

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

(A) ABOUT PALAMPUR :

- Forming is the main activity of Palampur whereas other activities such as small scale manufacturing dairy transport are carried out on a limited scale.
- It is well connected with neighboring village and towns.
- Many kinds of transport are visible on this all weather road connecting Palampur to neighboring town.
- Out of 450 families 80% belongs to upper caste 1/3 total population belongs to dalit (SCS) and live in one corner of the village in much smaller houses of mud and straw.
- Most of the houses have electric connections.
- Palampur has two primary schools and one high school.
- There is a primary health center run by the government and one private dispensary.

(B) ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION :

- **Aim** - The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that we want. There are four requirements for production of goods and services.
 - (i) Land and other natural resources.
 - (ii) Labour
 - (iii) **Physical capital** –
 - (a) Fixed capital (b) Working capital
 - (iv) **Entrepreneur**
 - (a) **Land** : It is a factor of production that is used for cultivation or construction.
 - (b) **Labour** : It is another important factor of production it means human exertion. Some production activities require highly educated workers to perform in necessary tasks other require workers who can do manual work.

Physical Capital –

- (a) **Fixed capital** – Tools machines building can be used in production over many years these factors of production are called fixed capital.
- (b) **Working capital** - These include the factors of production which are used up in production. Raw material and money in hand are called working capital.

- ⚙ **Entrepreneur** – it is factor of production which combines of arrange all the factor of production to produce.

Terms :-

1. **Land** : It is factor of production that is used for cultivation or construction.
2. **Labour** : Labour is another important factor of production. It means human exertion.
3. **Capital** : it is wealth other than land which is used for production of wealth.
4. **Production process** : Organising and utilizing the factor of production for the production of goods and services is known as production process.
5. **Production** : Production is the creation of value in a commodity e.g. manufacturing of a car from steel.
6. **Working capital** : These include the factors of production which are used up in a production. Raw material and money in hand are called working capital.
7. **Fixed capital** : Tools, machines, buildings can be used in production over many years. These factors of production are called fixed capital.
8. **Factor for production** : The essential elements which cooperate with one another in the process of production following are the major factors of production.
I. Land II. Physical capital III. Labour IV. Human capital
9. **Human capital** : It is the most important factor of production which puts together land, labour, and physical capital and produces and outputs either for self-consumption or to sell in the market.
10. **Multiple cropping** : as crops produced on a given piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.
11. **Yield** : It is measured as crop produced on a given piece of land in a single season.
Non farm activity: It refers to the activities in a village other than farming. This includes activities like manufacturing, transportation, shop keeping etc.
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13. **Green Revolution** : The large increase in agriculture production due to adoption of new agricultural strategy which implied a simultaneous use of better of modern agricultural input.

Forming in Palampur

Farming is the main production activity in Palampur, 75 percent of people who are working are dependent on farming for their livelihood. They could be former or farm labourers. The well-being of people is closely related to production on the farms. Since 1960 in Palampur, there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation. By then some of the waste land in the village had been converted to cultivated land. There exists no further scope to increase farm production by bringing new land under cultivation.

(i) It there a way one can grow more from the same land :-

- (a) Production from the same piece of land can be increased by using various modern techniques.
- (b) To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year.
- (c) Due to the uncertainty of monsoon use electric run tube wells to irrigate the field.
- (d) Use HYV seed, chemical fertilizer and pesticides farming to increase production.

(ii) Will the land sustain ? Limitation of Green Revolution :-

- (a) HYV seed needs plenty of water and also chemical fertilizer
- (b) Higher production is possible only from a combination of HYV seed, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc.
- (c) In many areas, Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizer.
- (d) Also continuous use of ground water for tube well irrigation has reduced the water table below the ground.

Distribution of Land.

The distribution of agricultural land is uneven in Indian villages. About one-third of farmers are landless with no land for cultivation. The top 20% of farmers own about 64% of cultivable land while the other medium and the small farmer own 36% of arable land. Very few farmers are thus able to fulfill their family needs.

Who will provide the labour ?

Farming requires a great deal of hard work, Small farmers along with their families cultivate their own fields. Thus, they provide the labour required for farming themselves, Medium and large farmers hire farm labour to work on their fields.

CARACTERISTICS OF RURAL LABOUR :

- » Form labourers come from landless cultivating small piece of land.
- » They are paid very low or some time in kind.
- » Wage of worker very widely from region to region and from to crop.
- » There is wide variation in the duration of employment.

THE CAPTIAL NEEDED IN FARMING :

- » Most of the small farmers borrow money lender or trader to arrange capital.
- » The money lender and trader to charge a high rate of interest from farmer.
- » Medium and large permer have their own saving from to farming.
- » They also get loan fro the bank.

SALE OF SURPLUS FROM RPODCTS :

- » Medium and darge farmer supply wheat top market.
- » `The trader at the market buy the wheat and small it further to shop keeper in town and cities.
- » Farmer used the saving to arrange of for the working capital for the season.
- » A part of the earing is saved and kept for buying capital for the next season.
- » Some farmers might also use the saving to buy cattle truck, or to set shop.

NON – FARMING ACTIVITIES IN PALAMPUR DIARY :

Diary is common activity in many families of plampur. People feed their buffalos. On various kind of grass and the Jawar and Bajara that grow during the rainy season. The milk is sold in Rajganj, the near by large village. Two traders from Shahpur town have set up collection cum chilling centres at Raiganj from where the milk is transported to far towns and cities.

TRANSPORT :

There are variety of vehicles on the road connecting palampur to Rajaganj Rickshawallahs tong a wallahs, Jeep, Tractor, Truck drive and people driving the traditional bullock cart and bogey are people in the transport services. They ferry people and good from one place to another, and in return get paid for it. The number of people involved in transport has grown over the lost several years.

GREEN REVOLUTION :

- » The Green Revolution in the Late 1960 introduced the Indian farmer to Cultivation of wheat and rice using high yielding varieties (HYUs) of seed.
- » The HYU seed promised to produced much greater amount of grain on a single, plant. As a the same piece of land would now produce for larger quantities of food grain that was most possible earlier.
- » HYV seed's however needed plenty of water and also chemical fertilizer and pesticides to produce best result.
- » Higher yield were possible only from a combination of HYV seed, irrigation chemical fertilizer persticides.
- » Farmer of Punjab, Hayana and Western Utter Prasdesh were the first to try out the modern farming method in India. Te farmer in these region set up tube wells for irrigation and made use of HYV seed. chemical fertilizer and pesticides in faming.
- » Some of them bough farm mechinary like Tractors and Theshers. Which made ploughing and harvesting faster. They were rewarded with high yield of wheat.

EXERCISE

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (VSA)

1. What is fixed capital ?
2. What is working capital ?
3. State any two reasons for the high yield of wheat in Palampur in late 60s
4. Why is it important of fixed capital.
5. Give two examples of fixed capital.
6. Modern farming methods have overused the natural resources, Give two examples.
Name the factors of production.
9. Name the factors of production.
11. How did the spread of electricity help farmers in Palampur ? Explain in two points.
13. Who are the agricultural labourers ?
15. Name some non – farming activities taking place in village of India.
17. Why are the wages for farm labourers in Palampur less then the minimum wages ?
18. Why are is market an essential input for framing and non – farming activities ?
20. Explain any two changes in that took place in the field of agricultures in India after the Green revolution in the late 1960s.
22. What is Multiple cropping ?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (SA)

23. What does physical capital include ?
24. How do the medium and large farmers botain capital for farming ? How is it different from the small farmers ?
25. How many factors of production are there ? Write about each in short
26. How has spread of electricity helped the farmers in Palampur ?
27. Distingusih between Fixed and working Capital.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (LA)

28. How is land distributed between farmers of pal am pur ? Do you find the same inequality in distribution of agricultural land Indian village ?
29. What are the different ways of increasing production on the same piece of land ? Explain.