

Good Morning Students

This lesson is for class 9th for the subject of Economics. The topics for today is

"Government measures to Improve Agriculture Production and Green Revolution" which is covered in Chapter 7 titled 'Primary Sector: Agriculture' of your book. 7

This lesson is being submitted to you on 5/8/24.

Government Measures to Improve Agriculture Production

During the colonial rule, there was neither growth nor equity in the agricultural sector. The Indian policy makers after independence had to address to these issues. Right from the first five year plan, the government of India focused on Agricultural development. The main policies followed after independence are as follows:-

(i) Land Reforms:-

Land reforms mean reforming the land relations in the agricultural sector. For raising agricultural production and productivity, some important institutional reforms were undertaken in the country. These reforms were known as land reforms. The main land reforms measures introduced were:-

- (i) Abolition of Intermediaries. (ii) Tenancy Reforms
- (iii) Ceiling of land Holdings (iv) Consolidation of Holdings
- (v) Cooperative farming.

2) Use of High Yielding Variety Seeds (HYV)
HYV seed have revolutionized Indian agriculture by increasing yield per acre. These seeds have good immune system to fight with insects and other disease and require less water. Steps taken by Government to promote HYV seeds:-

- (i) The central government and State government have taken steps to promote high-yielding varieties of seeds across the country by slowly phasing out older varieties of seeds by offering several incentives.
- (ii) Government is encouraging the research institutes and agricultural universities to develop HYV seeds suitable to Indian conditions.

3) Technological Measures:-

The use of technology in agriculture is the need of hour to increase the productivity of Indian agriculture. Government has taken various steps to promote the adoption of technology.

- (i) Testing of soil quality for planting correct crops to increase productivity.
- (ii) Encouraging farmers for using technology to provide technical knowledge for better farming.
- (iii) To encourage farmers for using disease resistant seeds popularly known as HYV seeds.
- (iv) Informing farmers having small land holdings about modern irrigation methods like drip irrigation.

4. Provisions and Expansion of Rural Credit facilities:-
The typical Indian farmer is almost always in debt. Therefore, Indian farmer is always exploited by the money lenders. To expand the rural credit the Government has taken various policy measures such as:-

- (i) The National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development (NABARD) was set up in 1982 as an apex development bank to ensure smooth flow of credit to the agricultural sector.
 - (ii) Strengthen other sources of institutional credit such as rural co-operative societies, Commercial banks, Land development banks, Regional Rural Banks.
 - (iii) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 was implemented by the Government. Under the scheme ₹ 52275.55 crore has been released by the government through RBI and NABARD.
- (5) Use of Fertilizers:-

Fertilizers are critical input required to improve the agricultural output. Unavailability of the fertilizers to the farmers in the domestic market is a big problem. Government has taken several steps to remove the problems of fertilisers

- (i) To facilitate and promote the use of fertilizers the government is providing fertilizers at a subsidized rate to the farmers.
- (ii) ~~Ben~~ Linking the soil health card to provide

- profile of the soil to facilitate the optimal use of fertilizers depending upon the soil health.
- (iii) Using the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture & Financial assistance is provided for setting up vermicompost units @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 30,000/- per beneficiary.

(6) Setting up of Agricultural Research Centres and Institutes:-

India is an agricultural based country. National Agricultural Research System (NARS) in India has built up an advanced agricultural research system in the country. Government initiatives in setting up of agricultural research centres and institutes are as under:-

- (1) The agricultural research system set up in India comprises of two main streams
- (a) ICAR at the National level and (b) the Agricultural universities at the state level. These organisations participate in research activities related to the development of agriculture.
- (ii) The cabinet committee on Economic Affairs has approved the setting up of Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) in Assam on 587 acre of land provided by the Government of Assam.
- (7) Provision for Better Storage and Marketing facilities:
Regulated markets have been set up to improve the marketing of agricultural produce

- and remove malpractices in the mandis
- (ii) Construction of warehouses at mandi level and village level.
 - (iii) provision for grading and standardization of produce to ensure proper rates to farmers.
 - (iv) Daily broadcasting of market prices of agricultural crops.
 - (v) Made marketing credit facilities available from the banks so that the farmer needs not sell off the produce immediately after the crop is harvested at a very low price.
 - (vi) Announces Minimum Support price for various agricultural commodities from time to time in a bid to ensure fair returns to the farmers.

(8) National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS)

The Government of India in co-ordination with the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) has introduced a scheme called the 'National Agriculture Insurance Scheme' for Kabi crop in the year 1999-2000. The main objective of the scheme is to protect the farmers against losses suffered by them due to crop failure on account of natural calamities such as drought, flood, hailstorm etc.

(9) Use of Insecticides:-

In India 15% to 25% of total productivity is lost due to presence of weeds, pests,

diseases and rodents. This problem can be solved with the use of insecticides. However, use of insecticides without proper guidance give rise to insecticides residues being found in food products, posing major threats to the environment and health.

Steps taken by the Government to regulate the use of poisonous insecticides:-

- (i) They have constituted a committee to review the use of 66 pesticides and insecticides that have been restricted for use in farmers in other countries.
- (ii) The farmers and pesticide dealers are being trained through IPM centres, Farmers Field School programmes and short duration training programmes.

Before going further, let's take a short break. Write the answers of the following questions during the break.

1. Give some steps taken by the government to improve agricultural marketing and storage facility.
2. Give some technological measures to promote the adoption of technology.

Green Revolution:-

Since the mid-sixties, the traditional agricultural practices are gradually replaced by modern and new farm practices in

India. This modern and new technology consists of HYV seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, adequate irrigation etc. This new strategy is popularly known as 'Green Revolution'.

The word 'Green Revolution' implies two things

- (i) well marked improvement in agricultural production in a short period.
- (ii) Increase in productivity due to introduction of new agricultural strategy.

Thus, Green Revolution implies large increase in agricultural production due to new agricultural strategy.

The new agricultural strategy was put into practice for the first time in India in the Kharif season in 1966. This was termed as 'High Yield Variety Programme'.

The credit for Green Revolution goes to Dr. Norman Borlaug who developed HYVs in Mexico. It was later on adopted by a number of countries. M.S. Swaminathan is regarded as father of Green Revolution in India.

Effects of Green Revolution:-

The effects of green revolution has been both quantitative and qualitative. In its quantitative form, it has resulted in sharp increase in the agricultural production and productivity. It has been ⑦

qualitative so far it has modernized Indian Agriculture. The main positive effects of Green Revolution are as follows:-

1. Increase in Production and Productivity.
2. Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains.
3. Increase in Income of farmers.
4. Scientific Cultivation.
5. Development of Industries.
6. Change in Attitude.
7. Increase in Employment.

For explanation refer to page number 78 of your book.

With this, I am ending my topic here, write the answers of following questions in your note-books

1. What is Green Revolution?
2. Explain various positive effects of Green Revolution.

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