

**SECTION-C**

Q26. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

Dala is a landless farm labourer in Palampur, who works on daily wages. He is often forced to accept wages below the government-set minimum of Rs 60 per day, receiving only Rs 35-40 due to intense competition. Many small farmers in Palampur borrow money from larger farmers, village moneylenders, or traders to fund their cultivation. However, these loans come with high-interest rates, making it difficult for the small farmers to repay them.

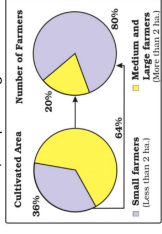
1. Why does Dala receive wages lower than the government-set minimum wage?
2. From whom do small farmers in Palampur usually borrow money for cultivation?
3. Explain why the competition for work among villagers leads to lower wages for farm labourers like Dala.

OR

3. Discuss the impact of high-interest rates on small farmers who borrow money for cultivation.

Q27. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

Gobind started farming with 2.25 hectares of unirrigated land and managed to support his family with a small additional income from his buffalo. After his death, the land was divided equally among his three sons, resulting in each son inheriting 0.75 hectare of land. Despite adopting modern farming techniques, the three brothers are struggling to make a living. The graph shows the area of land owned and cultivated by small farmers compared to medium and large farmers, highlighting the uneven distribution of land. Farming requires significant labor, and while small farmers typically rely on family labor, medium and large farmers often hire external farm laborers. These laborers, who are landless or own very little land, are paid wages either in cash or kind, and wages vary based on multiple factors, including the duration of work.



Source: Agricultural statistics at glance 2003; Dept. of agriculture and cooperation, Ministry of agriculture, Govt. of India.

1. What is the size of land each son inherited after Gobind's death?
2. How do wages for farm laborers differ?
3. Explain why the three brothers are unable to make ends meet despite using modern farming techniques.

OR

3. Discuss the role of farm laborers in the context of small and large farmers. How do their wages impact their livelihoods?

Q28. Read the case study given below and answer the questions that follow:

In the village of Palampur, production involves various tools and machines, as well as raw materials and money. Tools and machines, ranging from simple ploughs to advanced computers, are considered fixed capital because they can be used for many years in production. On the other hand, raw materials like yarn for weavers and clay for potters, as well as the money needed during production, are categorized as working capital. Unlike fixed capital, raw materials and money are consumed in the process of production.

1. What is meant by fixed capital in the context of production?
2. How does working capital differ from fixed capital?
3. Explain why raw materials and money in hand are considered working capital. Provide an example from the case of Palampur.

OR

3. Discuss the significance of fixed capital for long-term production in a village like Palampur.

Test / Exam Name: Economics - The Story Of Village Palampur

Standard: 9th

Subject: Social Studies

Student Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_ Questions: 28 Time: 01:45 hr:mm Marks: 50

**Instructions**

1. Make sure to write in the point formation. You handwriting should be neat and clean
2. New section on new page
3. Honesty is the best policy.

**SECTION-A**

Q1. Which of the following refers to the proper meanings of multiple cropping? **1 Mark**

- A Cultivating more than one crop on same piece of land.
- B Cultivating crops and rearing animals simultaneously.
- C Cultivating two crops in alternate rows.
- D Cultivating vegetables along with crops.

Q2. Production is organised by combining land, labour, physical capital and human capital, which are known as \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**

- A Factors of politics
- B Factors of education
- C Factors of production
- D None of these

Q3. What is the main production activity in Palampur village? **1 Mark**

- A Farming.
- B Animal husbandry.
- C Transport.
- D Small-scale manufacturing.

Q4. Which is not a non-farm activity? **1 Mark**

- A Shop-keeping.
- B Transport.
- C Manufacturing.
- D Sowing.

Q5. Which of these is not one of the features of labour as a factor of production. **1 Mark**

- A Perishable
- B Mobility
- C Uniformity in productivity
- D All

Q6. The Green Revolutin in the late 1960s introduced the Indian farmer to cultivation of: **1 Mark**

- A Wheat and jawar
- B Jowar and barley
- C Wheat and sugarcane
- D Wheat and rice

Q7. Assertion (A): Palampur has well-developed transportation facilities. Reason (R): The village is well-connected to the nearest town by a network of roads and railways. **1 Mark**

- 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.

Q8. Assertion (A): Unemployment is a waste of human resources. Reason (R): Unemployed individuals are not contributing to the economy and are a burden on society. **1 Mark**

- 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.

Q9. Green Revolution has made ploughing and harvesting faster and easier. (True/False). **1 Mark**

Q10. Name the states which were the first to try out the modern farming methods in India. **1 Mark**

Q11. What connects Palampur with neighbouring villages and towns? **1 Mark**

Q12. What was the main reason behind the growth of three different crops in a year in Palampur? **1 Mark**

Q13. Name the non-farm activities of Palampur? **1 Mark**

Q14. What are the main activities of the people of village of Palampur? **1 Mark**

Q15. What is the basic difference between two factors of production—land and capital? **1 Mark**

**SECTION-B**

Q16. Soil is an important natural resource. It takes millions of years to form soil upto a few centimetres in depth. Hence, it is essential to conserve soil at all cost. What steps can be taken in this regard? Explain. **2 Marks**

Q17. What are the different means of transport in Palampur? **2 Marks**

Q18. What is meant by physical capital? Give examples. What are the items coming under it? **2 Marks**

Q19. What are the advantages of using modern farming methods? **2 Marks**

Q20. What are the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers? **2 Marks**

Q21. What is fixed capital? **2 Marks**

Q22. What can be done by the government to start more non-farm activities in the villages to improve the farmers' conditions? **3 Marks**

Q23. What are the merits of the Green Revolution? **3 Marks**

Q24. Which state is the highest in consuming chemical fertilisers? **3 Marks**