

In the basic facts of economics, production and demand is a basic idea and it occupies the top position. To show the same factor, we will go into the subject of an imaginary village today. The name of this village is 'Palampur', which will be understood in easy words as a summary and study it. From the story of Palampur village, you will know-how goods, services and different resources are adjusted to meet the needs of the people.

The main activity of Palampur village is agriculture, while other activities like small-scale manufacturing, dairy, transport etc. are done at a limited level. Palampur is connected to the surrounding villages and towns. Raiganj is a large village which is located three kilometres from Palampur. Talking about the traffic system of Palampur village, it can be seen here from bullock carts, buffaloes, and other types of vehicles like motorcycles, jeeps, tractors and trucks.

There are about 450 families belonging to different castes in this village. Some of whom are upper caste or scheduled caste (Dalit) people. There are 80 upper caste families in the village, most landlords. The houses of these people are very large and made of brick and cement. The number of scheduled caste people is one-third of the total population of the village. These people live in very small houses in one corner of the village and these houses are made of mud and thatch.

Electricity facilities are available in most of the houses in Palampur. At the level of education, the arrangements made here are one high school and two primary schools. Hence, a state primary health centre and a private hospital exist for the treatment of patients.

Like every village in India, the main activity of the village of Palampur is agriculture. Different activities include small manufacturing, transportation, shopkeeping etc. These activities are called non-agricultural activities.

Agriculture in Palampur village

Agricultural production is the main occupation of the people of Palampur. 75 per cent of the people working here depend on farming for their livelihood. They can be farmers or agricultural labourers. But the land used to do agriculture is fixed. Since 1960, there has been no change in the area of land in Palampur. At that time, the barren land of the village was converted into cultivable work and there is no scope to increase production by making the new land cultivable.

Seeing the kind of crop grew and facilities available here, it seems that Palampur villages are located in the west of Uttar Pradesh. Every land is cultivated here. In the village, farmers are able to produce three types of crops in a year because there is a complete system for irrigation. The effect was such that the irrigation system changed here. Now farmers are using electric tube wells. Initially, farmers used tube wells managed by the government and now they started managing the tube wells by themselves.

Green revolution

Through the Green Revolution, Indian farmers learned how to cultivate wheat and rice through high yielding seeds (HYVs). In many areas, due to the Green Revolution, the use of fertilizers has reduced soil fertility – in addition to irrigation from tube wells the groundwater level has come down. The expansion of power has improved the irrigation system and as a result, farmers have been able to grow both Kharif and rabi seasons.

There are three types of capital in India –

Physical capital – Many types of inputs required at every stage of production, such as raw materials, cash currency tools, buildings, etc.

Permanent capital – Used in the production of tools, machines, buildings for many years, these are called permanent capital.

Human capital – To produce land, labour and material capital together, it requires knowledge and origin which is called human capital.

HYV seed

Only 40% of the total agricultural area of the village is irrigated. With the help of high yielding seeds (HYV), the yield of wheat is 1300 kg. Increasing from 3200 kg per hectare. has occurred. In Palampur village, 25% of people are engaged in non-agricultural activities like dairy-shopkeepers, small scale construction, industry, transport etc. Milk, jaggery, wheat, etc. are accessible in Palampur and neighbouring villages, towns and cities. As more villages, towns and cities connect with good roads, transport and telephones, new opportunities for non-agricultural production activities will be created in the villages in future.