



# VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-9<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

Date:- 01.06.21.

Economics

## THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

### Question 1.

What do you mean by physical capital? What are the items that come under physical capital?

Answer:

Physical capital includes the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. The following items come under the category of physical capital:

(a) Tools, machines, 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, machines, building can be used in production over many years.

(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. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

### Question 2.

Write a short note on shopkeeping, a non-farming activity in village Palampur.

Answer:

There are very less people involved in trade in Palampur. The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. There are 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 to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. They sell eatables.

Question 3.

What are the various types of crops grown in village Palampur?

Answer:

The entire land is cultivated in village Palampur. There are different types of crops grown in the village.

During the rainy season (kharif,) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat. A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.

Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.

Question 4.

What do you mean by surplus? How is the sale of surplus farm products done?

Answer:

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

Medium and large farmers produce a large surplus of the crop. By selling this surplus crop in the market, they earn income. The traders at the market buy the crop and sell it further to the shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

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