

The Story of village Palampur | Easy Notes of class 9th

- Introduction:-
- Palampur (Imaginary Village)
- Key Terms to Remember:
- Organisation of Production
 - Four Key Requirements (Factors of Production)
- Farming in Palampur:
 - First factor : Land
 - How to Increase Production?
 - (a) Multiple Cropping
 - (b) Modern Farming Methods
 - Will the Land Sustain?
 - How is land Distribution in Palampur?
 - Second Factor: Labour
 - Who Will Provide the Labour?
 - Third Factor : Capital
 - What capital is required in farming?
 - Fourth Factor: Entrepreneurship
 - What Happens to the Surplus Produce?
- Non-Farm Activities in Palampur :

Introduction:-

This chapter takes us behind the scenes of how goods and services are produced. It shows what is needed for any production like **land, labour, capital, and human skill**. To explain this clearly, we use an example of an imaginary village called **Palampur**. Through Palampur, we learn how these resources come together in farming and other village work. Let's explore how production really happens!

Palampur (Imaginary Village)

Location & Road Connection

- Palampur connects to nearby village **Raiganj (3 km)** and town **Shahpur** through an **all-weather road**.
- Many vehicles use the road: **bullock carts, tongas, tractors, trucks, jeeps, motorcycles**.

Social Setup

- **450 families** of different castes live here.
- **Upper caste families (80)** own most of the land and have **pucca houses**.

- **SCs (Dalits)** make up **1/3 of the population** and live in **kuccha houses** in one corner.

Facilities

- Most houses have **electricity** (used for **tube wells and small businesses**).
- Palampur has irrigation facility.
- **2 primary schools + 1 high school.**
- **Health care:** 1 **govt. health centre** + 1 **private dispensary.**

Production Activities

- Main activity: **Farming**
- Other (*non-farm*) activities: **Dairy, small manufacturing, transport, and shop-keeping**

Organisation of Production

Goal of Production: The main goal is to produce goods and services that people need.

Four Key Requirements (Factors of Production)

1. **Land** ??? It includes soil, water, forests, and minerals.
2. **Labour** ??? These are the people who work.
 - Some are skilled (educated).
 - Some do manual work.
3. **Capital** ??? The things used to support production:
 - **Fixed Capital** ??? tools, machines, buildings (used for years).
 - **Working Capital** ??? raw materials and money (used up during production).
4. **Human Capital** ??? The knowledge and skill to combine the above resources.

All production is done by combining these **four factors**.

Let's understand the factors of production using examples from Palampur and its activities.

Farming in Palampur:

Main activity of Palampur is farming.

First factor : Land

Land is fixed and a finite resource.

Main activity ??? Farming (75% people depend on it).

Problem ??? No expansion in land since 1960.

All land cultivated ??? Even wasteland was converted earlier.

How to Increase Production?

(a) Multiple Cropping

- **Same land used for 2-3 crops a year** → More output.
- **Crops grown:**
 - **Kharif** → Jowar & Bajra (used as cattle feed).
 - **Between Oct-Dec** → Potato.
 - **Rabi** → Wheat (for self-use & selling).
 - **Annual** → Sugarcane (sold as jaggery in Shahpur).
- **All farmers** → At least 2 crops; many grow potato as third.

(b) Modern Farming Methods

- **HYV Seeds** → Introduced in late 1960s ([Green Revolution](#)).
- **More yield** but require:
 - Ample water (irrigation),
 - Chemical fertilisers,
 - Pesticides.
- **Traditional vs HYV yield (wheat):**
 - Traditional → 1300 kg/ha
 - HYV → 3200 kg/ha
- **Inputs like tractors & threshers** → Faster farming

Will the Land Sustain?

Modern farming overuses resources → Damages soil & deplete groundwater.

For Example:- **Chemical fertilisers** provide short-term boost but long-term harm. They reduce **soil fertility** & kill microbes. Also, they cause pollution in groundwater & rivers. And **overuse of tube well** for irrigation leads to falling water table.

Thus, sustainable agriculture is the only solution for keep environment safe and liveable.

How is land Distribution in Palampur?

Land Distribution is **unequal**.

- **60 families** → Medium & large farmers (land > 2 hectares); some own **10+ hectares**.
- **450 families in total:**
 - **1/3rd (150 families)** → Landless (mostly Dalits).
 - **240 families** → Small farmers (land < 2 hectares).

Second Factor: Labour

Who Will Provide the Labour?

- **Small farmers:-** They work themselves with family help.
- **Medium and large farmers:** They hire labourers who work for wages.
- **Landless labourers :** They depend on daily wages for work.

Thus, *small farmers* and *hired workers* (landless labourers) provide labour.

Third Factor : Capital

What capital is required in farming?

Modern farming needs **more money** (capital) for buying seeds, fertilisers, irrigation, repairs, etc.

- **Small Farmers:-** They *borrow money* (at high interest rate) from large farmers, local moneylenders, traders.
- **Large Farmers:-** They use their *own savings*. (It is because they earn more from their large land and surplus produce.)

Fourth Factor: Entrepreneurship

Some farmers (mostly medium and large) take initiative, use their savings, invest in land, tools, and labour, and take risks to earn profit.

What Happens to the Surplus Produce?

- Farmers use the **three factors of production** to grow crops like wheat.
- After harvest, they keep some wheat for family use and sell the **surplus**.
 - Example: **Tejpal Singh**, a large farmer, sells 350 quintals of wheat and earns good money.
- **Small farmers:** They produce less â?? Keep most of it for family use.
- **Medium & large farmers:** They produce more â?? Sell surplus in the market.

Non-Farm Activities in Palampur :

Only 25% of Palampurâ??s workers do non-agricultural jobs.

1. **Dairy:** Families raise buffalos, sell milk to traders who transport it to cities.
2. **Small-scale Manufacturing:** Some people manufacture goods at home or fields to sell .
 - *For Example:-* Mishrilal uses a machine to crush sugarcane and make jaggery, selling it for profit.
3. **Trade and Shops:** Shopkeepers buy goods from cities and sell them in village shops near bus stands.
4. **Transport:** Drivers of rickshaws, tongas, trucks, and bullock carts move people and goods for payment. (*Note: This sector is growing.*)

You have now covered all the essential points of *The Story of Village Palampur* in a clear and concise way, perfect for quick revision. To deepen your understanding and ensure you are fully prepared, make sure to practice NCERT questions, solve multiple-choice questions (MCQs), work on assertion-reason questions, and attempt long answer questions. These resources will help you clarify concepts and improve your exam readiness effectively.

Key Terms to Remember:

• **Multiple Cropping** More crops on same land

• **Yield** Crop produced per unit area per season

• **HYV Seeds** High Yielding Variety seeds

• **Modern Methods** HYV + irrigation + fertilizers + machines

• **Labour** People who do farm work

• **Capital** Money, tools, and inputs needed for farming

• **Working capital** Money needed for day-to-day expenses like seeds and fertilisers

• **Fixed Capital** Long-term assets like tractors, tools, and buildings

• **Debt trap** When poor farmers borrow money at high rates and can't repay easily

• **Surplus** Extra produce left after family consumption, sold in the market

[The Story of Village Palampur Multiple Choice Questions](#)

[chapter 1 : Economics \(Quiz mcqs\)](#)

Category

1. Class 9th

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