

APPENDIX-I

ACHIEVEMENT TEST

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BHADRAK, ODISHA

SUBJECT: ECONOMICS

NAME:

CLASS: IX

ROLL NO:

GENDER: MALE / FEMALE

TOTAL MARKS-30

PART-A

Answer All Questions

[10*1=10]

Q1. Which is the most abundant factor of production in India?

- (a)land (b)labour
(c)machinery (d)All of the above

Q2. Which of the following is fixed capital?

- (a)Tools and machines (b)seeds
(c)fertilisers (d)raw materials

Q3. Money comes under which capital?

- (a)working capital (b)fixed capital
(c)both of the above (d)none of the above

Q4. Who is a person who puts together land, labour and capital?

- (a)Money lender (b)Manager
(c)Entrepreneur (d)Zamindar

Q5. Small farmers are those who have

- (a) less than 1 hectares of land
- (b) less than 2 hectare of land
- (c) less than 3 hectares of land
- (d) less than 4 hectares of land

Q6. Multiple Cropping refers to

- (a) Cultivation of crops and rearing animal on the same farm
- (b) cultivation of two crop in alternate rows
- (c) cultivating more than one crop on the same land each year
- (d) cultivation of rice and wheat

Q7. The activities such as small manufacturing, transport, shop keeping are referred to as

- (a) Non-economic activities
- (b) non-farming activities
- (c) non-traditional activities
- (d) non-market activities

Q8. Which of the following is a standard unit of measuring of land?

- (a) Hectare
- (b) acre
- (c) bigha
- (d) quinta

Q9. Where do most of the small farmers borrow money for their farming in Palampur?

- (a) Banks
- (b) village money lenders
- (c) friends and relatives
- (d) co-operate society

Q10. The concept Green Revolution is associated with

- (a) milk production
- (b) wheat and rice production
- (c) cotton production
- (d) green vegetable production

PART-B

Answer all questions

[10*2=20]

- Q1. HYV seeds stands for what?
- Q2. What is the meaning of factors of production?
- Q3. What do you understand by Working Capital?
- Q4. What do you understand by Fixed capital?
- Q5. What do you understand by human capital?
- Q6. Write the drawback of Green Revolution?
- Q7. Write the advantages of Multiple Cropping?
- Q8. What do you understand by large farmers?
- Q9. How can a farmer increase the crops production?
- Q10. Write 4 modern farming machines?

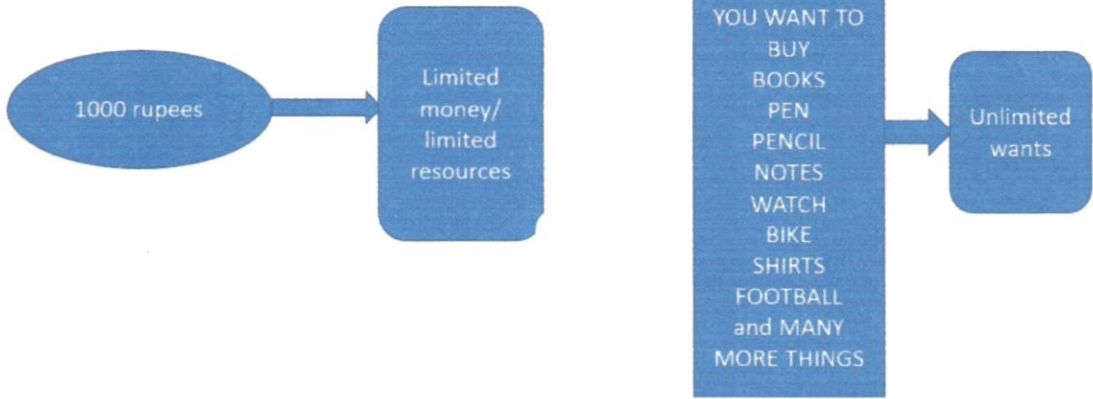
APPENDIX-II

ICT INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIAL

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA BHADRAK
CLASS-IX
SUBJECT-ECONOMICS
TOPIC-THE STORY OF VILLAGE
PALANPUR

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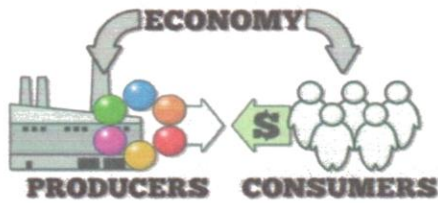




To make decision which things are necessary and which can you buy with your limited amount of money.

Economics

- **ECONOMICS**-Economics is the science and art of **decision making** regarding the allocation of/use of **limited resources** to satisfy the **unlimited wants** of people.



Economics

- The branch of knowledge concerned with the **production, distribution, consumption, and transfer of wealth.**



Economy

When a country or a geographical region is defined in the context of its **economic activities**, it is known as Economy or Economic system.

ACTIVITY- means do something

Types of activities:

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Economic activities refer to those activities through which we can earn money.
- It involves the exchange of goods. It is an activity of providing, making, buying, selling, distributing, producing of goods and services by people to satisfy their day-to-day needs of life
- It is profit motive.
- Ex-farming, manufacturing, doctor etc.

NON-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Non-economic activities refer to those activities through which we can't earn money.
- It is performed with the purpose of rendering services to others without any consideration of financial gains.
- It is not profit motive.
- Ex-household activities, social services etc.

TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES-

- **PRIMARY ACTIVITY** – refers to those activities which are connected with extraction and production of natural resources from the earth's surface.
- Ex-agriculture, sericulture, horticulture, fishing, forestry, mining etc.
- **SECONDARY ACTIVITY** – it includes industrial activities that transform raw materials into finished goods or final goods for consumption.
- Ex- manufacturing activities
- **TERTIARY ACTIVITY** –it includes all service activities
- Ex-banking, engineering, doctor, lectureship etc.

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

- We can call Palampur village as **hypothetical** village because it is an **imaginary** village probably in **Western Uttar Pradesh**.
- Here the purpose for this village is to introduce some basic concept relating to **activities** and **production**.



PALAMPUR VILLAGE

- Palampur has fairly well developed system of roads, transport, electricity, irrigation, school, and health centre.
- Most of the people in Palampur do farming activities and few people do non-farming activities.



ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION

- **Aim**-To produce goods and services that we want.
- Requirement for production of these goods(Shirts).



4 REQUIREMENT FOR PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

1.LAND

Land and other natural resources such as water, mineral, forest etc.



2.LABOUR

Labour - people who will make these shirts by using various technologies and operating the machines in factory.

There are various types of labour that depends on nature of work.

Educated, uneducated, skilled , unskilled labour, manual labour etc.



3.PHYSICAL CAPITAL

- **Physical Capital** – is the variety of inputs required at every stage during production.
- That means what do we need to make shirts in factory.

Types of Physical Capital

- A. Fixed Capital
- B. Working Capital

A.FIXED CAPITAL

- Fixed capital are those capital on which once we invest money we can use it for many years. These capital are fixed.



B.WORKING CAPITAL

- Raw materials and money in hand which is used up then and there is called working capital.
- Example – The cotton, yarn, colour, money etc which are required to make these shirt that we need time to time.



4.HUMAN CAPITAL

- **Human Capital** – The **skills, knowledge** and **experience** possessed by an individual for the proper use of land, labour and physical capital to produce the output(shirts).
- **Entrepreneurs.**



FACTORS OF PRODUCTION

1. Land
2. Labour
3. Physical Capital
4. Human Capital

FARMING IN PALANPUR

- Farming is their main sources of income.
- They earn money by their crops.
- By selling surplus crops they earn more and more money.

A. LAND

- 75% people who are working are dependent on farming.
- Land under cultivation are fixed.(limitation of land)
- This fixed land become **constrain** in production process.
- Every year the farming land is being reduced because of construction of highways, factories, malls, homes etc,
- The standard unit of measuring land is **hectare**.



B. How can we increase the production of crops?

- 1. Multiple Cropping – to grow more than one crop on a piece of land at same or different time period during a year.
- For example – Bajra in rainy season
Potato in October-December
Wheat in winter season

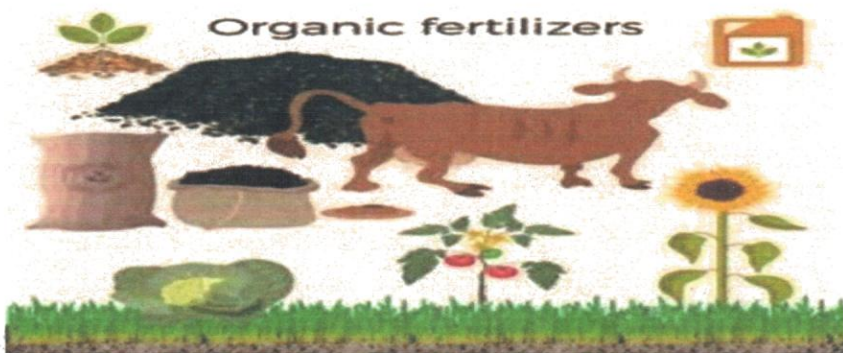


Advantages of multiple cropping

- The risk of total loss from drought, pests, and diseases is reduced.
- It gives maximum production from small plot of land. This can help farmers to cope with land shortages.
- They can earn more money.

2. Modern Farming Methods –

Earlier **cow dung** was being used as fertilizers.



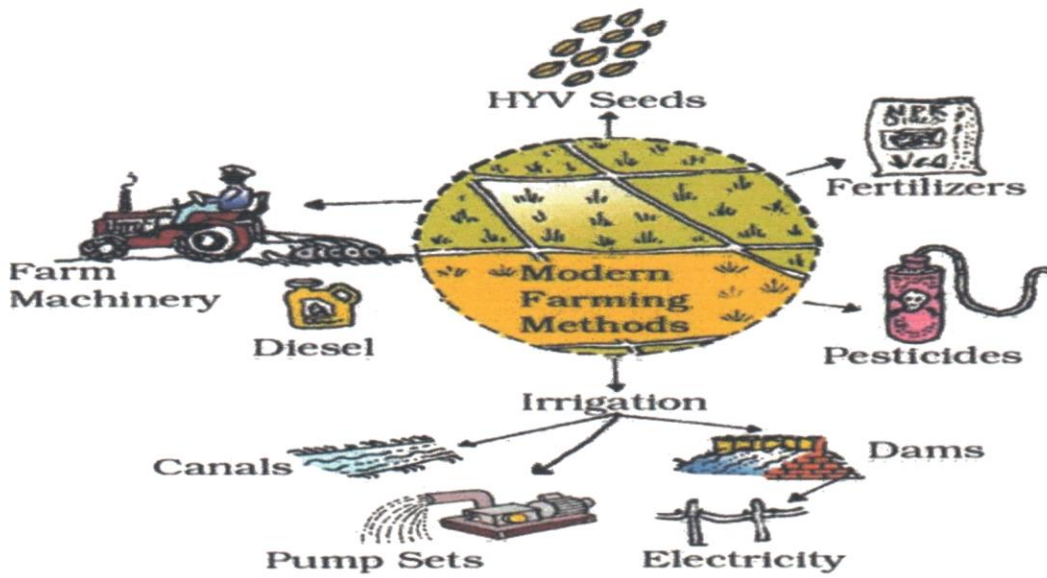
- But now **chemical fertilizer and pesticides** are used.



- Farmers were taught about **HYV seeds** and were advised to use them.



- The use of HYV(**High Yielding Varieties**)seeds took place in Punjab and Haryana, western Uttar pradesh at first.
- As a result, **wheat and rice crops got the maximum benefits**. So wheat and rice production are associated with Green Revolution.
- These seeds were give 2.5 times yields than earlier.



- 3.Modern Farming Machines – Tractors, Tube well, Threshers, Sowing machines, Cutting machines, Harrow, Crop duster, Roller etc.
- But in earlier time, people used traditional method, wooden plough, sowing seed though hands etc. They irrigated their land by river water and canal water in earlier time.





Disadvantages of Green Revolution

- HYV seeds needs **more seeds, pesticides and fertilisers**.
- Increases use of fertilizer resulted in **loss of soil fertility** because chemical fertiliser and pesticides kill the worms and micro organism in the soil.
- Tube well irrigation has **reduced the water table** below the ground.

As we know that environmental resources like soil fertility and ground water are built up over years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them. So we must take care of the environment to ensure future development of agriculture.

Q. PEOPLES IN PALANPUR (450 families)

- Landless farmers (150 families)
- Small farmers (240 families)
- Medium farmers (60 families)
- Large farmers (a few families)



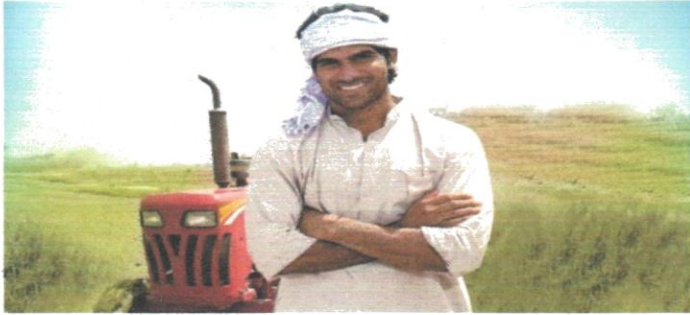
Small Farmers

- **Small farmers** – Those who have **less than 2 hectares** of land.
- They along with their family cultivate their own land and they apply traditional methods.
- Small farmers in palampur take loan from rich man and large farmers of their village on high interest rate. But now small farmers can take loans from banks.



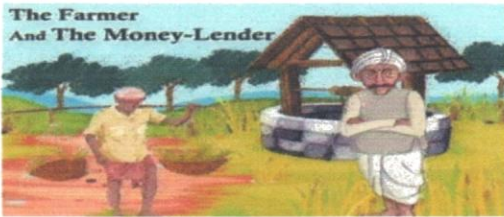
Medium Farmers

- **Medium farmers** - who have more than 2 hectares and less than 10 hectares of lands.
- They hire farm labour to work on their field. Sometimes they also work in their field. They have their own machines for farming.



Large Farmers

- Those have 10 hectares or more than 10 hectares of land are called large farmers.
- They don't work in their field so they hire farm labourers i.e. landless farmers and small farmers to work on their field.
- They get lots of money when their crops are sold.
- They save the money for upcoming year needs of farming like seeds, pesticides, machines etc.



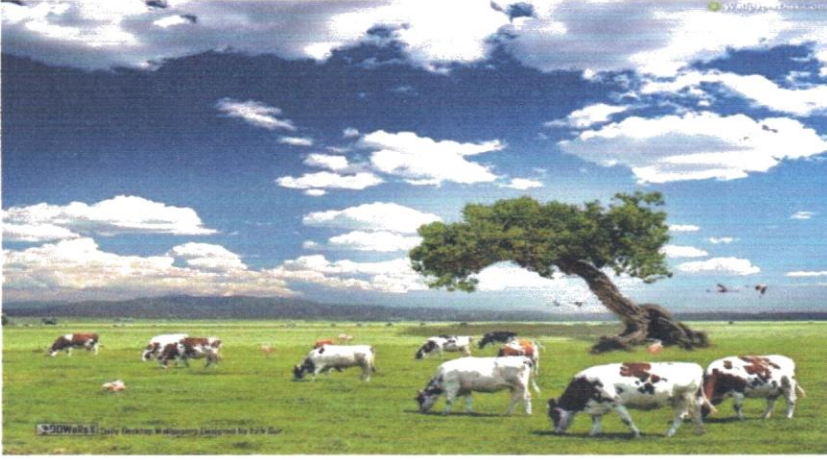
D. SELLING OF SURPLUS FARM PRODUCT

- Surplus means excess of production
- Surplus farm products are sold to medium and large farmers by small farmers.
- After that the medium and large farmers sell their surplus directly to the market.
- The trader buy the product from market and sell it to the shopkeeper in the town and cities.

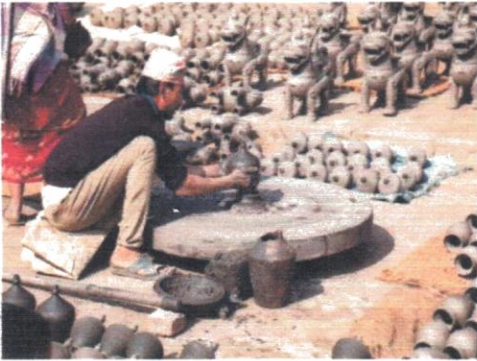
NON-FARMING ACTIVITIES IN PALANPUR

- 1.Dairy
- 2.Small scale manufacturing
- 3.Shopkeeper
- 4.Transport

1. DAIRY



2. SMALL SCALE MANUFACTURING



3.SHOPKEEPER

