



CCL Class Chapter Lesson

Class 8th to 12th

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The Story of Village Pallampur

Class 9 Economics

Chapter 1 Important Questions

Q. 1 What is the main activity in Palampur ?

Answer : Farming

Q. 2 What are the requirements of production ?

Answer : Land, Labour, Physical capital and Human capital are the requirement of production.

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

Answer : Modern farming methods require the farmers to start with more cash than before because they have to hire tractors, threshers and to purchase HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Q. 4 What is the importance of green revolution for the Indian economy ?

Answer :

- **The living standard of the farmers has improved.**

- The production of food grains has increased many times.
- India has become self sufficient in food grains.
- Agro based industries have got a boost

Q. 5 What is human Capital? Why human capital formation is necessary?

Answer : Human capital is a factor of production which combines or arrange is the factors of production to produce. It is an active factor of production. It produces goods and services for self consumption or to sell in the market.

Q.6 How did the spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur?

Answer:

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The spread of electricity help farmer in Palampur in many ways:

- Electricity had transformed the system of irrigation.
- It is also a cheap and pollution-free source of irrigation.
- Electricity run tube Wells can irrigate much larger area of land more effectively.
- The Persian wheels are being replaced by tube Wells.

Q. 7 How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from the small farmers?

Answer:

The medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming from their own saving from production. it is different from the small farmers because small farmers find it difficult to obtain capital from their savings because of small size of their plots, their productivity is not enough and they have to borrow.

People As Resource

Class 9 Economics

Chapter 2 Important Questions

Q. 1 What are non farm production activities? Give few examples. What is their importance?

Answer : All the economic activities which require little land are known as non farm production activities. Dairy, cottage and small scale industry, shops etc. are some of the non farm production activities.

Importance

- They can provide employment to landless workers.
- They can become the source of income for the farmers.
- They can help in establishing a market in a village.
- They can improve the living standard of the villagers.

Q. 2 What is meant by production? Explain the source of production.

Answer : The creation of utility is called production. The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. These are main requirements for production of goods and services.

1. **Land:** The first source is land and other natural resources water, forest, minerals.
2. **Labour:** The another main source of production is labour. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.
3. **Physical Capital:** It includes tools, machines, building, raw material and money in hand.
4. **Human Capital:** It is a factor of production which combines or arranges all the factor of production to produce. It is an active factor of production. It produces goods and services for self consumption or to sale in the market.

Q. 3 Agriculture is which type of activity?

Answer : Agriculture is a seasonal activity.

Q. 4 Why are women less educated than men?

Answer : Women are less educated than men because women are less sent to school as compared to men.

Q. 5 What do you understand by 'People as Resource'?

Answer: People as Resources is a way of referring to a country's working people in terms of their existing productive skills and abilities. Land, labour, capital, etc. are the important resources of a country because these help in further production.

But in fact, human capital is in one way superior to other resources like land and physical capital. Human resource can you make use of land and capital. Land and capital cannot become useful on its own.

Q. 6 What are various activities undertaken in the primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector ?

Answer:

- **Primary sector activities:** All the activities that are associated directly with National resources are called primary sector activities. For example forestry, fishing, mining, dairy etc.
- **Secondary sector activities:** These are those activities in which people are engaged in the manufacturing process. In secondary sector primary goods are used to produced. Some other commodities, manually or by machines. For example -manufacturing, quarrying.
- **Tertiary sector activities:** These are those activities which provide services to the primary and secondary activities. These services increase efficiency of the worker of primary and secondary sector. For example - health, education, banking, insurance etc.

Q. 7 What is the difference between disguised unemployment and seasonal unemployment ?

Answer:

Disguised unemployment

- Disguised unemployment is a type of unemployment under which people appear to be employed, but actually they are not.
- It is mostly found in agriculture.
- It is mainly found in rural areas.

Seasonal unemployment

- it is a type of unemployment under which workers are employed only for a particular season.
- It is mostly found in agro based industries.
- It is found both in rural as well as urban areas.

Poverty As A Challenge

Class 9 Economics

Chapter 3 Important Questions

Q. 1 Which state in India has highest poverty?

Answer : Orissa

Q. 2 What are economic activities? Explain.

Answer : All the activities which contribute the flow of goods and services in the economy are called economic activities. These activities add value to the national income. Economic activities are of two types that is market activities and non market activities.

- 1. Market activities:** These involve remuneration to anyone who perform that is activity performed for pay or profit. This includes production of goods and services including government services.
- 2. Non-market activities:** Non-market activities are the production for self consumption. These can be consumption and processing of primary products and open account production of fixed assets.

Q. 3 What is vulnerability?

Answer : Vulnerability to poverty is a measure which describe the greater probabilities of certain communities, or individual of becoming for remaining poor in the coming year.

Q. 4 What is National rural employment guarantee act 2005?

Answer : National rural employment guarantee act provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts, later, the scheme will be extended to 600 district.

Q. 5 What is national food for work programme?

Answer : National food for work programme was launched in 2004 in 150 most backward districts of the country the program is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the states.

Q. 6 What is prime minister rozgar Yojana?

Answer : Prime minister rozgar Yojana was launched in 1993. the aim of the program is to create self employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns. They are held in setting up small business and industries.

Q. 7 What do you understand by poverty? Explain the main cause of poverty.

Answer : Poverty is a situation in which a person income or conjunction level falls below the minimum level.

Cause of Poverty :

- one historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handcrafts and discouraged development of industries like textile.
- with the spread of irrigation and the green revolution many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India.
- Another reason of high poverty rate has been the huge income inequalities. One of the major reason for this is the unequal distribution of land and other resources.

Q. 8 Discuss the major reason for poverty in India.

Answer: There are many reasons for poverty in India.

- **one historical reason is the low level of economic development under the British colonial administration. The policies of the colonial government ruined traditional handcrafts and discouraged development of industries like textile.**
- **with the spread of irrigation and the green revolution many job opportunities were created in the agriculture sector. But the effects were limited to some parts of India.**
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Food Security In India

Class 9 Economics

Chapter 4 Important Questions

Q. 1 In which year was World food summit held?

Answer : 1995

Q. 2 Why were the FCI granaries overflowing with food grains?

Answer : Due to surplus production in India.

Q. 3 What is mean by food security?

Answer : Food security means availability, accessibility and affordability of food to all people at all times.

Q. 4 How is food security ensured in India?

Answer: Food security in India has two components:

- **Buffer stock:** Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice produced by the government through food corporation of India. The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in States where there is surplus production. The purchased food grains are stored in granaries.

This is done to distribute food grains in the deficit areas and among the poor strata of society at a price lower than the market price also known as issue price. This also helps in resolving the problem of shortage of food during address weather conditions during the period of calamity.

- **Public distribution system:** The food produced by the FCI is distributed through government regulated ration shops among the poorer section of the society. This is called the public distribution system.

Q. 5 Which are the people more prone to food insecurity?

Answer:

- The scheduled caste, scheduled Tribes and some sections of the OBC who have either poor land bare or very low land productivity are prone to food insecurity.
- The people affected by natural disaster, who have to migrate to other areas in search of work, are also among the most food insecure people.
- A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitutes an important segment of the food insecure population.

Q. 6 Differentiate between seasonal hunger and chronic hunger.

Answer:

Seasonal hunger is related to cycles of food growing and harvesting. This is prevalent in rural areas because of the seasonal nature of agricultural activities and in urban areas because of casual labours. Which type of hunger exist when a person is unable to get work for the entire year.

On the other hand chronic hunger is a consequence of diets persistently inadequate in terms of quantity or quality. Poor people suffer from chronic hunger because of their very low income and in turn inability to buy food even for survival.

Q. 7 What are the problems of the functioning of ration shops?

Answer: Following are the main problems of the functioning of ration shops:

- Public distribution system dealers are sometimes found resorting to malpractices like diverting the grains to open market to get better margin, selling poor quality grains at Ration shops, irregular opening of the shops etc
- Food adulteration is another big problem of ration shops.

- Earlier every family, poor and nonpolar header rasan card with a fixed quota of items such as wheat, sugar, rice, pluses etc. but now with the introduction of three different cards the price for above the poverty line family is almost as high as open market price, so there is little incentive for them.
- It is common to find that ration shops regularly have unsold stocks of poor quality grains left. This has proved to be a big problem. When ration shops are unable to sell, a massive stock of food grains piles up with the FCI.

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