

THE STORY OF PALAMPUR

Description of Palampur village:-

- * A hypothetical village
- * Total number of Families 450
- * 80 upper caste Families own the majority of land in the village
- * 150 people comprises of dalits living in a Kacha house
- * Road - All weather road
- * Big village - Rajgani 3 km from Palampur
- * Nearest town - Shahpur
- * Transport - tractor, bullock carts, tongas, boggys, Jeeps, motorcycle and trucks
- * Electricity - most of the houses have electric connection.
- * Schools - Two primary and one high school.
- * Medical Facilities - one primary health centre run by the government and one private dispensary.
- * Main activity/occupation - Agriculture
- Conclusion - Palampur is well developed village.

Difference between developed and developing

→ Developed village / state / country

- 1) Per capita income is high
- 2) The standard of living is high
- 3) The level of efficiency and productivity is high
- 4) The rate of capital formation is high

→ Developing village / state / country

- 1) Per capita income is low and there is widespread poverty
- 2) The standard of living is low
- 3) The level of efficiency and productivity is low
- 4) The rate of capital formation is low.

PRODUCTION ACTIVITY

* Farming

* Non-Farm - Dairy, small scale - manufacturing

ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION, LAND, LABOUR, PHYSICAL CAPITAL AND HUMAN CAPITAL.

PRODUCTION - Production is an activity that involves making good or services that a person needs.

ORGANISATION OF PRODUCTION

- Land
- Labour
- Physical capital
- Human capital

A variety of raw material are required during the process of production, such as the yarn used by the weaver and clay used by potter.

Money is also required during production and both of them in hand are called working capital. The fourth requirement is knowledge and Enterprise to be able to put together land, labour and physical capital and produce an output.

FARMING IN PALAMPUR

Land is Fixed:-

- * The standard unit of measuring land is hectare.
- * But in India village they are using local units of measurement i.e. - bigha, guntas, kanal, ghuman etc.
- * Kharif crops - Jowar and Bajra
- * Rabi crop - wheat
- * September to October December - Potatoes

Q5. Is there any way one can grow more than one crop from the same land?

→ Yes

1) Multiple cropping - to grow more than one crop from the same piece of land in year is called multiple cropping.

(i) Kharif crops (Rainy season) - Jowar and Bajra
It is used as cattle fodder.

(ii) Rabi crop (winter) - wheat

(iii) September to October - potatoes

(iv) They are also growing sugarcane.

(2) Modern farming method - comprise use of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, Modern Machine and tool as well as Modern Irrigation.

Farming in Palampur

- * Palampur is a village where 75% of the people earn a livelihood through Farming.
- * Some are Farmers and some are Farm labourers.

3. WILL THE LAND SUSTAIN

Modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base. Due to increased use of chemical Fertilisers, the soil lost its Fertility and ground water are destroyed and it is very difficult to restore them.

4) How is the land distributed between the farmers of Palampur?

→ Land is Important for any kind of Farming. In Palampur, about one-third of the 450 Families are landless. Dalits have no land for cultivation.

⇒ 240 Families cultivate small plots of land less than 2 hectre in size. In palampur there are 60 families of medium and large farmers who cultivate more than 2 hectre of land.

5. WHO WILL PROVIDE THE LABOUR?

⇒ small farmers cultivate their own lands. Medium and large farmers hire labourers to cultivate their field who come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.

⇒ Farm labourers will not have any rights over the crops grown of the land. They will be paid wages for their ~~work~~ work which can be cash.

6. CAPITAL NEEDED FOR FARMING

⇒ In case of small farmer - Most small farmers have to borrow money to arrange for the capital. They generally borrow from large farmers or traders who supply input for cultivation.

- In case of medium and large farmers holding is large so after the production generally they have surplus production's they sell in nearby market and have good earning.

SALES OF SURPLUS FARM PRODUCT

- In case of medium and large farmers - holding is large so after the production's they sell in nearby market and have good earnings.

- Generally they keep these earning in the bank account.

- They also used the saving for lending loans to the small farmers.

- They also used the saving to arrange for working capital for the farming next season.

NON-FARMING ACTIVITIES

25% of the people working in Palampur are engaged in activities other than agriculture.

1) Dairy - the other common Activity

→ other than agriculture, some people are engaged in dairy and the milk is sold in the nearby village.

2) Small scale manufacturing in Palampur.

People are engaged in small-scale manufacturing which is carried out at home or in the fields. This manufacturing involves very simple production methods.

3) The Shopkeeper of Palampur

Traders of Palampur buy various goods from wholesale markets in the cities and sell them in the village. General stores in the village sell a wide range of items like rice, wheat, sugar, tea, oil, biscuit, soap, even some types of clothes.

4) Transport: a fast developing sector

Transport services include rickshaws, tongas, Jeep, tractor, truck drivers, traditional bullock cart and bogey. They transport people and goods from one place to another and return get paid for it.