

The Story Of Village Palampur (Important MCQs for class 9th)

Practicing MCQ questions helps improve exam scores by boosting quick recall and understanding of important topics. It trains students to answer faster, manage time better, and identify weak areas to focus on. Regular practice also builds confidence, making it easier to perform well in exams.

These multiple choice questions will help you practice important topics in Class 9 Economics and are likely to appear in your exams.

Answer the following questions.

Objective Questions (01 to 10)

Question 1: Which one of the following is not a factor of production?

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) Currency
- d) Capital

Answer: c) Currency

Question 2: In the village of Palampur, what is the main source of irrigation?

- a) Canals
- b) Tube wells
- c) Tanks
- d) Rivers

Answer: b) Tube wells

Question 3: What is the most common way of increasing production on a fixed piece of land in Palampur?

- a) Traditional ploughing
- b) Increasing the size of land
- c) Multiple cropping

d) Using more labour

Answer: c) Multiple cropping

Question 4: Why is the method of ploughing fields called 'traditional'?

a) It is done using traditional tools

b) It has been practiced for centuries

c) It is done by older people

d) It involves traditional songs

Answer: b) It has been practiced for centuries

Question 5: In Palampur, most families are involved in which type of farming?

a) Subsistence farming

b) Commercial farming

c) Shifting agriculture

d) Plantation agriculture

Answer: a) Subsistence farming

Question 6: What is the main idea behind the 'green revolution'?

a) Using environment-friendly farming methods

b) Planting more trees

c) Increasing agricultural production through modern techniques

d) Promoting traditional farming methods

Answer: c) Increasing agricultural production through modern techniques

Question 7: Which of the following is fixed in the process of production in Palampur?

a) Labour

b) Land

c) Capital

d) Tools and machines

Answer: a) Land

Question 8: In which Indian states did the Green Revolution begin in the 1960s?

- a) Tamil Nadu and Kerala
- b) Punjab and Haryana
- c) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- d) West Bengal and Assam

Answer: b) Punjab and Haryana

Question 9: What is the term used to describe the difference between the value of a product and the cost of producing it?

- a) Income
- b) Profit
- c) Investment
- d) Expense

Answer: b) Profit

Question 10: What do we call the money that farmers pay for using natural resources like land?

- a) Wages
- b) Rent
- c) Interest
- d) Dividend

Answer: b) Rent

Questions (11 to 20)

Question 11: Which modern method of irrigation is used by large farmers in Palampur?

- a) Canals
- b) Drip irrigation

- c) Tubewells
- d) Ponds

Answer: c) Tubewells

Question 12: Which crops are grown during the Rabi season in Palampur?

- a) Rice
- b) Maize
- c) Wheat
- d) Sugarcane

Answer: c) Wheat

Question 13: What is the primary occupation of the people in Palampur?

- a) Manufacturing
- b) Fishing
- c) Farming
- d) Mining

Answer: c) Farming

Question 14: Which factor of production is represented by the term “physical capital”?

- a) Land
- b) Labour
- c) Entrepreneurship
- d) Capital

Answer: d) Capital

Question 15: When was ‘Green Revolution’ introduced?

- a) In late 1960s
- b) In 1977
- c) In 1991

d) In 1951

Answer: a) In late 1960s

Question 16: Which type of transportation is commonly used by the farmers of Palampur to carry their produce to the market?

a) Airplanes

b) Trains

c) Bullock carts

d) Ships

Answer: c) Bullock carts

Question 17: In Palampur, which crop is mainly cultivated during the Kharif season?

a) Wheat and Paddy

b) Barley and Rice

c) Jowar and Bajra

d) Sugarcane

Answer: c) Jowar and Bajra

Question 18: What is the main reason behind the use of machines in farming in Palampur?

a) To increase production and efficiency

b) To increase the cost of production

c) To promote traditional farming methods

d) To discourage large-scale farming

Answer: a) To increase production and efficiency

Question 19: How do small farmers in Palampur usually manage the capital needed to buy modern farming tools and inputs?

a) By using their savings from previous harvests

b) By taking loans from village moneylenders at high interest

c) By receiving government subsidies directly

d) By forming cooperatives to share resources

Answer: b) By taking loans from village moneylenders at high interest

Question 20: Which non-farm activity is most common in the village Palampur?

a) Farming

b) Transporting

c) Marketing

d) Dairy

Answer: d) Dairy

Question 21: Which of the following is a negative environmental impact of the Green Revolution?

a) Increase in food production

b) Depletion of groundwater

c) Use of traditional seeds

d) Reduction in pesticide use

Answer: b) Depletion of groundwater

Question 22: Which of the following was a positive impact of the Green Revolution?

a) Increase in food grain production

b) Decrease in the use of chemical fertilizers

c) Loss of traditional seeds

d) Increased soil erosion

Answer: a) Increase in food grain production

Question 23: What social problem was caused by the Green Revolution?

a) Equal distribution of land among farmers

b) Widening gap between rich and poor farmers

c) Reduction in use of machinery

d) Decrease in crop variety

Answer:- b) Widening gap between rich and poor farmers

Question 24: Why does Savita need to borrow money from Tejpal Singh to cultivate her land?

- a) Because she wants to buy more land
- b) Because she lacks enough working capital for seeds, fertilizers, and repairs
- c) Because she wants to buy a tractor
- d) Because she doesn't want to work on her farm herself

Answer: b) Because she lacks enough working capital for seeds, fertilizers, and repairs

Question 25: Why do farmers need to be careful while using modern techniques of farming?

- a) Because they are always expensive and reduce production
- b) Because excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can harm the soil and environment
- c) Because modern techniques do not increase crop yield
- d) Because traditional methods are faster and easier

Answer: b) Because excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides can harm the soil and environment

Category

1. Objective Questions

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