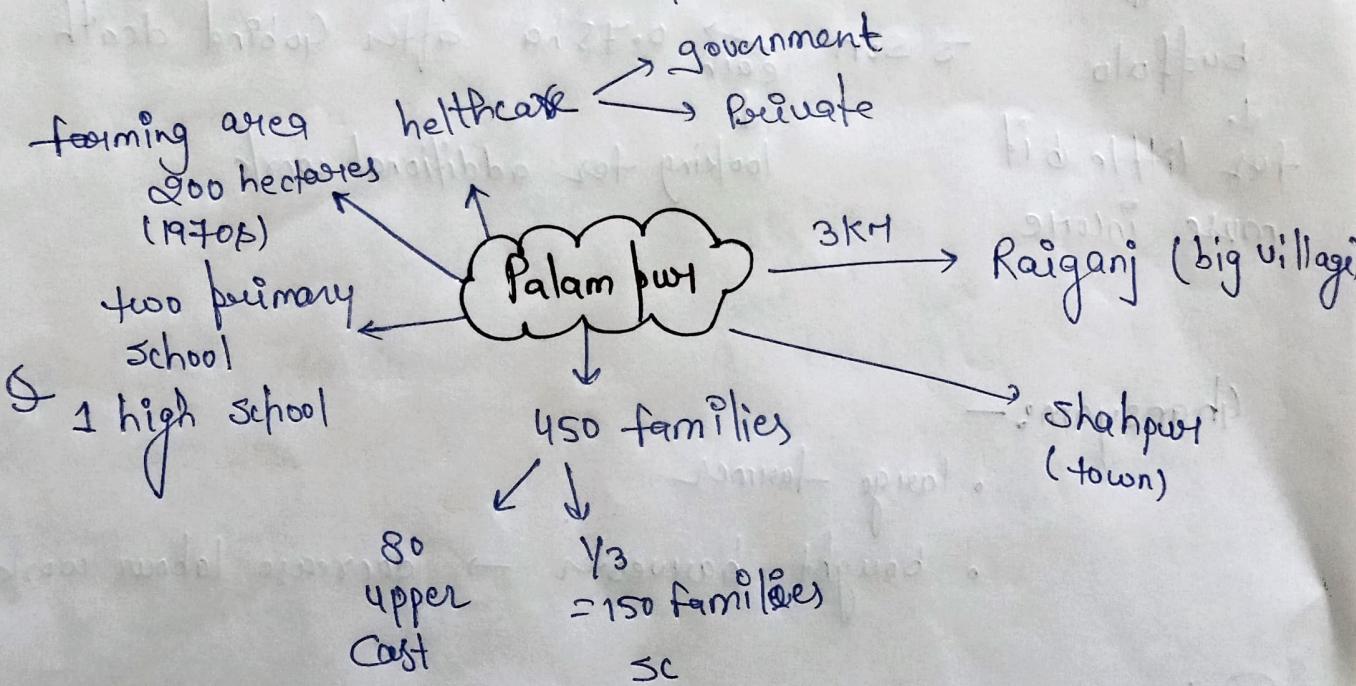


The Story of Village Palampur

Purpose:- Introduction of some basic concepts of production

Palampur is hypothetical village, resemble a village of western part of the state UP.

NOTE! — All characters are hypothetical.



factor of production

organisation of production

Land
↓

Land + other natural Resources like water

↓
75% People

labour
↓

tools, machines, building

Capital
↓

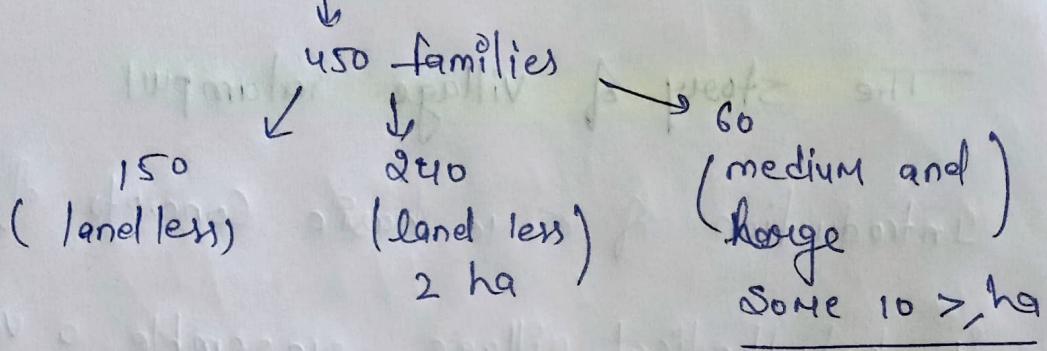
fixed capital

Working Capital

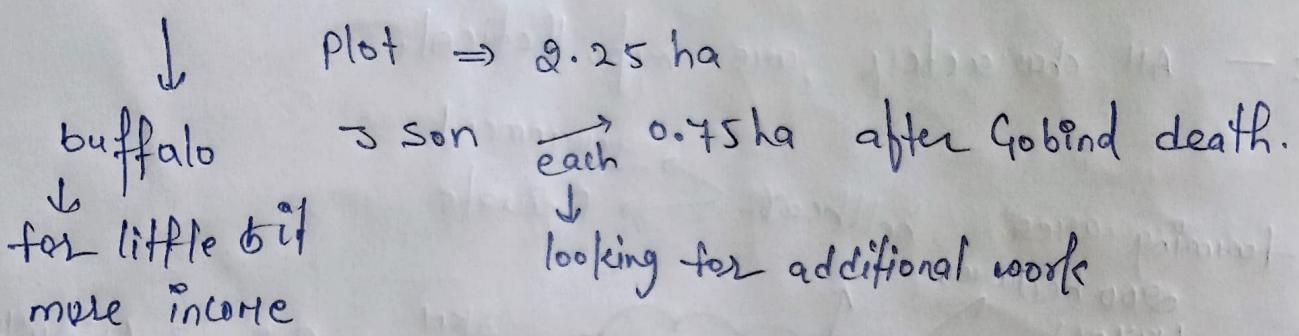
Human Resources (HR)
↓

Raw material, money in hand

Palampur Village



Gobind :— In 1960



Ghansyam :—

- large farmer
- bought harvester \rightarrow decrease labour work.

Dala :—

-
- landless farm labourer
 - in 2019 government min labourer wage 300 RS
but he get only 160 RS. due to heavy competition.

Ramkali :—

another farm labourer (Dala complaints about his situation to her).

Savitri:—

(2)

- 3 children
- small farmer (1 ha land)
- require Working Capital 3000 RS
- borrow from Tejpal Singh (large farmer)
- loan interest 24% for 4 month
- also agree to work for Tejpal during harvest season at RS 100 per day.

Q Tejpal surplus → 350 quintals of wheat
↓
sell at Raiganj

most of Money
in bank → This year
used to buy
a tractor.
used for lending
like Savitri

Non farming activities in Palampur:—

1. Dairy

2. Small - scale manufacturing

Ex:— Mishrilal → Purchased a Mechanical sugar cane crushing machine run on electricity.

Jaggery → sold to traders at shahpur.

Q. Shopkeepers.

Ex:— near bus stop

Kareem → opened computer class
↳ hired two women from his village
↓
degree in
computer applications.

4 Transport :-

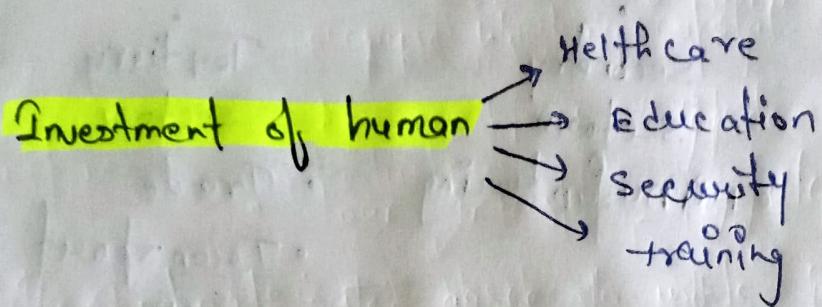
Ex:- kishora → farm labourer

↳ took loan from bank
↳ bought buffalo → sell milk
↳ weakly
↳ jaggery and own as transport work
↳ other commodity to Ganga → for clay (potter)

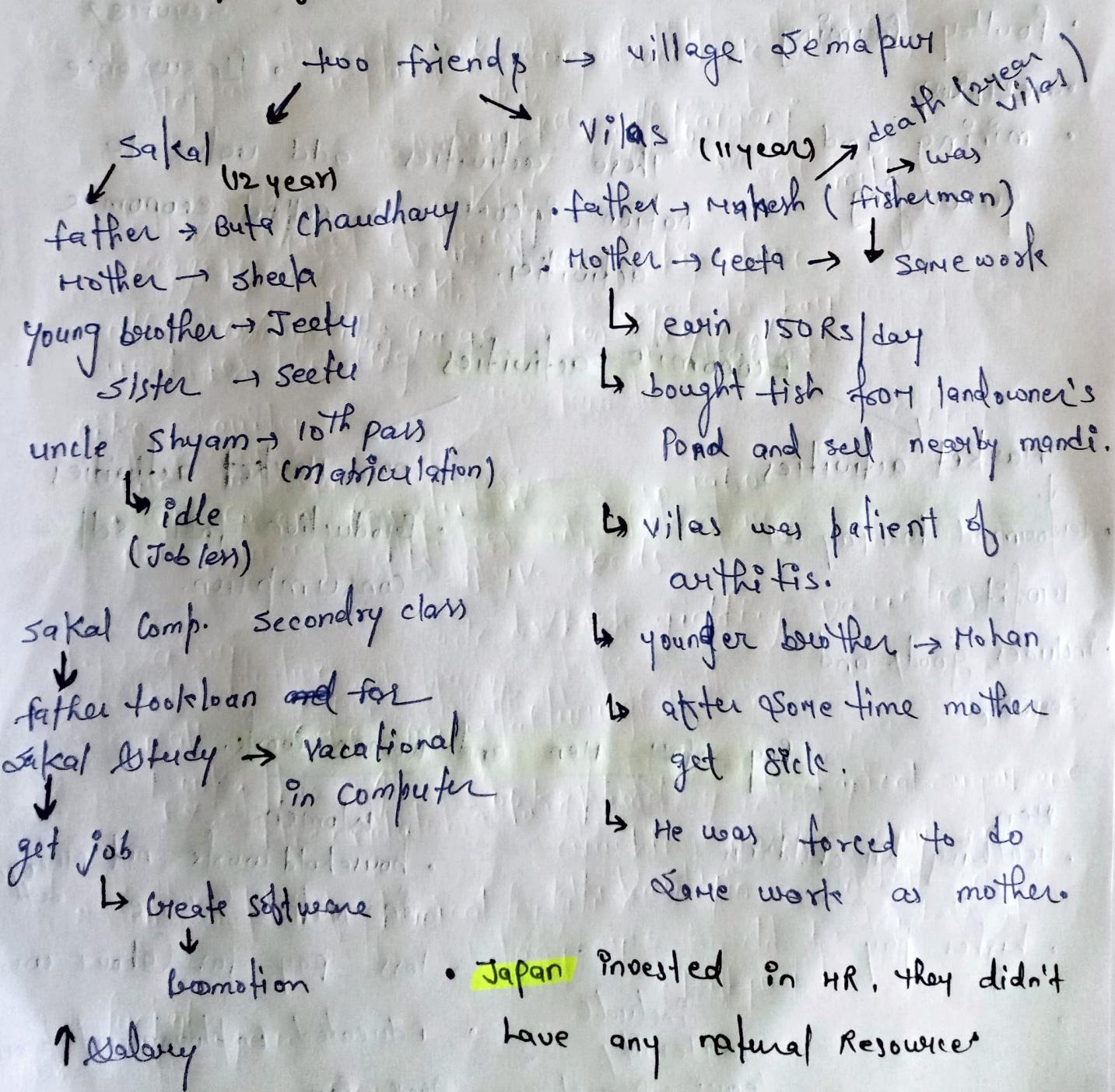
Some important things:-

- ~~GR~~ Green Revolution → in 1960
 - ↳ HYVs seeds
 - ↳ high yielding varieties
- 1300 kg/ha → ↑ 3200 kg/ha
- Consumption of chemical fertilizer is highest in Punjab.

Chapter 2:- People as Resources.



Story of Sakal:-



Economic Activities by Men & Women

Primary sector

- Agriculture
- Forestry
- Animal husbandry
- fishing
- Poultry farming
- ~~.....~~
- mining and quarrying

Secondary sector

Manufacturing

Tertiary sector

- Trade
- Transport
- health
- Tourism
- services
- Insurance

These activities add value to nation income → called economic activities.

Economic activities

Market activities

- performed for pay or profit
- includes goods and service

non-Market activities

- Production for self-consumption.

Pay for Men and women work.

Men

- taking care of children
- higher pay

Women

- household work not recognized in Nation Income
- less pay for labour work

include
maternity
leave & Social
Security

- Educated Employment paying more pay.

Plan outlay on education has increased from 151 Cr. to 500 Cr. in 1st plan to 99,300 Cr. (2020-21)

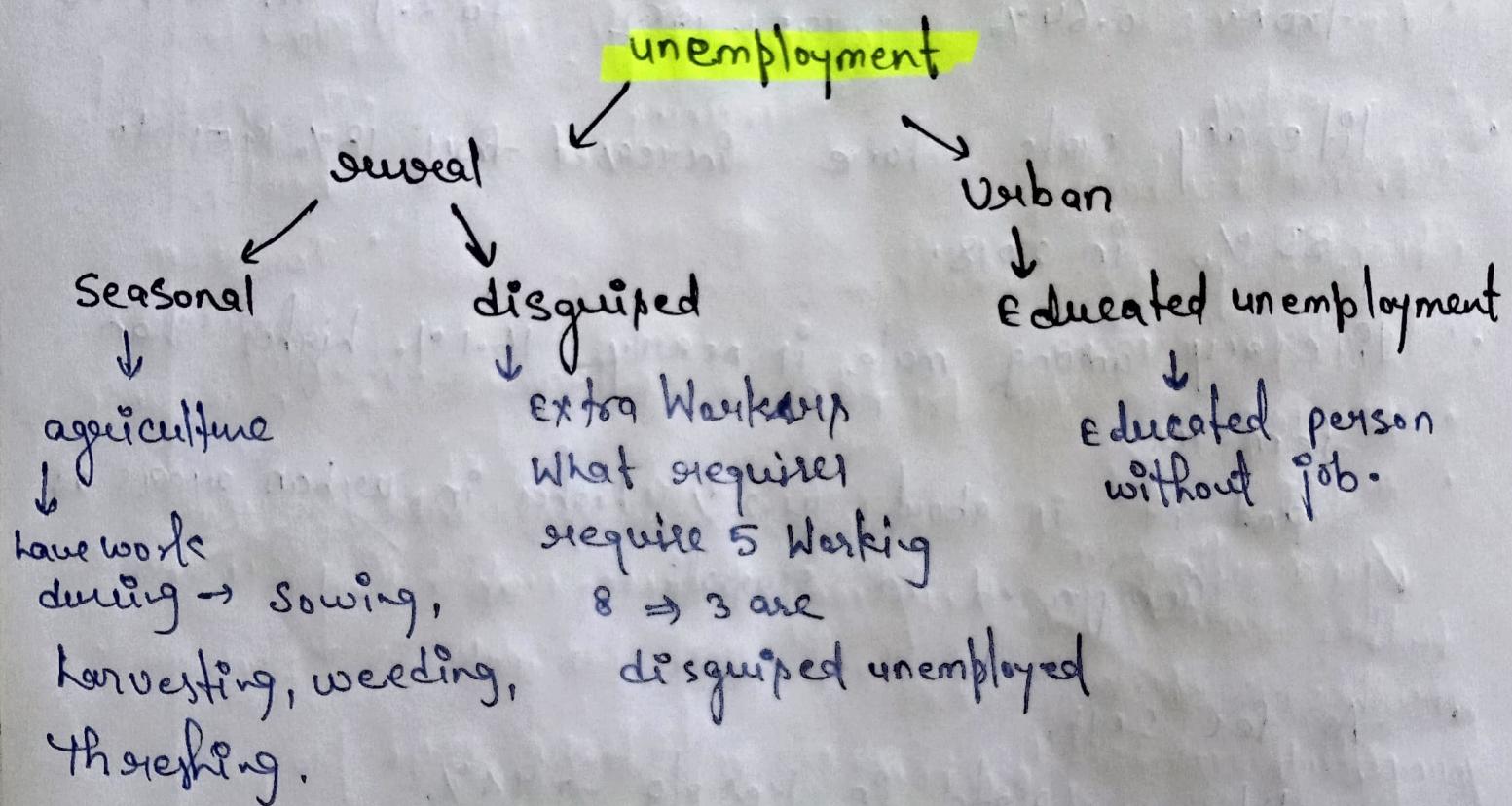
- The expenditure on education as % of GDP rose from 0.64% in 1951-1952 to 3.1 in 2019-20
- Literacy rate have increased from 18% in 1951 to 85% in 2018.
- Literacy among male is nearly 16.1% higher than females and it is about 14.2% higher in urban areas as compared to rural.
- As per 2011,
literacy rate in Kerala → 94%.
in Bihar → 62%.

Some steps taken by government toward elementary edn.

- Sarva Siksha Abhiyan → for 6-14 age children (2010)
- back to school Camp → to ↑ enrolment in ele-edn.
- Mid-day meal scheme

GER - Gross Enrollment Ratio

Higher education in the age group 18 to 25 years is 27% in 2019-20.



Poverty as a challenge

Acc. to Survey, 2011-12, (27% from 27%)

every 5th person in India is poor.

Poverty:-

Poverty means

- hunger and lack of shelter
- Situation when sick person can't afford treatment
- Situation when parents can't afford their children education.
- lack of regular job.

Poverty as Seen by Social Scientists:-

- Poverty is looked through other social indicators like illiteracy level, lack of general resistance due to malnutrition, lack of access to healthcare, lack of access to safe drinking water

Social Exclusion:-

With concept days, poverty must be seen in terms of the poor living to live only in poor surrounding with other poor people.

- They are excluded from enjoying Social equality
- Typical Example:-

Caste System in India.

Two Typical Cases of Poverty:-

Urban Case

- ↳ wife → Santa Devi
- Ram Saran → 33 year old
- ↳ Daily wage labourer in wheat flour mill near Ranchi (Jharkhand)
- ↳ earn 1500 Rs / month
- ↳ family members → 6
4 children aged b/w 12y to 6 Month
- ↳ old parents in village near Ramgarh.
- ↳ His brother in Hazaribagh

Rural Case

Lakha Singh

- ↳ lives in a small village near Meerut in UP.
- ↳ works in farm
- ↳ 50 RS / day
- ↳ Some time he also gets Rice, dal, wheat from farm
- ↳ 8 family member
- ↳ father TB patient
- ↳ now mother is also TB patient
- ↳ He never went school.
- ↳ to buy shop and oil are luxury to them.

> 5° Santa devi work part time

Maid and earn 800Rs/m

↳ elder son work at tea

Shop earn 300Rs/month

↳ 10 year old daughter

take care young siblings

↳ No children go to school

↳ to buy shoes are luxury

to them.

↳ no access to healthcare.

Poverty line

A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given "minimum level".
poverty line limit change place to place.

Ex:-

In US → a person not being or ip. poor
but in India → having or ip. considered a
luxury.

Poverty line in India -

minimum level of requirement

- food

- fuel and light

- clothing

- Education

- footwear

- Medical requirement

food requirement dependent on age, sex,
of work.

Vuln

in rural area ₹400 Cal/person/day

in urban ₹100 Cal/person/day

In 2011-12 —

poverty line was fixed

rural:- 816 Rs/month per person Income

Urban :- 1000Rs/month per person Income

Who conducts these Survey?

for National level, In India

NSSO : Nation Sample Survey organization

Internationally, for comparisons b/w developing Countries

World Bank.

↓
It was 1.90 \$ per person per day

Poverty Estimates:-

| Year | % deficit | number of poor in millions. |
|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 1993-94 | 45 | 407 |
| 2004-05 | 37.2 | 270 |
| 2011-12 | 29 | |

Vulnerable Groups:-

The proportion of people below poverty line is also not same for all social groups and economic categories in India.

Average poor below poverty

line (SC or ST) 34%, 34% in rural casual labour

22, 43 out of 100

farm
and in non farm urban

↑
average
55

29% SC

Indian poverty
ratio.

- These groups (SC or ST) face

- inequality of incomes within a family
- Some women face inequality access to resources available to the family.

Inter-state Disparities:-

Poor people is not same in every state.

In 2012,

Bihar and Odisha counted as two poorest states

With ratio 33.7% and 32.6%

other states Madhya Pradesh and uttar pradesh.

Some states which reduce poverty of their people

Haryana and Punjab : with the help of ^{high} agricultural growth rate.

Kerala : focused on human resource development.

West Bengal : land reform measures helped

Andhra pradesh and Tamil Nadu : Public distribution of food grains

Global Poverty Scenario:

China :— rapid economic growth and massive investments in human resource development

In 1981 → 88.3 % poor

In 2008 → 14.7 % poor

In 2019 → 0.6 % poor

Global:

In 1990 → 36 %

In 2015 → 10 %.

other countries like India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan also decline poor rate.

Africa :—

In 2005 → 51 %

In 2018 → 40.2 %

Latin America :—

In 2005 → 10 %.

In 2018 → 4 %.

Causes of Poverty:-

There are a number of causes for widespread poverty in India.

Historical Reasons:-

low level of economic development under the British Colonial administration

till 19th cen.

- low growth rate of income
- per capita income is very low

Green Revolution:-

green revolution created many jobs in agriculture sector but effects were limited.

Lack of resources:-

like Land

Anti-Poverty measures:-

Removal of poverty has been one of the major objectives of Indian developmental strategy.

Two planks:-

1. Promotion of economic growth
2. targeted anti-poverty programmes

1. Promotion of economic growth.

- ↳ human resource development
- ↳ growth in agriculture
- ↳

2. Targeted anti-poverty programmes:-

- ↳ Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005
 - ▷ Provide 100 days employment
- ↳ Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) - 1993
 - △ Create self-employment opportunities
- ↳ Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) - 1995
- ↳ Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) - 1999.
 - ▷ Provide subsidy and bank credit to poor.
- ↳ Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY).

Chapter 4

10.

Food Security in India

Food Security:-

Food security means

- Availability of food

- Accessibility

- Affordability of food

to all peoples at all times.

Food security depends on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and government vigilance.

Why food Security:-

Some time, country faces a nation disaster / calamity like earthquake, drought, flood, tsunami, failure of crops causing famine.

The most devastating famine that occurred in India

- Was famine of Bengal in 1943.

- This famine killed 30 lakh people of Bengal.

- Covid - 19 pandemic had an adverse impact upon the food security.

Food Insecurity:-

A large proportion of pregnant and nursing mothers and children under the age of 5 years constitute an important segment of food insecure population.

- Acc. to National Health and Family Survey (NHFS) 1998-99, the number of such women and children is approximately 11 crore.

Some food insecure state in country:-

- Uttar Pradesh (eastern and south-eastern parts)
- Bihar
- Jharkhand
- Odisha
- West Bengal
- Chhattisgarh
- parts of Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra.

- Hunger is another aspect indicating food insecurity
 - **chronic hunger**
due to very low income
 - **seasonal hunger**
related to cycles of food growing and harvesting

India is aiming at self sufficiency in foodgrain since independence

- **Green Revolution**:- ↑ Production of wheat and rice.

Wheat Revolution → 1968

Indira Gandhi was the Prime minister at that time.

3
o
the highest rate of growth was achieved in UP and MP which was 44.01 million and 30.21 million tonnes. In 2015-16.

Total foodgrain production 252.22 million tonnes (2015-16)
in 2016-17 → 275.63 million tonnes

Rice production in

West Bengal - 15.75 million tonnes }
UP - 12.51 million tonnes } 2015-16

Food Security in India: —

two system

Buffer stocks

Public distribution system

Buffer stocks: —

stocks of food namely wheat and rice produced by government through (FCI) food corporation of India.

for purchases wheat and rice from farmers who have surplus production.

MSP: — Minimum support price.

Issue Price: — the distribution of food grain in deficit area and poor at the lower price than market.

Public distribution System (PDS) :-

Ration shop or fair price shop:-

Around 5.5 lakh ration
Shop are present in our country.

Who provide items at lower price than the market.

- Any family who have ration Card can buy ~~of~~ stipulated amount of these items.

Ex:-

35 kg → grains

5 liters → kerosene oil

5 kg → sugar

- West Bengal famine → 1940.

Three important food intervention programmes were introduced:-

• PDS: Public distribution System

• ICDS: Integrated child development service - 1975

• FAN: food for work - 1977-78

National food security Act - 2013:-

under this act

rural → 75% } population eligible for food
 urban → 50%. } Security.

current status of PDS:-

over the years PDS has been reformed
to make more efficient and target

Ramnaged PDS (RPDS):- 1992

- ↳ in 1700 blocks of India.
- ↳ target to provide benefits of PDS to remote and backward areas.

Target PDS (TPDS):- In June 1997

- ↳ target:- poor in all area.
- ↳ 1st time differential price policy was adopted for poor and non-poor.

Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AYY):- In 2000

- ↳ target:- poorest of poor.

↳ if provide

↳ 0.5kg grain at 2Rs/kilogram

↳ ~~Rice~~ Rice → 3Rs/kg

in 2002 grain quantity increased to 35kg

in 2003 50 lakh another BPL families added under this cat.

in 2004, this increase → 2 or families.

Subsidy:-

if a payment that govt. makes to producer to supplement the market price of commodity.

Role of cooperation in food security:-

Mother Dairy - in. delhi

Amsul - Gujarat

Academy of Development Science (ADS) - Maharashtra

they help to control price rate by providing items at govt. decided price.