

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 9 Social Science
ECONOMICS – The Story of Village Palampur



India's Best 360° Online NTSE Preparation Platform

NTSE | CBSE | State Boards | Class 8th - 10th

1. Name any two non-farming activities in Palampur village.

Ans. Small-scale manufacturing, dairy farming, transport, services etc.

2. Which changes have taken place in the way of farming practiced in India?

Ans. (a) Traditional seeds have been replaced by HYVs.
(b) Cow dung and other natural manure were replaced by chemical fertilizers.
(c) Use of pesticides.
(d) Use of farm machinery like tractors, threshers etc for ploughing and harvesting.
(e) Use of tubewells for irrigation instead of Persian wheels.

3. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans. (i) Production can be increased by using HYV seeds.
(ii) Production can be increased by using fertilizers. As fertilizer increases the fertility of the soil.
(iii) Production can also be increased by using weedicides and pesticides.
(iv) Production can also be increased by using modern machinery.
(v) Production can also be increased by using irrigation.

4. Give the characteristics of Rural Industries.

Ans. Rural Industries are small scale manufacturing units. Their features are:

1. These involve very simple production methods.
2. The output is very small.
3. The work is carried out by the members of the family and rarely the labourers are hired.
4. The work is carried out at home and not in workshops.
5. The profits earned is also less.

5. What was the Green Revolution and how did it solve the food crisis in India?

Ans. The Green Revolution started in 1965 with the first introduction of HYV seed in Indian agriculture. This was coupled with better and efficient irrigation and correct use of fertilizers to boost the crop. The end result of the green revolution was to make India self. Sufficient when it comes to food grain.

Download

NTSEGURU Mobile App

FREE from



&

BOOST

Your NTSE/Board/CBSE Preparation

Rating: 4.5
on Playstore



Download The App

Green Revolution solved the food crisis in India:

- (1) Use of advanced technology, i.e. HVY seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, well-developed irrigation, etc. increased the production of food grains solving the problem of food crisis.
- (2) It led to higher income growth and reduced poverty.
- (3) It led to commercialization of agriculture.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who owns most of the land in the village?
(A) Upper Caste Families (B) Lower Caste Families
(C) Labour Caste Families (D) Business Caste Families
Ans: (A)
2. Who is known as the father of the “Green Revolution”?
(A) Verghese Kurien (B) Babu Jagjivan Ram
(C) M.S. Swaminathan (D) M.S. Subhramanyam
Ans: (C)
3. Which of the following is a non farm activity?
(A) Multiple Cropping (B) Crop Rotation (C) Dairy (D) Modern Farming
Ans: (C)
4. What does modern farming involve?
(A) HYV Seeds (B) Fertilizers and pesticides
(C) Irrigation (D) All of them
Ans: (D)
5. The most appropriate measure of a country economic growth is
(A) Gross Domestic Product (B) Net Domestic Product
(C) Net National Product (D) Per Capita Product
Ans: (A)

For complete NCERT Solutions visit www.ntseguru.in & take a free demo.

Or

Download NTSE GURU [Android App](#) for free from Google Playstore.

**Success
STORY**

I still wonder how one man has such a deep understanding of an examination. It becomes the truth what ever Nipin Sir says about NTSE.

M. Pareek

An
NTSE Scholar
IIT-JEE (Adv.) AIR-3
Mukesh Pareek

