

Revision of chapter -1 (ECO) Part-1

1. Give a brief introduction of village Palampur?
 2. Name different type of production activity in palampur?
 3. What is aim of production?
 4. What factors affect the production in palampur? Explain each of them.
 5. What is fixed capital and working capital?
 6. What is multiple cropping?
 7. What are the features of traditional methods of farming?
 8. What do you know about Green revolution?
 9. Why do modern farming methods require more capital?
 10. Explain the ill effects of green revolution?
 11. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.
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Answers of Revision of chapter-1(ECO) PART-1

Ans 1. Palampur is a small hypothetical village having about 450 families. It is 3 km away from Raiganj — big village. Shahpur is the nearest town to the village.

The village is well connected with neighbouring villages and towns. The village is well connected by the road and most of the houses are electrified.

It has two primary schools and one high school.

There is a government primary health Centre and a primary dispensary.

Ans 2. Farming is the main production activity in the village Palampur. Most of the people are dependent on farming for their livelihood.

Non-farming activities such as dairy, small-scale manufacturing (e.g. activities of weavers and potters, etc.), transport, etc., are carried out on a limited scale.

Ans 3. The aim of production is produce the goods and services that we need.

Ans 4. The first requirement is **land** and other natural resources such as water, forests, and minerals.

Labour: The second requirement is labour. That is people who will do the work. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary task.

Labour is of two types that are skilled and unskilled labour.

Physical capital: The third requirement is physical capital. Physical capital is of two types. First is fixed capital and second is working capital.

Human Capital: Human capital is the most important factor of production It put together land, labour and physical capital.

Ans 5. Tool and machines, building range from very simple tools such as a farmers' plough to sophisticated machines generator, turbines, computers etc. Tools, machines. Building can be used in production over many years. These are called fixed capital.

Production requires a variety of raw materials such as yarn, used by the weavers and clay used by the potter. Also some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw material and money in hand are called working capital.

Ans 6. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.

It is most common way of increasing production a given piece of land.

By doing multiple cropping the yield per hectare increases and the farmers earn huge profit.

Multiple cropping decreases the risk of crop failure.

Ans 7. (a) Traditional seeds are used.

(b) For irrigation depend upon monsoon.

(c) Wooden tools and equipment are used.

(d) Bullock carts are used to plough land.

(e) The production is done for family use

(f) Manure and cow dung is used to increase the fertility of soil.

Ans 8. The Green revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yield varieties of seeds.

Compared to the traditional seeds the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant.

As result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantity of food grains than was possible earlier.

HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.

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

Ans 9. Modern farming methods need tractors, harvesting machines and other mechanical tools. To purchase them huge amount of money is required.

*Modern farming methods need HYV seeds to increase the production. To purchase them huge amount of money is required.

*The price of chemicals and expenditures are very high.

*Installing tub wells to irrigate fields is a very costly process.

*Modern farming also needs skilled workers. To hire the skilled workers, huge amount of capital is required to make their payments.

Ans 10. Green revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increase use of chemical fertilizer.

Continues use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.

Environmental resources like soil fertility and groundwater are built up over many years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.

Modern farming methods used under the green revolution have over used the natural resources base. Maximum forest land was converted into agricultural land.

The green revolution was limited only up to few states like Punjab and Haryana.

Ans 11. In Palampur, about 1/3 of 450 families are land less.

240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size.

60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate land of more than 2 hectares in size.

A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more.

On the other hand, more than half the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size.

REVISION OF CHAPTER -1 (ECO) PART-2

12. What problems do farm labourers face in term of employment?
 13. How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is it consequences?
 14. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?
 15. What do you mean by surplus? How is the sale of surplus farm products done?
 16. How do farmers use their earning which they get by selling the surplus produce in the market?
 17. Write a short note on dairy farming a non-farming activity in village Palampur.
 18. Write a short note on manufacturing a non-farming activity in village Palampur.
 19. Write a short note on shop keeping a non-farming activity in village Palampur.
 20. Write a short note on transportation a non-farming activity in village Palampur.
 21. What needs to be done to initiate more non farming activities in village?
 22. What are importance's of farming?
 23. What are the features of HYV seeds?
 24. What are Rabi Crops?
 25. What are Kharif crops?
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ANSWERS OF REVISION OF CHAPTER-1(ECO) PART-2

Ans12. (a) They don't get regular work.

(b) Their wages are very less.

(c) They are exploited by large farmers and money lenders.

(d) They are bound to be in debt trap by village money lenders due to various malpractices and high rate of interest.

(e) They are land less labourers and they don't have their own source of income.

(f) Due to the use of tractors and harvesting machines the demand of labourers is decreased

Ans13. Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for their capital.

They borrow from large farmers or the money lenders or the traders who supply various inputs for cultivation.

These traders and money lenders charge very high interest rate.

The small farmers are put to great distress to repay the loan.

Sometimes they caught in debt-trap.

Ans14. Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop.

By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income which can be used for investment.

They also have their own savings in the Banks.

Ans15. Surplus is the difference between the quantity of total production of the farmer and the quantity that he keeps for self-consumption.

Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop. By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income.

The traders and government agencies buy that surplus and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

Ans16. Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of crop.

By selling this surplus crop in the market they earn income.

A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season.

Some farmers also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks or to set up shops. As we shall see, these constitute the capital for non-farming activities.

Ans17. Dairy is the common activity in many families of Palampur. People feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass, jowar and bajra that grow during the rainy season.

The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village.

Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centers at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

Ans18. Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing in Palampur. Unlike the manufacturing that takes place in the big factories in the towns and cities.

Manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.

They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour. Rarely labourers hired.

Ans19. People involved in trade are not many in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from whole sale market in the cities and sell them in the village.

We will see small general stores in the village selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some clothes.

A few of the families whose houses are close the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. The sell eatables.

Ans20. There are varieties of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj.

Rickshawallahs, tonga wallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services.

They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.

The number of people involved in transport has grown over the last several years.

Ans21. Vocational educational centres should be open in the villages.
Loans should be given at low interest rates to start the non-farming activities.
Awareness should be spread by the governmental agencies.
Roads and transport facilities should be developed.
Markets should also be developed so that people can start their small scale business.

Ans22. The farming is major occupation of the rural economy.
65% population of India is employed in this activity.
It makes country self-sufficient in food grains.
Farming also helps in the development of Industry.

Ans23. HYV seeds are High Yielding varieties.
These are prepared after a great research by the agricultural scientists.
The HYV seeds give high yield.
They need plenty of water and fertilizers.

Ans24. Rabi crops are grown in the winter season.
These crops are sown in the month of October and November.
These crops are harvested in the months of March and April.
Wheat, mustard, peas are the main crops of this season.

Ans25. Kharif crops are grown in the rainy season.
These crops are sown in the month of June and July.
These crops are harvested in the months of September and October.
Jowar, Bajra and Paddy are the main crops of this season.

REVISION OF CHAPTER -1 (GEO)

1. Write a short note on the location of India?
 2. What is size of India? What is its rank with respect to the world in terms of size?
 3. Name the southernmost point of India? Is it visible today?
 4. Which is most important latitude of the country? Give reason.
 5. Which is most important Longitude of the country? Give reason.
 6. Why countries of the world selected their own Standard Meridians?
 7. Explain the major reason for the two hour time difference in the local time between Arunachal Pradesh and Gujarat?
 8. Why is the difference between the duration of day and night hardly felt at Kanyakumari but not so in Kashmir?
 9. Why is India called a Subcontinent?
 10. The central location of India at the head of Indian ocean is considered of great significance. Why?
 11. Justify the naming of Indian Ocean after India?
 12. How have been mountain passes been helpful in India since historic times? Explain.
 13. Describe India's location with reference to her neighbors.
 14. How is the knowledge of latitude and longitude important for people?
 15. Explain the two types of states found in India before 1947.
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ANSWERS OF REVISION OF CHAPTER-1 (GEO)

Ans1. India is a vast country which lies in the northern hemisphere.

The mainland extends between latitudes $8^{\circ}4'$ and $37^{\circ}6'N$ and Longitude $68^{\circ}7'$ E and $97^{\circ}25'E$.

Tropic of cancer $23^{\circ}30'N$ divides the country into two parts.

At the southeast and southwest of the mainland, lie Andaman and Nicobar islands and Lakshadweep island in Bay of Bengal and Arabian sea respectively.

Ans2. The landmass of India has an area of 3.28 million square km.

India's total area accounts for 2.4 percent of the total geographical area of the world.

India is the seventh largest country of the world.

Ans3. The Southernmost point of India is Indira point.

The Indira point is situated in the Great Nicobar group of Island in Andaman Nicobar island groups.

It is not visible today because it was submerged under the sea in the 2004 Tsunami.

Ans4. The tropic of cancer is the most important latitude of the country.

It is situated at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}N$.

The tropic of cancer divides the country into two equal parts.

It also divides the country into two climatic zones.

Ans5. $82^{\circ}30'$ E, longitude is the most important longitude of our country.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places.

The central Meridian $82^{\circ}30'$ E is taken as the Indian Standard Time.

It is accepted all over the country for uniformity of time.

Ans6. Every country has a Standard Time to avoid confusion of time.

It is time of its Central or Standard Meridian.

Each Meridian has its own local time which is the sun time or local time of that particular place.

To avoid confusion and chaos in all activities to be caused by having a different local time for different places the central meridian is selected as Standard Time.

Some Countries whose size is very large they have their different time zones.

Ans7. India has longitudinal extent of 30° . Due to this, there is a time lag of two hours between the sunrise on the easternmost and the westernmost horizons of India.

Due to rotation, the earth takes 4 minutes to rotate through 1° of longitude. The difference in time is one hour for 15° of longitude.

Therefore, for a longitudinal extent of 30° of India, there is a time lag of two hours.

When it is 6 a.m. in Arunachal Pradesh, it is still 4 a.m. in Gujarat and Jaisalmer.

Ans8. Kanyakumari is situated nearer to equator and it lies in equatorial zone.

In equatorial zones the duration of day and night are almost equal.

Kashmir lies in the subtropical zone. Here the duration of day and night is not equal.

So the duration of day and night is more prominent in Kashmir than in Kanyakumari.

Ans9. India is called a subcontinent because it is a big landmass.

This stands out as a distinct geographical unit from the rest of the continent.

It is separated by natural features like mountains and rivers.

India is also separated from rest of the continent by the mighty Himalayas.

Ans10. It provides India without abundant extended sea routes to apply her trade and commerce devices/strategies with developed countries (Western European) at her left hand and developing countries at the right.

It helps India, in flowing her stream of wisdom in physical, mental, emotional and psychological field everywhere in Africa, Asia and Europe continent.

It includes spiritual, technical, psychological and anatomical and material knowledge also.

India holds title authority on Indian Ocean.

In fact, India only has the longest coastline in the Indian Ocean in the world.

Ans11. No other country has long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed.

It is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it.

India has central location between the East and the West Asia.

The Trans Indian Ocean routes which connect the countries of Europe in the west and the countries of East Asia provide a strategic central location to India.

The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean thus helping India establish close contact with West Asia.

Ans12. India is bounded by the young fold mountains in the northwest, north and north east.

The various passes across the mountains in the north the norths have provided passages to the ancient travelers.

These routes have contributed in the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

The idea of Upanishads and Ramayana, the stories of Panchtantra, the Indian numeral and the decimal system thus could reach parts of the world.

The spices, muslin and other merchandise were taken from India to different countries.

Ans13. The Indian landmass has a central location between the East and the West Asia.

India is a southward extension of the Asian Continent.

India occupies an important strategic position in South Asia.

India Shares its land boundaries with Pakistan and Afghanistan in the North West china and Nepal and Bhutan in the North.

Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east.

Our Southern neighbors across the sea consist of the two island countries namely Sri Lanka and Maldives.

Ans14. That helps us to understand and locates the geographical location and globe better.

The use of latitudes and longitude offer a better and quick grasp of geographical facts.

It determines the time zones of the different regions of the world.

With the help of longitudes and latitudes it is easy to calculate local time and standard time.

Longitudes and latitudes are also helping us to calculate the distance from one place to another

Ans15. Before 1947 there were two types of states in India-the provinces and the princely states. Provinces are rules directly by British officials who were appointed by the Viceroy.

Princely states were ruled by local hereditary rulers, who acknowledged sovereignty in return for the local autonomy