



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 Ans: B) to know about some basic concepts related to production.
Q2	Which of the following is the main economic activity in Palampur village? A) Manufacturing B) Agriculture C) Mining D) Horticulture Ans: B) Agriculture
Q3	Which one of the following is not a factor of production? a) Land b) Labour c) Currency d) Capital Ans: c) Currency
Q4	In the village of Palampur, what is the main source of irrigation? a) Canals b) Tube wells c) Tanks d) Rivers Ans: b) Tube wells
Q5	What is the modern farming method used in Palampur? a) Traditional ploughing b) Subsistence farming c) Multiple cropping d) Three-field system Ans: c) Multiple cropping
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 Ans: C) Both (a) and (b)
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.

	<p>C) Palampur is not well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns. D) In Palampur there is no medical facilities. Ans: In Palampur about one-third of the 150 families are landless</p>
Q8	<p>Production is associated with A) Manufacturing B) Goods C) Services D) All of these Ans: D All of these</p>
Q9	<p>Which of the following is an example of working capital? A) Raw materials B) Money in hand C) Machines D) Both (a) and (b) Ans: D) Both (a) and (b)</p>
Q10	<p>The person who puts together land, labour and capital A) Entrepreneur B) Money lender C) Big farmer D) Manager Ans: A) Entrepreneur</p>
Q11	<p>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) Ans: D) Both (a) and (b)</p>
Q12	<p>Bigha in Palampur 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 Ans: C) Unit for measuring land area</p>
Q13	<p>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 Ans: D) fixed amount of land resources</p>
Q14	<p>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 Ans: B) It decreases soil fertility</p>
Q15	<p>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 Ans: B) Farmers produce items for their own use</p>
Q16	<p>Activities in Palampur like shopkeeping, working in small manufacturing units,</p>

	<p>transportation are referred as:</p> <p>A) non-farming activities B) non-economic activities C) non-market activities D) non-traditional activities</p> <p>Ans: A) non-farming activities</p>
Q17	<p>Statement (A) In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1300kg per hectare.</p> <p>Statement (B) With HYV seeds, the yield went up to 3100kg per hectare. There was a large increase in the production of wheat.</p> <p>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</p> <p>Ans: A) Both statement A and B are True</p>
Q18	<p>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 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) Harvester is much more productive than human beings. D) Small farmers are dependent on big farmers for work.</p> <p>Ans: D) Small farmers are dependent on big farmers for work.</p>

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 the 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 A is true</p>

B) DESCRIPTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

Q1	<p>Explain the basic requirements for the production of goods and services. Which one is the most important?</p> <p>Ans: Land: Land is the most important factor of production. It is required for growing crops, building factories and infrastructure. The first requirement is land. We also need other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals etc.</p>
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	<p>Labour: The second requirement is labour, i.e., people who will do the work. Different production activities require different types of workers, such as highly educated, skilled or those doing some manual work. Each worker provides labour necessary for production.</p> <p>Physical Capital: The third requirement is physical capital, comprising various inputs required during production. It has two components.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools, machines and buildings fall under 'fixed capital'. They can be used in production for many years. • Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital. These are used up in production. <p>Human Capital: The fourth requirement is the human capital. Knowledge and enterprise is needed to put together land, labour and physical capital in order to produce an output.</p>
02	<p>How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur?</p> <p>Ans: Electricity has helped the farmers of Palampur in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the houses have electric connections. • Electricity helped the farmers set up efficient irrigation systems. The Persian wheel, which was traditionally used to irrigate the fields, is now replaced with electric tube wells. Such irrigation systems have reduced their dependence on rainfall to a negligible amount. Hence, leading to better produce and more income. • Electricity also helps fuel the local small business.
Q3	<p>How are the farmers in Palampur able to grow more crops from the same land?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>How can farmers grow more crops from the same land?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farmers in Palampur practise multiple cropping. They grow at least two main crops, many grow potato as the third crop. • The main reason why farmers are able to grow three different crops in a year in Palampur is due to the well-developed system of irrigation. • Farmers in the village also use modern farming methods for higher yields which are possible only from a combination of HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilisers, pesticides, etc. • Some of the farmers have bought farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They have been rewarded with high yields of wheat and other food grains.
Q4	<p>What is land? Suggest any three ways to sustain land.</p> <p>Ans: Land is the basic natural resource required as a factor or an input in any production activity. Various activities or humans take place on land which is a fixed asset. Land is a free gift of nature. So, it is necessary that we should be very careful in its use. We must avoid pollution of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil is a vital part of land and the basis of agricultural activities. So, it becomes necessary that we should use bio-compost and eco-friendly methods in place of using chemical fertilizers and pesticides. • We have to see that the modern farming methods are used scientifically in such a way that the natural resource base that the land provides is saved from further damage. • Some farming practices if used carefully and judiciously, certainly help in making land sustainable. Such practices include intensity of cropping, rotation of crops, multiple cropping, fallowing etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Afforestation should be encouraged as it reduces the chances of soil erosion. We should give encouragement to community agriculture system or cooperative farming, instead of individual farming which is often exploitative. This could be another sustaining land productivity.
Q5	<p>Is it important to increase the area under irrigation? Why?</p> <p>Ans: Yes, it is quite essential to increase the area under irrigation. This is due to the following reasons-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 40 per cent of the total cultivated land in India is irrigated. • As a result, the remaining parts are still dependent on rainfall for irrigation and hence, more prone to improper irrigation and crop failure. • Lack of proper irrigation systems also causes a hindrance in the practice of multiple cropping. • As the area under irrigation is increased, the probability of crop failure due to insufficient rainfall will also come down, and multiple cropping will become a reality leading to more produce from the farms.
Q6	<p>Mention two characteristics of the traditional method of farming. How are the HYV seeds different from the traditional ones?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the difference between Green Revolution and traditional farming.</p> <p>Ans: Traditional farming is the old method of farming where the land is cleared manually and used for cultivation.</p> <p>a. Two characteristics of traditional method of farming:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers use cow-dung and other natural manure as fertilisers. These are readily available with the farmers who do not have to buy them. • Traditional seeds, need less irrigation. So, farmers do not have to make arrangements for setting up tubewells. All these were readily available with the farmers who did not have to buy them. <p>b. Green Revolution refers to the use of artificial fertilizers, technology, high yielding variety seeds which are genetically engineered. Traditional farming emphasises on the use of natural seeds and fertilizers</p> <p>Unlike traditional seeds, HYV seeds promise to produce much greater amounts of grain on a single plant. As a result, the same piece of land produces far larger quantities of food grains that was not possible earlier by using traditional seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HYV seeds, however, needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilisers and pesticides to produce best results. • Farmers used this method and were rewarded with high yields of wheat. The surplus wheat was sold in the markets. This strengthened their financial position • Some farmers were also encouraged to buy farm machinery like tractors and threshers, which made ploughing and harvesting faster.
Q7	<p>The Green Revolution has adversely affected the environment. Do you agree? Give reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have over used the natural resource base.” Justify the statement.</p> <p>Ans: Although the Green Revolution proved very beneficial for the farmers and the country's economy, there were also some issues with this period that affected our environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides kill the bacteria and micro organisms that are helpful for the soil resulting in soil degradation. • Continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table

	<p>below the ground. This has created water crisis everywhere.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The pollution of the soil resulted in the loss of soil fertility. • The environment was also adversely affected by the Green Revolution due to the consumption of more energy. Environmental resources like soil fertility and groundwater are built up over many years. Once destroyed, it is very difficult to restore them. So, we must take care of the environment to ensure better future.
Q8	<p>How do large farmers utilise surplus farm products to arrange for the capital needed for farming?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The large farmers generally sell the surplus farm products and have good earnings. • They put most of their earnings or money in their bank accounts and get adequate interest on the same. • A part of their earnings is saved and kept to arrange for the working capital for farming in the next season. • They also use savings for lending to small farmers and other persons in the village. • A part of their earnings is used to increase their fixed capital like tractors, threshers, cattle etc.
Q9	<p>How can you say that the distribution of land is unequal in Palampur?</p> <p>Ans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The economic wellbeing of farmers is judged by the amount of land they own. However, not all farmers have sufficient land for cultivation in Palampur. • In Palampur, about one third of the 450 families are landless, i.e. 150 families, most of them Dalits, have no land for cultivation. • Of the remaining families who own land, 240 families cultivate very small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size. It does not bring adequate income to their families. • Only 60 families cultivate more than 2 hectares of land and only a few farmers have land more than 10 hectares. • This uneven distribution of land is observed in the context of Indian villages as well. About one third of the farmers are landless. • The top 20% of farmers own about 64% of cultivable land while the other small and medium farmers own 36% of arable land. Very few farmers are able to meet their family needs.
Q10	<p>What problems do farm labourers face in terms of unemployment? Explain any three problems.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Problems of Farm Labourers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. • They do not have any right over the crops grown on the land. • They get wages in cash or in kind. • Wages vary widely from region to region and from crop-to-crop etc. • Wide variation in the duration of employment was also seen.
Q11	<p>Give a brief description of the non-farm production activities in Palampur.</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Dairy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is a common activity in many families of Palampur. • The people depend on buffaloes for their dairy products. • The milk is sold in Raiganj, the nearby large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far away towns and cities. <p>Small-scale manufacturing:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less than fifty people are engaged in manufacturing which involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale. • They are carried out mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labourers. <p>Shopkeepers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people are engaged in trade also. The traders of this region are shopkeepers who buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the villages. • Small general stores in the village selling a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuits, soap, toothpaste, batteries, candles, notebooks, pen, pencil, even some cloth. • A few of the families whose houses are close to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops to sell vegetables. <p>Transport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport has become a fast developing sector of Palampur. • There are a variety of vehicles on the road connecting Palampur to Raiganj. Rickshawallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. • They ferry people and goods from one place to another, and in return get paid for it.
Q12	<p>Explain the distribution of workforce engaged in non-farming activities in the rural areas. Suggest some measures to increase non-farming activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain any four efforts which can be made to increase non-farming production activities in villages.</p> <p>Ans: 25% of the total workforce is engaged in non-farming activities. Measures to increase Non-farming Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure: Infrastructure includes building of roads, establishing of banks and improving communication. All these are basic inputs for economic development. • Expansion of Market: To increase non-farming activities, rural markets should be linked to urban markets. • Education and Health: Improvement in education will lead to human capital formation. • Cheap Loan: Non-farming activities can be promoted by providing cheap and affordable loans to the farmers.
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? <p>Ans: In search of better wages and opportunities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. What is the main occupation of the people in Palampur? <p>Ans: Agriculture/ farming</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Explain the problems faced by the farm labourers. <p>Ans: Problems of Farm Labourers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land. • They do not have any right over the crops grown on the land. • They get wages in cash or in kind. • Wages vary widely from region to region and from crop-to-crop etc. • Wide variation in the duration of employment was also seen. [Any Two points]

