

**Chapter-1 | The story of
Village Palampur****Worksheet-1****Multiple Choice Questions**

1. **Raw material and money in hand are called:**
(a) Human Capital (b) Working Capital
(c) Fixed Capital (d) Variable Capital
2. **What capital is needed to set up a jaggery manufacturing unit?**
(a) Fixed Capital (b) Physical Capital
(c) Recurring Capital (d) Working Capital
3. **Scope of farming activity is limited in Palampur due to**
(a) The fixed amount of land (b) Lack of labour
(c) Lack of irrigation (d) Lack of money
4. **How many populations in Palampur is covered by scheduled caste?**
(a) All Population (b) Half
(c) One Third (d) One Fourth
5. **Which of the following is not a factor of production?**
(a) Land and Human Capital (b) Labour and Land
(c) Capital and Labour (d) Land and Market
6. **Which Indian village resembles Palampur?**
(a) Village of Western U. P. (b) Village of Northern U.P.
(c) Village of Eastern U. P (d) Village of Southern U.P.
7. **The activities such as small manufacturing, transport, shopkeeping are referred to as**
(a) Non-market activities (b) Non-traditional activities
(c) Non Farming Activity (d) Non Economic Activity
8. **Which of the following is a Rabi crop?**
(a) Wheat (b) Rice
(c) Cotton (d) Jowar
9. **Which of the following is grown in the rainy season?**
(a) Soyabean (b) Wheat
(c) Jowar and bajra (d) Rice
10. **Out of the total cultivated areas in the country, how much area is irrigated today**
(a) less than 60% (b) less than 30%
(c) less than 70% (d) less than 40%

Fill in the blanks :

11. HYV stands for _____.
12. Growing more than one crop on a piece of same land during the year is called _____.

True / False

13. There are only positive impacts of Green revolution in Palampur.
14. Money is human capital.

Very Short Type Questions

15. How was land resource affected by modern farming methods?
16. Which items out of tractor, clay, HYV seeds or truck will be considered as fixed capital for non-farming activities?

Short Type Questions

17. Explain the distribution of land among farmers in Palampur
18. What was the impact of green revolution on Indian economy?

Essay Type Questions

19. What are the merits and demerits of the Green Revolution?
20. Which non-farm activities are practised in Palampur? Write a short note.

HOTS

21. **Assertion (A)** : Farming is the main source of livelihood in Palampur.
Reason (R) : Palampur is a urban village with many industries.
(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true, but R is false.
(d) A is false, but R is true.

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1. (b)
Raw material and money in hand are called Working Capital.
2. (b)
Physical capital, i.e. the variety of inputs required at every stage during production is needed for setting up any manufacturing unit. Physical capital comprises both fixed and working capital. The most important requirement for the jaggery manufacturing unit is sugarcane, mechanical sugarcane crushing machine and land. Tools, machines, buildings form fixed capital while raw materials (which is sugarcane) and money in hand are working capital.
3. (a)
The scope of farming is limited in Palampur because land area is very less.
4. (c)
One-third of the population in Palampur is covered by schedule caste.
5. (d)
Every production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as factors of production.
6. (a)
Village of Western U. P. resemble Palampur.
7. (c)
It because these activities are not linked with the production of a crop.
8. (a)
Rabi crops or rabi harvest are agricultural crops that are sown in winter and harvested in the spring.
9. (c) Jowar and bajra
10. (d) less than 40%
11. High Yielding Variety
12. Multiple cropping
13. False
14. False
15. Land being a natural resource, it is necessary to be very careful in its use. Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base.
16. Only a truck is used in non-farming activity and it is fixed capital. It is used again and again for the transportation of goods.
17.
 - a. In Palampur, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of 450 families are land less, i.e. 150 families, most of them dalits have no land for cultivation.
 - b. 240 families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectares in size.

- c. 60 families of medium and large farmers cultivate land of more than 2 hectares in size.
- d. Only few rich farmers cultivate land more than 10 hectares.
- e. On the other hand, more than half the area of the village is covered by plots that are quite large in size.
- f. The land distribution in Palampur is thus unevenly distributed.

18.

- a. India was transformed into a food surplus country.
- b. India started exporting food grains to the international market.
- c. Agro-based industries are also developed due to the green revolution.
- d. It led to the development of agricultural tools and equipments manufacturing industries.

19. Merits of the Green Revolution:

Green Revolution introduced a number of modern farming methods in India,

- i. Higher yield due to the use of HYV seeds.
- ii. Machines like harvesters, tractors and threshers have made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier.
- iii. Higher yield enabled farmers to sell the surplus food in the market and earn more.
- iv. Pesticides and insecticides are able to protect the crops from pests and insects.

- v. A good irrigation system is able to enhance crop production.

Demerits of the Green Revolution:

- i. Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.
- ii. Continuous use of groundwater for tubewell irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.
- iii. The chemical fertilisers, easily soluble in water, can dissolve in the groundwater and pollute it.
- iv. They can kill bacteria and other micro-organisms helpful for the soil.
- v. Excessive use of fertilisers can also make the soil alkaline and unfit for cultivation.

20. The non-farm activities of Palampur are:

(a) Dairy farming:

- i. People feed their buffaloes with various kinds of grass, jowar bajra that grows during the rainy season.
- ii. The milk is sold in nearby villages.
- iii. Some people have set up collection centres and chilling centres from where milk is transported to far away towns and cities.

(b) Small-scale manufacturing:

- i. Manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.
- ii. They are carried out mostly at home.
- iii. This is mostly done with the help of family labour. Labour is rarely hired.

(c) Shopkeeping:

- i. Shopkeepers buy various goods from the wholesale market in the cities and sell them in the village.
- ii. Small general stores in the village sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, oil, biscuits, soap, batteries, candles, toothpaste, pens, pencils, notebooks, and even some clothes.
- iii. Some families whose houses are closer to the bus stand have used a part of the space to open small shops. They sell eatables here.

(d) Transport:

- i. Rickshawwallahs, tongawallahs, jeep, tractor, truck drivers and people driving the traditional bullock carts and bogeys are the people in transport services.
- ii. They carry people and goods from one place to another and in return get paid for it.
- iii. The number of people in transport services have risen over the last several years.

(e) Self-employed: Some people have opened coaching institutes for various kinds of arts like computer training centres or stitching classes, etc. to obtain profit from a non-farm activity and train more and more people for better opportunities in their life.

21. (c)

A is true, but R is false.