

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Story of Village Palampur

Q1. Explain the economic conditions of the village Palampur.

Ans.

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Q2. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans.

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## The Story of Village Palampur

Q1. Explain the economic conditions of the village Palampur.

Ans. Economic conditions of the village Palampur

- i. This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village.
- ii. Their houses, some of them quite large, are made of brick with cement plastering.
- iii. The SCs (dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses some of which are of mud and straw.
- iv. Most of the houses have electric connections. Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small business.
- v. Palampur has two primary schools and one high school. There is a primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary where the sick are treated.

Q2. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land? Use examples to explain.

Ans. Multiple Cropping

To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping. It is the most common way of increasing production on a given piece of land.

Example: All farmers in Palampur grow atleast two main crops; many are growing potato as the third crop in the past fifteen to twenty years.

Modern Farming Methods

The other way is to use modern farming methods for higher yield. Modern farming methods involve use of tubewells for irrigation, HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, machinery like tractors and threshers etc. to produce maximum output from the same piece of land.

Example: In Palampur, the yield of wheat grown from the traditional varieties was 1300 kg per hectare. With the HYV seeds, the yield went up to 3200 kg per hectare. There was a large increase in the production of wheat.