

## CHAPTER: 1

### THE STORY OF VILLAGE PALAMPUR

#### POINTS TO REMEMBER:

- The story of the Palampur (imaginary village) is partly based on a research study carried out by Gilbert Etienne of a village in Bulandshahr district in Western Uttar Pradesh.
- **Status of the Basic Infrastructural facilities in the Palampur-**
  - (i) **System of roads:** Well-connected with neighbouring villages and towns
  - (ii) **Means of transport:** Bullock carts, tongas, bogeys, motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.
  - (iii) **Electricity:** Connection in mostly houses, Electricity powers all the tubewells in the fields and is used in various types of small businesses.
  - (iv) **Schools:** Two primary schools and one high school.
  - (v) **Health care centre.** : One government Primary Health Centre and one private Dispensary.
- Farming is the **main economic activity** in Palampur village as well as others villages in India.
- **Farming and Non- Farming activities** in Palampur are following-

Farm activities	Non-farm activities
Agriculture	Small manufacturing e.g. jaggery manufacturing units
Livestock	Transport services
	Shop-keeping
	Dairy
	Computer centers

. Farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were the first to try out the **modern farming methods** in India.

- **Organization of Production:**

The aim of production is to produce the goods and services that people need. There are four requirements for production (**factors of production**) of goods and services. These are as follows:

- a. **Land:** The term land is used in a wider sense. It does not mean only the surface of the soil, but also includes all those natural resources which are the free gifts of nature.
  - b. **Labour:** The aggregate of all physical and mental efforts by the man used in creation of goods and services.
  - c. **Capital:** Capital as a man made instrument of production. Capital may be divided into fixed capital e.g. machinery, tools, railways, tractors, factories etc., and working capital like raw materials & cash money.
  - d. **Human Capital (knowledge and enterprise):** Human capital is a measure of the skills, education, capacity and attributes of labour which influence their productive capacity and earning potential.
- The standard unit of measuring land is **hectare**. **One hectare = 10000 square meters**. In most parts of India, the units used for agriculture land measurements by farmers are Bigha, Bissa, Gatha, Guintha , Jareeb, etc.
  - The agriculture crop year in India is from **July to June**. Agriculture seasons are classified into mainly three cropping seasons:

	Season	Period	Crops
1	Rainy season (Kharif)	July - October	Jowar , bajra, rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, etc.
2	Winter season (Rabi)	October- March	Wheat, barley, gram, mustard, pulses, potatoes, etc.
3	Summer season (Zaid)	March - June	Watermelon, toris, cucumber, leafy & other vegetables and flowering.

- **Multiple cropping** is the practice of growing more than one crop on a same piece of land in the same growing season..
- Farming provides essential amenities like food for the people and fodder for the animals. It also provides the main source of **raw materials to the secondary sector** (manufacturing industries).
- Agriculture practices carried out in India from ancient period:- Traditional farming adheres to the traditional methods of agriculture. On the other hand, modern farming experiments with the implementation of the advanced technology. The basic difference between traditional and modern farming are as follows:-

<b>Bases of difference</b>	<b>Traditional farming</b>	<b>Modern farming</b>
Labour	Self and family	Hired labour
Seeds	Traditional seeds	High yielding varieties (HYVs) of seeds
Fertilizers	Cow-dung and other natural manure	Chemical fertilizers and pesticides
Ploughing and harvesting	Animals, bullocks	Machinery- tractors and threshers
Sources of irrigation	Persian wheels were used by farmers to draw water from the wells, canals and rainfall	Tube wells or pump sets, canals, dams, tanks

- **Green Revolution:** The great increase in the production of wheat and rice in India in the 1960s is known as Green Revolution. It could happen owing to the **introduction of modern farming methods in India** Such as use of HYV seeds, well developed irrigation system, use of pesticides and fertilizers, using Farm machinery etc.

- **Negative effects of the Green Revolution:**

- (i) Loss of soil fertility due to increased use of chemical fertilizers
- (ii) Reduction in the water-table below the ground
- (iii) Increase in soil and water pollution
- (iv) Loss of genetic variety

## QUESTIONS

### Very Short Answer Type Questions ( 1 Mark each )

1. What do you mean by multiple cropping?
2. Explain the purpose of the story of the village Palampur?
3. What is Green Revolution?
4. Who developed the HYV of wheat?
5. What is the first requirement of production?
6. What are the items that come under physical capital?
7. Mention the sowing period of kharif crops?
8. Name of the states who first tried out the modern farming methods in India?
9. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?

### Short/ Long Answer Type Questions (3/5 Marks)

1. What is the role of electricity in the farming of Palampur?
2. What are the main factors of production?
3. What are the farming and non- farming activities being carried out in Palampur?

4. Discuss the major steps taken by the government to improve agriculture in India?

5. What do you mean by modern farming methods?

6. Discuss the benefits of the Green Revolution?

7. Describe the weaknesses of Green Revolution?

8. Discuss the various types of resources?

## **ANSWERS**

### **Very Short Answer Type Questions ( 1 Mark each )**

1. When a field is used to grow two or more crops on a same piece of land in the same growing season.

2. The purpose of the story is to introduce some basic concepts relating to production, agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

3. The Green Revolution was a period when the productivity of wheat and rice increased drastically as result of new advances.

4. Prof. Norman Borlaug

5. Land

6. Tools, machines, buildings, Raw materials and cash-money

7. From July to October

8. Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh.

9. Farming

### Short /Long Answer Type Questions (3 and 5 marks)

1. (a). Used to run tube wells

(b) Used in the manufacturing works

(c) Used in their business for lighting, working fans and domestic appliances etc.

2. (a). Land

(b). Labour,

(c). Capital and

(d). Human capital

3. (a). Farm activities: Agriculture , Livestock

(b). Non-farm activities: Transport services, Shop-keeping, Trading, Dairy, Computer center, Small manufacturing e.g. jaggery manufacturing units

4. Consolidation of holdings, five year plan on agriculture, minimum support price policy, subsidy on agriculture, financial supports like Gramin Bank, Kisan Credit Card etc

5. HYVs of Seeds, farm machinery, fertilizers, pesticides, and different sources of irrigation

6. (a). Increase in agricultural production

(b). Increase employment opportunities

(c). Strengthening the linkages between agriculture and industry

(d). Transformed the farmers market oriented

7.

- Loss of soil fertility
- Depletion of water - table
- Increase the regional disparities
- Widened the disparity in income
- Inter-personal inequalities
- No response from small and marginal farmers

8. (a) Natural resources

(b) Man-made resources

(c). Human resource