



# ECONOMICS

**BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION**

**ECONOMICS (HINGLISH)**

**PRODUCTION OF GOODS AND  
SERVICES**

**Elementary Question**

1. Which is the main production activity in vilages across India?

A. Transportation

B. Small Scale Industries

C. Fishing

D. Farmering

**Answer: D**



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2. Who owns most of land in villages ?

A. Upper caste families

B. Lower caste families

C. Labour

D. class families

**Answer: A**



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3. Which is the most abundant factor of production?

A. Machinery

B. Business

C. Labour

D. Landlord

**Answer: C**



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4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ requirements for production of goods and services.

A. Five

B. Eight

C. Two

D. Four

**Answer: D**



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5. All production is organised by combining land, labour , physical capital and human capital, which are known as

- A. Factor of politics
- B. Factor of education
- C. Factor of production
- D. Factor of sports

**Answer: C**



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6. To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as

A. Kharif crop

B. Multiple cropping

C. Rabi crop

D. Zaid crop

**Answer: B**



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7. \_\_\_\_\_ can also kill bacteria and other microorganisms in the soil.

- A. Bio fertilizers
- B. Organic fertilizers
- C. Manure
- D. Chemical fertilizers

**Answer: D**



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8. Raw materials and money in hand are called

- A. Agriculture
- B. Everything
- C. Working capital
- D. Horticulture

**Answer: C**



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**Higher Order Thinking Question**

1. Multiple cropping stands for

A. growing mandatorily four crops

B. hybrid planatation method

C. planatation using many techniques

D. the practice of growing more than one  
crop on a same piece of land during a  
year

**Answer: D**



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2. Bigha and Guintha are

A. type of soil

B. type of seeds

C. type of rabi crop

D. two local units of measuring land area in  
villages

**Answer: D**



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3. Fixed capital stands for

A. money with the proprietor

B. tools, machines, buildings etc. Which can  
be used in production over many years

C. money deposited in the bank

D. total share of capital

**Answer: B**



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4. Which one of the following is a non-economic activity ?

A. Milkman selling milk

B. Farmer sowing seeds

C. A mother cooking for her family

D. Nurse working in a hospital

**Answer: C**



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5. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?

A. Wheat

B. Rice

C. Cotton

D. Jowar and bajra

**Answer: A**



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6. Marginal farmers are those

A. who use modern methods of farming

B. who practice crop rotation for farming

C. who do not have sufficient land for  
farming

D. None of these

**Answer: C**



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7. Money in hand is an example of

- A. Huma capital
- B. Fixed capital
- C. Working capital
- D. Physical capital

**Answer: C**



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8. HYV seeds stand for



A. Heavy yielding variety seeds

B. High yielding variety seeds

C. Half yielding variety seeds

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**9.** Modern farming methods were tried in Indis  
for the first time in

A. Punjab

B. Western Uttar Pradesh

C. Haryana

D. All of these

**Answer: D**



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**10.** Which of the following is a modern farming method?

A. Multiple cropping

B. Use of HYV seeds

C. Use of chemical fertilisers

D. Both (b ) and (C )

**Answer: D**



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**11. Which one is a natural resource ?**

A. Labour

B. Raw materials

C. Mineral

D. None of the above

**Answer: C**



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**12.** High yielding variety seeds (HYV) were introduced to Indian farmers as a result of

A. White Revolution

B. Green Revolution

C. IT Revolution

D. None of these

**Answer: B**



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**13. Which Kharif crop is used for cattle feed?**

A. Sugarceane

B. Patato

C. Jowar and bajra

D. Wheat

**Answer: C**



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**14.** The activities such as small manufacturing transport, shops-keeping are referred to as

A. non-economic activitie

B. non-farming activities

C. non-traditional activities

D. non-market activities

**Answer: D**



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**15.** High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds are developed in

A. research institutes

B. factories

C. Krishak Bharati Cooperatives

D. None of the above

**Answer: A**



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**16.** The concept of White Revolution is associated with

A. food crops

B. milk



C. cotton

D. pesticides

**Answer: B**



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**17.** A farmer who works on a piece of 1 hectare of land is treated as

A. medium farmer

B. small farmer

C. large farmer

D. none of the above

**Answer: B**



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**18.** Operation Flood' is related to

A. flood control

B. fish production

C. milk production

D. grain production

**Answer: C**



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**19.** Where do most of the farmers borrow money to arrange for the capital in villages ?

A. Banks

B. Cooperative Societies

C. Village money lenders

D. Friends and relatives

**Answer: C**



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**20.** Which one among the following is a non-farm activity ?

A. Multiple cropping

B. Crop rotation

C. Dairy farming

D. Modern farming

**Answer: C**



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