MODULE- 2/2 THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

ILL EFFECTS OF GREEN REVOLUTION

- ► Green revolution is associated with loss soil fertility due to increased use of Chemical fertilizers.
- ▶ Reduction in water table
- ▶ Degradation of land

LAND DISTRIBUTION IN PALAMPUR

- * Most of the dalit families (around 150), do not have land for cultivation.
- * 240 families cultivate small plots of land, less than 2 hectares in size.
- * There are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectares of land.
- * A few of the large farmers have land extending over 10 hectares or more.



WHO WILL PROVIDE THE LABOUR?

- Small farmers provide the labour required for farming themselves.
- Medium and large farmers hire farm labourers, to work on their fields.
- There is heavy competition for work among the farm labourers, so people agree to work for lower wages.



THE CAPITAL NEEDED IN FARMING

- Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital.
- They borrow from large farmers or money lenders
- The rate of interest on such loan is very high.
- The medium and large farmers have their own savings from farming.







NON FARM ACTIVITIES IN PALAMPUR

- Dairy It is a common activity in Palampur.
- Small scale manufacturing Unlike the manufacturing that takes place in big factories in the towns and cities, manufacturing in Palampur involves very simple production methods and are done on a small scale.
- The Shop-keepers of Palampur The people involved in trade are not many in Palampur. The traders of palampur are shopkeepers who buy various goods from whole sale market in the cities and sell them in the village.
- ► **Transport** The number of people involved in transport has grown for the last several years.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE NON-FARM ACTIVITIES

- > Cheap loan can be arranged.
- > Extension of easy and cheap transport facilities.
- Provision of marketing facilities.
- > Provision of training and skill development.

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