



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: IX	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Subject: Economics
Chapter 1 Question Bank No:1	Topic: THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR	Year:2025-26

A) MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS [1 MARK]

Q1	The purpose of the story of village Palampur is A) to know about the farming practice of Palampur. B) to know about some basic concepts relating to production. C) to know about Green Revolution. D) None of the above
Q2	Which of the following is the main economic activity in Palampur village? A) Manufacturing B) Agriculture C) Mining D) Horticulture
Q3	Which one of the following is not a factor of production? A) Land B) Labour C) Currency D) Capital
Q4	In the village of Palampur, what is the main source of irrigation? A) Canals B) Tube wells C) Tanks D) Rivers
Q5	What is the modern farming method used in Palampur? A) Traditional ploughing B) Subsistence farming C) Multiple cropping D) Three-field system
Q6	Which of the following is/are the nearby places of Palampur? A) Raiganj village B) Shahpur town C) Both (a) and (b) D) None of these
Q7	Consider the following statements and choose the correct option associated with Palampur village. A) In Palampur about one-third of the 150 families are landless. B) Fishing is the main production activity in Palampur. C) Palampur is not well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. D) In Palampur there are no medical facilities.
Q8	Production is associated with A) Manufacturing B) Goods C) Services

	D) All of these
Q9	Which of the following is an example of working capital? A) Raw materials B) Money in hand C) Machines D) Both (a) and (b)
Q10	The person who puts together land, labour and capital A) Entrepreneur B) Money lender C) Big farmer D) Manager
Q11	Which of the following Modern farming methods is used in Palampur? A) Use of HYV seeds B) Use of chemical fertilisers C) Mixed farming D) Both (a) and (b)
Q12	Bigha stands for A) Unit for measuring food grains B) A type of hybrid, seeds C) Unit for measuring land area D) A type of economic activity
Q13	In Palampur, the scope of agriculture is limited due to A) lack of irrigation facilities B) lack of labour force C) lack of modern farming methods D) fixed amount of land resources
Q14	What is the effect of Green Revolution on soil? A) It enhances soil fertility B) It decreases soil fertility C) It decreases production D) None of the above
Q15	Pick out the incorrect statement about small scale manufacturing in villages. A) Production is done mostly at home B) Farmers produce items for their own use C) Family members of the farmers help in production D) Production is done to supplement farmer's income
Q16	Activities in Palampur like shopkeeping, working in small manufacturing units, transportation are referred as. A) non-farming activities B) non-economic activities C) non-market activities D) non-traditional activities
Q17	Statement (A) In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1300kg per hectare. Statement (B) With HYV seeds, the yield went up to 3100kg per hectare. There was a large increase in the production of wheat. A) Both statement A and B are True B) Both Statement A and B are false C) Statement A is true and B is false D) Statement A is false and B is true
Q18	Ghanshyam, a large farmer in Palampur has just bought a harvester. Seeing this, some farm labourers who work in his farm are unhappy. One of them said that now

	<p>they will have even less work. Last year they worked for five months but this year they are not likely to work at all. Select the option that best signifies this situation.</p> <p>A) Small farmers take loans from big farmers. B) Small farmers work in the farms of big farmers. C) The Harvester is much more productive than humans. D) Small farmers are dependent on big farmers for work.</p>
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Assertion/Reason :

In the following questions, a statement of assertion(A) is followed by a statement of reason(R). Mark the correct choice:

1.	<p>Assertion (A) : The people of Palampur practice multi cropping to increase crop production in the same piece of land.</p> <p>Reason (R) : Land area under cultivation is fixed and there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation since 1960</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but A is true</p>
2.	<p>Assertion: Palampur has a high level of economic inequality. Reason: There is a wide disparity in the ownership of land in the village.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true</p>

B) DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1	Explain the basic requirements for the production of goods and services. Which one is the most important?
Q2	How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?
Q3	How are the farmers in Palampur able to grow more crops from the same land? OR How can farmers grow more crops from the same land?
Q4	What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land.
Q5	Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?
Q6	Mention two characteristics of traditional methods of farming. How are the HYV seeds different from the traditional ones?
Q7	What is the difference between Green Revolution and Traditional Farming?
Q8	How do large farmers utilise surplus farm products to arrange for the capital needed for farming?
Q9	How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?
Q10	What problems do farm labourers face in terms of unemployment? Explain any three problems.
Q11	Give a brief description of the non-farm production activities in Palampur.
Q12	Explain the distribution of workforce engaged in non-farming activities in the rural areas. Suggest some measures to increase non-farming activities. OR

	Explain any four efforts which can be made to increase non-farming production activities in villages.
Q13	<p>Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Dala is a landless farm labourer who works on daily wages in Palampur. This means he must regularly look for work. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is Rs 300 per day (March 2019), but Dala gets only Rs 160. There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers in Palampur, so people agree to work for lower wages. Dala complains about his situation to Ramkali, who is another farm labourer. Both Dala and Ramkali are among the poorest people in the village.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why do villagers migrate? 2. What is the main occupation of the people in Palampur? 3. Explain the problems faced by the farm labourers.