

Question Bank
Class – IX
Economics
Chapter 1 – The Story Of Village Palampur

1. Important Terms-

1. **Resources** – A stock or supply of money, materials, staff, and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function efficiently.
2. **Manufacturing** – Make something on a large scale using machinery.
3. **Land** – Refers to the land available for exploitation, like non agricultural lands for buildings, developing township, etc.
4. **Physical Capital** – Physical capital is one of the three primary factors of production, also known as inputs in the production function.
5. **Fixed Capital** – Includes the assets and capital investments that are needed to startup and conduct business, even at the minimal stage. These assets are considered fixed in the sense that they are not consumed or destroyed during the actual production of a good or service but have a reusable value.
6. **Green Revolution** - A large increase in crop production in developing countries achieved by the use of artificial fertilizers, pesticides, and high yield crop varieties.
7. **Irrigation** – The supply of water to land or crops to help growth, typically by means of channels.
8. **Pesticides** – A substance used for destroying insects or other organisms harmful to cultivated plants or to animal.
9. **Migration** – Seasonal movement of animals from one region to another.
10. **Small Scale Manufacturing** – Small businesses are privately owned corporations, partnerships, or sole proprietorships that have fewer employees an or less annual revenue than a regular sized business or corporation.

2. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Multiple cropping and modern farming methods.
 - a. Increasing agricultural productivity
 - b. Decrease agricultural productivity
 - c. Increase income level
 - d. All of the above

2. Physical capital is of two types :
 - a. Fixed capital, Working capital
 - b. Farming capital, Human capital
 - c. Fixed capital, Human capital
 - d. All of the above

3. Resources used in production like tools, machines and buildings are considered as
 - a. Working capital
 - b. Fixed capital
 - c. Human capital
 - d. None of the above

4. Which of the following is grown in rainy season
 - a. Jowar and Bajra
 - b. Wheat
 - c. Soyabean
 - d. All of the above

5. Which of the following is a rabi crop
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Jowar
 - c. Rice
 - d. All of the above

6. Which of the following is fixed capital
 - a. Money
 - b. Seeds
 - c. Machinery and tools
 - d. All of the above

7. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by government is
 - a. 60 Rs
 - b. 50 Rs
 - c. 75 Rs
 - d. All of the above

8. Money in hand is example of
 - a. Fixed capital
 - b. Working capital
 - c. Physical capital
 - d. None of the above

9. HYV seeds stand for
 - a. High yielding variety of seeds
 - b. Half yielding variety of seeds
 - c. Heavy yielding variety of seeds
 - d. None of these

10. What is the main production activity in Palampur village
 - a. Farming
 - b. Transport
 - c. Bee hiving
 - d. Dairy farming

11. Farmers of which states first tried out the modern farming method in India
 - a. Punjab, Haryana and western U.P
 - b. Punjab, Haryana and eastern U.P
 - c. Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
 - d. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan

12. When did the Green Revolution take place in India
 - a. In the early 1960s
 - b. In the mid 1960s
 - c. In the late 1960s
 - d. In the late 1970s

Answers: (1.a) (2.a) (3.b) (4.a) (5.a) (6.a) (7.a) (8.b) (9.a) (10.a) (11.a) (12.c)

3. Very Short Answers

1. What is the main economic activity In the village of Palampur?

Ans. The main economic activity in the village of Palampur is farming.

2. Name the various forms of transport visible on the roads from Palampur to Shahpur.

Ans. Forms of transport seen are bullock carts, tongas, bogeys, motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.

3. What are the non- farming activities being carried out in Palampur?

Ans. Some of the non farming activities being carried out in Palampur are manufacturing, transport, Shopkeeping and computer education.

4. What are the factors of production?

Ans. Land, labour, physical capital and human capital are the factors of productions.

5. Which capital is known as working capital?

Ans. Capital that is used up in production, like raw materials and cash in hand, is known as working capital.

6. What is multiple cropping?

Ans. Multiple cropping means growing more than one crop on the same piece of land In a year.

7. During which season do farmers of Palampur grow Jowar and Bajra?

Ans. During the rainy season the farmers of palampur grow Jowar and Bajra.

8. Which crop out of rice, sugarcane or wheat is a kharif crop?

Ans. Rice is a kharif crop

9. In which season wheat is grown in Palampur village?

Ans. During rabi season, wheat is grown in Palampur village.

10. What are the major advantage of using HYV seeds in agriculture

Ans. HYV stands for High Yielding Variety.

11. What are the disadvantage of using chemical fertilizers in modern farming methods?

Ans. The chemical kill bacteria and microbes which are essential for soil fertility.

12. In 2003 area cultivated by small farmers India was what percentage of the total cultivated area?

Ans. The area cultivated by small farmers in India was 36% of total cultivated area.

13. What percentage of total land area is cultivated by medium and large farmers in India?

Ans. 64% of total land area is cultivated by medium and large farmers in India.\

14. Name the states which were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India?

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

15. What comprise modern farming methods?

Ans. Development of HYV seeds is a research activity which can only be carried out in research organizations having a laboratory.

4. Short Answers

1. What is meant by working capital? How is it different from fixed capital?

Ans. Production requires a variety of raw material 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 material and money in hand are, thus, called working capital. Tools, Machines, building which are called Fixed Capital, Can be used in production over many years. On the other hand which are called working capital are used up in production.

2. How did the use of modern farming methods prove beneficial for Indian farmers?

Ans. Indian farmers adopted modern farming methods to increase production from the same land. Here, it is worth mentioning that modern farming methods are a combination of HYV of seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, etc.

By using these methods, Indian farmers become able to produce much greater amounts of grain on single plant.

3. What is meant by physical capital? Give example. What are the items coming under it?

Ans. Physical capital includes the variety of inputs required at every stage during production such as

a. Tools, Machine, Buildings: Tools and machines range from very simple tools such as a farmers plough to sophisticated machines such as generators, turbines, computers, etc.

b. Raw Materials and money in hand: Production requires a variety of raw material such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Money is also needed to make payments and buy necessary items.

4. What are the advantages of using modern farming methods?

Ans. Advantage of using modern farming methods are:

1. Modern machinery like tractors and threshers when used in farming make ploughing and harvesting faster.
2. With the use of HYV seeds the production of wheat has increased manifold.
3. Farmers now have greater amounts of surplus wheat to sell in the markets which eventually has improved their economic condition.

5. What is meant by Green Revolution? What are its features?

Ans. The Green Revolution is a revolution introduced in the late 1960s in the field of agriculture which adopted the modern methods of farming to increase the agricultural production.

Features of green revolution:

1. Till the mid 1960s the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields, cow dung and other natural manure were used as fertilizers. But the green revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties of seeds

2. The HYV seeds produced much greater amounts of grain as compared to the traditional seeds. Eventually with the same piece of land, production increased significantly.

6. What are the disadvantages in using chemical fertilizers?

Ans. Due to increased use of chemical fertilizers, the soil fertility decreases. Chemical fertilizers pollute the groundwater rivers and lakes.

2. The continuous use of chemical fertilizers has led to degradation of soil health.

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

3. We must take care of the environment to ensure future development of agriculture.

7. What are the disadvantage of using modern farming methods?

Ans. Modern farming methods have undoubtedly by increasing the production. At the same time they have overused the natural resources base.

2. Increased use of chemical fertilizers have reduced soil fertility. Also, continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.

8. What does 'Factors of production' mean? What are the four requirements for the production of goods and services?

Ans. Every production is organized by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production. There are four factors and minerals.

1. Land: The first requirement is land and other natural resources such as water, forests and minerals.

2. Labour: It includes people who will do the work there are educated workers as well as uneducated workers depending on the nature of work.

3. Human Capital: Human knowledge and labour is required to utilize land labour and physical capital and produce an output.

4. Physical Capital: It includes the variety of inputs required at every stage during production. The items come under physical capital are tools machines buildings and raw materials and money

5. Long Answers.

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

Ans. Physical capital is the variety of inputs which is required at every stage during production.

The new different types of physical capital are

1. Fixed Capital: It can be used in production over many years eg. Tools, generators, buildings etc.

2. Working Capital: Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Working capital is used up during the production activity, resulting in finished goods and services raw materials like seeds used by farmers some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items.

2. Mention any three negative effects of the green revolution.

Ans. The negative effects of the green revolution are:

1. Modern farming methods used in the green revolution have overused the natural resources base. All the nutrients in the soil are finished.
2. Soil fertility has been lost due to increased use of chemical fertilizers. The chemicals have killed the bacteria which used to keep the soil fertile earlier.
3. Continuous use of groundwater for irrigation through tubewells has reduced the water table below the ground. Which was built up over a number of years.

3. How was multiple cropping practiced in Palampur? Explain.

Ans. Multiple cropping was practiced in palampur by

1. Farmers grow jowar and bajra during the rainy season.
2. They grow potatoes and other vegetables in between the kharif and rabi crops.
3. Wheat is grown in winter season.
4. Sugercane is also grown in some parts of land. This is harvested one in a year.

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

Ans. The importance of growing more than one crop on a piece of land is that

1. It retains the fertility of soil.
2. It uses the same area for more crop production.
3. It benefits the farmer economically.
4. The farmers increased earning enables arranging working capitals for the next year easier.
5. It generates employment for many people throughout the year.

5. What are HYV seeds? Write its one merit and a limitation.

Ans. HYV seeds means High Yielding Variety of seeds. This type of seed gives much more yield than traditional seeds for the same area under cultivation.

Merit: Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grains on a single plant. As a result the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of foodgrains that was not possible earlier.

Limitations: HYV seeds needed plenty of water, chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Too much use of these inputs harms or reduces soil fertility over a long period.