

CHAPTER-1 | The Story of Palampur

QUIZ-01

1. What is the primary production activity in Palampur?

- A. Manufacturing B. Farming
C. Dairy D. Transport (B)

Explanation: Farming is the main production activity in Palampur, engaging 75% of the working population. Other activities like dairy and transport are secondary and on a smaller scale.

2. How many families in Palampur own no land for cultivation?

- A. 80 B. 150
C. 240 D. 300 (B)

Explanation: About one-third of the 450 families in Palampur, mostly dalits, are landless and depend on daily wages or other forms of employment for livelihood.

3. What transformed irrigation in Palampur?

- A. Persian wheels B. Electric tubewells
C. Rain-fed irrigation D. Canal systems (B)

Explanation: Electricity enabled farmers in Palampur to switch from Persian wheels to electric tubewells, leading to full irrigation of the 200 hectares of cultivated land by the mid-1970s.

4. Which of the following is NOT considered a factor of production?

- A. Land B. Labour
C. Physical capital D. Market demand (D)

Explanation: The factors of production include land, labour, and physical capital (tools, machines, and money). Market demand, while important, is not classified as a production factor.

5. Why do small farmers in Palampur struggle to secure capital?

- A. High-interest loans
B. Lack of technical skills
C. No access to irrigation
D. Limited market for crops (A)

Explanation: Small farmers often depend on moneylenders or large farmers for loans at high interest rates, which makes it challenging to repay and reinvest in their farming.

6. What method is used by Palampur farmers to increase production on limited land?

- A. Mono-cropping B. Multiple cropping
C. Shifting cultivation D. Slash-and-burn (B)

Explanation: Farmers in Palampur use multiple cropping, growing at least two main crops and sometimes a third (like potatoes), to maximize output from the same land.

7. What percentage of people in Palampur are engaged in non-farm activities?

- A. 10% B. 15%
C. 25% D. 35% (C)

Explanation: While farming is the main activity, 25% of the working population is engaged in non-farm activities such as dairy, small-scale manufacturing, trade, and transport.

8. What is one major drawback of modern farming methods in Palampur?

- A. Reduced crop yield
B. Overuse of groundwater and soil fertility loss
C. Dependency on traditional tools
D. Lack of crop diversity (B)

Explanation: Modern farming in Palampur has led to environmental concerns such as groundwater depletion and soil fertility loss due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers and irrigation.

9. Who among the following has the highest earnings from farming in Palampur?

- A. Small farmers like Savita
B. Medium farmers with 2 hectares
C. Large farmers like Tejpal Singh
D. Landless laborers like Dala (C)

Explanation: Large farmers, such as Tejpal Singh, produce surplus crops and save profits for further investments like buying equipment, which helps them generate higher earnings.

10. Which of the following is an example of non-farm production activity in Palampur?

- A. Growing sugarcane
B. Operating a tubewell
C. Manufacturing jaggery
D. Harvesting wheat (C)

Explanation: Non-farm activities in Palampur include small-scale manufacturing like Mishrilal's jaggery production, which uses a mechanical sugarcane crushing machine.