

CLASS – 11

ECONOMICS

Indian Economy Development

CH-2 : Indian Economy
1950 – 1990

Part – 3
Policy making for Agriculture
sector

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OVERVIEW

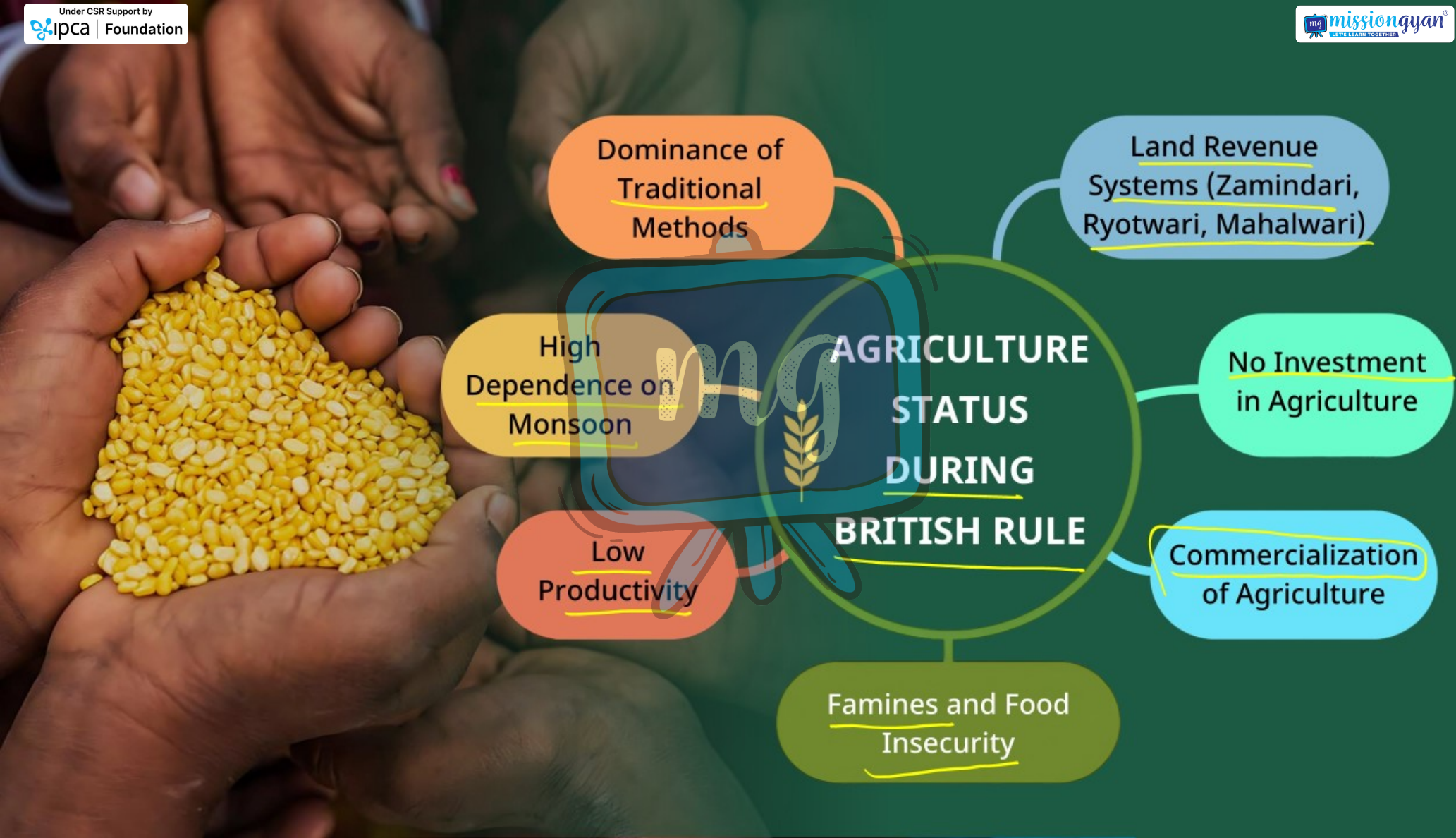


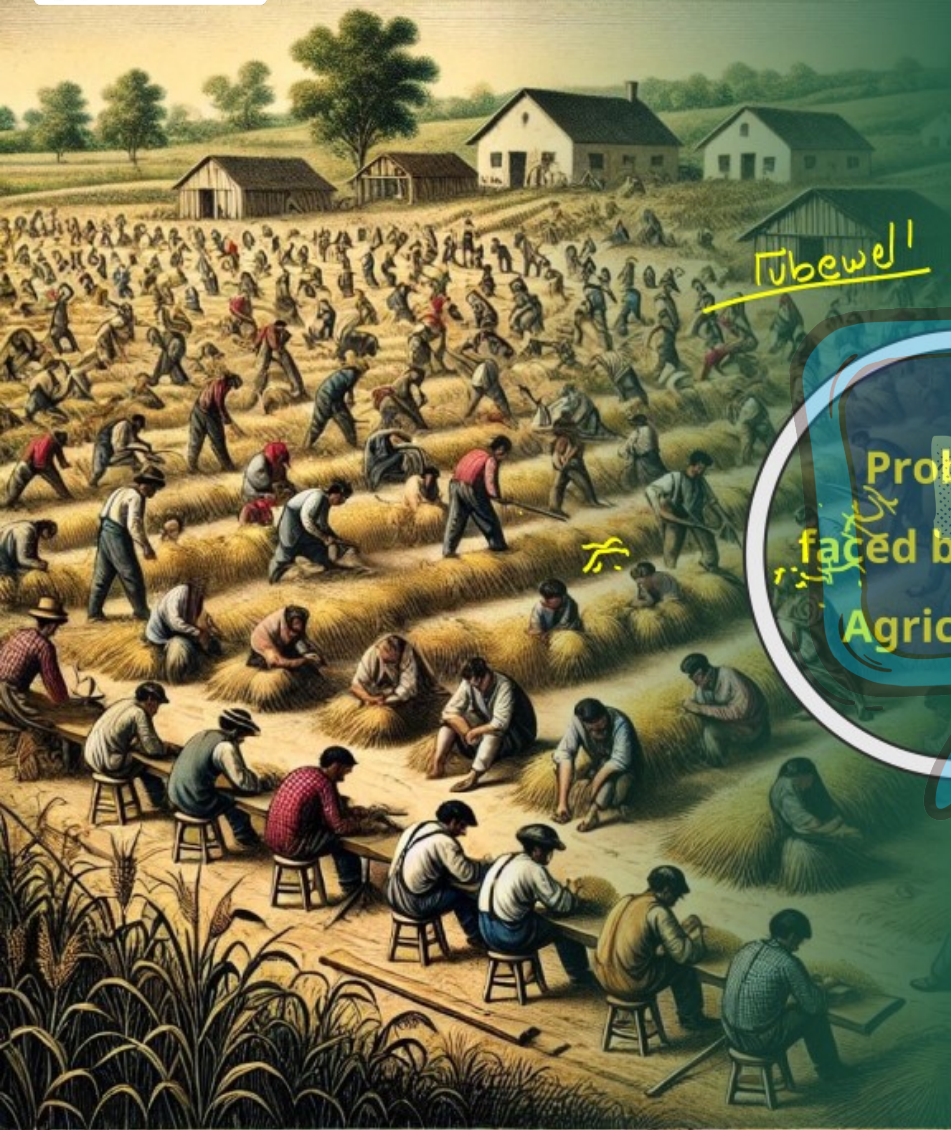
Indian Economy 1950 - 1990

1. Economic Planning in India after Independence
2. Objectives of Planning Commission India
3. Policy making for Agriculture sector
4. Policy making for Industry and Trade sector



- Around **75% of Indian population** was dependent on **agriculture**.
- Agriculture and farming were the **most crucial sectors** of Indian Economy.





Problems
faced by Indian
Agriculture

1 Lack of permanent means of irrigation

2 Deficiency of finance

3 Small holdings

4 Lack of organized marketing system

5 Outdated technologies and farming methods

6 Land reform system for revenue collection

Agrarian Reforms for Indian Agriculture by Planning Commission

Green
Revolution

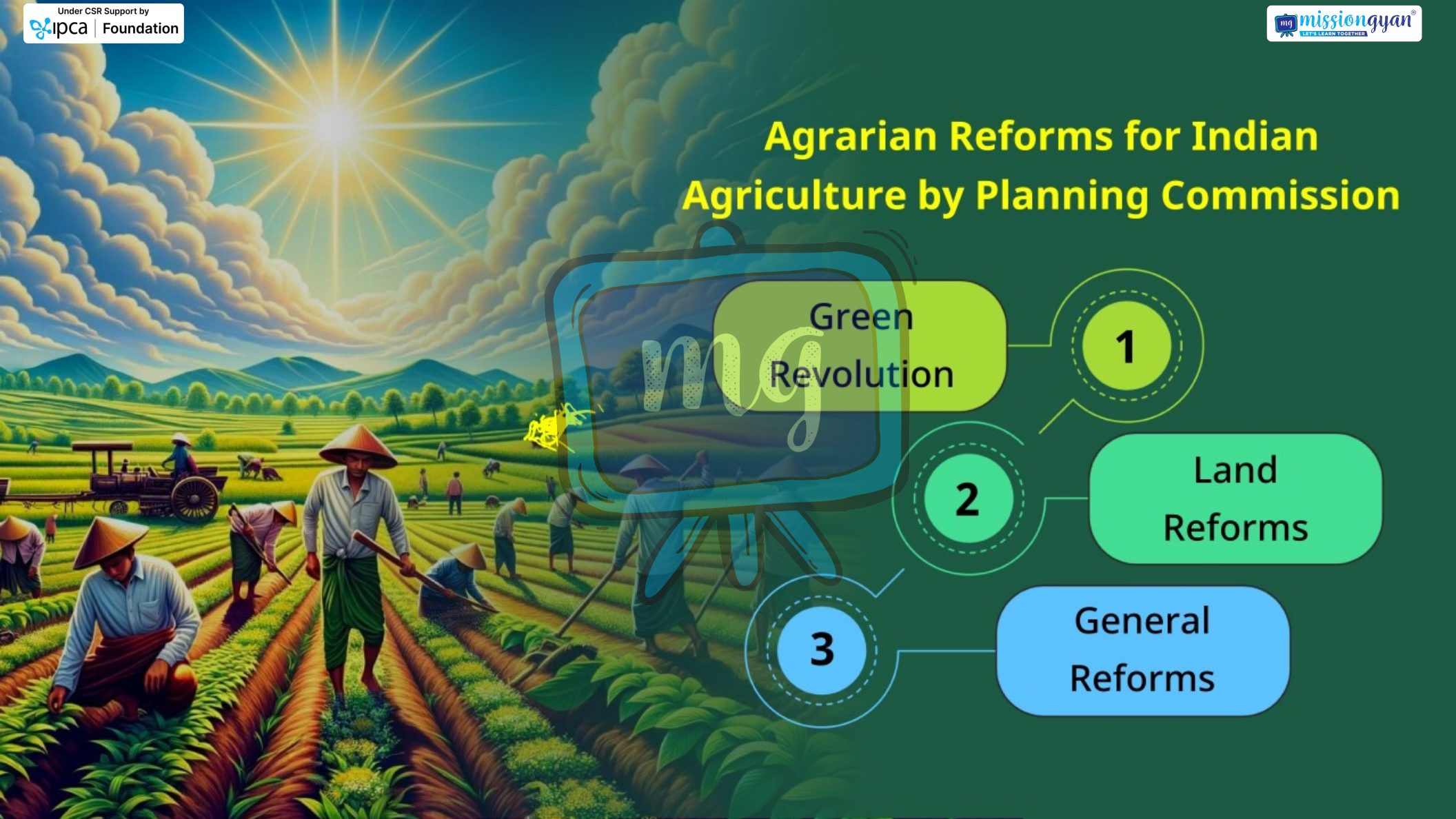
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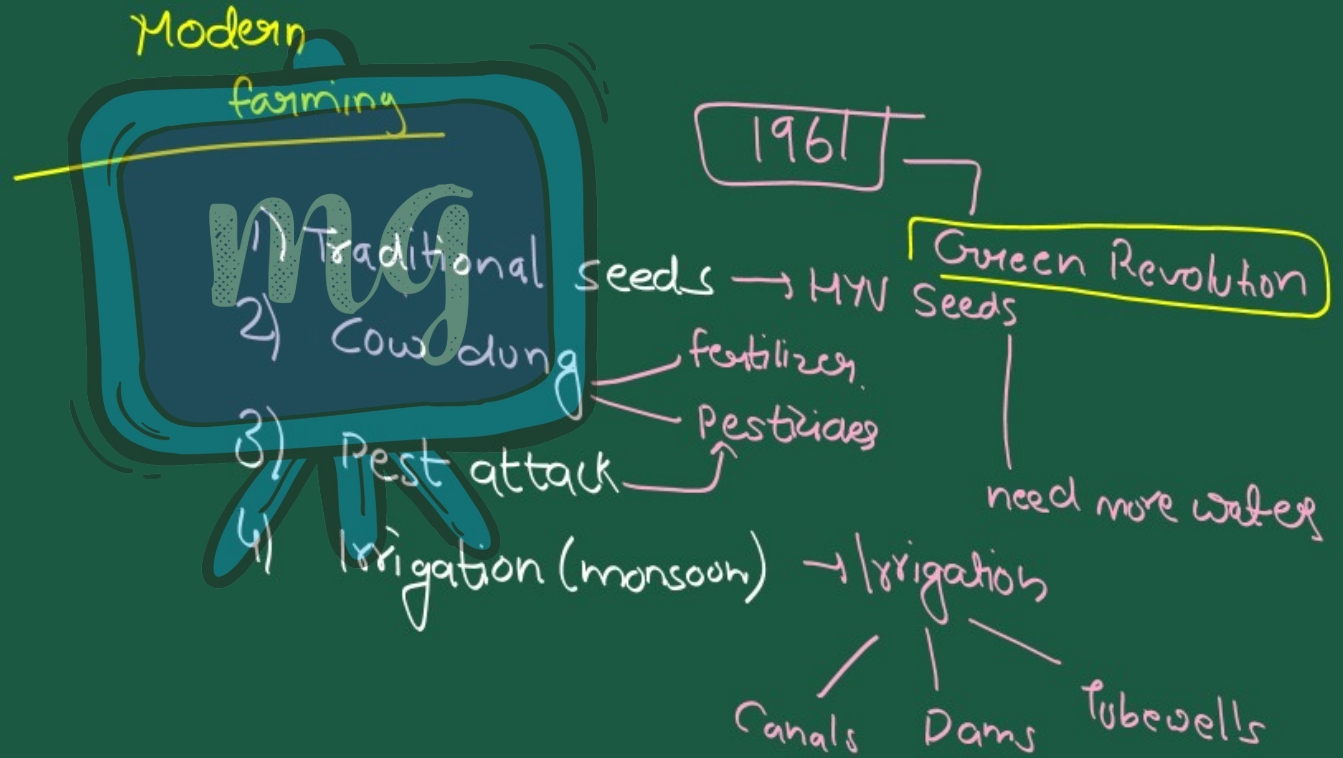
2

Land
Reforms

3

General
Reforms





1. Green Revolution

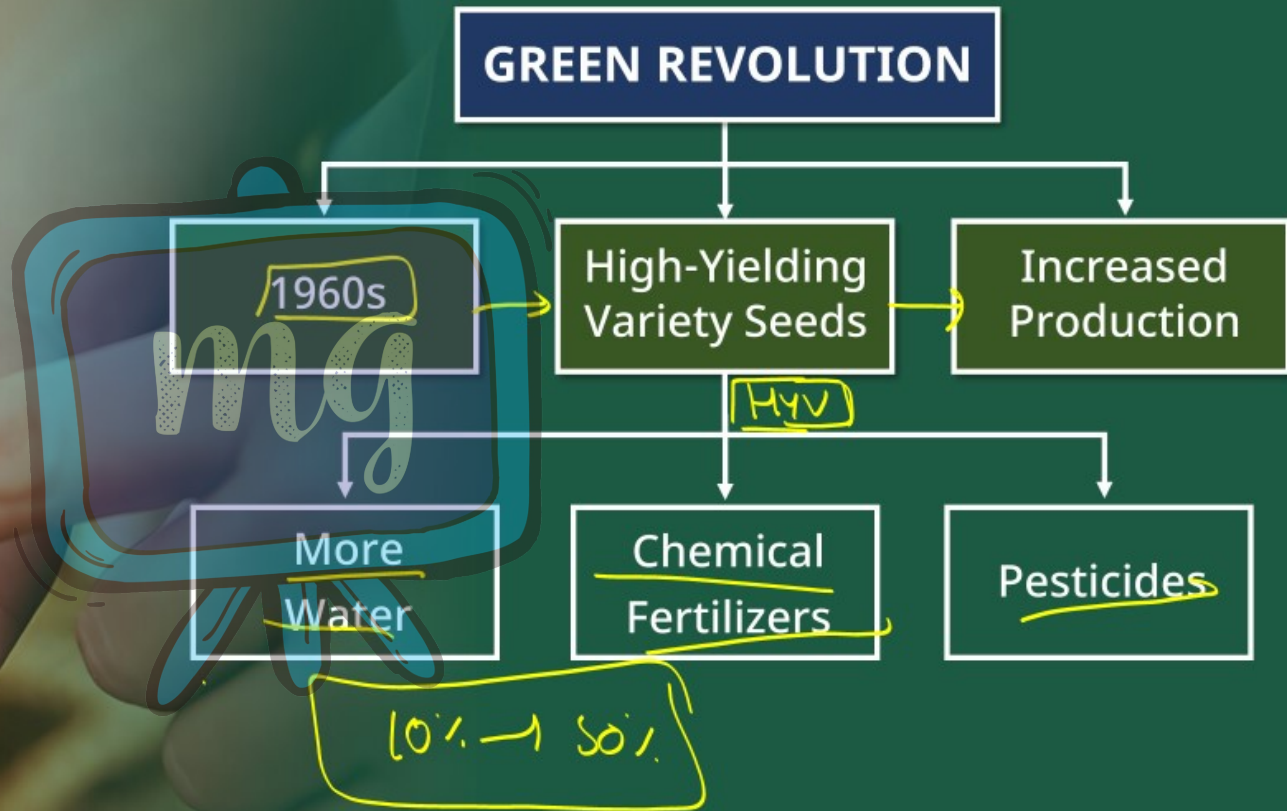
Before green revolution,
farmers used

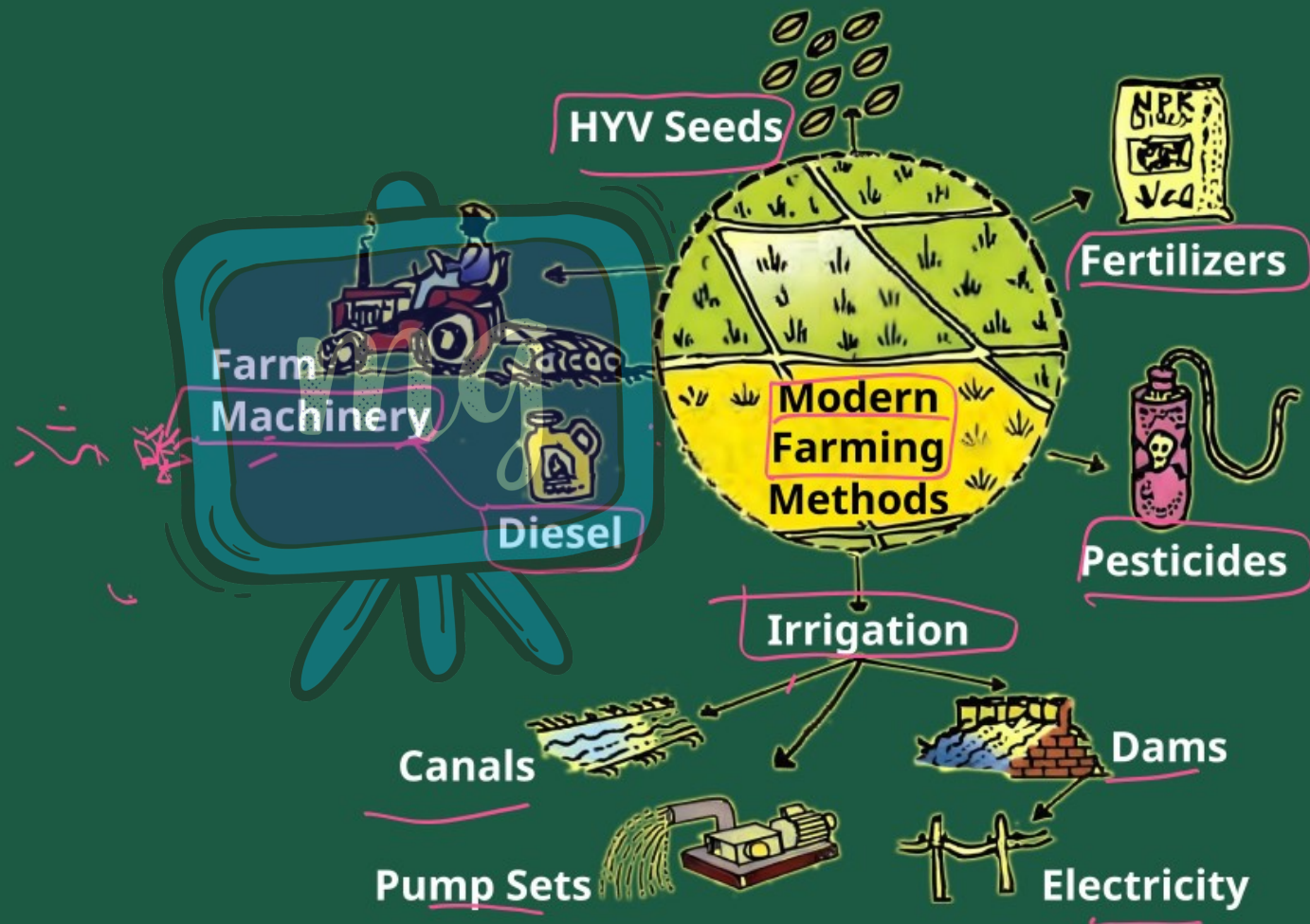
Natural Manure

Cow dung used
as a primary
fertilizer

Traditional Seeds

Seeds that yield
less but require
minimal water



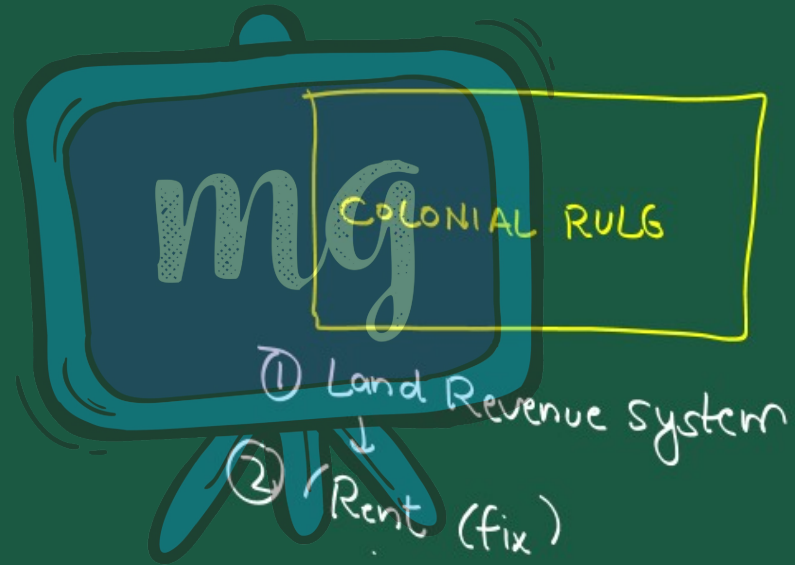


An illustration of British colonial soldiers in India. In the foreground, three soldiers stand: one in a red tunic and white turban, another in a khaki uniform and white turban, and a third in a khaki uniform and blue turban. In the background, a soldier on a horse holds a red flag. The scene is set in a desert-like environment.

2. Land Reforms

a. Abolition of Intermediaries

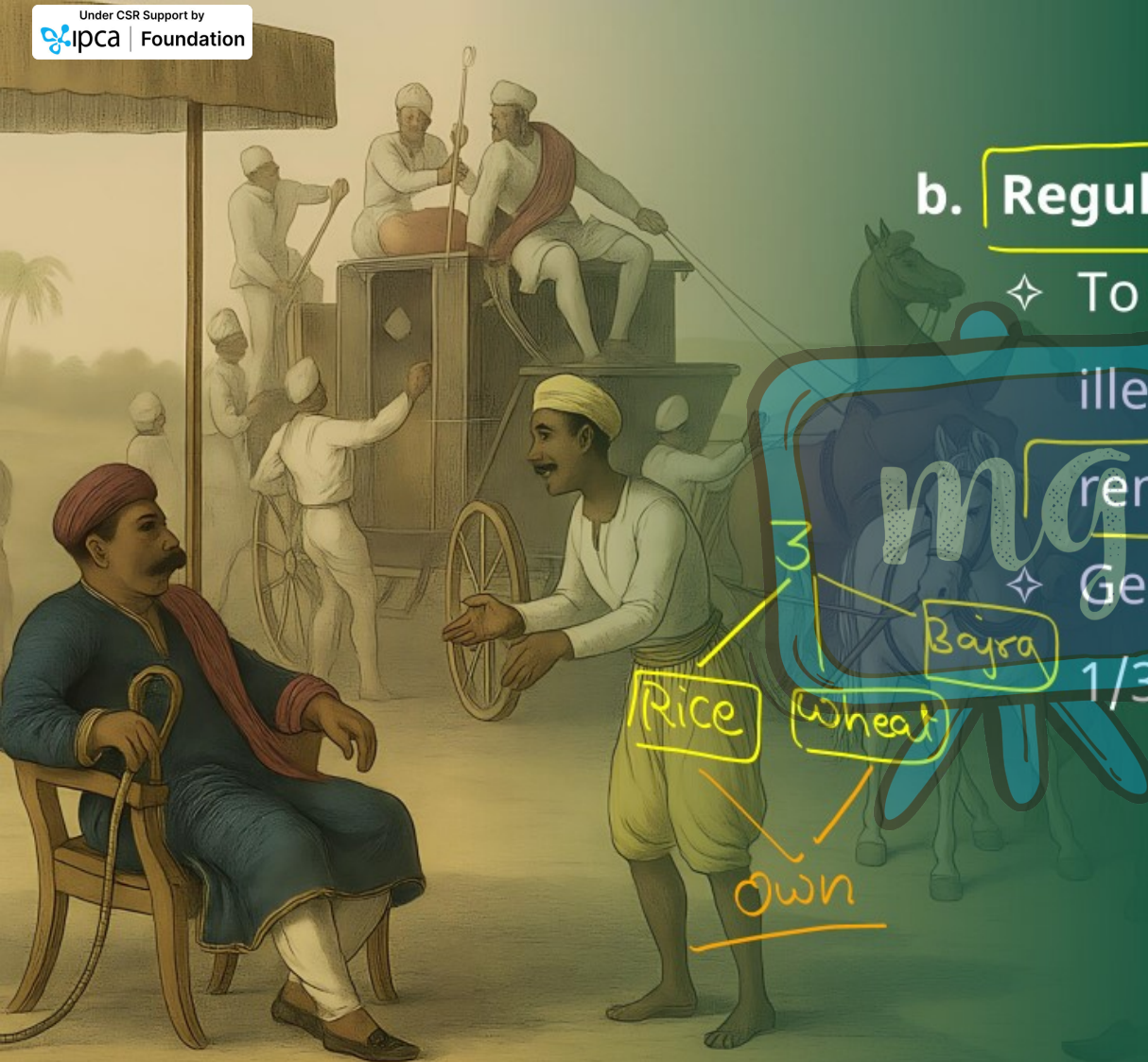
- ✧ Intermediaries (between the state and the actual tiller of the soil) popularly known as zamindars (zamindari system) have been abolished.
- ✧ Ownership rights have been conferred upon those who cultivate the soil.



b. Regulation of Rent

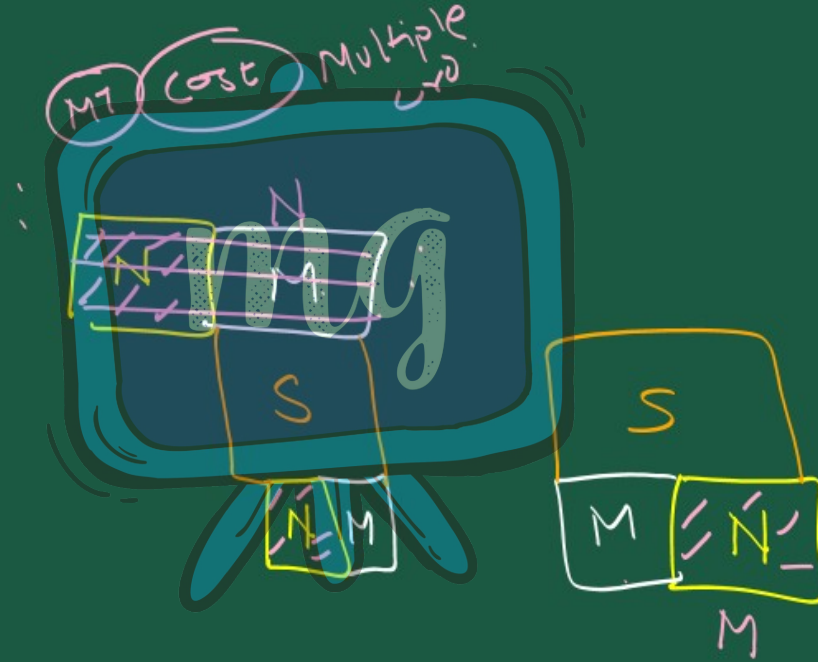
✧ To put an end to excessive and illegal extortions from cultivators, rents have been fixed.

✧ Generally, these are not to exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd the value of the crop.



c. Consolidation of Holdings

- ✦ To reduce fragmentations, steps have been initiated for the consolidation of holdings.
- ✦ Consolidation is the practice to allot land to the farmer in one place as a replacement for his scattered holdings here and there. It saves the cost of cultivation.



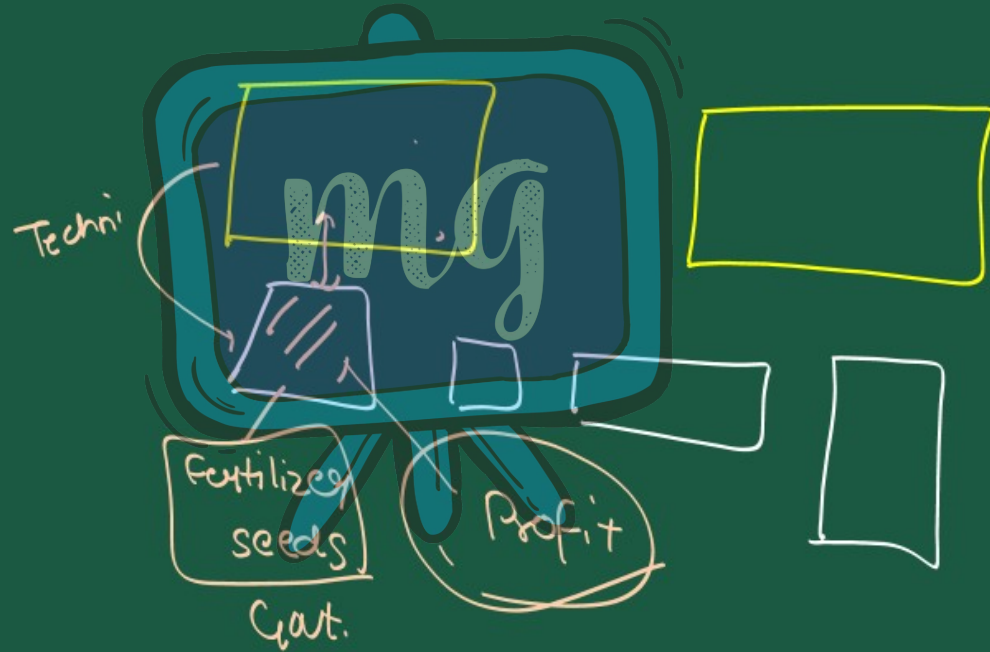
d. Ceiling a Land Holding


- ✦ To promote equality in the distribution of land, a ceiling has been imposed on the holding size.
- ✦ The surplus land has been resumed by the government and redistributed among small holders or landless labourers.



e. Cooperative Farming

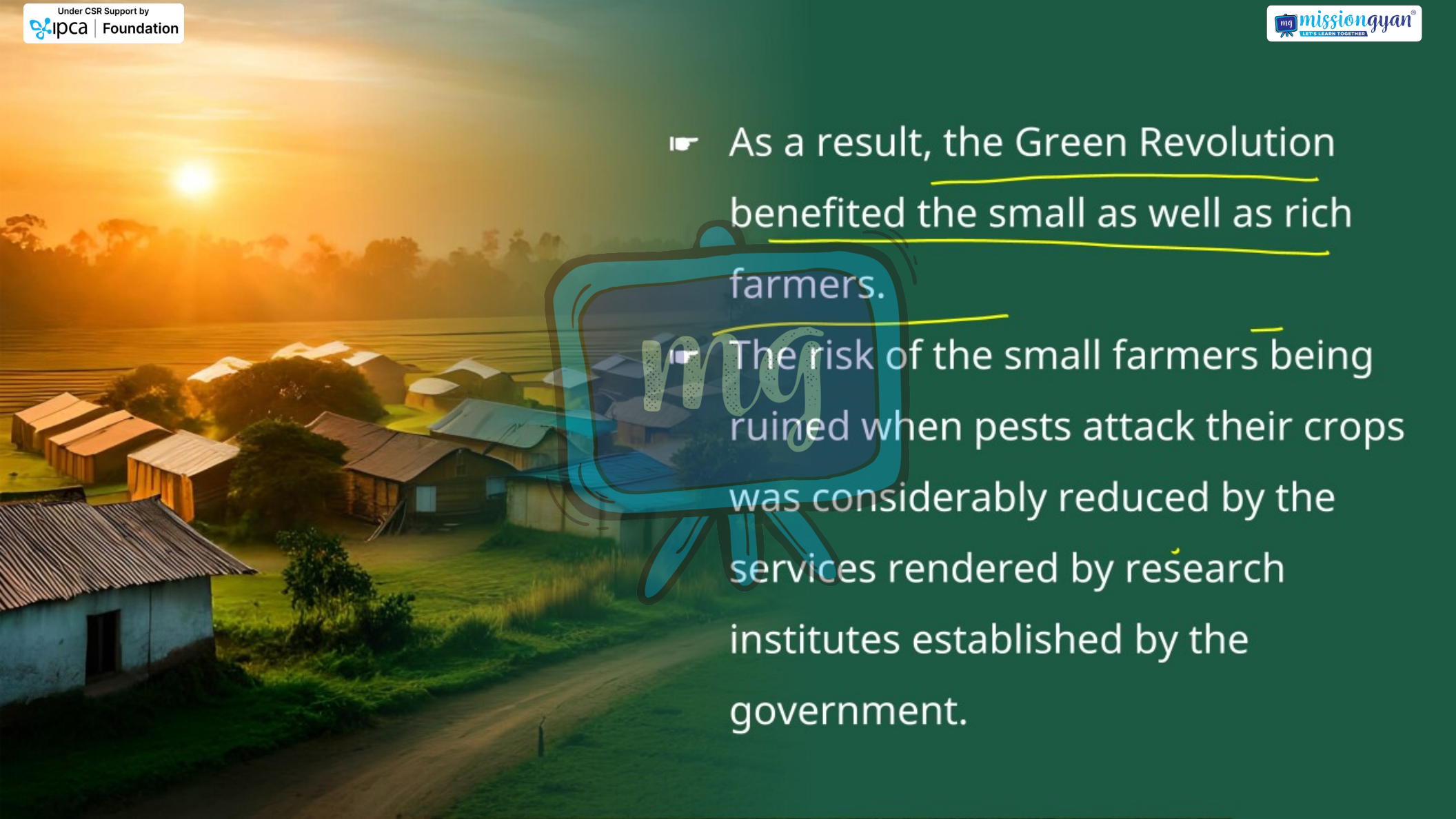
✧ Cooperative farming is encouraged to enhance bargaining power of the small holders, together they can buy inputs at a lower price and sell the produced crops at a higher price.



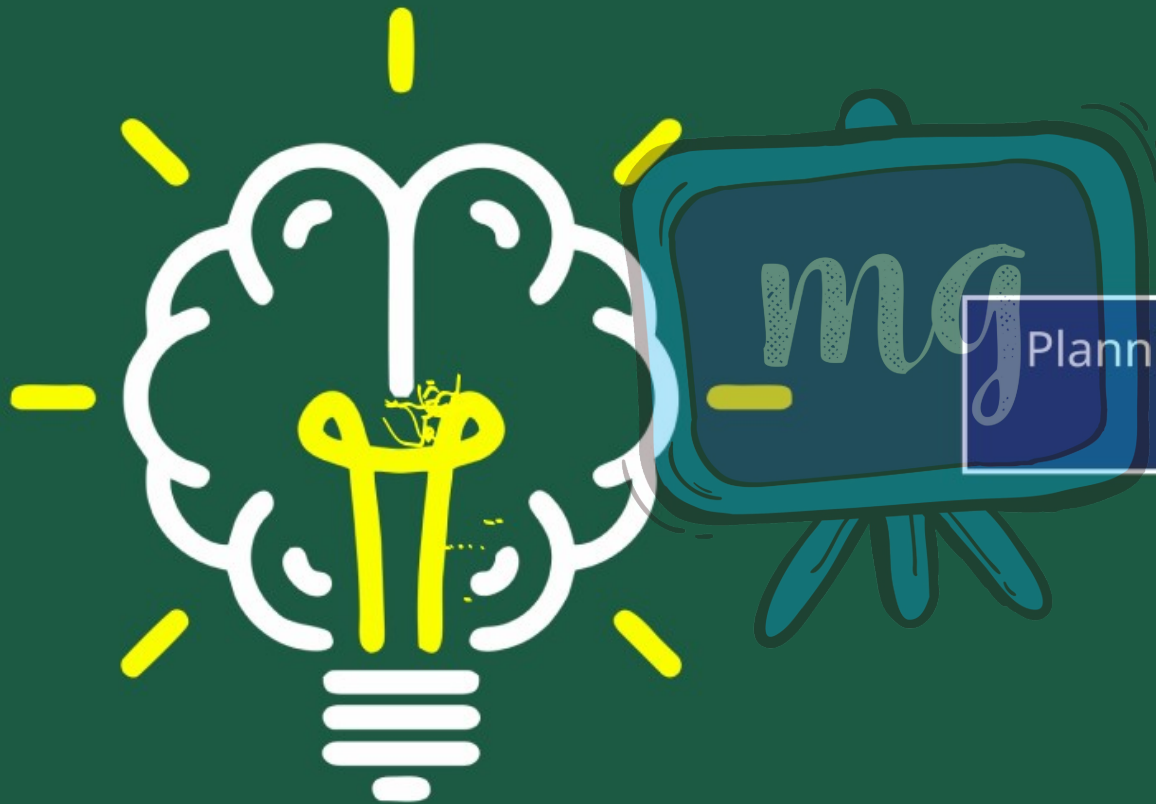
- 
- ▮ The government provided loans at a low interest rate and subsidised fertilisers to the small farmers so that they could also have access to the needed inputs.

Govt
Farmer

- ▮ Since the small farmers could obtain the required inputs, the output on small farms equalled the output on large farms in the course of time.

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- As a result, the Green Revolution benefited the small as well as rich farmers.
 - The risk of the small farmers being ruined when pests attack their crops was considerably reduced by the services rendered by research institutes established by the government.

LEARNING OUTCOME



Planning objectives for Agriculture
Sector of India

ASSESSMENT



1

Which of the following is not an agrarian reforms for Indian agriculture by Planning Commission?

- ☒ A Green Revolution
- ☒ B Abolition of Zamindari System
- ☒ C Co-operative Farming
- ☒ D Involvement of Intermediaries

ASSESSMENT

2

Which of the following is a negative consequence of the Green Revolution?

☒ A

Increased crop yields

☐ B

Reduced water consumption

☐ C

Loss of soil fertility

☐ D

Decreased reliance on chemical fertilizers