

CBSE Class 9 Social Science
Important Questions
Economics Chapter-1
The Story of Village Palampur

5 marks Questions

1. Explain the various factors of production.

Ans. Land: 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.

2. Explain the ill effects of green revolution?

Ans. 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.

3. What do you know about Green revolution?

Ans. 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.

4. How are the farmers in village Palampur able to grow more crops from the same land?

Ans. The framers of village Palampur has well-developed system of irrigation.

Most of the houses have electric connections.

Due to the availability of electricity the system of irrigation was transformed. Persian wheels were earlier used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small fields.

The government took initiative to install the electric run tub wells.

Now the farmers can irrigate their field anytime.

The use of HYV seeds, modern tools and equipments, pesticides and fertilizers increase the production of food grains.

5. Why is it important to develop irrigation facilities?

Ans. Cultivation is not possible without irrigation.

There are some areas in India where rainfall is not adequate so there is need to develop irrigation facilities.

Maximum cash crops like rice, wheat, sugarcane require educate amount of water at regular intervals so there is need to develop irrigation facilities.

HYV seeds need irrigation.

The objective to get maximum yield is not be fulfilled without irrigation.

6. What problems do farm labourers face in term of employment?

Ans. They don't get regular work.

Their wages are very less.

They are exploited by large farmers and money lenders.

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

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

Due to the use of tractors and harvesting machines the demand of labourers is decreased.

7. What are the features of traditional methods of farming?

Ans. Traditional seeds are used.

For irrigation depend upon monsoon.

Wooden tools and equipment are used.

Bullock carts are used to plough land.

The production is done for family use

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

8. What are the features of modern farming methods of farming?

Ans. HYV seeds are used.

For irrigation depend upon tub well.

Advance and mechanical tools and equipment are used.

Tractors are used to plough land.

The production is done for commercial farming.

Fertilizers and chemicals are used to increase the fertility of soil.

9. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur.

Ans. 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.

10. Why do modern farming methods require more capital?

Ans. 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.

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3 marks Questions

1. What are the important sources of irrigation? And why?

Ans. Source of irrigation are rain, wells, tanks, tube-wells, canals, etc.

Irrigation facilities are important in increasing production because due to well-developed system of irrigation the farmers are able to enjoy the benefits of multiple cropping.

Further modern farming methods are possible only through dependable irrigation and can be used for increasing productivity of land.

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

Ans. Yes, we agree, Modern farming methods require more inputs which are manufactured in industry.

Modern farming methods include machinery, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides to increase the production.

All these inputs are manufactured in industries.

3. Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before. Why?

Ans. Modern farming methods include machinery, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides to increase the production.

All these inputs are manufactured in industries. These are to be hired and purchased from the market.

For purchasing these inputs from the market farmers need more cash than before.

4. What is the working capital required by the farmers using modern farming methods?

Ans. Working capital means raw material and money in hand for making payments and buying necessary items for production.

For production machinery HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are required to increase the production.

All these inputs are working capital.

5. What is multiple cropping?

Ans. 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.

6. When is multiple cropping possible?

Ans. Multiple cropping is possible only in those areas where there is fertile soil.

The areas where well developed irrigation system.

The availability of electricity facility.

The availability of advance tools and equipments.

7. How did the spreads of electricity help farmers in Palampur?

Ans. Farmers in Palampur start using electricity run tub wells for irrigating fields than Persian wheels.

This helps them to irrigate their field any time.

This helps them to irrigate large areas of land more effectively.

Government also installed few tube wells and further farmers started setting up private tub wells.

They start doing multiple cropping.

8. Explain the factors responsible for degradation of soil.

Ans. Use of chemical fertilizers and insecticides lead to degradation of soil.

Over irrigation is also responsible for land degradation.

Cutting of trees and converting land into agricultural land is also responsible for land degradation.

Setting fire to the remaining of crops is also responsible for land degradation.

9. How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming?

Ans. 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.

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

Ans. 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, *Aarrtias* and government agencies buy that surplus and sell it further to shopkeepers in the towns and cities.

11. How do farmers use their earning which they get by selling the surplus produce in the market?

Ans. 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.

12. Write a short note on dairy farming a non farming activity in village Palampur.

Ans. 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.

13. Write a short note on manufacturing a non farming activity in village Palampur.

Ans. 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 laboures hired.

14. Write a short note on shop keeping a non farming activity in village Palampur.

Ans. 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.

15. Write a short note on transportation a non farming activity in village Palampur.

Ans. 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 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.

16. What needs to be done to initiate more non farming activities in village?

Ans. Vocational educational centre 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.

17. What are importances of farming?

Ans. 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.

18. What are the importances of non farming activities?

Ans. Non farming activities provide important alternative and lucrative source of livelihood in rural areas.

It decreases the burden of employment from agriculture.

It solves the problem of rural disguised unemployment.

19. What is a production activity?

Ans. Production activity is an economic activity which involves a production of a goods and services to satisfy the needs of people.

It is the process of manufacturing of some things.

In this process raw material is converted into finished goods.

Goods are converted in to more valuable goods.

20. Explain the method by which intensive use of the same piece of the land is possible?

Ans. Multiple cropping is the method by which intensive use of the same piece of the land is possible.

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.

21. What was the impact of green revolution on Indian economy?

Ans. India was transformed into a food surplus country.

India start exporting food grains to the international market.

Agro-based industries are also developed due to the green revolution.

It led to the development of agricultural tools and equipment manufacturing industries.

22. Why is it necessary to emphasis on sustainable use of land?

Ans. Land is natural resource and modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base.

Due to the use of modern farming methods the fertility of soil decreases.

The use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides are also responsible for the land degradation.

Due to over irrigation the ground water level is also decreasing.

There for it is necessary to take care of the environment to ensure sustainable development of agriculture.

23. What are the features of traditional seeds?

Ans. Some portion of production is kept as a seed propose for the next year is the traditional seeds.

Traditional seeds give low yields.

It needs less irrigation.

These seeds are readily available with the farmer so they don't have to buy them.

24. What are the features of HYV seeds?

Ans. 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.

25. What are Rabi Crops?

Ans. 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.

26. What are Kharif crops?

Ans. 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.

27. What is fixed capital and working capital?

Ans. 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.

28. How do small farmers obtain capital for farming? What is it consequences?

Ans. 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.

29. Which requirement for production is considered the best? Give reason.

Ans. Human capital is considered to be the best.

This is because man has knowledge and ability to put together land, labour and physical capital.

And produce an output either to use self or to sell in the market.

Human capital is the stock of skill and productive knowledge embodied in them.

30. What is the working capital required by the farmers using modern farming methods?

Ans. Working capital means raw material and money in hand for making payments and buying necessary items for production.

For production machinery HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides are required to increase the production.

All these inputs are working capital

CBSE Class 09 Social Science
Revision Notes
Economics Chapter 2
The Story of Village Palampur

- **Village Palampur**

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.

- **Main Production Activities**

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.

- **Factors of Production (Or Requirements for Production of Goods and Services)**

Land, labour and capital are the basic requirements for production of goods and services which are popularly known as factors of production. Land includes all free gifts of nature, e.g., soil, water, forests, minerals, etc. Labour means human effort which of course includes physical as well as mental labour. Physical capital is the third requirement for production. Physical capital includes fixed capital (e.g. tools, machines, building, etc.)

Working capital includes raw materials such as seeds for the farmer, yarn for the weaver, and money in hand.

- **Important Changes in Farm Activities**

Land area under cultivation is virtually fixed. However, some wastelands in India had been converted into cultivable land after 1960.

Over the years, there have been important changes in the way of farming, which have allowed the farmers to produce more crops from the same amount of land.

These changes include :

(a) Multiple cropping farming

(b) Use of modern farming methods.

Due to these changes (in the late 1960s) productivity of land has increased substantially which is known as **Green Revolution**. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.

Overuse of fertilizers, pesticides and water is resulting into land degradation. The farmers in Punjab are facing these problems.

- **Labour** : After land, labour is the next basic factor of production. Small farmers provide their own labour, whereas medium and large farmers make use of hired labour to work on their fields.
- There are many landless families in Palampur which provide labours. As the work is less for the number of labourers they are not given minimum wages set by the government.
- So some labourers migrate to the cities.
- **Capital**: After land and labour, capital is another basic factor of production. All categories of farmers (e.g. small, medium and large) require capital. Small farmers borrow from large farmers or the village moneylenders or the traders who supply them various inputs for cultivation.

Modern farming requires a great deal of capital.

- **Sale of Surplus Farm Products**

Farmers produce crops on their lands by using the three factors of production, viz. land, labour and capital. They retain a part of produce for self-consumption and sell the surplus in the nearby market. That part of farm produce which is sold in the market is called

marketable surplus. Small farmers have little surplus output. It is the medium and large farmers only who have substantial surplus produce for selling in the market.

- **Non-farm activities**

Out of every 100 workers in the rural areas in India, only 24 are engaged in non-farm activities. There is a variety of non-farm activities in the villages. Dairy, small scale manufacturing, transport, etc., fall under this category.

Some of the people are engaged in these non farming activities.