

## The Story of Village Palampur

Question 1.

The standard unit of measuring land is:

- (a) bigha
- (b) guintha
- (c) hectare
- (d) kilometre

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) hectare

It is hectare but (b) and (a) and (c) are also used.

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Question 2.

Palampur resembles a village of the western part of the state of:

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Uttar Pradesh

It resembles the country part of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

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Question 3.

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](#)

Answer: (d) jowar and bajra

During the rainy season, farmers in Palampur grow jowar and bajra.

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Question 4.

During the winter season, farmers in Palampur grow:

- (a) rice
- (b) jowar
- (c) bajra
- (d) wheat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) wheat  
In winter they grow wheat.

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Question 5.  
The raw form of jaggery is:  
(a) sugar  
(b) honey  
(c) beat root  
(d) sugarcane

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) sugarcane  
The raw form of jaggery is sugarcane.

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Question 6.  
To grow more than one crop in a piece of land during the year is known as:  
(a) crop rotation  
(b) cultivation  
(c) single cropping  
(d) multiple cropping

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) multiple cropping  
It is called multiple cropping.

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Question 7.  
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](#)

Answer: (c) potatoes as the third crop  
Many farmers grow potatoes as the third crop.

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Question 8.  
Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during:  
(a) two seasons  
(b) three seasons  
(c) a single season  
(d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) a single season

Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

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Question 9.

The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of:

- (a) wheat and jowar
- (b) jowar and barley
- (c) wheat and sugarcane
- (d) wheat and rice

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) wheat and rice

The Green Revolution favoured the growth of wheat and rice.

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Question 10.

The states that were the first to try out modern farming methods are:

- (a) Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Punjab, Haryana and Eastern Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal
- (d) Orissa, West Bengal and Gujarat

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh

There were Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

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Question 11.

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

- (a) Rs. 50 per day
- (b) Rs. 60 per day
- (c) Rs. 70 per day
- (d) Rs. 80 per day

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Rs. 60 per day

It is 60 per day.

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Question 12.

People in Palampur feed their buffaloes on various kinds of grass and the jowar and bajra that grows during the:

- (a) summer season
- (c) rainy season
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) rainy season

Jowar and bajra are grown during the rainy season.

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Question 13.

The traders of Palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from:

- (a) retailers and sell them in the village
- (b) wholesale markets in the village and sell them in the cities
- (c) wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the villages
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the villages

Traders buy from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village.

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Question 14.

What is the main activity in Palampur?

- (a) manufacturing
- (b) dairy
- (c) farming
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) farming

The main activity in Palampur is farming.

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Question 15.

The village of Palampur has about families belonging to several different castes.

- (a) 450
- (b) 550
- (c) 650
- (d) 750

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 450

It has 450 families belonging to several different castes.

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Question 16.

The majority of land in the village is owned by:

- (a) lower caste families
- (b) upper caste families
- (c) landlords
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) upper caste families

The majority of land in villages is owned by upper castes families.

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Question 17.

The SC's population in the village comprises of:

- (a) half
- (b) two-thirds
- (c) one-third
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) one-third

The SC's population in the village composes of one-third.

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Question 18.

Most of the homes have:

- (a) tubewells
- (b) wells
- (c) electric connections
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) electric connections

Most of the homes in Palampur have electric connections.

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Question 19.

Palampur has primary schools and one high school.

- (a) two
- (b) three
- (c) four
- (d) five

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) two

Palampur has two primary schools.

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Question 20.

Palampur has fairly well- developed system of:

- (a) roads
- (b) transport
- (c) irrigation
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all the above  
All the above facilities are found in Palampur.

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Question 21.

The aim of production is:

- (a) to produce the goods and service that we want
- (b) to produce the goods that we do not want.
- (c) to produce the services only
- (d) none of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) to produce the goods and service that we want  
The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want.

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Question 22.

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](#)

Answer: (c) fixed capital  
All the above are regarded as fixed capitals.

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Question 23.

Raw materials and money in hand are called:

- (a) fixed capital
- (b) primary capital
- (c) working capital
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) working capital  
There are called working capital.

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Question 24.

The factor's of production includes:

- (a) land and labour
- (b) physical capital
- (c) human capital
- (d) all the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) all the above  
All the above are factors of production.

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Question 25.

In Palampur, the percentage of people who are working and dependant on farming for their livelihood is:

- (a) 75
- (b) 80
- (c) 60
- (d) 65

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 75  
It is 75%.

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Write true (T) or false (F)

1. The story of Palampur is an imaginary village.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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2. The aim of production is to produce goods only.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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3. The first requirement for products is land and other natural resources such as water, forests, minerals, etc.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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4. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform the necessary tasks.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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5. Fixed capital refers to a variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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6. Tools, machines, building can be used in production over many years and are called primary capital.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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7. Raw materials and money in hand are called working capital.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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9. About 60 per cent of the people in Palampur, who are working are dependent on farming for over livelihoods.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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10. Land area under cultivation is practically not fixed.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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11. The standard unit of measuring land is bigha.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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12. In the kind of crops grown and facilities available, Palampur would resemble a village of the western part of the state of Uttar Pradesh.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True



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13. In the winter season fields are sown with wheat.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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14. A part of the land area in Palampur is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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15. Sugarcane in raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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16. 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.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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17. The first few tubewells, in Palampur, were installed by the landlords.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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18. By 1970s, the entire cultivated area of 200 hectares was irrigated.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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19. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as crop rotation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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20. All farmers in Palampur grow atleast two main crops; many are growing sugarcane as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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21. One way of increasing production for the same land is by multiple cropping.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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22. Yield is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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23. The Green Revolution in the late 1960s introduces the Indian farmer to cultivation of wheat and barley.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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24. HYV seeds needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizers and pesticides to produce best results.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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25. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal revenue the first to try out the moderu farming method in India.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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26. In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1500 kg per hectare.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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27. Modern farming methods require the farmer to start with more cash than before.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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28. In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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29. In Palampur, there are 50 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 5 hectares of land.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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30. Dairy is a common activity in many families of Palampur.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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[Match the following](#)

1.

Column A	Column B
1. Physical capital	(a) tools, machines, building which can be used in production over many years.
2. Fixed capital	(b) raw materials and money in hand.
3. Working capital	(c) standard unit of measuring land.
4. Hectare	(d) growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.
5. Multiple cropping	(e) variety of inputs required at every state during production.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column A	Column B
1. Physical capital	(e) variety of inputs required at every state during production.

2. Fixed capital	(a) tools, machines, building which can be used in production over many years.
3. Working capital	(b) raw materials and money in hand.
4. Hectare	(c) standard unit of measuring land.
5. Multiple cropping	(d) growing more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.

2.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The village of Palampur has about 450 families belonging.	(a) every stage	A. different casts
2. The first required in production is land, and other natural	(b) farming for them	B. water, mineral etc
3. Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at	(c) the year is known	C. livelihood
4. 75 per cent of the people in Palampur, are dependent on	(d) resources such as	D. as multiple cropping
5. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during	(e) to several	E. during productive

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. The village of Palampur has about 450 families belonging.	(e) to several	A. different casts
2. The first required in production is land, and other natural	(d) resources such as	B. water, mineral etc
3. Physical capital is the variety of inputs required at	(a) every stage	E. during productive
4. 75 per cent of the people in Palampur, are dependent on	(b) farming for them	C. livelihood
5. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during	(c) the year is known	D. as multiple cropping

[Fill in the blanks](#)

1. The village of Palampur has about ..... families belonging to several different castes.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 450

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2. The ..... upper caste families own the majority of land in village Palampur.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 80

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3. The SC's comprise ..... of the population and live in the corner of the village.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: one-third

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4. The houses of SCs are much smaller and made up of mud and ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: straw

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5. Electricity powers all the ..... in the fields and is used in various types of small business.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: tubewells

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6. Palampur has ..... primary schools and one high school.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Two

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7. The aim of production is to ..... the goods and services that we want.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: produce

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8. The second requirement in production is ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: labour

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9. The variety of inputs required at every stage during productions is called ..... capital.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: physical

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10. Tools, machines, building can be used in production over many years, and one called ..... capital.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: fixed

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11. Raw materials and money in hand are called ..... capital.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: working

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12. .... is the main production activity in Palampur.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: farming

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13. During the rainy season farmers in Palampur, grow ..... and bajra.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: jowar

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14. In the winter season fields are sown with ..... .

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: wheat

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15. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as ..... cropping.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: multiple

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