

28

2014
January
Tuesday

05 • 028-337

December 2013							January 2014						
Sa	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Sa	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
48	30	31				1		1					
49	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	6	7	8	9	10
50	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	3	13	14	15	16	17
51	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4	20	21	22	23	24
52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5	27	28	29	30	31

Unit II

Land Reforms

* "Land" refers to the improvement in the land tenure system as well as reforms in other institutions which are related to the land and its utilization such as

* Land reform is defined as a planned and institutional reorganisation of the relation b/w man and land for the purpose of redistribution of property rights in land as well as the improvement in the condition of agricultural credit

Objectives of land reforms.

- 1) Rational use of resources
- 2) Removal of exploitation
- 3) Raising prodⁿ level
- 4) Social welfare
- 5) Planned development

1) Raising the standard of living

* For the fulfillment of the above objectives following 5 measures were adopted with respect to India

A) Abolition of Zamindari system

B) Tenancy Reforms

C) Fixation of ceiling on land holding

D) Consolidation of " "

E) Co-operative Farming

(A) Abolition of Zamindari System

* Before pre-independence ~~times~~ times like Zamindars, Talukdars, jagir's etc prevailed in about 40% of the area of a country. They ~~to~~ system had the following defects -

1) Absentee landlordism

2) No incentives to the cultivators

3) Land revenue was fixed thereby giving no ~~incentive~~ ^{incentive} to the ~~govt~~ ^{govt} to ~~see~~ ^{take up} welfare activities

30

2014

January

Thursday

05 • 030-335

December 2013							January 2014						
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F
48	30	31				1		1			1	2	3
49	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	6	7	8	9	10
50	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	3	13	14	15	16	17
51	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4	20	21	22	23	24
52	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	5	27	28	29	30	31

* Since Zamindari System was a product of the British Rule, the Govt accepted the need for abolition of Zamindari system which was first adopted in UP, in the year 1951.

Harshness faced in the abolition of Zamindari system

1. Burden of compensation was heavy which was a heavy could not be paid in cash by the Govt
2. In the name of self cultivation many zamindars retained their lands
3. Increase in pressure on agricultural land

Favourable effect

- Tillers became the owner of the land and took keen interest to improve agriculture

- Security of small ~~and~~ farmers

Notes

- Increase in revenue from the land

February 2014							March 2014						
wt	M	T	W	T	F	S	wt	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2	9	31				1	2
3	1	4	5	6	7	8	10	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	10	11	12	13	14	15
9	17	18	19	20	21	22	14	17	18	19	20	21	22
12	24	25	26	27	28		17	24	25	26	27	28	29

2014
January
Friday

31

05 • 031-334

(B) Tenancy Reforms

• ~~Refo~~ Refers to a system of cultivation where cultivator takes land from landlord or zamindars for the purpose of cultivation under pre-determined condition.

• The system (~~is also~~) classified three forms of tenants

- 1) Permanent Tenant
- 2) Tenant at will
- 3) Sub Tenant

• Objectives of this system include

- 1) ~~Regulation of Rent~~ [not exceed 20-25%]
- 2) Security of Tenure
- 3) Remission of land Revenue
(can be off if gives the land revenue was omitted)

(C) Right of Ownership

01

2014

February

Saturday

05 • 032-333

January 2014							February 2014						
01	M	T	W	T	F	S	02	M	T	W	T	F	S
1			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
5	27	28	29	30	31								

c) Ceiling on land Holding

Refers to "Fixation of maximum size of holdings that an absolute cultivator may hold."

Such a Measure is called for in view of acute surplus on land and the need for stepping up agricultural output with rising employment

Objectives

- To reduce inequalities in agrarian structure
- To enlarge the sphere of self-employment
- To eliminate exploitation and promise of stability to all

Types of Ceiling

- Ceiling on existing holding
- " " future acquisitions of land

Notes

Favourable outcome -

- Scope for raising productivity
- Incentives for co-operative farming
- Socialistic pattern of the society
- Increase in cultivated area

① Consolidation of Land Holding

The major cause for low agricultural productivity was the sub division of land hold in order to increase the average size of land holding consolidation has been adopted to prevent sub-division and fragmentation

Case for consolidation

1) Proper utilisation of land and labour

2) Enlarged size of holding

3) Increased agricultural Prodⁿ

4) Proper supervision of crops.

Case against

1) Political interference
 (farmers with political contacts)

2) Lack of technical knowledge
 (get better land)

3) Shortage of finance

08

2014

February

Saturday

06 • 039 326

01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

E Co-operative Farming

Refers to the "organisation of the cultivators of the land on the basis of common efforts for common interests."

All India Co-operative Planning Committee divided it into 4 categories

- 1) Tenant farming
- 2) Co-operative Better farming
- 3) Joint farming
- 4) Collective "

Features

Land is cultivated as one single unit

Notes

- Supervision and control remains in the hand of society
- Society's responsible for the prod

of total produce

- each member gets his share of profit in accordance to his land.

Achievements of land Reforms

① Change over in the Market economy.
 Traditional agriculture — Modern "]

② Emergence of Modern entrepreneurs

③ Growth of Agricultural labour

④ Leasing by the land-owners

Big farmers ^{and} — small cultivators

Agricultural Growth in India

Basic Characteristics of Indian agricultural systems

1) Dualism in labour market

low level of wages = low per capita income

2) Outdated Farming Technique

3) Fluctuation in agricultural output

4) Unorganised agricultural market

5) High degree of indebtedness.

Technology & Modernisation adapted

2014
February
Wednesday
07 • 043-322

Since Independence several measures have been adopted for the improvement in the agricultural growth

- Technical Measures
- Multiple Cropping
 - Use of HYV seeds
 - Mechanisation
 - Plant protection
 - Scientific Method of Cultivation
 - Land Reforms

Institutional Measures

- 1) Agricultural Marketing Improvements
 - + Price support
 - + Co-operative Marketing Societies
 - + Regulated Markets

13

2014

February

Thursday

07 • 044-321

01

January 2014

02

wt	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1			1	2	3	4	5
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	27	28	29	30	31		

wt	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1			1	2	3	4	5
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	27	28	29	30	31		

② Credit facilities

③ National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

* Popularly known as

"Rastriya Kushi Bima Yojna"

wherein the poor farmers will be entitled to a subsidy of 50% of the premium charged.

Adoptive Measures

Green Revolution IIIrd Time

Year Plan (Technology and Modernisation of farm sector)

Notes

Agricultural Marketing

Agricultural marketing refers to the operations involved in the movement of farm produce from producer to the ultimate consumer.

OR.

It is defined as the performance of all the business activities involved in the flow of goods and services from the point of initial agricultural production until they are in the hands of ultimate consumers.

Measures taken by the ^{Govt} to improve agricultural marketing -

1. Organisation of regulated market.
 - + ~~location~~ of prevention of unauthorised deductions
 - + ~~enforcing the use of standard weights~~
 - + providing upto date and reliable information to the farmers about the market

15

2014

February

Saturday

07 • 046-319

January 2014							February 2014						
01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31											

② Grading and standardisation

* Govt has set up Centre for Grading and Standardisation Central Quality Control Laboratory in Nagpur and a no. of regional subsidiaries of it in diff areas

* The samples are obtained from the producers and a FLYMARK Seal is issued which make the product eligible for consumption?

③ Use of Standard Weight - Act passed

Standard Weight Act was passed by the Govt and through this a uniformity in measurement all over the country was adopted which made agri. marketing an easy

④ Dissemination of Market Information

* Through Market Research and Information Network all possible info is displayed on an authorised portal. Presently prices of 300 commodities and about 2000 common varieties are being reported on (AG MARKNET)

Agriculture Marketing Information Network

2014
February
Monday

17

02 • 048-317

- ⑤ Directorate of Marketing and Inspection → to assure about the quality of products being produced
- ⑥ Govt purchases and fixation of support price
- ⑦ National Institute for Agricultural Marketing
 - + conduct training
 - + consultancy services
 - + undertake R&D

Agricultural finance

Why needed?

On the Basis of Time

- 1) Short term
 - + 15 Months
 - + purchase of seeds, fertilizers etc
- 2) Medium term
 - + 15 Months - 5 years
 - + Purchase of cattle or other major assets

18

2014
February
Tuesday

January 2014

01	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1			1	2	3	4	5
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
5	27	28	29	30	31		

02

01	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
15							
16							
17							
18							
19							
20							
21							
22							
23							
24							
25							
26							
27							
28							
29							
30							
31							

(38) 049-314

Long Term

(39) 001

(40) 000

(41) 001

(42) 000

(43) 001

(44) 000

(45) 000

(46) 000

(47) 000

(48) 000

(49) 000

(50) 000

(51) 000

(52) 000

(53) 000

(54) 000

(55) 000

+ permanent improvement
of land

On the basis of purpose

+ Productive

+ unproductive
+ performance of social
ceremonies

+ Consumption

Sources of agricultural finance

Institutional
Sources

+ RRBs

+ NABARD

+ Scheduled cooperative
banks credit
societiesNon Institutional
Sources

+ Money lenders

+ Relatives

+ Traders

+ Common Agent
landless

Regional Rural Bank's

* The regional rural bank's play a multi agency approach to rural credit. It is not only a credit agency but it also ~~is a fruitful exercise in bringing about~~ also brings about bank-led growth in the rural areas.

* Functions

- ① Supplements the efforts of commercial banks and the co-operative banks in extending credit to weaker sections of the Society of the rural community.
- ② Analyses the local demands of people along with providing fitting solutions to the rural problems.

* Status

→ Initially 5 RRB's were set up in 1975 but which grew up to 196 in the coming years but

20

2014
February
Thursday

DR • 051 314

January 2014							February 2014						
01	M	T	W	T	F	S	02	M	T	W	T	F	S
1			1	2	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7	10	11	12	13	14
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	8	12	13	14	15	16
5	27	28	29	30	31			9	19	20	21	22	23

late on due to amalgamation
and consolidation this number
came down to 56

Three major problems faced by RKBL

- 1) Organisational Problems
- 2) Management
- 3) Problem of recovery

NABARD

* Was set up in July 1982 and
serves as an apex bank for
rural credit

Functions

- 1) serves as an apex financing
agency for the institutions
providing investment and
prodⁿ credit for promoting
activities (or) for developmental
purpose
- 2) Take measures for institution
building for improving
absorptive capacity

2014
February
Friday

21

08 • 052-313

- 3) To co-ordinate the rural financing activities of all the institutions
- 4) To undertake monitoring and evaluation of projects

Modes of assistance given

1) SAO ⇒ Seasonal agricultural operations

These forms under this

- + Short term
- + Medium "
- + Long "

2) Rural Infrastructure dev. fund

- + irrigation projects
- + construction of rural roads
- + watershed management

3) Micro finance innovation

to poor
₹25000 loan without any collateral
for self employment

22

2014
February
Saturday

Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1			1	2	3	4	5	5							
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5	27	28	29	30	31			9	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

- ④ Kisan Credit Card Schemes
⑤ Co-operative Development Fund
with the objective of strengthening the co-operative credit institutions

Cooperative Credit Societies

Short Term Structure
↓

Long Term Structure

Follows 3 tiers

① Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS)

→ formed by 10 or more than 10 persons

→ advance loan only for production purposes

② District Cooperative Banks
→ advance loans to PACS in times of need

③ State Cooperative Banks
→ advance loans to District

long term structure of finance
provide the long-term credit
to the farmers for following
purpose-

- I) Permanent improvement on land
- II) to repay old debts
- III) Purchase of agricultural implements

Four types of structure come under this category

1) Unitary Structure

+ State co-operative Banks
agricultural + Rural
Dev Banks operate
at state level

2) Federal Structure

+ Primary co-operative
agricultural + Rural
Dev Banks operate as
independent units

25

2014
February
Tuesday

09:05-309

3) Mixed structure

09:00

+ Both ① and ② exist in one form

10:00

④ Integrated structure

12:00

→ Here ^{all forms} ~~the~~ long term credit business is undertaken by the under same roof

01:00

02:00

03:00

CRITICAL
EVALUATION

04:00

1) Large no. of NPA

05:00

2) PACS most imp link but is small in size

06:00

3) High level of overheads

07:00

4) Regional disparities

Notes

Rural infrastructure

Infrastructure plays a crucial role for not just the country's economic growth but also in the progress of human development.

A/c to the reports of Census 2011 there are 6.4 lakh villages in India which shelter more than 2/3rd of the country's popⁿ.

The present status of the rural infrastructure ~~are~~ discussed under the following heads:

Road.

- India has developed a wide road network in the last few decades. The road network has increased from 3,50,000 (approx.) km [354530] to 24,50,000 (approx.) and this increase has been attributed to Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna & Janashakti Rozgar Yojna.

Challenge →

Kutcha roads carry a large portion in the total rural road

27

2014

February

Thursday

09 • 058-307

January 2014												February 2014											
Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	Wk	M	T	W	T	F	S	S								
1				1	2	3	4	5	5														
2	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	3	4	5	6	7	8	9								
3	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	7	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
4	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	8	17	18	19	20	21	22	23								
5	27	28	29	30	31			9	24	25	26	27	28	29	30								

network which became inaccessible during the rainy season. Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojna. Power construction of Rural Roads Projects.

The aim to provide "Power to all by 2012" has not been fulfilled up to the Central

A/c to the Central Electricity authority Govt of India, a total of 5,50,000 (approx) villages have been electrified which stands at 87% of the total villages.

Census 2011 indicates that 45% of the rural households are not connected directly to the electricity and still depend upon kerosene and other means for lighting.

Smart Grid Project, Housing

• A/c to Census 2011, 20.7% of the total population 20.8 crore occupied rural houses are with thatched roofs which make these houses unsafe for living.

• The Govt. intervention like has taken up initiatives like

Indira Awas Yojna and Rural Infrastructure Development Fund have failed to bring universal Rote Education

The All India Education survey shows that there are 6.75 lakh primary schools functioning in rural areas a/c to which every village in India has a primary school. But still there are a lot of challenges lying ahead.

- Low average teacher availability
- Low no. of classrooms
- Unavailability of safe drinking water and washrooms

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Blackboard scheme Health

- As on March 2011, the total 6.4 lakh villages covered only 23,887 PHCs and 1,48,000 sub centres a/c to which on an average 4 villages have 1 sub centre only and one PHC exist for as many as 27 villages.

- Many PHCs are also run without doctors and in some

01

March
Saturday

09 • 060.305

9 17 18 19 20 21 22 23
24 25 26 27 28

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

cases treatment is done by
unskilled health workers
policies → NRM, Billing up of PR's.
Drinking water and Sanitation

A/c to Census 2011 reports only 30% of
the rural areas are being
covered by tapped H₂O supply.

Household in the remaining areas
still depend upon other means
like handpumps, borewells etc
GAP, Narmada Gange

Rural Dev.

Changed Role
of GovtAttract Private
ParticipationAssure Rates of
returnIndividual
Consumer
Satisfaction

02 Sunday

Notes

Market
Intervention

Sub pricing

Encourage healths
Camp

Conflict Resolution

April 2014

105

May 2014

	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31											

2014

March

Monday

03

10 • 062-303

The Govt has also launched Bharat Nirman for the dev. of rural infrastructure. The plan proposed for rural infrastructure involves-

- 1) Irrigation
- 2) Roads
- 3) Housing
- 4) Water Supply
- 5) Electrification
- 6) Telecommunication connectivity

Task ahead for the dev. of India Rural Infrastructure are -

- 1) Construct 1,46,000 km of new rural Road
- 2) Upgrade and modernise 194,000 km of existing road
- 3) 100% rural electrification
- 4) To provide ₹8000 crore to the Rural Infrastructure Dev. Fund