

JASWANT MORDERN SR. SEC. SCHOOL CLASS IX ECONOMICS HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

A. Read the source given below and answer the question

Like Tejpal Singh, other large and medium farmers see the surplus farm products. A part of the earnings is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season. Thus, they are able to arrange for the capital for farming from their own savings. Some farmers might also use the savings to buy cattle, trucks, or to set up shops. As we shall see, these constitute the capital for non-farm activities.

(i) What does Tejpal Singh do with the surplus wheat from his lands?

(a) Consumes it (b) Donates it to the community (c) Sells it at the market (d) Stores it for future use

(ii) What did Tejpal Singh do with most of his earnings from selling wheat last year? (a) Invested in real estate (b) Put it in a bank account (c) Spent it on luxury items (d) Donated it to charity

(iii) How did Tejpal Singh utilise his savings from last year? (a) Purchased new lands

(b) Invested in the stock market (c) Lent money to farmers in need (d) Went on a vacation

(iv) What was the purpose of Tejpal Singh arranging working capital for farming with his savings? (a) To purchase luxury items

(b) To increase fixed capital (c) To support local charities (d) To fund farming activities in the next season

B. Assertion-Reason

1. Assertion (A) Though there are a variety of non-farm activities in Palampur, only a few people are involved in it. Reason (R) Loan facilities and markets to sell non-farm products are not well developed in Palampur. Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

2. Assertion (A) All the villages in India do not have a high level of irrigation as in Palampur. Reason (R) To increase production from the same piece of land, farmers do multiple cropping. Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

3. Assertion (A) The Indian Government has set 200 per day (March 2017) as the minimum wage. Reason (R) There is a heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wage. Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

4. Assertion (A) Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. Reason (R) The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is 400 per day (March 2019). Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

5. Assertion (A) At present, the non-farm sector in the village is not very large. Reason (R) Out of every 100 workers in the rural areas in India, only 24 are engaged in non-farm activities. Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

6. Assertion (A) Modern farming depletes soil fertility and groundwater. Reason (R) Chemical fertilisers and continuous groundwater extraction harm these resources, emphasising the need for sustainable practices in agriculture. Codes (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true

C. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1. Main economic activity in village Palampur is (a) fishing (b) agriculture (c) horticulture (d) manufacturing

2. Primary sector does not include (a) forestry (b) mining (c) fishing (d) transport

3. When more than one crop is grown on the same piece of land in a year, it is called (a) crop rotation (b) multiple cropping (c) kharif crop (d) rabi crop

4. Green Revolution took place in India in (a) late 1960s (b) mid 1960s (c) late 1970s (d) early 1960s

5. What is the effect of Green Revolution on soil? (a) It enhances soil fertility (b) It decreases soil fertility (c) It decreases production (d) None of the above

6. Consider the following statements associated with Palampur village and choose the correct option. (a) In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless. (b) Fishing is the main production activity in Palampur. (c) Palampur is not well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. (d) In Palampur, there are no medical facilities.

7. Which of the following is a factor of production? (a) Land (b) Labour (c) Physical capital (d) All of these

8. Fixed capital of a dairy farmer is (a) buffaloes and cows (b) milk chilling machine (c) tempo to transport milk (d) All of these

9. Find the incorrect option. (a) Palampur is having well developed road. (b) Many houses in Palampur have electric connection. (c) Palampur has a government primary health centre and a private dispensary. (d) In Palampur, people's livelihood are dependent on fishing

10. In Palampur, where farming is the primary production activity and 75% of the population depends on farming for their livelihood. They could be farmers or farm labourers. Accordingly, which development measure would be most crucial for

enhancing the well-being of the community? (a) Improving irrigation facilities for better crop yield. (b) Establishing a local school to provide education for the farmers' children. (c) Introducing modern technology for efficient farming practices. (d) Promoting tourism to create additional sources of income for the community.

11. Ghanshyam, a large farmer in Palampur has just bought a harvester. Seeing this, some farm labourers who work in his farm are unhappy. One of them said that now they will have even less work. Last year they worked for five months but this year they are not likely to work at all. Select the option that best signifies this situation. (a) Small farmers take loans from big farmers. (b) Small farmers work in the farms of big farmers. (c) Harvester is much more productive than human. (d) Small farmers are dependent on big farmers for work.

12. Dala is a landless farm labourer who works on daily wages in Palampur. This means he must regularly look for work. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is 300 per day (March 2017), but Dala gets only 160. Why Dala gets only 160 per day. Whereas government set the minimum wages for farm labourer, 300 per day? (a) Dala is illiterate (b) Dala belongs to SCs (c) Heavy competition for work among farm labourers (d) Dala has no land to cultivate.

13. Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer. Statement I Labour being the most abundant factor of production, it would be ideal if new ways of farming used much more labour. Statement II The labour, looking for opportunities is thus migrating to neighbouring villages, towns and cities. Codes (a) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect (b) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct (c) Both Statements I and II are incorrect (d) Both Statements I and II are correct

D. Case Based Questions

1. Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follow

Source A Story of Mishrilal. Mishrilal has purchased a mechanical sugarcane crushing machine run on electricity and has set it up on his field. Sugarcane crushing was earlier done with the help of bullocks, but people prefer to do it by machines these days. Mishrilal also buys sugarcane from other farmers and processes it into jaggery. The jaggery is then sold to traders at Shahpur in the process. Mishrilal makes a small profit. (1) Sugarcane crushing undertaken in the village is what type of activity? Source B Will the Land Sustain? In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the (ii) Why there is loss of soil fertility as an effect of Green Revolution? Source C How is land distributed between the farmers of Palampur? (iii) Why do so many families of farmers cultivate such small plots of land?

2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of foodgrains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilisers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. The farmers in these regions set up tubewells for irrigation and made use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farming. Some of them bought farm machinery, like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yields of wheat. (i) What method adopted by Indian farmers enabled them to grow more from same piece of land? (ii) Green revolution is beneficial for the Indian farmers. Explain. (iii) Which modern implements and items were used by Indian farmers?

Project work

Topic 1: Effects of industrial pollution (ROLL NO. 1 TO 12)

Topic 2: Conduct research on the scheme and programme introduced by the Government to remove poverty and Unemployment. 1. IRDP ii. PKVY iii. HRIDAY iv. MNREGA (ROLL NO. 13 TO 24)

Topic 3: Disaster management (ROLL NO. 24 TO last)

NOTE: PROJECT SHOULD BE OF ONLY 20 PAGES.

ALL THE WORK SHOULD BE DONE IN NEAT HANDWRITING.

LEARN AND REVISE FOR UNIT TEST