



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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| <b>Class: IX</b>   | <b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>                               | <b>Date of submission:</b> |
| <b>WORKSHEET-1</b> | <b>Topic : Ch- 1 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR ( Economics)</b> | <b>Year: 2020-21</b>       |

## I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Farm labour is provided
  - Large farmer
  - Landless farmer**
  - Medium farmer
  - Poor people
- Which of the following is not fixed capital
  - Land
  - Tube well
  - Farm Machinery
  - Pesticides**
- What is the basic constraint in raising farm production?
  - Capital is scarce
  - Land is fixed**
  - Lack of Irrigation facilities
  - Farm labourers are not willing to work
- The main reason why farmers are able to grow more crops in a year is due to
  - Persian Wheels
  - Well developed system of irrigation**
  - HYV seeds
  - Expansion of land area
- Which among the following states was first to try out the modern farming methods in India?
  - Haryana**
  - Bihar
  - Kerala
  - Gujarat
- Farmer's plough is an example of which factor of production
  - Human Capital
  - Fixed Capital**
  - Social Capital
  - Working Capital
- The aim of production is
  - To consume the goods produced
  - To distribute the goods among the poor people
  - To replace old goods with new goods
  - To produce goods and services**

## II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

8. ----- is the main production activity in Palampur.

9. Jowar and Bajra are -----season crops
10. -----is the standard unit of measuring the area of land
11. ----- means putting physical and mental efforts by the human beings during the process of production
12. ----- is a natural factor of production.
13. HYV stands for -----
14. Wage is the reward for -----

**III . MATCH THE COLUMN**

|                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Capital                    | a) Raw materials         |
| 2. Green Revolution           | b) Interest              |
| 3. Working Capital            | c) Rent                  |
| 4. Traditional Farming Method | d) Modern Farming Method |
|                               | e) Natural manure        |

**IV. STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE. IF FALSE, CORRECT THE STATEMENT**

15. Working capital is that capital which cannot be used over and over again.
16. Farmers in Palampur cultivate potato between June and August
17. Capital is a man-made factor of production
18. Dairy farming is included in non- farm activity.
19. HYV seeds are used in traditional method of farming .
20. Small farmers borrow money from bank

**V. WRITE ANSWER IN ONE WORD**

- 21 Crop produced on a given piece of land during a single season.
22. Inputs used in the production of goods or services
23. Growing of more than one crop on same piece of land during the year.
24. An increase in food grain production due to the use of modern technology
25. Knowledge and enterprise to be able to put together land, labour, and capital to produce an output.

**VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE SENTENCE**

26. What are the sources of irrigation in Palampur?
27. How do farm labourers get wages in Palampur

28. What are the different means of transport in Palampur?
29. State any three features of Modern farming method
30. Name the states which were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India.
31. Mention any two non-farming activities in Palampur

## **II. ANSWERS (8-14)**

8. Farming
9. Kharif / Rainy crops
10. Hectare
11. Labour
12. Land
13. High Yielding Variety
14. Labour

## **III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING**

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Capital                    | b) Interest              |
| 2. Green Revolution           | d) Modern Farming Method |
| 3. Working Capital            | a) Raw materials         |
| 4. Traditional Farming Method | e) Natural manure        |

## **IV. ANSWERS (15-20)**

15. True
16. False. Farmers in Palampur cultivate potato between October and December
17. True
18. True
19. False. HYV seeds are used in Modern method of farming
20. False. Small farmers borrow money from large farmers or money lenders and the traders.

## **V. ANSWERS (21- 25)**

21. Yield
22. Factors of production
23. Multiple cropping
24. Green Revolution
25. Human capital

## **VI. ANSWERS (26- 31)**

26. Canals, tanks, wells and tubewells
27. Cash and Kind like crop and meals
28. Bullock carts, Tongas, bogeys, tractors, jeeps etc.
29. HYV Seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, intensive irrigation (any 3)
30. Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh
31. Dairy, shop keeping, small scale manufacturing, Transport (any 2)