

REVISION

Class 9 Economics Chapter 1 The Story of Village Palampur

Question 1.

‘Bigha’ and ‘Guintha’ are

(a) the type of village house

(b) the type of hybrid seeds

(c) the measuring units of grain

(d) the measuring units of land area in village

Answer

Answer: (d) the measuring units of land area in village

Question 2.

Finance raised to operate a business is called

(a) labour

(b) enterprise

(c) land

(d) capital

Answer

Answer: (d) capital

Question 3.

Minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

(a) ₹80

(b) ₹90

(c) ₹115

(d) ₹120

Answer

Answer: (c) ₹115

Question 4.

The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to

(a) cultivation of wheat and rice

(b) cultivation of green vegetables

(c) cultivation of sugar cane

(d) cultivation of forests

Answer

Answer: (a) cultivation of wheat and rice

Question 5.

The small farmers constitute about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ per cent of total farmers in India.

(a) 50

(b)60

(c) 70

(d) 80

Answer

Answer: (d) 80

Question 6.

The new ways of farming need

(a) less land

(b) more capital

(c) machinery

(d) all of the above

Answer

Answer: (d) all of the above

Question 7.

The most abundant factor of production is

(a) labour

(b) land

(c) machinery

(d) all of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) labour

Question 8.

Multiple Cropping refers to :

(a) Cultivation of wheat and rice

(b) cultivation of two crops in alternate rows

(c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year

(d) cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm

Answer

Answer: (c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year

Question 9.

Working capital stands for :

(a) Tools, machines and buildings

(b) raw materials and money in hand

(c) total share capital

(d) fixed deposits in financial institutions

Answer

Answer: (b) raw materials and money in hand

Question 10.

Which one of the following is not an effect of modern farming?

(a) Soil degradation

(b) Deforestation

(c) Decrease in groundwater

(d) Water pollution

Answer

Answer: (d) Water pollution

Question 11.

How many families lives in Village Palampur?

(a) 150

(b) 250

(c) 350

(d) 450

Answer

Answer: (d) 450

Question 12.

Where do most of the small farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in Palampur?

(a) Banks

(b) Co-operative Societies

(c) Village money lenders

(d) Friends and relatives

Answer

Answer: (c) Village money lenders

Question 13.

‘Operation Flood’ is related to :

(a) control flood

(b) produce fish

(c) milk production

(d) grain production

Answer

Answer: (c) milk production

Question 14.

Consumption of chemical fertilisers is highest in which state of India?

(a) Punjab

(b) Haryana

(c) Rajasthan

(d) Himachal Pradesh

Answer

Answer: (a) Punjab

Question 15.

Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to

(a) Fixed amount of land

(b) lack of irrigation

(c) lack of labour

(d) none of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) Fixed amount of land

Question 16.

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

(a) Moneylender

(b) Entrepreneur

(c) Zamindar

(d) Manager

Answer

Answer: (b) Entrepreneur

Question 17.

High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

(a) Research institutes

(b) Factories

(c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives

(d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (a) Research institutes

Question 18.

Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?

(a) Sugarcane

(b) Potato

(c) Jowar and bajra

(d) Wheat

Answer

Answer: (c) Jowar and bajra

Question 19.

Which of the following is a modern farming method?

(a) Multiple cropping

(b) Use of HYV seeds

(c) Use of chemical fertilisers

(d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer

Answer: (d) Both (b) and (c)

Question 20.

Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

(a) Deccan plateau

(b) Coastal regions

(c) Riverine plains

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Answer: (a) Deccan plateau

Question 21.

Multiple cropping means growing

(a) only two crops

(b) only three crops

(c) upto four crops

(d) more than one crop

Answer

Answer: (d) more than one crop

Question 22.

HYV seeds stands for

(a) Heavy yielding variety seeds

(b) High yielding variety seeds

(c) Half yielding variety seeds

(d) None

Answer

Answer: (b) High yielding variety seeds

Question 23.

The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

(a) Rs. 50

(b) Rs. 60

(c) Rs. 70

(d) Rs. 80

Answer

Answer: (b) Rs. 60

Question 24.

Which of the following is fixed capital?

(a) Tools and machines

(b) Fertilisers and pesticides

(c) Soil

(d) Seeds

Answer

Answer: (a) Tools and machines

Question 25.

Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

(a) Jowar and bajra

(b) Wheat

(c) Soyabean

(d) Rice

Answer

Answer: (a) Jowar and bajra

Suggested Activities

During your field visit talk to some farmers of your region. Find out:

1. What kind of farming methods—modem or traditional or mixed—do the farmers use? Write a note.

2. What are the sources of irrigation?

3. How much of the cultivated land is irrigated? (very little/nearly half/majority/all)

4. From where do farmers obtain the inputs that they require?

Answer

Answer:

1. Most of the farmers in my region use modem farming methods. However, some are still

carrying on traditional methods. These farmers are too poor to follow modem farming

methods which need more cash.

2. Wells and tubewells.

3. Majority of the cultivated land is irrigated.

4. Farmers obtain the required inputs from the local markets. The money that they need to buy

the inputs either come from their own savings or they take a loan from the bank.

Fill in the Blanks

Among the three factors of production, we found that labour is the most abundant factor of production. There are many people who

are willing to work as farm labourers in the villages, whereas the opportunities of work are limited. They belong to either landless

families or

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ They are paid low wages, and lead a difficult life In contrast to labour

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a scarce factor of production. Cultivated land area is

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Moreover, even the existing land is distributed.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ among the people engaged in farming there are a large number of small farmers who cultivate small plots of land and live

in conditions not much better than the landless farm labourer. To make the maximum use of the existing land, farmers use

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ and

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Both these have led to increase in production of crops. Modem farming methods require a great deal of

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Small farmers usually need to borrow money to arrange for the capital, and are put to great distress to repay the loan.

Therefore, capital too is a scarce factor of production, particularly for the small farmers. Though both land and capital are scarce,

there is a basic difference between the two factors of production.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a natural resource, whereas.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is man-made. It is possible to increase capital, whereas land is fixed. Therefore, it is very important that we take good

care of land and other natural resources used in farming.

Question.‘Bigha’ and ‘Guintha’ are

(a) the type of village house

(b) the type of hybrid seeds

(c) the measuring units of grain

(d) the measuring units of land area in village

Answer : D

Question. Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

(a) Jowar and bajra

(b) Wheat

(c) Soyabean

(d) Rice

Answer : A

Question. Which of the following is fixed capital?

(a) Tools and machines

(b) Fertilisers and pesticides

(c) Soil

(d) Seeds

Answer : A

Question. What was the concept of white revolution is associated with?

(a) food crops

(b) milk

(c) cotton

(d) pesticides

Answer : B

Question. Which of the following is not fixed capital?

(a) Agricultural land

(b) Tubewell

(c) Fertilisers and pesticides

(d) Farm machinery

Answer : C

Question.The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to

(a) cultivation of wheat and rice

(b) cultivation of green vegetables

(c) cultivation of sugar cane

(d) cultivation of forests

Answer : A

Question. HYV seeds stands for

(a) Heavy yielding variety seeds

(b) High yielding variety seeds

(c) Half yielding variety seeds

(d) None

Answer : B

Question. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

(a) Rs. 50

(b) Rs. 60

(c) Rs. 70

(d) Rs. 80

Answer : B

Question. Which one of the following is a rabi crop?

(a) Cotton

(b) Millets

(c) Gram

(d) Rice

Answer : C

Question. Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

(a) Deccan plateau

(b) Coastal regions

(c) Riverine plains

(d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer : A

Question. The standard unit of measuring agricultural land is:

(a) Km2

(b) Bigha

(c) Guinea

(d) Hectare

Answer : D

Question. Which one is a natural resource?

(a) Labour

(b) Raw materials

(c) Mineral

(d) None of the above

Answer : C

Question. Working capital stands for :

(a) Tools, machines and buildings

(b) raw materials and money in hand

(c) total share capital

(d) fixed deposits in financial institutions

Answer : B

Question. High yielding variety seeds (HYV) were introduced to Indian farmers as a result of

(a) White Revolution

(b) Green Revolution

(c) IT Revolution

(d) None of the above

Answer : B

Question. Tools, machines and buildings can be used to production over many years, are called:

(a) physical capital

(b) secondary capital

(c) fixed capital

(d) all the above

Answer : C

Question. High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

(a) Research institutes

(b) Factories

(c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives

(d) None of the above

Answer : A

Question. Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to

(a) fixed amount of land

(b) lack of irrigation

(c) lack of labour

(d) none of the above

Answer : A

Question. All farmers in Palampur grow atleast two main crops may are growing:

(a) sugarcane as the third crop

(b) rice as the third crop

(c) potatoes as the third crop

(d) onion as the third crop

Answer : C

Question. Which of the following is a modern farming method?

(a) Multiple cropping

(b) Use of HYV seeds

(c) Use of chemical fertilisers

(d) Both (b) and (c)

Answer : D

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

(a) Moneylender

(b) Entrepreneur

(c) Zamindar

(d) Manager

Answer : B

Question. Multiple Cropping refers to:

(a) cultivation of wheat and rice

(b) cultivation of two crops in alternate rows

(c) cultivating more than one crop on the same field each year

(d) cultivating crops and rearing animals on the same farm

Answer : C

Question. Consumption of chemical fertilisers is highest in which state of India?

(a) Punjab

(b) Haryana

(c) Rajasthan

(d) Himachal Pardesh

Answer : A

Question. Which one among the following is not fixed capital?

(a) Machines

(b) Buildings

(c) Tools

(d) Raw materials

Answer : D

Question. The SC’s population in the village comprises of:

(a) half

(b) two-thirds

(c) one-third

(d) none of the above

Answer : C

Question. Which one among the following is a non-farm activity?

(a) Multiple croppping

(b) Crop rotation

(c) Dairy farming

(d) Modern farming

Answer : C

Question. The concept of White Revolution is associated with

(a) food crops

(b) milk

(c) cotton

(d) pesticides

Answer : B

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

(a) Land

(b) Capital

(c) Labour

(d) Tools and machines

Answer : C

Question. Which one of the following terms is used for measuring crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season?

(a) Yield

(b) Productivity

(c) Cultivation

(d) Output

Answer : A

Question. During the rainy season, farmers in Palampur grow:

(a) wheat and barley

(b) wheat and rice

(c) wheat and bajra

(d) jowar and bajra

Answer : D

Question. Which of the following transformed the system of irrigation in Palampur?

(a) Tubewells

(b) Persian wheel

(c) Rainwater harvesting

(d) None of these

Answer : A

1.Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?

(a) Jowar and bajra (b) Wheat

(c) Soyabean (d) Rice

Q.2. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?

(a) Wheat (b) Rice

(c) Cotton (d) Jowar and bajra

Q.3. Which of the following is fixed capital?

(a) Tools and machines (b) Fertilisers and pesticides

(c) Soil (d) Seeds

Q.4. Which of the following is a standard unit of measurement of land?

(a) Bigha (b) Hectare

(c) Acre (d) Guintha

Q.5. The minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is

(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 60

(c) Rs. 70 (d) Rs. 80

Q.6. Money in hand is an example of

(a) Human capital (b) Fixed capital

(c) Working capital (d) Physical capital

Q.7. HYV seeds stands for

(a) Heavy yielding variety seeds (b) High yielding variety seeds

(c) Half yielding variety seeds (d) None

Q.8. What is the main production activity in Palampur village?

(a) Farming

(c) Transport (d) Small-scale manufacturing

Q.9. Multiple cropping means growing

(a) only two crops (b) only three crops

(c) upto four crops (d) more than one crop

Q.10. Land under cultivation (in million hectares) in India in the year 2000 was

(a) 120 (b) 130

(c) 140 (d) 150

Q.11. Which area in India has a low level of irrigation?

(a) Deccan plateau (b) Coastal regions

(c) Riverine plains (d) Both (a) and (b)

Q.12. Modern farming methods were tried in India for the first time in

(a) Punjab ( b) Western U.P.

(c) Haryana (d) All the above

Q.13. Which of the following is a modern farming method?

(a) Multiple cropping (b) Use of HYV seeds

(c) Use of chemical fertilisers (d) Both (b) and (c)

Q.14. Production of pulses (in million tonnes) in India during 2000-01 was

(a) 10 (b) 11

(c) 14 (d) 12

Q.15. Which one is a natural resource?

(a) Labour (b) Raw materials

(c) Mineral (d) None of the above