



Brain International School

Vikas Puri, New Delhi

ASSIGNMENT NO. 2

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-IX

MAY,2025

ECONOMICS

CHAPTER 1 – The story of village Palampur

1. Mention some of the negative consequences of the green revolution that the people had to face.
2. 'Modern farming methods require more of cash with the farmer to start.' Why is it said so?
3. Why are wages for the farm labourers in Palampur less than the minimum wages?
4. Explain in short about the major factors of production.
5. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season. Till the mid-1960s, the seeds used in cultivation were traditional ones with relatively low yields. Traditional seeds needed less irrigation. Farmers used cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilizers. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds. Compared to the traditional seeds, the HYV seeds promised to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land would now produce far larger quantities of foodgrains than was possible earlier. HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results. Higher yields were possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

- a) Mention any two states that were the first to try out the modern farming method in India.
- b) What do you mean by multiple cropping?
- c) Write any two differences between traditional and modern farming methods.

CHAPTER 2 – People as a Resource

1. What is meant by the term 'People as a Resource'? How is it different from the concept of population as a liability?
2. Read the case and answer the questions:

Case: Seema and Ravi both completed their schooling. Seema went on to complete a vocational

course in tailoring, while Ravi did not pursue further education or skill training. Today, Seema runs a successful boutique, but Ravi is unemployed.

- a) Explain the role of education and skill in human capital formation.
- b) What could be done to help people like Ravi become productive resources?
3. India has a large population, yet a significant portion is unemployed. What steps can be taken to convert this population into productive human capital?
4. a) What could be the reasons behind lower workforce participation of rural women?
b) Suggest two measures to increase female participation in economic activities.
5. "Unemployment leads to the wastage of human capital." Do you agree? Give reasons for the same.
6. Assertion reason questions:
You have to select the correct option:
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true but R is *not* the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
- i. Assertion: Educated and healthy people are an asset to the country.
Reason: Education and health increase the efficiency and productivity of individuals.
- ii. Assertion: Human capital formation takes place through education and skill development only.
Reason: Better education and skill training improve the earning potential of individuals.
- iii. Assertion: Unemployment is a sign of underutilization of human resources.
Reason: Unemployed people are not willing to work.
- iv. Assertion: Literate population contributes more towards economic development.
Reason: Literacy enhances the ability to earn and access better employment opportunities.