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**Work sheet**

**Economics**

**Ch-1 The Story of Village Palampur**

**I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:**

**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**

**2.Finance raised to operate a business is called**

**(a) labour**

**(b) enterprise**

**(c) land**

**(d) capital**

**3.Minimum wages for a farm labourer set by the government is**

**(a) ₹80**

**(b) ₹90**

**(c) ₹115**

**(d) ₹120**

**4.The Green Revolution introduced the farmers to**

**(a) cultivation of wheat and rice**

**(b) cultivation of green vegetables**

**(c) cultivation of sugarcane**

**(d) cultivation of forests**

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

**(a) 50**

**(b)60**

**(c) 70**

**(d) 80**

**6.The new ways of farming need**

**(a) less land**

**(b) more capital**

**(c) machinery**

**(d) all of the above**

**7.The most abundant factor of production is**

**(a) labour**

**(b) land**

**(c) machinery**

**(d) all of the above**

**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**

**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**

**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**

**11.How many families live in Village Palampur?**

**(a) 150**

**(b) 250**

**(c) 350**

**(d) 450**

**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**

**13.‘Operation Flood’ is related to :**

**(a) control flood**

**(b) produce fish**

**(c) milk production**

**(d) grain production**

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

**(a) Punjab**

**(b) Haryana**

**(c) Rajasthan**

**(d) Himachal Pradesh**

**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**

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

**(a) Moneylender**

**(b) Entrepreneur**

**(c) Zamindar**

**(d) Manager**

**17.High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in**

**(a) Research institutes**

**(b) Factories**

**(c) Krishak Bharati Cooperatives**

**(d) None of the above**

**18.Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?**

**(a) Sugarcane**

**(b) Potato**

**(c) Jowar and bajra**

**(d) Wheat**

**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 ©**

**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)**

**21.Multiple cropping means growing**

**(a) only two crops**

**(b) only three crops**

**(c) upto four crops**

**(d) more than one crop**

**22.HYV seeds stands for**

**(a) Heavy yielding variety seeds**

**(b) High yielding variety seeds**

**(c) Half yielding variety seeds**

**(d) None**

**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**

**24.Which of the following is fixed capital?**

**(a) Tools and machines**

**(b) Fertilisers and pesticides**

**(c) Soil**

**(d) Seeds**

**25.Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?**

**(a) Jowar and bajra**

**(b) Wheat**

**(c) Soyabean**

**(d) Rice**

**II. 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 an 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.**