



Grade IX - Economics

Lesson 1- Economics

The Story of Village Palampur

Solved Question Bank

Objective Type Questions

- Which among the following states was first to try out the modern farming methods in India?
 - Haryana
 - Jharkhand
 - Bihar
 - Odisha
- Which of the following terms is used for measuring the produced on a given piece of land during a single year?
 - Yield
 - Productivity
 - Cultivation
 - Output
- Which of the following is not fixed capital?
 - Agricultural land
 - Tubewell
 - Fertilisers and pesticides
 - Farm machinery
- Which of the following statements is not true about small-scale manufacturing in villages?
 - Farmers engage in it to supplement their income.
 - Farmers take help of their family members.
 - The production is done mostly at home.
 - Farmers produce articles for their own use.
- What is the basic constraint in raising farm production?
 - Capital is scarce
 - Land is fixed
 - Agricultural workers are not willing to work
 - Irrigation is not well developed.
- The standard unit of measuring agricultural land is:
 - Hectare
 - Bigha
 - Guintha
 - All of the above



7. The main reason why farmers are able to grow two or three crops in a year is due to:
- a. Persian wheels
 - b. Well-developed system of irrigation
 - c. HYV seeds
 - d. Expansion of land area
8. The cost of cultivation is rising fast due to:
- a. Government policies
 - b. Increased use of advanced agricultural inputs
 - c. Debt of farmers
 - d. Increase in land area

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (d)	5. (b)	6. (d)	7. (b)	8. (b)
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I. Fill in the blanks

9. _____ is an activity that involves making of goods or services that a person needs.
10. _____ means putting physical and mental efforts by the human beings during the process of production.
11. The variety of raw material and money in hand during the process of production is known as _____.
12. jowar and bajra _____ season crops.

9. Production	10. Labour	11. working capital	12. Kharif
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I. True or False

13. The main activity in village Palampur is farming.
14. Farmer's plough is an example of fixed capital factor of production.
15. The minimum wage per day for a farm labourer set by the government is ₹ 350.
16. Dairy farming is included in non-farm activity.
17. Fixed capital is that capital which cannot be used over and over again.

1. True	2. True	3. False	4. True	5. False
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Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?

The main economic activity in Palampur is farming.

2. What was the status of upper caste families in Palampur?

The 80 upper caste families owned majority of the land in Palampur. Some of their houses were quite large and made up of brick with cement plastering.

3. What was the benefit of electricity in Palampur?

Most of the houses have electricity connections. Electricity is used to power the tubewells in the fields and also for many small businesses.

4. What facilities are available for education and health in Palampur?

Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.

5. Define Production.

Production is an activity that involves making of goods or services that a person needs.

6. Farmer's plough is an example of which factor of production?

Farmer's plough is an example of fixed capital.

7. What do you mean by physical capital?

At every stage of production, we need a variety of inputs such as machines, raw materials and money. Together, these are called physical capital.

8. What is the first and foremost requirement for the production of goods and services?

The first and foremost requirement for the production of goods and services is the land and other factors of production like labour and capital.

9. What do you mean by working capital?

Or

Which capital is known as working capital?

Working capital refers to the variety of raw material and money in hand during the production, in order to make payments and buy other necessary items.



10. What is human capital?

Human capital refers to knowledge and enterprise required to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output for self-consumption or to sell in the market.

11. Name the kharif and rabi crops grown in Palampur.

The Kharif crops are *jowar* and *bajra* and rabi crops are wheat and sugarcane which are grown in Palampur. Potatoes are also grown in between these two seasons.

12. What was the main reason for the growth of three different crops in a year?

The main reason for the growth of three different crops in a year was well-developed system of irrigation.

13. What is the impact of electricity on irrigation?

Earlier, with the use of Persian wheel, people used to irrigate small areas by using water from wells. But, now, with the use of electricity and tubewells, they can irrigate larger areas in lesser time.

14. What is multiple cropping?

Multiple cropping means to grow more than one crop on a same piece of land.

15. Define yield.

Yield means crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

16. How did the Indian farmers benefit from Green Revolution?

The Green Revolution enabled the Indian farmers to cultivate wheat and rice using high yielding varieties of seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides etc.

17. Which modern implements were used by the Indian farmers?

The modern implements used by the Indian farmers were tubeweels, tractors, threshers and harvesters.

18. What is the impact of Green Revolution on soil and ground water table?

Green Revolution is associated with the increased use of chemical fertilisers. The minerals of chemical fertilisers dissolve in water and contaminate it, thereby



polluting both water and soil, thus, the continuous use of fertilisers makes the soil less fertile.

19. Who provides labour for medium and large farmers?

Labour for medium and large farmers is provided by landless labourers of those who are cultivating small plots of land.

20. Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the economy?

Agriculture

21. How do farm labourers get wages in Palampur?

In Palampur, the farm labourers get wages in the form of cash or kind, i.e., in terms of food grains.

22. What is the minimum wage per day for a farm labourer set by the government?

₹ 300 per day.

23. How much Dala gets as a minimum wage?

₹ 160.

24. What do the medium and large farmers do with the surplus from farm production?

Medium and large farmers sell the surplus from farm production and a part of the earnings is saved and the other part of it, is used to buy cattle, trucks etc. for the next season.

25. Name any two non-farm activities in Palampur.

The non-farm activities in Palampur are:

- a. Dairy farming
- b. Small-scale manufacturing
- c. Transport
- d. Shopkeeping

26. In which type of activity is dairy farming included?

Dairy farming is included in non-farm activity.



Short Answer Type Questions

1. Highlight the basic constraints in raising production from a farm.

The basic constraints in raising production from a farm are:

- The land area under cultivation is practically fixed.
- There has been no expansion in land area under cultivation after 1960s. by then, some wastelands in the villages had been converted to cultivable land.
- There is no further scope to increase the farm production by bringing new land area under cultivation as no new land is available.

2. Explain the term physical capital. Mention its different types with examples.

Physical capital is the capital that is further used in the production of more goods such as tools, equipments, machines and raw materials.

The two types physical capital are:

- Fixed Capital.** It is that capital which can be used over and over again. This capital lasts for a longer time such as machines and tools.
- Working Capital.** It consists of those goods that are used up in the process of production such as raw materials and money.

3. Give three reasons why small farmers have to arrange capital by borrowing.

The three reasons why small farmers have to arrange capital by borrowing are:

- To buy seeds and water for irrigation.
- To pay back the loan with high rate of interest.
- To use the money for marriage or festivals.

4. Distinguish between Kharif and Rabi seasons.

Kharif Season	Rabi Season
a. It is identified with rainy or wet season.	a. It is identified with winter or dry season.
b. Crops are sown in June-July and harvested in November-January.	b. Crops are sown in October-November and harvested in April-May.
c. Kharif crops are <i>jowar</i> and <i>bajra</i> .	c. Wheat is an important rabi crop.



5. State the importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land.

The importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of lands is:

- a. It retains the fertility of the soil.
- b. It generates employment for many people throughout the year.
- c. It benefits the farmers economically.

6. What is Multiple cropping? How does it help in farmer's prosperity?

When two or more crops are grown on a given piece of land during a year, it is known as multiple cropping. This is most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

Raising two or more crops from a given piece of land in a year translates into a given piece of land in a year translates into a corresponding increases in a farmer's income and helps in the farmer's prosperity.

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

Modern farming methods are the result of decades of scientific research. This research was in the form of high yielding varieties of seeds, irrigation equipments, tractors and other forms of machinery, chemical fertilisers, insecticides and pesticides, which are all produced in the industries.

The result is that with greater adoption of modern farming methods inter-dependence of agriculture and industry has increased manifold.

8. What do you mean by Green Revolution? Why was it caused?

Green Revolution means a rapid and sustained increase in the output of agriculture over a long period of time. This revolution took place in India in the late 1960s. The output of foodgrains increased manifold. Initially, the Green Revolution was limited only to wheat crop, but lately, it spread to other crops like rice and oilseeds. It was caused by the use of modern methods like high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers and insecticides.



9. Land being a natural resource, is necessary to be carefully used. Why?

Land, a natural resource, is subject to degradation. Due to negligence and over-exploitation, highly fertile pieces of land are being degraded, i.e., they have become barren and uncultivable. This is due to over utilisation of fertilisers in order to increase the yield with higher cost of production. Ground water resources are also depleting faster. The farmers need to dig deeper in order to get water. Chemical fertilisers kill bacteria and other micro-organisms in the soil and make it unfit for cultivation.

All this indicates that land, a fixed asset, is under deep stress.

10. What can be done to increase the non-farm activities in the Indian Villages?

The things which can be done to increase the non-farm activities in the Indian villages are:

- a. Banks should provide loans at low interest rates so that the poor villagers can start some small-scale businesses and can earn their livelihood.
- b. Government should initiate effective employment generating schemes like small-scale industries, computer training centres, vocational courses etc.
- c. Government should provide training to the villagers in different skills.

Long Answer Type Questions

1. What is the aim of production? State any four requirements for production.

The aim of production is to generate income for those people who are involved in the production of goods and services.

- a. **Land.** It is a passive factor of production. It requires human effort to make it a productive resource. No activity can take place in the absence of land and it is the basis of all human activities.
- b. **Labour.** The second requirement is labour, i.e. people who do the work. Some activities require educated and skilled labour to perform the necessary tasks and others require workers who can do the manual work.



- c. **Physical capital.** The third requirement is physical capital. There are variety of inputs like machines, tools, raw materials and money required at every stage of production. It includes fixed capital and working capital.
- d. **Human capital.** It is the knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital to produce an output either to use for themselves or to sell in the market.

2. What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land.

Land is the basic natural resource required an input in any production activity. It is fixed in nature.

The three ways to sustain land are:

- To use fertilizers in a judicious manner so as to maintain the soil fertility.
- Not to overuse ground water, i.e., to maintain the ground water table.
- To carry out crop rotation/multiple cropping to increase the production and maintain soil fertility.

3. How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?

Or

How is land distributed amongst the farmers of Palampur? Explain.

Or

Describe the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.

Land is very important for farming. Unfortunately, not all the people in Palampur have sufficient land for cultivation. Out of 450 families in Palampur only 240 families cultivate plots less than 2 hectares in size and 150 *dalit* families are landless. The remaining 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate more than 2 hectares of land. A few large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or even more.

Cultivation from plots of land less than income to the farmers family. On the other hand, half of the areas of the village covered with plots quite large in size. Thus, land in Palampur is unevenly distributed.



4. Is it true that foodgrains output in India has increased significantly because of large area under cultivation? Explain.

It is not true that foodgrains output in India has increased because of large area under cultivation. Foodgrain output in India has increased significantly because of Green Revolution in the late 1960s. At this time, farmers in Punjab, Haryana and later in Western Uttar Pradesh started using modern methods of farming like high yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilisers, modern implements, irrigation facilities, insecticides and pesticides. These methods enable the farmers to increase the yield per hectare and their earnings from farming. They, after meeting their needs of foodgrains, had enough surplus to sell in the market. But as mentioned above, this was limited to mainly Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh initially. Although, later it was delta regions of Tamil Nadu and some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

5. Distinguish between traditional farming methods and modern farming methods.

Traditional Farming Methods	Modern Farming Method
a. In these methods, simple and traditional seeds are used.	a. In these methods, high yielding varieties of seeds are used.
b. Wells and tanks are used for irrigation.	b. Dams, tubewells and canals are used for irrigation.
c. In these methods, fertiliser used is manure from cow dung.	c. In these methods, chemical fertilisers are used.
d. Farmers use bullocks for ploughing the fields.	d. Farmers use tractors and threshers for ploughing the fields.
e. In these methods, manual labour and traditional old machines are used for all activities.	e. In these methods, modern machinery is used for all activities.

6. What is meant by Green Revolution? Mention some of its features.

The introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds and the increased use of chemical fertilisers and irrigation are collectively known as Green Revolution.



The major features of Green Revolution are:

- a. It was started in the late 1960' in the states of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.
- b. Use of high yielding varieties of seeds which promised to produce more of crops on a single piece of land.
- c. Use of advanced technology, chemical fertilisers, insecticides, pesticides and a well-developed system of irrigation.
- d. It solved the food crisis in India and made India self-sufficient in foodgrains.
- e. It led to higher income growth and reduced poverty.

7. Explain two merits and three demerits of Green Revolution.

The two merits of Green Revolution are:

- a. Higher yield per hectare, increased up to three times by the use of higher yielding varieties of seeds.
- b. Greater use of machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers has made ploughing and harvesting much faster and easier.

The three demerits of Green Revolution are:

- a. Loss of soil fertility due to excessive use of chemical fertilisers.
- b. Continuous use of groundwater by means of tubewells in irrigation, the level of groundwater has declined.
- c. The chemical fertilisers easily soluble in water can dissolve in the groundwater and pollute it.

8. Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility. In the light of the statement, mention five problems caused by modern farming.

The problem caused by modern farming are:

- a. In many areas, it is associated with loss of soil fertility due to excessive use to chemical fertilisers.
- b. Continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground level.
- c. Pesticides and insecticides pollute surface water as well as air.



d. Chemical fertilisers kill some necessary bacteria as well such as nitrogen fixing bacteria that add up to soil fertility. Thus, the cost of farming has gone up.

e. It has adverse effect on environment as well as natural resources. Thus, creating pollution soil and water due to excessive use of fertilisers.

9. Name any four non-farm production activities practised in Palampur. Give brief descriptions of any three.

Or

Mention any four non-farm production activities of village Palampur. Which activity do you feel most useful for the villagers? Give any two reasons.

The non-farm activities practised in Palampur are:

a. Dairy farming. People in Palampur rear buffaloes. They feed them on different types of grass, *jowar* and *bajra*. Milk is sold in nearby villages. Some people also set up collection and chilling centres from where milk is transported to the nearby cities and towns.

b. Small-scale manufacturing. This involves simple production methods and are done on small scale. These are carried out at home with family members as labourers. The labourers are rarely hired for these activities.

c. Shopkeeping. Shopkeepers in Palampur buy goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. Small stores sell a wide range of products like rice, wheat, sugar, oil and some clothes. Some people who have shops near the bus stop use them to sell eatables.

d. Transport. There are different means of transport in Palampur like *rickshaws*, *tongas*, trucks, jeeps and tractors. These means of transport are used to transport goods and people from village to cities and the people get paid for this.

I think computer education is most useful for the villagers because:

a. It generated employment for the people being educated.

b. It employs skilled persons in the village to teach so that they would not go other cities and towns of employment opportunities.