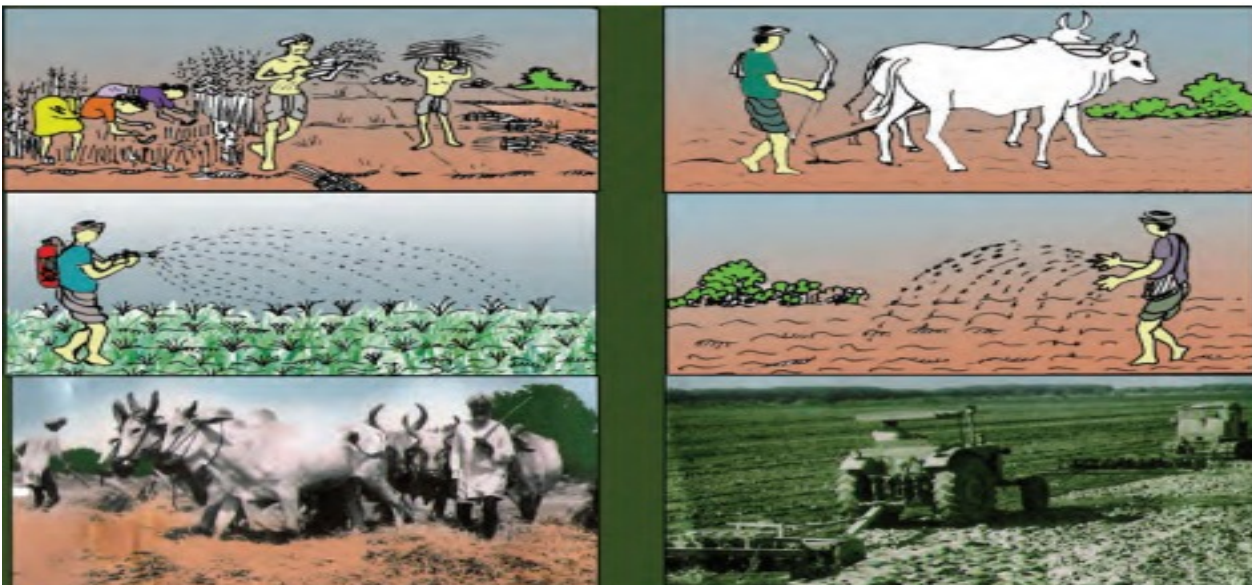
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Q1 Would you agree that the distribution of cultivated land is unequal in Palampur? Do you find a similar situation for India? Explain

Answer. DIY

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Q1 Identify the work being done on the field in the Pictures 1.6 and arrange them in a proper sequence.



Answer. The proper sequence of the activities is given below (the numbers are marked alongside each picture).

- (1) Plowing by bullocks
- (2) Sowing
- (3) Spraying of insecticides
- (4) Cultivation by traditional methods
- (5) Cultivation by modern methods
- (6) Cutting of crops

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Q1 Why are farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali poor?

Answer. (a) Dala and Ramkali are landless farm labourers who work on daily wages in Palampur. (b) Though, minimum wages for farm labourers set by the government is 60 per day, they get only 35-40

(c) There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for low wages.

(d) They remain out of work for most parts of the year and have to take loans from the moneylender to fulfill their needs. Due to this seasonal unemployment, they remain poor and are unable to repay the loan and fall into a debt trap.

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Q2 Gosaipur and Majauli are two villages in North Bihar. Out of a total of 850 households in the two villages, there are more than 250 men who are employed in rural Punjab and Haryana or in Delhi, Mumbai, Surat, Hyderabad or Nagpur. Such migration is common in most villages across India. Why do people migrate? Can you describe (based on your imagination) the work that the migrants of Gosaipur and Majauli might do at the place of destination?

Answer. Mostly people migrate in search of employment or better job Opportunities to the cities like Mumbai, Delhi etc or to the prosperous agricultural regions like Punjab and Haryana to work as farm labourers.

(a) This migration usually takes place when a person is unemployed or in extreme poverty, which may be due to lack of land, displacements, negative impact of natural disasters like drought or floods, etc.

(b) The migrants from Gosaipur and Majauli who went to cities will probably find work as casual labourers, industrial workers, street hawkers, rickshaw pullers, headload workers or as servants in homes and hotels, etc

(c) Those who went to rural areas of Punjab and Haryana will probably work as farm labourers since agriculture is the main occupation of the rural people in these states.

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Q1 Let us take three farmers. Each has grown wheat on his field though the production is different (see Column 2). The consumption of wheat by each farmer family is the same (Column 3). The whole of surplus wheat this year is used as capital for next year's production. Also suppose, production is twice the capital used in production. Complete the tables.

Farmer 1

	Production	Consumption	Surplus = Production - Consumption	Capital for the next year
Year 1	100	40	60	60
Year 2	120	40		
Year 3		40		

Farmer 2

	Production	Consumption	Surplus	Capital for the next year
Year 1	80	40		
Year 2		40		
Year 3		40		

Farmer 3

	Production	Consumption	Surplus	Capital for the next year
Year 1	60	40		
Year 2		40		
Year 3		40		

Answer.

(i) Farmer 1

	Production	Consumption	Surplus	Capital for the next year
Year 1	100 120	40 40 40	60 80 120	60 80 120
Year 2	160			
Year 3				

Farmer 2

	Production	Consumption	Surplus	Capital for the next year
Year 1	80 80 80	40 40 40	40 40 40	40 40 40
Year 2				
Year 3				

Farmer 3

	Production	Consumption	Surplus	Capital for the next year
Year 1	60 40 00	40 40 40	20 00 40	20 00 40
Year 2				
Year 3				

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Q2 Compare the Production of wheat by the three farmers over the years.

Answer.

(ii) Comparison of wheat production of the 3 farmers over the year was as follows—

	Farmer 1	Farmer 2	Farmer 3
Year 1	100 120	80 80 80	60 40 00
Year 2	160		
Year 3			

- The production of wheat of the first farmer increased from 100 to 16CL
- The production of wheat of the second farmer was constant at 8CL
- The production of wheat of the third farmer declined from 60 to 00

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Q3 What happens to Farmer 3 in Year 3? Can he continue production? What will he have to do to continue production?

Answer. In the third year, the third farmer did not produce any wheat and had to buy it from the market. He cannot continue production any longer unless he arranges capital, as he has no surplus to invest as capital.

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Q1 What capital did Mishrilal need to set up his jaggery manufacturing unit?

Answer. To set up his manufacturing unit Mishrilal needed the following capital

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

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Q2 Who provides the labour in this case?

Answer. The labour is provided by him and his family. Otherwise he will employ landless labourers

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Q3 Can you guess why Mishrilal is unable to increase his profit?

Answer. (a) Mishrilal has set up a small scale unit.

(b) The farm holdings in the village are very small of about 2 hectares in size and production of sugarcane is low as more area is under wheat, so raw material is also less (c) He has to pay for the electricity to run the machine.

(d) Since the industry is small scale, production is less and therefore, he is unable to increase his profit.

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Q4 Could you think of any reasons when he might face a loss?

Answer. Conditions under which he may face a loss can be any of the following

(a) If his crushing machine becomes defective, his production will reduce or totally stop. (b) If due to drought or other calamity, the production of sugarcane in nearby areas reduces; his jaggery production will come down leading to a loss for him.

- (c) If the demand for jaggery decreases, he will not be able to sell enough to break even.
- (d) If any other costs like electricity, labour or transportation costs increase, he may face a loss.

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Q5 Why does Mishrilal sell his jaggery to traders in Shahpur and not in his village?

Answer. (a) Palampur is a small village with 450 families and there is not a big demand for jaggery there .

(b) Shahpur is a town where people come from different surrounding villages to buy things and there is more demand of jaggery there, so Mishrilal sells his jaggery traders in Shahpur and not in his village.

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Q1 In what ways is Kareem's capital and labour different from Mishrilal?

Answer. Kareem has fixed capital in the form of machines, but Kareem has a larger fixed capital because he has assets in the form of computers which are more expensive than the sugarcane crushing machine. Kareem has also employed educated and qualified computer teachers, whereas Mishrilal labour is mainly unskilled labour

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Q2 Why didn't someone start a computer centre earlier? Discuss the possible reasons

Answer. Reasons why someone didn't start a computer centre may be any of the following

(a) As very few educated people were there in the village, there was not any demand for computer courses.

(b) The villagers were not aware of the employment potential of computer courses and so nobody thought that such a business could be successful.

(c) Teaching faculty for computer courses was not available

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Q1 What is Kishora's fixed capital?

Answer. Kishora's fixed capital is the buffalo and wooden-cart which he has purchased with the bank loan

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Q2 What do you think would be his working capital?

Answer. The money that he earns from selling the milk and transporting goods on his bullock-cart minus his own living expenses are his working capital.

Q3 In how many production activities is Kishora involved?

Answer. Kishora is involved in the following production activities.

- (a) Selling of buffalo's milk.
- (b) Transporting of various items.
- (c) Bringing clay from the river Ganga for the potter
- (d) Transporting jaggery etc to Shahpur.

Q4 Would you say that Kishora has benefitted from better roads in Palampur?

Answer. Kishora has certainly benefited from better roads in Palampur because he is involved in the transport business; better roads enable him to easily transport goods from one place to another, run his business successfully and earn profits, which would have been very difficult in the absence of proper roads.

Q1 Every village in India is surveyed once in ten years during the Census and some of 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):

(d) FACILITIES

Educational	
Medical	
Market	
Electricity supply	
Communication	
Nearest town	

Answer. (a) Location Palampur is located 3 km from Raiganj which is a big village. The nearest town is Shahpur.

- It is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns.
- An all weather road connects the village to Raiganj and further to the nearest small town of Shahpur.

(b) **Total Area of the Village**

The total area of the Palampur village is 246 hectares.

(c) land Use (in hectares)

Cultivated Land		Land not available for cultivation (Area covering dwellings, roads, ponds, grazing ground)
Irrigated	Unirrigated	
200 hectares	20 hectares	26 hectares

(d) Facilities

Educational	Palampur has two primary schools and one high school
Medical	There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary
Market	Market has some general stores and shops selling eatables
Electricity supply	Most of the houses have electric connections. It powers the tubewells and is used in various small businesses
Communication	A well developed system of roads and transport
Nearest town	Shahpur

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Q2 Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Answer. Yes, It is true that modern farming methods require more Inputs which are manufactured in industry. For example

- HYV seeds, insecticides, pesticides and chemical fertilisers needed for increasing the yield per hectare are all manufactured industries
- Farmers use farm machinery like tractors, threshers and also combined harvesters which are also manufactured in industries.
- Tubewell equipment and water pumps used for irrigation are also manufactured in industries.

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Q3 How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Answer. • Most of the houses in Palampur have electric connections.

- Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields that help to irrigate much larger areas of land more effectively as compared to the traditional Persian wheel drawn by bullocks. Since the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares had come under irrigation farmers did not have to depend on rainfall and could grow multiple crops.
- It helps small businesses run their machinery like Mishrilal's sugarcane crushing machine.

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Q4 Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?

Answer. Yes, it is important to increase the area under irrigation because water is very essential for

agriculture. In India, the rainfall is unevenly distributed in the country and if rainfall is less, then production will be low, and they will be only able to grow one crop in a season. With good irrigation it will be possible to do multiple cropping, helping to increase the yield per hectare .

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Q5 Construct a table on the distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur ?

Answer. Distribution of land among the 450 families of Palampur.

Families with no land (mainly dalits)	150 Families
Families with less than 2 hectares	240 Families
Families with more than 2 hectares	60 Families
Total	450 families

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Q6 Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less than minimum wages?

Answer. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government are Rs. 60 per day, but wages of farm labourers in Palampur are less than minimum wages because there is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages.

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Q7 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 they in debt?

Answer. • In our region, there are two labourers namely Ram Khilawan and Basanti, who are husband and Wife working as casual constructing labourers. Due to drought, they had to leave their village in search of employment. They get approximately 50 to 60 rupees per day which they are paid in cash.

• They do not get work regularly because there are a large number of workers seeking employment, due to which they agree to work for low wages. Because of irregular work and low wages they are unable to fulfill their needs and are in debt.

Q8 What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Answer. Multiple cropping and use of modern farming methods are two different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. e.g.,

(i) Multiple Cropping When more than one crop is grown on a piece of land during the year it is known as multiple cropping.

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

2. All farmers in Palampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.

(ii) Use of Modern Farming Method. Modern farming methods also help to increase the yield per hectare.

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

2. The farmers in these regions set up tube wells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farming.

3. Some also used farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat, increasing from 1300 kg per hectare to 3200 kg per hectare with HYV seeds.

Q9 Describe the work of a farmer with 1 hectare of land.

Answer. • A farmer having 1 hectare of land for farming is called a subsistence farmer because 1 hectare of land is too less; for even the sustenance of a small family.

- Production is very low and it is very difficult for the farmer to provide for his family. Apart from working on his own field he has to work on the field of the rich farmers or work as a casual labourer to survive.

- The small farmer has no irrigation facilities.

- He has no working capital so he is also not able to buy modern machinery, HYV seeds or insecticides and pesticides.

- In the absence of capital, he has to take loan from moneylender who charges a high interest rate. He is rarely able to repay the loan and eventually falls into a debt trap.

Q10 How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Answer. Modern farming methods such as use of HYV insecticides pesticides etc require a great deal of capital so the farmer needs more money than before.

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

- In contrast, the small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They borrow 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. They are put to great distress to repay the loan, which is not so in the case of medium and large farmers.

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Q11 On what terms did Savita get a loan from Tejpal Singh? Would Savita's condition be different if she could get a loan from the bank at a low rate of interest?

Answer. Savita, a small farmer, in order to cultivate wheat on her 1 hectare of land, decides to borrow money from Tejpal Singh a large farmer on the following terms-

- Tejpal Singh agrees to give Savita the loan at an interest rate of 24 per cent for four months which is a very high interest rate. Savita also has to promise to work on his field as farm labourer during the harvest season at Rs. 35 per day.
- The rate of interest charged by Tejpal Singh was higher than that of banks. If Savita had taken the loan from the bank, interest would have been lower and she could have easily repaid the loan and her condition would have been far better.

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Q12 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. (Optional)

Answer. • On talking to two old residents Ramlal and Dharam Singh I came to know about the irrigation methods that were traditionally in use in our area. They told me that earlier they were dependent on rainfall and later on they started to use the Persian wheel to draw water from the wells. With development of technology, tube wells were used for more better and effective irrigation.

- In the farming methods, traditionally they ploughed the field with ploughs drawn by bullocks which was a very difficult and time consuming process. They used ordinary seeds and cow dung manure for fertilisation.
- However with changes in technology the farmers started using HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides and modern machinery like tractors and threshers which has led to an increase in yield per hectare and improved the lives of the farmers.

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Q13 What are the non-farm production activities taking place in your region? Make a short list.

Answer. Dairy is a common activity in many families of our region.

- Some people are involved in small scale manufacturing in their homes or in the field like production of jaggery by Mishrilal.
- A few people are involved as shopkeepers and traders who buy various goods from the wholesale market in the cities and sell them in the villages.
- Some people near the bus stand have opened shops selling eatables.
- Some people are in the transportation sector ferrying people and carrying goods from one place

to another In different types of vehicles.

- People like Kareem opened a computer class centre and also provided employment to two women who had a diploma in computer application.

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Q14 What can be done so that more non-farm production activities can be started in villages?

Answer. • Banks should provide loans at low Interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some business to help them earn a living.

- Government should be more active and start and effective employment generating schemes.
- Government should provide training to the villagers in different small crafts.
- Government should provide facilities for transportation and selling of locally manufactured goods of the villagers in the cities.
- Industries can be set up in rural areas.

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