

## **Subject- Economics (Class-XII)**

### **Chapter-3**

#### **(Assignment-I)**

### **Performance of Agriculture, Industry & Foreign Trade during 1947-1990**

#### **Agriculture:**

Agrarian reforms were made in agriculture such as Technical reforms, Institutional reforms & General reforms

**1-Technical reforms:** Following steps have been taken by the govt. to upgrade the level of technology in Indian agriculture.

**Use of HYV seeds:** Since, 1965 HYV seeds have replaced the conventional varieties. HYV seeds specially relating to wheat, Bajra, rice, maize, Jowar and cotton have caused a substantial rise crop productivity.

**Use of chemical fertilizers:** Chemical fertilizers are being increasingly used to enhance productivity, used of composed manure is also encouraged.

**Use of insecticides & Pesticides:** For crop production steps have been initiated to protect crops against disease and insects by judiciously using insecticides & pesticides. Pest engagement program was adopted along with the adoption of HYV technology.

## **2-Institutional or land reforms:**

**Abolition of intermediaries:** intermediaries (between the state the actual tiller of the soil) popularly known as zamindars have been abolished. Ownership rights have been transferred to actual cultivator.

**Regulation of rent:** To put an end to exercise excessive & illegal extortions from the cultivators, rent have been fixed generally they are not to exceed  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  of the value of crop.

**Consolidation of land holdings:** With a view to combating fragmentation steps have been initiated for the consolidation of holdings.

**Ceiling on land holding:** With a view to promoting equality in the distribution of land, ceiling has been imposed on the holding size.

## **3-General reforms:**

**Provision of credit:** Cooperative credit societies have been set up to provide credit to the farms at moderate rate of interest also rural development banks have been established to cope with emerging credit needs to the farmers. Regional rural banks have been established to further enhance credit facilities to the farmers. In 1982 national bank of agriculture & rural development (NABARD) was established to instructional credit facilities to the farmers at the national level.

**Expansion of irrigation facilities:** With a view promoting & establishing productivity in agriculture, irrigation facilities have been expanded. For this purpose several major & minor irrigation facility projects have been launched across different parts of the country. Now irrigation is covering about 45% of land under cultivation.

**Price support policy:** Motivate the farmers to increase farm output, it is necessary to protect them against uncertainties of the market. There comes the role of price support policy. Under this policy govt. assures a minimum price to the produce

**Regulated market and co-operative marketing societies:** Regulated market have been established across all part of the country. This is with a view to offering remunerative price to the farmers and protect them against exploitation by the middle man.

### **What is green revolution?**

What is its features green revolution was launched in Oct 1965. It aimed at use of scientific techniques and method of production. Initially the new technology was used in 7 district and was called intensive agricultural district program, later HYV program was also added and the strategy was extended to the entire country. Green revolution was restricted only to 5 crops i.e. wheat, rice, bajra, maize, Jawar etc. since the best result have been shown by wheat, the green revolution in India is also called wheat revolution.

### **Feature of green revolution:**

**Use of packaged input:** Use of package inputs consist HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.

**Scientific rotation of crops:** The program introduced HYV seeds of major crops which enabled the farmers to grow or more harvest in one year.

**Credit and package inputs provided by govt. agencies:** The govt. was authorized to provide adequate and timely credit facilities and package inputs to the farmers well in advance.

**Announcement of minimum support price:** Minimum support price were announced so as to assure the farmers for reasonable price for their product.

### **How did green revolution benefit and harm the farmers?**

**Benefits or achievements:** Green revaluation led to revolutionary increase in agriculture output. The following points state the achievement of green revaluation.

**Rise in production and productivity:** Green revaluation helped in removing continuous food shortage. There was a substantial increase in production of wheat. The wheat production increased from 11 million tons to 75 million tons.

**Increase in income:** Green revaluation benefited various states like Punjab, Haryana, UP. The income of the farmers in these states grew sharply.

**Impact on social revolution:** Along with economic revaluation there was social revolution. The old social beliefs and customs were destroyed and people were willing to accept changes in technology.

**Increased in employment:** Green revolution solved the problem of seasonal unemployment to a great extent because with the possibility of growing more than 1 crop on piece of land and more workers were required.

### **Harms of green revolution:**

1. Restricted to limited crops and areas: since green revaluation was restricted to wheat and rice and few states, hence there was regional imbalance.
2. Risk of pest attack: It increases the risk of pest attack. Small farmers could suffer
3. Increase in Inequality: It increases inequality between small and big farmers. It benefitted more to the big farmers.

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