

Question Bank, Half Yearly Exams

Class IX, Economics

Chapter 1 The Story of Village Palampur

Chapter 2 People as Resource

Very Short Answer (1 Mark)

1. What is the main production activity in palampur village?
2. What are known as factors of production?
3. What percent of the people in Palampur are dependent on farming?
4. How is yield measured?
5. Name the factors which make high yield possible.
6. How was cultivation done till the mid – 1960s? Give two points.
7. What role do markets play in the expansion of non-farm activities?
8. What is the minimum wage for a farm labourer set by the government?
9. What is Green Revolution?
10. What facilities are available in Palampur for education and health?
11. Which is the most labour absorbing sector of the Indian economy?
12. Mention the factors on which the quality of population depends?
13. What are the two parts of economic activities?
14. What are the major determinants of the earning of any individual in the market?
15. What purpose does mid-day meal scheme serve?
16. What does increase in longevity of life indicate?
17. How can infant mortality be reduced?
18. "The nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas". How?
19. What does increase in unemployment indicate?
20. To what extent has the life expectancy increased in India from 1951 to 2011?

Short Answer (3 marks)

21. Who provides labour for farming in village Palampur? Write about them.
22. What are the advantages of using modern farming methods?
23. Why are farm labourers like Dala and Ramkali poor?
24. Describe the multiple cropping in Palampur.
25. What do the scientific reports indicate about the modern farming methods?
26. Explain the difficulties faced by small farmers due to lack of capital.
27. Which values does the transport of any country promote? Mention three values.
28. How do education and health contribute to a child's growth?
29. What measures have been taken by the government to spread education and skills among boys and girls?
30. Give an example to prove that population is an asset for the economy rather than a liability.
31. Explain different types of unemployment found in India.
32. What measures have been adopted to increase the life expectancy of the people of India?
33. How are market activities different from non-market activities?
34. How are the children of educated parents different from those of uneducated ones?
35. Which values are associated with the more educated and healthier people known as human capital?

Long Answer (5 Marks)

36. Describe the non-farm activities of production in village Palampur.
37. Give any five ways of increasing production on the same piece of land. Explain them briefly.
38. How have farm labourers like Kishora benefitted from better roads in Palampur?
39. How has the land been distributed between farmers of Palampur? Do you find the same inequality in the distribution of agricultural land in Indian villages?
40. Why do farmers using modern farming methods need more cash than before?
41. Why is the health of a person given so importance? What has the government done in this direction? What are its results?
42. "Unemployment tends to increase economic overload." Explain.
43. "Education is an important input of human capital formation." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.
44. Distinguish between physical capital and human capital.
45. Describe the policy of government on higher education as per Tenth Plan.
46. Suggest any five ways in which human capital formation influences the growth of an economy.