Class IX
Social Science
Important Q.A.

Chapter – 21. The Economic Story.

Q.1. Is it important to increase the area under cultivation? If yes, why?
Ans.: - By the increase in cultivable land, the agricultural production will increase. Hence it is important to make hilly and desert areas cultivable.
Q.2. What kind of farming methods – modern or traditional or mixed do farmers need?
Ans.: - (i) For small farmers – Traditional method. (ii) For big farmers – Modern method. (iii) For medium farmers – Mixed method.
Q.3. How much of cultivable land irrigated in India (very little/nearly half/majority/all)?
Ans.: - Nearly half (about 40%).
Q.4. Mention the State of India which consumes fertilizer highest.
Ans.: - Punjab.
Q.5. How the farmers get labour?
Ans.: - Landless villagers and small farmers with small piece of land.
Q.6. For what purpose farmers need money?
Ans.: - To purchase seeds, fertilizers, equipments or cattle.
Q.7. Who hires the workers in the village?
Ans.: - (i) Big and medium farmers, (ii) Shop keepers, (iii) Tractor owners, etc.
Q.8. Where was the modern farming adopted first in India ?
Ans.: - (i) Punjab, (ii) Haryana, (iii) Western Uttar Pradesh.
Q.9. Is there any way, one can grow more from the same land?

Or,

What is difference between multiple cropping and modern farming methods.
Ans.: -

Multiple Cropping	Modern Farming
1. Growing more than one crop in a particular piece of land in a year.	2. Using tractors, tubewells, harvesters, thrasher and HYVs seed.
2. One can grow more from the same piece of land.	2. One can grow more from the same piece of land.

Q.10. Is Dairy a popular economic activity in the village?
Ans.: - Dairy is a popular economic activity in a village as it is associated with agricultural activities. The foddar is obtained from agricultural activities.
Q.11. What are the sources for irrigation?
Ans.: - The various sources for irrigation are :
(i) Wells, tanks and lakes. (ii) Pumping sets / Tubewells. (iii) Canals. (iv) Dams.
Q.12. From where do farmers obtain the inputs that they require?
Or,
How do the medium and large farmers obtain capital for farming? How is it different from small farmers?
Ans.: - Inputs are seeds, cattle, equipments, fertilizers and irrigation. Small farmers can purchase these out of the loans borrowed from big farmers or money lenders at a high rate of interest. Big and medium farmers arrange inputs from the surplus. They can also arrange loans from banks.
Q.13. How is the land distributed between the farmers in any village?
Ans.: - Distribution of lands in a village is unequal. Most of them are landless labourer. Very few own more than 10 hectares of land. Some own less than 2 hectare of land and have to work as a labour.
Q.14. Why are farm labourers poor?
Ans.: - (i) They are either landless or own very small piece of land.
(ii) Jobs are not available throughout the year.
(iii) They do not get minimum wages fixed for them.
(iv) Their family is large.
(v) They are illiterate, unskilled and have poor health.
(vi) They are poor.
Q.15. Mention non-farm activities of a village.
Ans.: - Non-farm activities are :
(i) Running a shop. (ii) Running small manufacturing firms.
(iii) Working as a transport operator. (iv) Own a dairy.
Q.16. State the economic activities of a village.
Ans.: - The economic activities in a village are :
(i) Farming is important economic activity.
(ii) Working in a farm as a labour.
(iii) Adopting some professions, like washer-man, shoemaking, blacksmith, tailoring, etc.
(iv) Poultry and Dairy farming.
(v) Installing sugarcane crushing machine.
(vi) Owning a shop.
(vii) Working as a transport operator.
(viii) Small scale manufacturing.
Q.17. Why do villagers migrate from their village to a city?

Ans.: - They migrate in search of livelihood. These villagers are either landless or surplus from the farming activities of a family. Some villagers migrate for jobs by virtue of their education and technological skill.

Q.18.How the use of chemical fertilizers can be harmful?

Ans.: - The use of chemical fertilizers increases the production of the food grains but decreases the natural fertility of the soil. Next year more fertilizers are required to get the same amount of production and further fertility is reduced. Use of chemical fertilizers also increases the cost of production, as it requires better irrigation facilities, pesticides and insecticides. Excess use of tube-wells effect the water table.

Q.19. How green revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility?

Ans.: - To attain the crop production under green revolution fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides and weedicides are used, which reduces the natural fertility of the soil. It also resulted in the degradation of the soil.

Q.20. Modern farming methods require more inputs, which are manufactured in industry. Do you agree?

Ans.: - Yes, we agree. Modern farming requires more input in the form of chemical fertilizers, tube-wells, pesticides and insecticides which are produced in industry. It shows that both agriculture and industry are mutually dependent on each other. Growth of depends on the growth of others.

Q.21. How does the spread of electricity help farmers?

Ans.: - The spread of electricity can help in the following ways :

(i) It is used for domestic purposes by lighting homes, using fans, press and machines.
(ii) Tube-wells and pumping sets are operated by electricity.
(iii) Harvesters, threshers are operated by electricity.
(iv) Electricity is used for village lighting.

Q.22. Can the land sustain fertility with the excessive use of chemicals and fertilizers? Explain.

Ans.: - No, the land can not sustain fertility with the excessive use of fertilizers and chemicals. The regular consumption of chemical fertilizers has damaged the soil fertility and degraded the soil health. Farmers are forced to use more and more fertilizers and other inputs to to achieve the same production level. This leads to the cost of production.

The chemical fertilizers provides minerals soluble in water and are readily available to the plants, but these do not retained in the soil for long. They pollute water in the ground, rivers and ponds. This also kills the bacteria and other micro organism present in the soil making the soil less fertile than ever before.

Q.23. Prepare a table showing the name of crop, months sown, month harvested and source of irrigation for a farmer.

Ans.: -

Name of Crop	Month Sown	Month Harvested	Source of Irrigation
Rabi (Wheat, Barley)	December	March	Tube-wells
Kharif (Jowar, Bajra)	July	October	Rain and Tube-wells
Potato	October	December	Tube-wells

BEST OF LUCK.