

MCQs on The Story of Village Palampur

Section 1: Basic Concepts and Overview

- 1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?**
 - a) Manufacturing
 - b) Mining
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Services

- 2. What is the approximate number of families in Palampur?**
 - a) 150
 - b) 250
 - c) 350
 - d) 450

- 3. Which crop is grown in the rainy season (kharif season) in Palampur?**
 - a) Wheat
 - b) Jowar
 - c) Rice
 - d) Sugarcane

- 4. What is the primary source of irrigation in Palampur today?**
 - a) Canals
 - b) Rivers
 - c) Tube wells
 - d) Tanks

- 5. Which is NOT a factor of production?**
 - a) Land
 - b) Labour
 - c) Currency
 - d) Capital

- 6. What percentage of people in Palampur are engaged in non-farm activities?**
 - a) 10%
 - b) 15%
 - c) 25%
 - d) 75%

- 7. Who owns the majority of land in Palampur?**
 - a) Large farmers
 - b) Landless labourers
 - c) Small farmers
 - d) The government

8. What is multiple cropping?

- a) Growing only one crop
- b) Growing two or more crops on the same field in a year
- c) Growing crops in different fields
- d) Growing crops without fertilizers

9. Which type of capital includes tools, machines, and buildings?

- a) Fixed capital
- b) Working capital
- c) Human capital
- d) Social capital

10. What does working capital refer to, according to the chapter?

- a) Tractors
- b) Raw materials and money in hand
- c) Buildings
- d) Land

Section 2: Organisation of Production

11. Which of the following is NOT required for production?

- a) Land
- b) Machinery
- c) Labour
- d) Weather

12. Which among these is NOT a non-farm activity in Palampur?

- a) Dairy
- b) Transport
- c) Wheat cultivation
- d) Small scale manufacturing

13. Dairy activities in Palampur include:

- a) Only milk production
- b) Selling milk to nearby villages
- c) Commercial farming
- d) Only cattle rearing

14. Land, labour, physical capital, human capital are together called:

- a) Four pillars
- b) Organisation of production
- c) Crop cycles
- d) Basic needs

15. Fixed capital can be defined as:

- a) Inputs needed again and again
- b) Inputs used only once

- c) Tools and machines used over many years
- d) Raw materials

16. Human capital refers to:

- a) Money and salaries
- b) Land and water
- c) Knowledge and enterprise of people
- d) Machines only

17. Which is NOT an example of working capital?

- a) Seeds
- b) Fertilizer
- c) Tractor
- d) Cash

18. Modern farming methods require:

- a) Less capital
- b) No capital
- c) More capital
- d) No land

19. The Green Revolution is associated with:

- a) Introduction of high-yielding variety seeds
- b) Popularity of organic farming
- c) Growth of the dairy industry
- d) Migration to urban areas

20. Which of the following is used as a factor of production in Palampur?

- a) Water
- b) Air
- c) Sunlight only
- d) Infrastructure

Section 3: Farming in Palampur

21. Why do small farmers in Palampur borrow money?

- a) To celebrate festivals
- b) To buy land
- c) To arrange working capital for farming
- d) For entertainment

22. Distribution of cultivated land in Palampur is:

- a) Equal
- b) Unequal
- c) Constant
- d) Non-existent

23. Wages for farm labourers in Palampur are:

- a) More than minimum wages
- b) Fixed by government
- c) Less than minimum wages
- d) Optional

24. Which of these is more likely to use modern farming techniques?

- a) Landless labourers
- b) Large farmers
- c) Small farmers
- d) Government officials

25. Which crop is NOT grown in Palampur as per the chapter?

- a) Sugarcane
- b) Potato
- c) Maize
- d) Coffee

26. What is one main disadvantage of modern farming methods in Palampur?

- a) Increased unemployment
- b) Soil degradation and environmental harm
- c) Higher wages to workers
- d) Less irrigation

27. One result of increased irrigation from tube wells in Palampur has been:

- a) Decline in crop yield
- b) High water tables/overuse of groundwater
- c) Decrease in employment
- d) Less use of machines

28. What is meant by 'multiple cropping'?

- a) Growing only one crop per year
- b) Growing different crops in different fields at the same time
- c) Growing more than one crop on the same land in a year
- d) None of the above

29. In Palampur, which season is wheat grown?

- a) Monsoon
- b) Summer
- c) Rabi (Winter)
- d) Rainy

30. How do medium and large farmers arrange capital for farming?

- a) By taking loans from small farmers
- b) By borrowing from moneylenders
- c) By using savings from previous years
- d) By approaching government only

Section 4: Non-Farm Activities

31. Which is NOT a non-farm activity in Palampur?

- a) Dairy
- b) Shop-keeping
- c) Teaching
- d) Crop cultivation

32. Which non-farm activity is performed at Kareem's computer centre?

- a) Dairy farming
- b) Milk collection
- c) Computer training and related services
- d) Transport

33. Why did Mishrilal sell his jaggery in Shahpur?

- a) Needed to travel for profits
- b) Shahpur market is larger for jaggery sales
- c) Could not sell in Palampur
- d) Only Shahpur buys jaggery

34. Which form of transport is commonly seen on Palampur's roads?

- a) Trains
- b) Buses
- c) Rickshaws, bullock carts, tongas
- d) Airplanes

35. Who is likely to run a shop in Palampur?

- a) Farm labourer
- b) Small farmers only
- c) Village shopkeepers
- d) Only government employees

36. The main challenge to start a non-farm activity in Palampur is:

- a) Lack of education
- b) Lack of capital
- c) Too much land available
- d) Too many factories

37. Who works at Mishrilal's manufacturing unit?

- a) Only family members
- b) Hired labour
- c) Elected officials
- d) Cattle

38. Which is an example of small-scale manufacturing in Palampur?

- a) Automobiles
- b) Food processing (like jaggery production)

- c) Pharmaceuticals
- d) Ship-building

39. Why are non-farm activities limited in Palampur?

- a) Limited market and resources
- b) Unavailability of land
- c) No population
- d) Over-urbanization

40. Who can start a computer centre in Palampur easily?

- a) Anyone
- b) Only those with capital and skills
- c) Teachers
- d) Only large farmers

Section 5: Critical Understanding and Application

41. Why do farm labourers accept lower wages in Palampur?

- a) High demand for labour
- b) Excess labour and lack of alternative employment
- c) Government regulation
- d) Scarcity of workers

42. The all-weather road in Palampur connects it to:

- a) Delhi
- b) Shahpur and Raiganj
- c) Mumbai
- d) Kolkata

43. Minimum wage for a farm labourer in 2017 (as per the chapter, may vary) was:*

- a) Rs 50/day
- b) Rs 100/day
- c) Rs 300/day
- d) Rs 115/day

44. Landless farm labourers are usually:

- a) Rich
- b) Poor
- c) Self-employed
- d) Not working

45. Farmers in Palampur grow more than one crop on a field mainly due to:

- a) Machinery
- b) Electricity for pumping irrigation water
- c) Subsidies
- d) Traditional methods

46. The most important input for modern farming is:

- a) Human labour
- b) Machinery and chemical fertilizers
- c) Television
- d) Animals

47. The impact of modern methods on employment in Palampur is:

- a) Increase in rural employment
- b) Reduction in farm jobs due to machines
- c) No change
- d) Only more working hours

48. Migration from villages like Palampur is mainly due to:

- a) Political unrest
- b) Lack of employment opportunities
- c) High wages in villages
- d) Better schools in villages

49. The main facility lacking in some houses in Palampur is:

- a) Water supply
- b) Electricity connection
- c) Grocery shops
- d) Roads

50. Which is a significant change due to the Green Revolution in Palampur?

- a) Decline in production
- b) Use of tractors and threshers
- c) End of double cropping
- d) Less fertility

Section 6: In-depth & Scenario-based

51. What happens if a large part of the farmland in Palampur is used only for non-farm activities?

- a) Farm production increases
- b) Agricultural output reduces
- c) No change
- d) More crops are grown

52. If farmers do not rotate crops and use only chemical fertilizers:

- a) Soil fertility improves
- b) Soil fertility declines
- c) Soil becomes richer in minerals
- d) No impact

53. What is the annual cropping cycle followed in Palampur?

- a) Only one crop
- b) Double cropping

- c) Multiple cropping
- d) No crops

54. Which of the following activities employs the least number of people in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Dairy
- c) Small scale manufacturing
- d) Transport

55. The modern farming method that increased production the most was:

- a) Use of manure
- b) Use of modern machinery and irrigation
- c) Only organic methods
- d) Use of human labour

56. In Palampur, who supplies most of the labour?

- a) Family members
- b) Migrant workers
- c) Government officials
- d) Corporate sector

57. Farmers opt for moneylenders instead of banks mainly because:

- a) Moneylenders offer low interest
- b) No paperwork, immediate cash
- c) Banks are not available
- d) Government orders

58. Which crops are grown during the Rabi season in Palampur?

- a) Rice & Maize
- b) Wheat & Potato
- c) Cotton & Jute
- d) Bajra & Moong

59. How did electricity help Palampur's development?

- a) Facilitated water pumps for irrigation
- b) Entertainment
- c) More shops
- d) Gave jobs to teachers

60. The main aim of production in Palampur is to:

- a) Sell raw goods to foreign countries
- b) Use all resources for farming
- c) Produce goods and services using available resources
- d) Make Palampur a city

Answers:

1. c) Agriculture
2. d) 450
3. c) Rice
4. c) Tube wells
5. c) Currency
6. c) 25%
7. a) Large farmers
8. b) Growing two or more crops on the same field in a year
9. a) Fixed capital
10. b) Raw materials and money in hand
11. d) Weather
12. c) Wheat cultivation
13. b) Selling milk to nearby villages
14. b) Organisation of production
15. c) Tools and machines used over many years
16. c) Knowledge and enterprise of people
17. c) Tractor
18. c) More capital
19. a) Introduction of high-yielding variety seeds
20. a) Water
21. c) To arrange working capital for farming
22. b) Unequal
23. c) Less than minimum wages
24. b) Large farmers
25. d) Coffee
26. b) Soil degradation and environmental harm
27. b) High water tables/overuse of groundwater
28. c) Growing more than one crop on the same land in a year
29. c) Rabi (Winter)
30. c) By using savings from previous years
31. d) Crop cultivation
32. c) Computer training and related services
33. b) Shahpur market is larger for jaggery sales
34. c) Rickshaws, bullock carts, tongas

- 35. c) Village shopkeepers
- 36. b) Lack of capital
- 37. a) Only family members
- 38. b) Food processing (like jaggery production)
- 39. a) Limited market and resources
- 40. b) Only those with capital and skills
- 41. b) Excess labour and lack of alternative employment
- 42. b) Shahpur and Raiganj
- 43. d) Rs 115/day
- 44. b) Poor
- 45. b) Electricity for pumping irrigation water
- 46. b) Machinery and chemical fertilizers
- 47. b) Reduction in farm jobs due to machines
- 48. b) Lack of employment opportunities
- 49. b) Electricity connection
- 50. b) Use of tractors and threshers
- 51. b) Agricultural output reduces
- 52. b) Soil fertility declines
- 53. c) Multiple cropping
- 54. c) Small scale manufacturing
- 55. b) Use of modern machinery and irrigation
- 56. a) Family members
- 57. b) No paperwork, immediate cash
- 58. b) Wheat & Potato
- 59. a) Facilitated water pumps for irrigation
- 60. c) Produce goods and services using available resources