

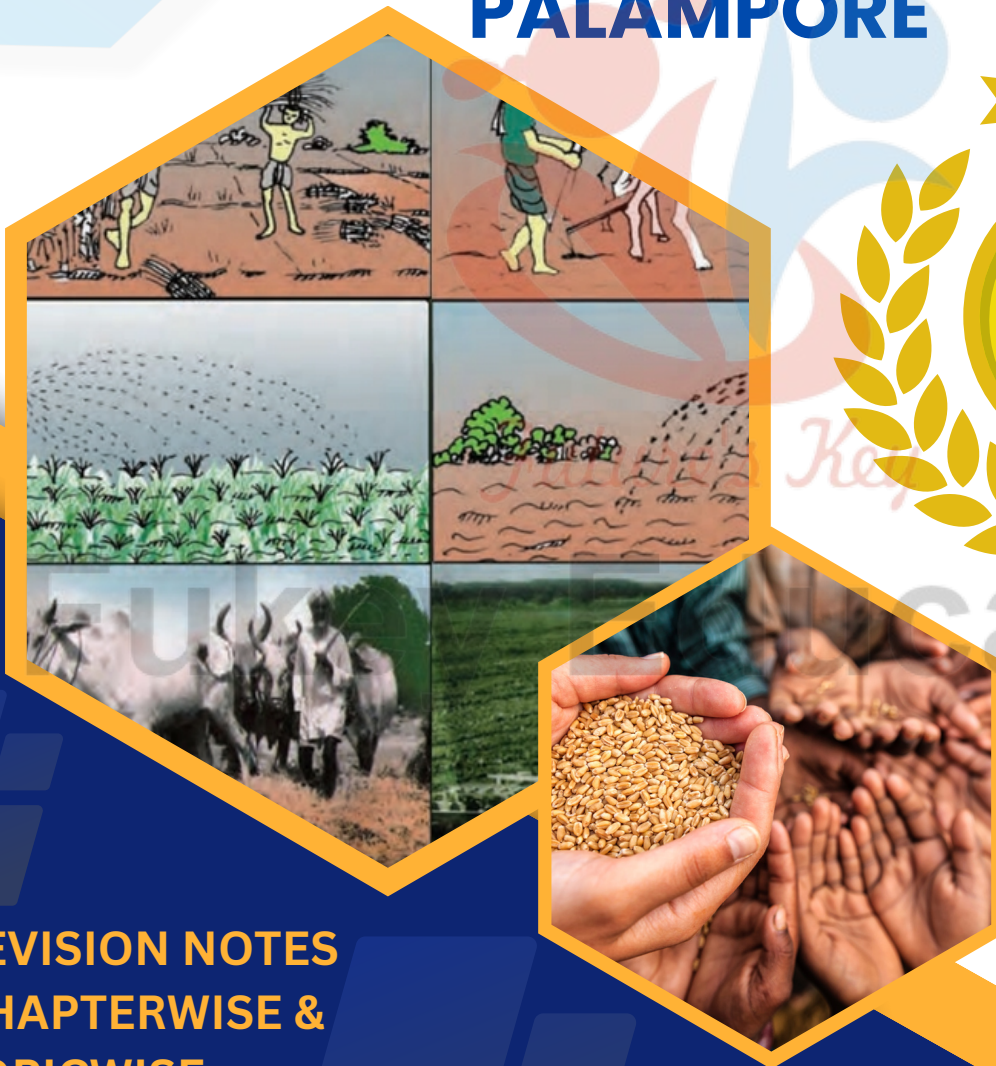


NOTES

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(ECONOMICS)

THE ECONOMIC STORY OF PALAMPORE



**REVISION NOTES
CHAPTERWISE &
TOPICWISE**

Chapter 1: The Story of village Palampur

Concepts Covered:

1. Overview of Palampur

2. Farming in Palampur

➤ Land is Fixed

- Multiple Cropping
- Irrigation facilities
- Green Revolution

➤ Will the Land Sustain

- Negative impacts of Green Revolution

➤ Land distribution between the farmers of Palampur

➤ Who will provide the Labour

➤ The Capital needed in farming

➤ Sale of Surplus farm Products

3. Non-farm activities in Palampur

➤ Dairy the other common activity

➤ Small scale manufacturing in Palampur

➤ The Shopkeepers of Palampur

➤ Transport: a fast-developing sector

4. Mind Map

(Colourful & Interactive/ Complete All Concept Covered)

Practice Questions (All Topics Available)

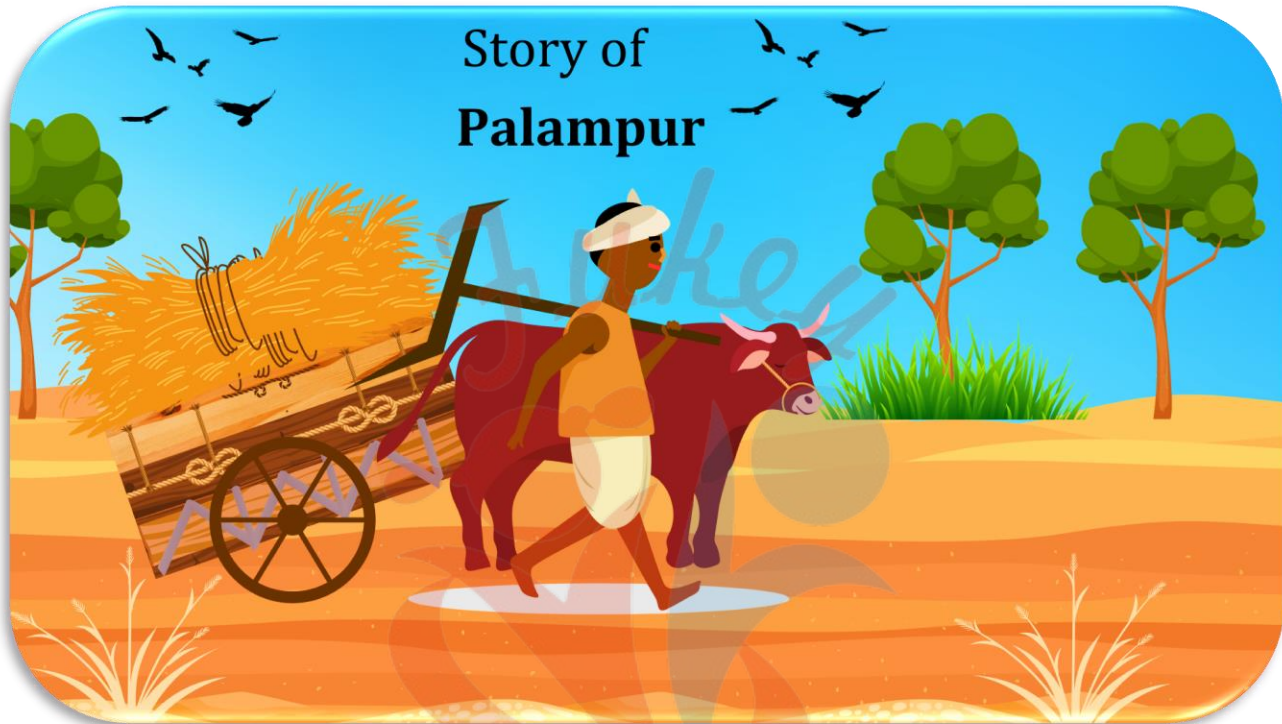
Future's Key

Fukey Education

OVERVIEW OF PALAMPUR

Overview of Palampur

Story of a Hypothetical Village - To learn the basic concepts of production and related story.



Let us see how various resources are combined to produce the desired goods and services in the village Palampur.

Palampur is a well-connected village with neighbouring villages and towns [Raiganj and Shahpur].

This village has about 450 families belonging to several different castes. The 80 upper caste families own the majority of land in the village.

The SCs (Dalits) comprise one third of the population and live in one corner of the village and in much smaller houses compared to the houses of upper caste families.

- Availability of electricity.
- Two primary schools and a high school.
- A primary health centre and private dispensary.



THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**OVERVIEW OF PALAMPUR****Factors of production**

There are four requirements for the production of goods and services.

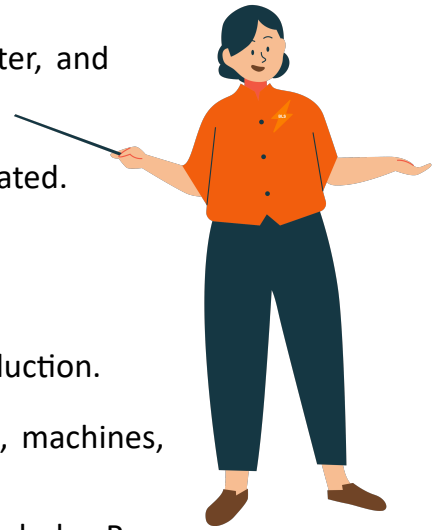
Land - Land along with other natural resources such as forest, water, and minerals.

Labour - People will do work. Skilled, unskilled, educated, or uneducated. Depend on the nature of work.

Physical Capital - Variety of inputs required at every stage during production.

- **Fixed Capital:** Capital which is durable for some years. Tools, machines, buildings etc.
- **Working Capital:** Capital which needs to be renewed regularly. Raw material and money in hand etc.

Human Capital - The knowledge and enterprise required by human beings or Entrepreneur.



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THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**FARMING IN PALAMPUR****FARMING IN PALAMPUR****Land is Fixed**

- There is a limitation of land as a resource.
- Farming is the main production activity in Palampur.
- Constrain or limit over farm production because land area under cultivation is practically fixed in Palampur.

Multiple Cropping

- All land is cultivated in Palampur. No land is left idle.
- During the rainy season (kharif) farmers grow jowar and bajra. These plants are used as cattle feed. It is followed by cultivation of potato between October and December. In the winter season (rabi), fields are sown with wheat.
- A part of the land area is also devoted to sugarcane which is harvested once every year.
- Sugarcane, in its raw form, or as jaggery, is sold to traders in Shahpur.
- Multiple cropping further helped in increasing farm production.



To grow more than one crop on a piece of land during the year is known as multiple cropping.



- Role of irrigation, electricity, multiple cropping, modern farming methods is increasing farm production.

Irrigation facilities

- More crops can be grown. [In Rabi and Zaid seasons also]
- Wells, tube wells, ponds, and canals.

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

FARMING IN PALAMPUR



- When the irrigation facility was electrified, farming in Palampur got boost. Electricity transformed the system of irrigation.

Modern Farming Methods Using modern farming method to increase the yield from the given piece of land.

- HYV [High Yield Variety] of seeds
- Modern machinery

Example: Tractors, threshers.



Fertilizers

HYV seeds

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**FARMING IN PALAMPUR****Green Revolution**

In late 1960's, farmers in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh used HYV seeds, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides to increase the yield. This led to increase in crop production and was given the name of Green Revolution.

**Will the Land Sustain**

Scientific reports indicate that the modern farming methods have overused the natural resource base which has led to loss in fertility of soil.

Negative impacts of Green Revolution

- Green Revolution is associated with the loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilisers.
- Continuous use of groundwater for tube well irrigation has led to the depletion of the water-table.
- Environmental resources, like soil fertility and groundwater, are built up over years. Once destroyed it is very difficult to restore them.
- We must take care of the environment to ensure future development of agriculture.

Land distribution between the farmers of Palampur

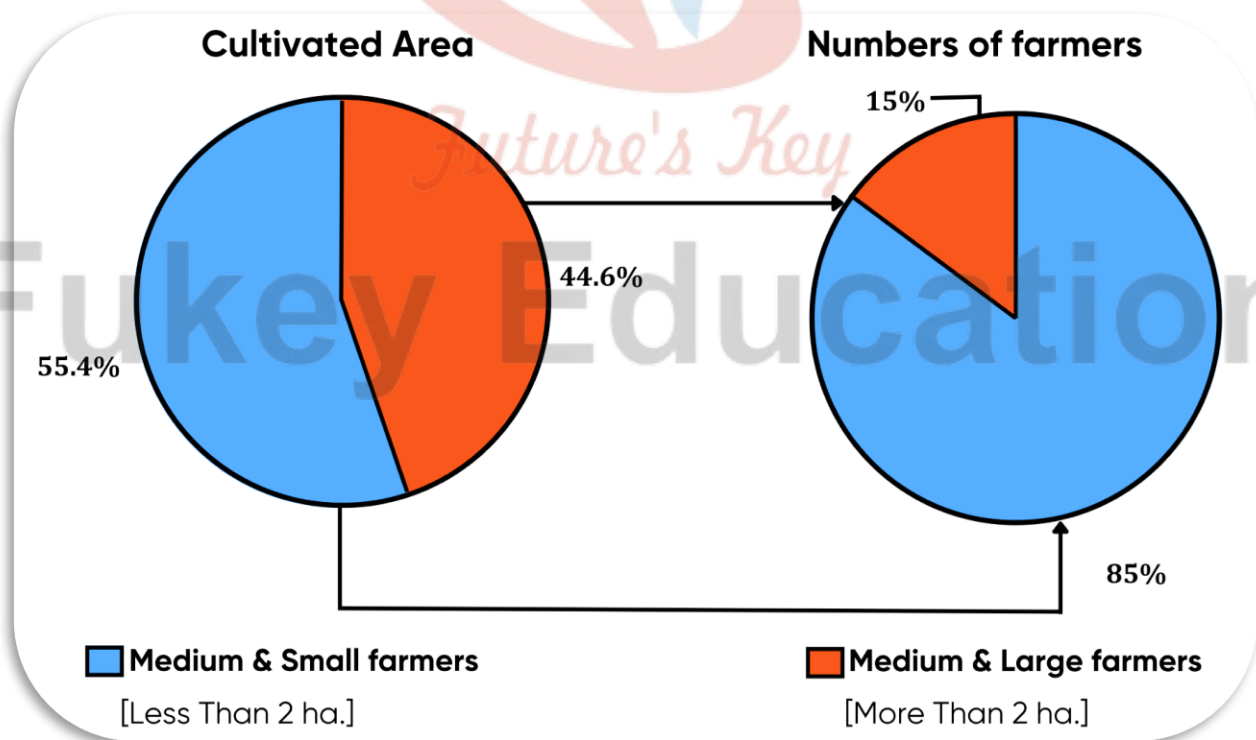
Land is a very important factor for farming.

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**FARMING IN PALAMPUR**

Unfortunately, not all the people engaged in agriculture have sufficient land for cultivation.

- Some do not have land.
- Some have a small plot of land.
- Some section has huge part of land.

Example: Situation in Palampur.



THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

FARMING IN PALAMPUR



Who will provide the Labour?

- Labour is another important factor of production.
- In Agriculture there is requirement of labour.

Small farmer - They along with their family cultivate their own fields.

Medium and Large farmers - They hire farm labourers to work on their fields.

- Farm labourers come either from landless families or families cultivating small plots of land.
- Situation of a farm labour

Example: Story of Dala and Ramkali.

The Capital needed in farming

Modern Farming - Capital Intensive

1. Small farmers borrow money to arrange capital. From money lenders to traders.

Good or Bad

Example, Story of Savita.

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**FARMING IN PALAMPUR**

2. Medium or large farmers have their own savings from farming. They use that as the capital required.

Sale of Surplus farm Products

- The amount of grain left over when requirements have been met. It is the excess of production.
 - Relate it with the story of Savita and Gobin's son. Not everybody has surplus.
 - Small farmers have little surplus. It is medium and large farmers who sell surplus to market
- Earn Money



Fukey Education

NON-FARM ACTIVITIES IN PALAMPUR

Dairy the other common activity

Farming is the main productive activity in Palampur. Farmer also perform some activities other than farming to earn livelihood. These activities are known as non-Farm activities.



Small scale manufacturing in Palampur

- Producing goods at small level.
- They are produced mostly at home or in the fields with the help of family labour.
- E.g., Story of Mishrilal
- Jaggery production.



The Shopkeepers of Palampur

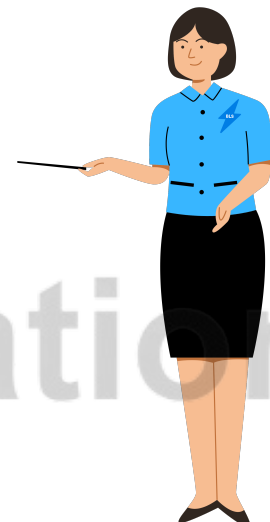
- Small shops selling goods in village.
- General stores.
- Shops near bus stand.

THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR**NON-FARM ACTIVITIES IN PALAMPUR**

- Computer centre of Kareem.

**Transport: a fast-developing sector**

- There are variety of vehicle providing transport services between Palampur to Raiganj.
- Ferrying or carrying of people and goods from one place to another.
- E.g. Story of Kishore.



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THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

MIND MAP

