



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-9TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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Economics

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

Question 1.

What are the essential four requirements for production?

Answer:

The essential four requirements for production of goods and services are :

- Land, and other natural resources like water, forests, minerals.
- Labour, i.e., people who will do the work. Each worker is providing the labour necessary for production.?
- The third requirement is physical capital, i.e., variety of inputs required at every stage during production.
- The fourth requirement is knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output.

Question 2.

Mention the main features of the Green Revolution.

Answer:

The main features of Green Revolution are :

- Increase in the production of wheat and rice.
- Use of chemical fertilizers.
- Use of insecticides and pesticides.
- Use of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) of seeds.
- Mechanisation of agriculture. (Any three)

Question 3.

What are the harmful effects of the Green Revolution.

Answer:

The harmful effects of the Green Revolution are :

- The Green Revolution is responsible for the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.
- The chemical fertilizers provide minerals which dissolve in water and are immediately available to plants. But, these may not be retained in the soil for long.

Question 4.

What do you mean by working capital?

Answer:

Production requires a variety of raw materials such as the yarn used by the weaver and the clay used by the potter. Also, some money is always required during production to make payments and buy other necessary items. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. Unlike tools, machines and buildings, these are used up in production.

Question 5.

What was the major disadvantage associated with HYV seeds? Explain.

Answer:

The biggest disadvantage associated with HYV seeds is the requirement of plenty of water and chemical fertilisers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields are possible only from combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc. Chemical fertilisers and pesticides degrade our environment by killing necessary bacteria in soil. Poor farmers can not afford HYV seeds due to increased requirement of fertilisers and machinery. New machinery replaced manual labour leading to unemployment and rural-urban migration.

MR. ANANT KUMAR