

**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT**  
**DEPT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**ECONOMICS QUESTION BANK**  
**CLASS IX- (2017-2018)**

**CHAPTER-1 – THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**

1.	Why are the farmers able to grow two or three crops in a year?	1
2.	What is the basic constraint in raising farm production?	1
3.	What do farmers do with their surplus farm production?	1
4.	Which states were the first to benefit from the Green Revolution?	1
5.	What is multiple cropping?	1
6.	Name any two types of physical capital required for modern farming methods.	1
7.	What is the main aim of production?	1
8.	Who are agricultural labourers? Name any three non-farming activities taking place in the villages of India.	3
9.	How has modern farming methods led to the loss of soil fertility?	3
10.	Distinguish between Fixed and Working capital.	3
11.	How is the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?	3
12.	How do farmers obtain capital for farming?	3
13.	What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.	3
14.	'Transport is a fast developing sector in Palampur'. Explain .	3
15.	Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were rewarded with high yields of wheat. Why?	3
16.	What are the four factors of production? Explain.	3
17.	What are the different ways of increasing production on the same land? Explain.	5
18.	How is land distributed between different farmers of Palampur? Do you find the same inequality in distribution of agricultural land in Indian villages?	5
19.	What was the traditional type of seeds used in cultivation that existed till mid -1960s and how was it different from the Green Revolution in the late 1960s?	5
20.	What are the non -farm production activities taking place in village Palampur? Explain.	5
21.	The wages for farm labourers in Palampur are less than minimum wages. Support the statement with suitable facts.	5
22.	How is Tejpal Singh, a large farmer in Palampur better off than most of the farmers in the village?	5

**CHAPTER-2 – PEOPLE AS RESOURCE**

1.	How can a large population be turned into an asset for a country?	1
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2.	Which factor is said to be superior to all other resources?	1
3.	Why are rural women employed in low paid jobs?	1
4.	Why is human capital more superior to the resources?	1
5.	Define disguised unemployment.	1
6.	Give two examples that show that the investment in human capital helps the country's development.	3
7.	What do you understand by disguised unemployment? Explain with an example.	3
8.	Explain the virtuous and vicious cycle in educating children in India.	3
9.	What are the various activities undertaken in the Primary Sector, Secondary Sector and Tertiary Sector?	3
10.	Differentiate between Market activities and Non-Market activities	3
11.	Explain the steps that have been taken by the government to provide elementary education in India.	3
12.	Why does educated unemployment mark a peculiar problem in India?	3
13.	What a	3
14.	'Unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy'. Justify the statement.	5
15.	Discuss the programmes and policies adopted by the Government of India (GOI) to improve the quality and high dropout rates in the primary school system.	5
16.	Explain the difference between economic activity and non-economic activity? Give two examples.	5
17.	What is the role of 'health' in human capital formation?	5

### **CHAPTER- 3 POVERTY AS A CHALLENGE**

1	What is the accepted average calories required in India in the rural areas?	1
2	What is the accepted average calories required in India in the urban areas?	1
3	What do you understand by human poverty?	1
4	Mention the current government strategy of poverty alleviation.	1
5	Mention the various issues related to Poverty.	1
6	How is 'vulnerability' determined?	1
7	Who are the poorest of the poor?	1
8	What is human poverty?	1
9	What are the main features of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005 (MNREGA)?	3
10	Define the concept of "poverty line". What is the poverty line in India.	3
11	Identify the social and economic groups which are most vulnerable to poverty in India.	3
12	Who conducts the survey to estimate poverty line in India and mention how often they conduct the survey?	3
13	Discuss the reasons for the decline of poverty in the states of Kerala, Punjab, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.	3
14	"The results of various anti- poverty programmes have been mixed". Why?	3

15	How is the poverty line determined in India?	5
16	Describe global poverty trends or scenario.	5
17	Give a brief account of Inter-State Disparities in poverty in India.	5
18	Describe briefly the causes of poverty in India.	5
19	Describe the various targeted anti- poverty programmes adopted by the Government of India.	5
20	What is poverty according to Social Scientist? Explain 'Social Exclusion' and 'Vulnerability'.	5

#### **CHAPTER- 4- FOOD SECURITY IN INDIA**

1	Which are the states more food insecure in India?	1
2	Name the schemes launched by the government to ensure food security other than PDS.	1
3	What is hunger?	1
4	What is meant by food security?	1
5	What was the declaration made by World Food Summit in 1995?	1
6	What is Chronic hunger?	1
7	Which are the three types of ration cards based on the income level of the people?	1
8	Differentiate between Chronic and Seasonal Hunger.	3
9	Why do we need to ensure food security?	3
10	Define Famine and point out any two incidents of wide spread famine in India.	3
11	How is food security affected during a calamity?	3
12	'The social composition along with the inability to buy food also plays a role in food insecurity'. Point out such social groups that are food insecure.	5
13	What is Buffer Stock? Why does the government create it?	5
14	Examine the contribution of Green revolution towards food security in India.	5
15	Examine the steps taken by the Govt. of India to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains since independence and to ensure food security in India.	5
16	Briefly describe the (PDS) 'Public Distribution System'. Examine the functioning of Ration Shops/ Fair price Shops in India.	5
17	Briefly describe the emergence of rationing system in India.	5
18	'The Cooperatives are playing an important role in food security in India'. Point out the role of Cooperatives in food security with any four examples.	5

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