



TYBA
RURAL DEVELOPMENT
PAPER - VIII
EMERGING ISSUES IN RURAL
DEVELOPMENT

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I

Syllabus for T.Y.B.A. - Rural Development Paper No. VIII (Emerging Issues in Rural Development)

Semester V (UARD- 505)

1 Rural-Urban Imbalance

- a) Provisions for Rural Development in 5 years plan
- b) Neglect of Rural Development
- c) Present Status of Rural Development (PERIOD 15)

2 Decline of Co-Operative Sector

- a) Reasons for Decline of Co-op sector
- b) Consequences of Decline of Co-op sector
- c) Remedial Measures (PERIOD 15)

3 Sinking of Agricultural Land

- a) Acquisition of Land for Infrastructure Development, Housing and SEZ
- b) Inadequacy of Compensation
- c) Project affected people's movement. (PERIOD 15)

Semester VI (UARD- 605)

4 Land Pollution

- a) Its various causes
- b) Consequence
- c) Remedial measures (PERIOD 15)

5 Pressure of Population on Land

- a) Sub-Division and Fragmentation of Land
- b) Disguised unemployment
- c) Migration of population (PERIOD 15)

6 New economic policies and its impact

- a) LPG as manifestation in new economic policy
- b) Impact on agriculture and agriculturist
- c) Opening of rural area to capitalist classes in banking and marketing (PERIOD 15)

SEMISTER- VI (UARD- 605)

Practical Work & Assignment (Any two)

- 1. Visit to any one Co-Operative Society- Write report of visit.
- 2. Visit to project affected village- Write report.
- 3. Study of Migrated people.
- 4. Visit to Soil Conservation Department.
- 5. Population study in rural area.



Unit-1

RURAL AND URBAN IMBALANCES

Unit Structure :

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Preface
- 1.2 The concept of rural urban imbalance.
- 1.3 Factors of rural-urban imbalance.
- 1.4 Regional imbalances in Maharashtra
- 1.5 Summary.
- 1.6 Self-study.
- 1.7 Reference

1.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) The concept of rural urban imbalance can be understood.
- 2) The imbalance factors of rural and urban development can be explained.
- 3) Understanding regional imbalances in Maharashtra.

1.1. PREFACE

India is a country of villages. In the country today, 68.5 percent of the citizens live in rural areas and 31.6 percent live in urban areas. Rural areas are the areas where agriculture is the main business. More than 50 of the population is dependent on agribusiness. In urban areas, the opposite is seen. In urban areas, more than fifty percent of the population is engaged in industries, jobs and businesses. Considering urban and rural areas, the government always provides facilities in the thriving urban areas. Therefore, there is an imbalance of development in rural and urban areas. This has created obstacles in the process of rural and urban development.

1.2 CONCEPT OF RURAL-URBAN IMBALANCE

While understanding the meaning of rural-urban imbalance, the concept of rural-urban division needs to be clarified. Rural and urban imbalances are the major differences in population and income levels in rural and urban areas. The developing country is an agrarian country and the main source of livelihood in that country is agriculture. But due to the backward farming in such country, there seems to be an uptick in agricultural production. Different industries are created in urban areas.

The department seems to be developing fast. This leads to an increase in rural-urban imbalance.

On the other hand, there is no homogeneity in different countries globally regarding the meaning of rural and urban development. That is, the difference between the number of states and the partitioning power of political power varies depending on the purpose of rural and urban partition in the country.

Rural-urban imbalance.

Recently, the terms India and India are used by the Indian media. According to this, India means rural and India means urban areas. Socio-economic differences are seen in these urban and rural areas. This difference can be explained by the following element.

1.3 FACTORS OF RURAL-URBAN IMBALANCE

Various factors are responsible for the rural-urban imbalance. The following is an explanation of those factors.

1.3.1 Population:

In many countries of the world, large numbers of the population lives in rural areas, mainly in developing economies. As the economy progresses, the population is transitioning from rural to urban areas for the purpose of employment and better living. But the pace of urbanization is slow in the development process. The result is a longer transition period.

According to the 2011 census in India, 68.89 percent of the total population lived in rural areas. 31.16 percent lived in urban areas. In urban areas, population density is high. In the rural areas, the population density is less.

1.3.2 Unemployed:

Employment is a major problem for urban as well as rural areas. Both areas show variations in the form of unemployment. Open unemployment is a major problem in urban areas. The rural area is agricultural. These areas have seasonal and hidden unemployment problems. Also, youth who are self-taught have a problem with open unemployment. This problem also occurs in highly educated youth. In 2009-10, the unemployment rate per day was sixteen in rural areas and 34 in urban areas.

1.3.3 Poverty / Poverty:

Poverty problems and the public are less prevalent in urban and rural areas in all countries. In many countries the burden of poverty is higher in rural areas.

In India, according to the Planning Commission 2009-10 survey, 38.8 percent of the rural population was living below the poverty line. The

absolute number of such people was 274.5 million. In urban areas, 20.9 per cent of the population was below poverty line. The absolute number of such people was 76.5 million in 2009-10. That is the poverty level in rural areas is higher than that of urban areas so there is an imbalance.

1.3.4 Social and Economic Inequalities: -

In the rural and urban communities, class and caste appear to exist. As the rural population is poorer and socially backward compared to the urban population, there is a great difference between people in the rural areas according to class and ethnicity. Although caste system is closed by law, social restrictions are dependent on caste system. In urban areas, caste system is low, but due to reservation, caste and class are visible. Economic inequality is caused by lack of employment opportunities, low income, low wage rates, low productivity or unemployment. Rural areas have high prevalence of poverty. Therefore, social and economic inequality is an important factor in rural and urban imbalances.

1.3.5 Literacy:

As per the literacy rate, imbalance is seen in urban and rural areas. Parents in urban areas are eager to educate their children. They take care of their education. In the rural areas, since agriculture is a major occupation and labor is required for agricultural work, parents leave their children to work in the field. India expects income from children due to poverty.

The literacy rate in India was 74.04 per cent as per 2011 census. The rural literacy rate was 68.91 percent. The urban literacy rate was 84.98 percent. Also, there is an imbalance in the quality and quality of education etc. in rural and urban areas.

1.3.6 Basic Features:

In rural areas, imbalance is seen in terms of infrastructure. Economic and social comfort mainly includes transportation, drinking water, messaging, energy, health, education, road transport. Although there is an increase in this condition in rural areas, the quality is not good. The quality of these facilities is good in urban areas. Still, contaminated drinking water, sewage streams, or gutters are flowing. Rural and urban imbalances show that roads, pedestrian bridges are unsafe for transportation.

1.3.7 Women Employment:

The economic and social disparities between men and women are universal. However, in many cities, countries have better conditions in urban areas than rural areas in terms of employment, property rights, etc. In rural areas, unfortunately a large number of women are illiterate. They also do not have the right to participate in the decision-making process. Women depend mainly on father, brother, son. Women and men are discriminated against in the family. Women in urban areas are more capable than women in rural areas.

1.3.8 Health:

Rural and urban areas appear to be largely balanced when it comes to health. Health facilities are available in urban areas. The city has all kinds of healthcare facilities available. To that extent, these facilities are not sufficient in rural areas. In urban and rural areas, there is a great deal of difference in terms of public health. Rural society is not very concerned about health. To that extent, the urban mentality seems to be more concerned with personal health. In the case of public health, local bodies in the city create separate systems and manage the sanitary drainage area properly. To that extent local self-government organizations cannot provide these facilities in rural areas. Their income is not enough. Due to the lack of adequate diet in the rural areas, the health of the rural population is constantly deteriorating. According to one survey, 70 per cent of the population aged 50 to 59 in rural areas were suffering from animiya. This is 17.2 percent in cities.

In rural areas, 59.5% of the total population has access to electricity. Accordingly, 92% of the urban population has access to electricity. In terms of toilet availability, 34.1 percent of the rural population has access to toilets while in urban areas 80.8 percent of the population has toilets. In urban areas, 12.9 per cent of the citizens live in their homes. In rural areas, 19.6 per cent of households live in homes. Improved drinking water is available in 84.4 percent of the population in urban areas. In rural areas, at least 24.9 percent of low-income citizens live. The proportion of urban areas is 2.7 percent. In terms of vaccination of children, the vaccination program in rural areas has reached 50.4 per cent of the family. Therefore, health is a rural, urban area imbalance is an important factor.

1.3.9 Industry:

In the case of cities and rural areas, there is a wide variation in the availability of industries. The city offers a wide range of industry amenities. Therefore, the business growth in the city is boosted. In rural areas, there is a lack of facilities needed for starting a business. Therefore, there is a great imbalance between rural and urban areas in terms of industry Industries in South Konkan may not be adequately started. The reason is as above. Another important factor is that the government gives the city a lean measure to launch businesses. Rural areas are therefore ignored. So imbalance is visible.

1.3.10 Water Supply:

Large dams are constructed in rural areas to supply drinking water in urban areas. In fact, in areas where there is a drought in the state of Maharashtra, dams are constructed and made available to the city for irrigation and irrigation. Such an imbalance in the supply of water creates a major obstacle to rural development. No one can guarantee that the plumbing schemes in rural areas will continue forever. Therefore, even the citizens of rural areas cannot be guaranteed access to drinking water. Even the water that is available is not safe. In urban areas, however, water is

purified every day. Therefore, there is an imbalance in the supply of pure drinking water in rural and urban areas. Therefore, traditional water sources are still used in rural areas.

1.3.11 Development of financial institutions:

Financial institutions are started in large numbers as the network of industries is created in urban areas. In urban areas, financial institutions provide the necessary conditions for growth. Adequate availability of financial institutions provides entrepreneurs in urban areas with sufficient financing to do business. Also, the bank's facilities are sufficiently available to the citizens. Due to the lack of business growth in rural areas, the growth of financial institutions is limited. The peasant class seems more approachable to the lender for financing. In rural areas, there are limitations to the growth of financial institutions. Because financial institutions cannot afford to do business as they expect. Therefore, rural-urban imbalances are affected by financing.

1.3.12 Social Change:

In the case of urban and rural areas, there is a big difference between society and change. Due to the adequate development of educational institutions in the cities, as well as the people of many communities live together, the change in the urban society is rapid. This is not the case in rural areas. In the rural areas, educational network is not sufficiently established. In rural areas, there is a lack of qualitative education. Apart from this, the villages in the village belong to a particular society. In rural areas, the intensity and superstition of untouchability is high. Women development does not seem to have been created so there is social change in rural and urban areas as above.

1.3.13 Residency availability:

In rural and urban areas, there is an imbalance in terms of housing. Rural areas lack adequate housing. The poor in the cities as well as the slum dwellers have a question of shelter. Many citizens are living out of absence of adequate housing. Rural areas do not have the worst conditions in urban slums. But sure homes are a rarity. Therefore, there is an imbalance in the development process of rural and urban areas.

1.3.14 Employment Generation:

Employment generation is one of the most important factors in rural and urban areas. Traditional business in rural areas is agriculture. Farming is a very limited form of business, so it generates employment during certain seasons. Also, the expected employment was not generated from the agribusiness. But there are many government offices in urban areas. Various types of businesses have grown in urban areas. Therefore, many employment opportunities are in urban areas. Therefore, rural-urban imbalances also appear in terms of employment generation.

1.3.14 Power supply:

Electricity generating centres have been set up in rural areas, but first priority is to supply power to urban and industrial areas. Many villages in rural areas are deprived of electricity. In villages where electricity is supplied, irregularities are rampant. In addition, load shedding is more prevalent in rural areas. Due to irregular power supply to agricultural pumps, the result is agri-production and rural-urban imbalance.

1.3.15 Transportation facilities:

There is a rural, urban imbalance in terms of transportation facilities. In urban areas, there is a large number of well-established roads, and there are many private and government facilities for transportation. However, many villages in rural areas have not yet been added to the main road. The villages that have roads are not good. The modes of transportation are very small. Due to this, there are hurdles in bringing the products of rural areas into the urban market faster.

Therefore, in today's rural and urban areas, we see a large amount of imbalance.

Check your progress:

1) What are the important factors of rural-urban imbalance?

1.4 REGIONAL IMBALANCES IN MAHARASHTRA

In the states where the number of industries is high, the income of people in the states is high. In Maharashtra, there are two numbers of entrepreneurs, but regional imbalances also appear. In some of the major cities of Maharashtra, industries have seen progress. Specific cities are Mumbai, Pune, Thane, Nagpur. Globalization shows changes in education, technology, living standards. In some areas, businesses, education facilities are not yet available. In rural areas, there is a lack of education, technology, employment, health and business. So a large number of people are living below the poverty line.

The developed area is more developed and the rural area is falling. There is an imbalance of development in Maharashtra. After the formation of Maharashtra in 1960, Marathwada, located in Vidarbha, Hyderabad, in Madhya Pradesh, was included in Maharashtra. Prior to 1960, Bombay was the most concentrated region of Gujarat in Pune. Due to the

geographical conditions, the natural prosperity of the Western Ghats, the perennial availability of water, this area has remained a permanent instrument. Marathwada was under the rule of the Nizamas, and the Marathas became weak there. The larger geographical and cultural regions of the less affluent compared to western Maharashtra came to Maharashtra. The agriculture of Vidarbha depended entirely on the monsoon rains. In Marathwada, wages were the means of subsistence. Despite their merger in Maharashtra, there was an imbalance in the development of these parts in Maharashtra.

In November 1956, the seventh Constitution was amended in the Indian Parliament. Some states were restructured. In which order was given to establish a 'Legal Development Corporation' for the development of the State of Maharashtra. The Maharashtra government took twenty-eight years to convert the constitutional provision into law.

In 1995, the Governor formed the 'Indicators and Backlog Committee'. The report of this committee in July 1997 states that Rs 15,355 crore is needed to fill regional imbalances. Both the committees submitted their report keeping in view the issues of roads, irrigation, village electrification, education, health, water supply, land development and conservation.

In 1997, the Governor again constituted the Reconstituted Indicators and Backlog Committee. The report said Rs 14006 crore was needed to bridge the regional imbalance. Increased the percentage of Vidarbha and Marathwada. A high level committee was set up on May 31, 2011 under the chairmanship of senior economist,

Dr. Vijay Kelkar, to allocate resource resources and suggest principles. The report of this committee was expected to be received on May 31, 2012. But on July 20, 2012, the Maharashtra government extended the deadline to this committee by March 2013. Despite the submission of such committees and reports, the imbalance of regional development of the state of Maharashtra has never been less.

Reasons for imbalance;

From the very beginning of financial planning, the policy was adopted for the centralization of enterprises by provision. The central government has monopolized the financial planning of the state and the money required to implement the scheme. Due to the centralization of the tax collection system from the states, the time-consuming and complicated system of money-distribution system has been in the governing system of the country for a long time.

Of the total natural resources of Maharashtra, 2/3 of the reserves are in Vidarbha, but it does not appear that the development of Vidarbha is sufficient. Cotton is widely grown in Vidarbha, but it is not only the state government's policies that provide the right prices. So the farmer of Vidarbha has remained poor.

Measures:

Due to technology, privatization and globalization, there are huge opportunities to erase regional imbalances. What is needed today is the need to make invaluable changes on the basis of proper financial decisions, necessary laws and regulations of the state government.

The state government should redesign its own business, trade, industry policy and planning centralized tax structure to the district level government at the district level in such a way that local industry powers are redesigned.

In each district, it is necessary to provide separate industries and services to the maximum benefit of the people there. To formulate a separate global trade policy with each district council. Provide endless opportunities for business creation on the basis of privatization and globalization in the state, investment in many multinational companies and the creation of new employment opportunities for young people globally due to innovative technology change. Required. Developers should plan according to the areas where resources are available.

1.5 SUMMARY

The above comment shows that rural elimination of population imbalances in rural and urban areas, eliminating poverty, reducing social and economic disparities, providing literacy facilities, providing health facilities, industries, water supply etc. Urban imbalances can be reduced. For this, it is necessary to give greater emphasis to social awareness by making special efforts at the government and social level.

1.6 EXERCISE

- 1) Explain the concept of rural urban imbalance.
- 2) Explain the various factors of rural-urban imbalance.
- 3) Consult the regional imbalances in Maharashtra.

1.7 REFERENCES

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Unit-2

FIVE YEAR PLAN AND PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure :

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Preface
- 2.2 The concept of planning
- 2.3 Features of planning
- 2.4 Need for planning
- 2.5 The nature of Indian planning
- 2.6 Objectives of Indian Planning
- 2.7 Various Five Year Plan Objectives and provisions for rural development
- 2.8 Objectives of the First Five Year Plan and provision for rural development
- 2.9 Objectives of the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan and provision for rural development
- 2.10 Objectives of the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans and provisions for rural development.
- 2.11 Objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan and provision for rural development.
- 2.12 Objectives of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and provision for rural development.
- 2.13 Summary
- 2.14 Questions
- 2.15 Reference

2.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

1. Understand the meaning of planning.
2. The characteristics of planning can be studied.
3. It can be explained why there is a need for planning in India.
4. The nature of planning can be explained.
5. Understand the various objectives of planning.
6. The objectives of various Five Year Plan and financial provisions for rural development can be studied.

2.1 PREFACE

If a proposal is done by consciously thinking about a task, then it is called planning. As a human being is constantly striving to reconcile his unlimited desires and limited available resources, he divides the tools into various industries so that he is planning the production or trade. Future wisdom and aspirations because of past wrongs and deficiencies and the reality of behaviour, it is possible to have the following plans. Considering this is the essence of a person who has to work to make decisions that are more and more beneficial.

2.2 THE CONCEPT OF PLANNING

Although we have come to know what planning is based on the above concept, the interpretation of this concept by the Economist is as follows.

2.1.1. H.D. Dickinson –

According to him, financial planning is a decision-making process, in which decisions regarding financial questions, how much to produce and how to allocate the products received, are taken.

2.2.2. Mrs. Barbara Utan:-

According to them, planning is a wise and deliberate choice of publican consciously through the prescribed governing mechanism.

2.2. 3. According to the opinion of the Planning Commission of India:-

Planning is the way to adapt and deploy resources in a manner that maximizes predetermined social goals.

In our view, the definitions are sufficient as it is possible to understand the concept of planning by considering all these definitions together.

2.3 FEATURES OF PLANNING

2.3.1 Economic Survey

The first thing that needs to be done is to survey the entire economy for which it is planned. Planning is impossible without a comprehensive overview of the total natural resources of the country, national income growth rate, population and population growth rate, agriculture industry, etc. sectors and their state, transportation, transportation, trade, etc.

2.3.2 Prescribed officer body:

There must be a fixed authority body that is planning. The function of a central organization should be to make this organization possible for

the whole economy to consider. The Planning Board of India is one such executive body

2.3.3 Pre-planned goals

Planning cannot be done without the goals being set before the eyes. Planning is a central authority body that provides direction for travel on the journey, and financial surveys provide a useful map for travel. But the nearest way to reach it is to make it possible for the planning board to make it clear that it is going in any direction. For example, rapid economic development, elimination of unemployment can be illustrated with some of these objectives.

2.3.4 Resource Matching:

Based on financial surveys, the resources available are then decided on the most efficient and efficient way to use the given objectives. How much wealth is there before (capital, land, wealth, electricity, etc.) it is seen that it can be combined. Deciding how much to produce and to whom to pay is a matter. How long to do it all? That is, every event needs timeliness. The last feature of planning is to set a period of five, ten years.

2.3.5 Setting Priority:

Considering the resources, one has to decide first and then which ones to achieve. For example, it is not possible to start all modern industries in India, so it is important to plan some basic industries first, capital industry and then some other industries.

2.3.6 Setting Priority:

Considering the resources, one has to decide first and then which ones to achieve. For example, it is not possible to start all modern industries in India, so it is important to plan some basic industries first, capital industry and then some other industries.

2.3.6 Scheduled:

If one decides what to do and how much to produce, by looking at the resources to fulfill the given goals, that is, one issue remains: how long does it take for each program to be a one-time method, to set ten years of five years. The last feature of planning is. The idea of planning in such a way is to think in advance about the development of the economy in detail. Planning is an ongoing process. Each of the earlier schemes is linked to the next plan.

Characteristics of planning:

1 Financial Survey:

The first thing to do is to survey and survey the entire economy for which it is planned. Planning is impossible without a comprehensive overview of the total natural resources of the country, national income growth rate, population, and population growth rate, agricultural industries, etc. sectors and their conditions, transport business, etc.

2 Prescribed officer body

There must be a definite executive body planning. The function of a central organization should be to make this organization possible for the entire economy to consider. The Planning Commission of India is one such authority.

3 Predetermined objectives

Planning cannot be done without a set of goals in mind. Planning is the direction of travel on a single travel map by the central authorities, and financial surveys provide a useful map for travel. But no matter which direction it is going to take, the Planning Board can work out the nearest way. For example, rapid economic development and eradication of unemployment are some examples.

4 Adjustment of Resources: -

Based on financial surveys, the resources available are then determined to be used most frugally and efficiently for a given purpose (That is, capital, land, electricity, etc.) can be seen together. If you keep all of what and how much to produce and to whom to give it, one issue remains. How long to do it all? That is, every event needs a one-time tie. The last feature of planning is to set five years, ten years.

Planning means making a detailed advance on how to move towards development, taking into account the entire economy. Planning is an ongoing process. References to each of the previous plans are linked to the next plan. Many such schemes make planning a reality.

5 Setting Priority: -

Considering the resources, one has to decide first and then which ones to achieve. For example, it is not possible to start all modern industries in India, so first, some basic industries, some capital industries, then other industries, the consumables industry, etc., are an important part of planning.

6 Consideration of distribution: -

You have to decide what to do with the product and who to give it to. Of course, this question is about distribution, and the planners have to decide how to distribute the product to the growing public.

7 Timed: -

To fulfil a given objective, that is, to maximize its fulfilment, by looking at the resources and deciding what to produce and how much to produce, how much should one do? That is, each event has to be timed. The last feature of planning is to set five years, ten years. The idea of planning in such a way is to think in advance of the whole economy and decide in advance how to proceed with the development. Planning is an ongoing process. Each of the prior schemes is linked to the next plan. Planning comes from many schemes.

2.4 PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

The planning requirements for a country like India can be explained from the following points.

2.4.1 Full use of Resources: -

Due to foreign power, the resources of the country were not properly utilized. Various natural resources are available on the continent. Grain, fruits, mineral wealth, water resources are abundant in India. The question was whether to make full use of this property. That goal can be easily achieved in a planned way.

2.4.2 Product of essential goods and services: -

It is inappropriate to use the resources of the country for the prosperity of a handful of the rich. Priority should be given to the production of essential goods and services to meet the minimum needs of the majority. This requires planning.

2.4.3 Avoid wastage

In an unplanned economy, production is taken up in a competitive environment, resulting in wastage is inevitable. It is in this economy that private entrepreneurs produce specialized goods on a large scale. Producing more than necessary in such a way is a waste of resource wealth. In the transport service, competition is also bad. To avoid this, planning in key manufacturing areas is essential.

2.4.4. Growth of basic industries: -

Various basic industries such as iron, steel, machinery, chemicals, etc. are foundational to industrialization. It takes enormous capital to set up and grow such industries. There is no immediate profit. After all, private businesses are not interested. In the planning program, it is possible to raise the industry in the public sector. Areas, where private entrepreneurs are lacking, can be included in the government sector.

2.4.5 Private Sector Promotion: -

The scope of the private sector can be determined in planning. It encourages the Planning Board to work in that area. Transport system connectivity creates a conducive environment for the growth of private industries by creating infrastructure such as electricity and energy generation, water supply.

2.4.6 Public participation: -

The expectations of those who lived in the long-term dictatorship began to rise after independence. They began to hope that rising disparities would subside. In the planning period, the public's consent matters. The details of the planning can be determined by taking into consideration the suggestions of the people.

2.4.7 Financial Condition: -

Backward economies like India are creating a financial crisis due to the increasing population, agricultural backwardness, old production techniques, and poor living standards. The need for planning to reduce it.

2.4.8 Trauma at the root of poverty, inequality, and unemployment: -

We have already thought about poverty inequality. To find radical solutions to this question, proper planning is needed keeping the entire economy in view.

Thus it is clear that in developing countries like India, planning is needed to solve various problems for various reasons as explained above. In the next section, we will understand the nature of planning.

2.5 NATURE OF PLANNING IN INDIA

2.5.1 In democratic planning, private individuals or groups of individuals are owned by industries. There are also government-owned enterprises. Therefore, there are three different entrepreneurial sectors - The private Sector, Public Sector, and the Cooperative Sector.

2.5.2 Because of the various sectors of the industry, product decisions are taken in a decentralized manner.

2.5.3 Market exists and prices of certain goods and services are determined by the open market. As a result, prices fluctuate and productive production decisions change as the prices fluctuate. For example, sugar factories or sugar factories export more. Sugarcane pays higher prices and the area under sugarcane cultivation increases.

2.5.4 In the private sector where private entrepreneurs are not interested, the government starts its industry. The government takes the initiative so that the financial balance required for financial planning is maintained.

2.5.5 There are also restrictions on the private sector industry such as licensing practices, company laws, labour laws, etc. These controls are useful for giving the economy the direction it needs to plan. It is not possible to overcome economic development and financial problems without the cooperation of people in a large and diverse country like India. Planning is a community activity, thus facilitating people's participation. Planning is also essential as a guarantee of people's cooperation.

Check your progress

1. Explain the nature of planning in India.

2.6 PLANNING IN INDIA

Objectives of planning in India: -

The objectives of Indian planning have been taken into account in the guidelines laid down in the Constitution. The guidelines include the following:

- 1) All men and women in the country should have the right to equal access to their livelihoods.
- 2) It will be best achieved in the general interest. In this way, the ownership and control of the material resources of society should be distributed.
- 3) There will be no centralization of wealth and production resources and it will not be a hindrance to the general interest. Thus the economy should be implemented.

With these guidelines in mind, the responsibility of planning was entrusted to the Planning Board in 1950.

The objectives of financial planning in India are as follows: -

2.6.1 Economic parity:

This is the most important goal. Because other goals are implemented to accomplish this goal. To achieve that, it is necessary to reduce the disparity of income and wealth. In a capitalist country, a handful of wealthy people live their lives as ashore. On the other hand, ordinary poor people are seen living their lives in half-naked and half-naked condition. Disparities are making economical use of productive resources in the country. The manufacture of sugar cane has begun to build up and the consumption of essential commodities has started to decline. These measures are implemented for the people of low-income groups, providing the cheapest supply of medical aid, grains, and consumables. Inheritance laws can be modified to reduce wealth disparity. Hereditary taxes, property taxes, etc. can be levied. Like poverty alleviation, emirate removal can also be a declaration of planning.

2.6.2 Full employment: -

Without achieving this objective, financial equality and commodity production are impossible to achieve. Labour is a major component of any product. All product volumes depend on their active partnership. Unemployment is rampant in underdeveloped nations. In this country, production programs are planned by adopting a production system that uses most of the manpower. The message of planning is 'Bahujan Hitay, Bahujan Sukhaya'.

2.6.3 Fast industrialization: -

In today's age, industrial development is the foundation of holistic economic development, so the main objective of the Five Year Plan is to establish the basic industry and encourage the private sector entrepreneurs to accelerate the industrialization of the country.

2.6.4 Self-sufficiency in food production: -

The agricultural sector will not go unnoticed when it comes to industrial development. An agrarian country like India should not import food grains. To that end, the Five Year Plan includes a strategy to increase daily productivity.

2.6.5 Increasing national income and per capita income:

National income should be increased by increasing production. But while this is happening, per capita income should increase. This is a planning effort. Increasing per capita income will improve people's living. Ultimately, the planning cannot be said to be successful without the public's taste.

2.6.6 Elimination of economic and social inequalities: -

To reduce economic and social inequality in the country. The main objective of the socialist society is to bridge the gap between poverty and wealth. Only a handful of the rich and the majority of the poor will change their plans only if it is truly worthwhile.

Check your progress.

- 1) Explain the concept of planning by explaining the concept of planning.
- 2) Explain the concept of planning by explaining the concept of planning.
- 3) Explain the need/importance of planning.
- 4) Explain the objectives of financial planning in India.

2.7 OBJECTIVES OF VARIOUS FIVE YEAR PLAN AND PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

After India gained its independence in 1947, it became necessary to find a way for the development of the country. However, in the beginning, some important questions and problems were facing our country. After the partition of India after the independence of the country, it was important to resolve the question of the rehabilitation of the Hindu religious people from Pakistan. During this period, the question of Kashmir was also raised. At the beginning of this process, the constitution of the country and the equal development of the country were also considered.

Due to the need for capital to implement the development program, it was necessary to trace the path to national income and to set the planning process for the development of the country in phases. The then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru decided to study Russia's planning method. For this, the Planning Board was entrusted with the task of setting up a Planning Board, 1950. The implementation of the five-year plans began in 1951 after stating that the planning process in India should be in the form of five-year plans. The focus was on rural areas. Overall, the following five objectives were set out in the first five year plans.

2.8 OBJECTIVES OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND PROVISION FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

In the first five five-year plans, several objectives were set for the overall development of the country and to realize the welfare state. The following are the key objectives set out for the development of rural areas.

- 1) Restructuring the Indian economy which was disrupted by World War II and the partition of the country.
- 2) To develop the agriculture business to solve the country's food problems and to produce raw materials.
- 3) To increase the national income at a fixed rate every year
- 4) To create an irrigation project and provide a perennial water supply to maximum land.
- 5) To set up electricity generation projects in the country and provide electricity for the rural areas and industrialization in the urban areas.
- 6) To facilitate transport and communication in the country.
- 7) To promote the rural industries, small scale industries, and cottage industries.
- 8) To promote rural industrialization for employment generation in rural areas.
- 9) To establish social justice in rural areas by reducing disparity in income and wealth.
- 10) To try to export goods by increasing overall agricultural production.
- 11) To provide minimum facilities to poor sections of the society at an affordable cost.
- 12) To provide basic services in rural areas.

Thus, in the first five five-year plans, various goals were set for rural development. In the five-year plans, there was a greater emphasis on certain factors. Every five-year plan focuses on the important component of agricultural development, irrigation, power generation, and transportation and transportation.

Table showing the financial provisions in the Five Year Plan (Rs. Crores)

Yojana Component	First	Second	Third	Forth	Firth
	1951-56	1956-61	1961-66	1969-74	1974-79
Agriculture Development	297	530	1060	2728	4730
Large and Medium Irrigation Project	210	420	650	1086	2861
Transport/Communication	523	1300	1486	3237	7115
Energy producing Project	260	445	1022	2448	6190
Rural Industry/Small Scale Industry	43	175	246	293	--
Rural and urban Industrialisation	--	900	540	--	--
Social Service and other matter	459	830	1500	2772	6701
Housing for Poor People	--	--	--	--	600
Rural Public Work	--	--	--	--	25

Source : Statistical Information Govt. of India

Thus, in the first five-five-year plan, special financial provisions were made to increase production in terms of agricultural development, the supply of water to the agriculture, supply of electricity to the rural areas and industrialization, transport and transportation of the country and especially to the rural areas and to create industries in the rural areas. All these five-year plans had some success. There was a huge increase in agricultural production. Processing industries evolved. There was a slight improvement in the water supply facilities for agriculture. However, during this period, no major provision was made for the construction of main roads in rural areas and infrastructure development of mills.

Many of the problems facing the country could not be resolved as the objectives set during the first five Five Year Plan were not achieved. To solve those problems, the objectives of the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan were set and special financial provisions were made for it. It is analysed in the following sections.

2.9 OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLANS AND PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A) Sixth Five Year Plan: -

After the adoption of planning in our country, the implementation of the Five Year Plan began. Five-year plans were set with specific objectives in mind. The development of various components was accelerated through the first five-year plan. However, due to the increasing population, economic disparity, the important problems of the country could not be solved. Under the same circumstances, the draft and the detailed draft of the Sixth Five Year Plan was made in 1980. The draft was then forwarded to the National Development Corporation for approval. The National Development Board approved the Sixth Five Year Plan in February 1981. The implementation of the scheme began on April

Objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan: -

- 1) To increase productivity and boost the economy by utilizing available resources efficiently.
- 2) Promoting modernization for financial and technical self-sufficiency.
- 3) Reducing the poverty unemployment ratio.
- 4) The rapid development of energy resources in the country. Improve energy efficiency and conserve energy.
- 5) To improve the standard of living of the people in general. To implement minimum requirements programs to raise the standard of living of economically and socially backward people.
- 6) To formulate a public policy that will benefit the poor and reduce the disparity in the use of property and income.
- 7) To reduce regional imbalances in development.
- 8) Developing technology and spreading it for the benefit of rural society everywhere.
- 9) The ideal of small families to voluntarily accept the population and control the population. Coordinating between long-term development goals and short-term goals.
- 10) To encourage all the elements of the population to participate in the development process.

Overview of the Tenth Five Year Plan:-

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the plan was to give priority to strengthening the infrastructure for both agriculture and industry. Therefore, the rapid growth of investment products and exports was expected to create favorable conditions. Special programs were created based on job creation and minimum requirements. This created employment opportunities in the unorganized sector in rural areas. In this way, the minimum requirements of the integrated program were planned from meeting the minimum needs of the rural population. The characteristic of the Sixth Five Year Plan was that a unified approach was adopted for each question without considering it individually. Efforts were made to ensure the rapid development of public participation by increasing the managerial efficiency of all sectors. The outlook for the Sixth Five Year Plan was different from the other.

Major financial provisions of the Sixth Five Year Plan

1) Agricultural Development: -

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 5695 crore was made for agricultural development. The target was to increase production in the agricultural sector at five percent per annum. An attempt was made to balance the actual production and potential production by overcoming the obstacles to progress in both agriculture and fisheries. In both these areas, efforts were made to remove more production in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

2) Rural development: -

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 5364 crore was made for overall rural development. Under these provisions, the most important objective was to achieve rural development. To accelerate rural development, the above provision was made to increase the production level of the rural households and to improve the sales system of rural areas by developing skills through training of various schemes for self-employment generation and development of overall rural development.

3) Development of Small and Village Industries: -

A provision of Rs.1517 crore was made for the development of small scale RAM industries. Small scale industries can be started faster with less capital and because such industries are labour-intensive, job creation is more. Therefore, separate provision was made for the creation of the maximum number of small businesses and village industries.

4) Social Services: -

An amount of Rs. 14837 crore was provided for social services in rural areas. Social services included education services in rural areas, health facilities, family welfare programs, water supply, public sanitation, tri-scheme scheme, development of Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, social welfare programs, etc. Special provisions were made to solve social problems to maintain overall rural community development.

5) Minimum requirements: -

There was no separate provision for minimum program requirements. Since this program is related to other programs, the emphasis was placed on minimizing rural areas under different programs. These included elementary education, rural health, road transport, rural electrification, drinking water system, housing for rural landless and rehabilitation of slums, etc. The minimum requirements were included in the program.

6) Elimination of Poverty / Unemployment: -

In the Sixth Five Year Plan, poverty unemployment was eradicated. Integrated Rural Development Program Rural, Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme, etc., were implemented and implemented during this scheme during the scheme to create large scale self-employment in rural areas and to eliminate poverty of poor families. Annual provision for the programs was made during the scheme.

Sr.No	Expenditure Components	Provisions (Rs.Crores)
01	Agriculture Development	10574
02	Rural Development	9074
03	Area Development Plans	3145
04	Irrigation Project and Flood Control	16979
05	Energy Production	54821
06	Information and Technology	2466
07	Social Services	29350
08	Development in the Administrative Sector	1667

7) Efforts to reduce regional imbalances of development: -

To reduce the regional imbalance of development and to implement the department development program, a provision of Rs. 1480 crore was made. Separate programs were planned for the hinterland, wilderness region, tribal department to reduce regional disparity and balance development, especially focusing on the development of backward and remote areas. Overall, the 6th Five Year Plan is known as the Effective Plan. Special efforts were made to solve various problems in rural communities. The emphasis was on poverty alleviation or poverty alleviation through various programs. Special provision for each of these programs has benefited from reducing poverty during the scheme.

Thus, the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Plan are set out and financial provisions for rural development have been made during this Five Year Plan.

B) Seventh Five Year Plan: -

The seventh five-year plan had foresight on economic development. Since the goals set out in the Sixth Five Year Plan are of long-term nature, the same goals were set in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The 7th Five Year Plan was expected to improve the services required by accelerating

economic development and boosting the industrial sector along with increasing agricultural production and generating large numbers of jobs.

Financial Provisions in the Seventh Five Year Plan

Thus, efforts were made to achieve rural objectives by making financial provision during the Seventh Five Year Plan. While the agricultural production target was set at four percent, it did not achieve its objective during the Five Year Plan. However, there was an expected increase in commercial crops.

2.10 OBJECTIVES OF THE EIGHTH AND NINTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

a) Eighth Five Year Plan:-

The Eighth Five Year Plan was expected to start from 1990 but due to political instability and economic slowdown, delayed implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan was delayed by two years.

The objectives of social and economic development were set out in the Plan period as well as in the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans.

- 1) To create huge employment opportunities in rural areas.
- 2) Controlling the population with the help of people, reducing the speed of population growth.
- 3) To provide vocational training to persons in the age group of 18 to 35 years.
- 4) Provide adequate drinking water facilities and health facilities in rural areas.
- 5) Progress in the field of export by developing agricultural and supplementary businesses.
- 6) Accelerate economic development by developing structural facilities in rural areas.

Financial Provisions in the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans

Sr.No	Expenditure Components	Provisions (Rs.Crores)
01	Agriculture and connective businesses	22467
02	Rural Development	24425
03	Area Development	6750
04	Irrigation and Flood Control	32525
05	Energy Creation(For rural and Urban Area)	1,15,561
06	Transport and Communication	81036
07	Social Services	79012
08	Civil Services	0360

Source: Statistical Information Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan

During the Eighth Five Year Plan, a total provision of Rs 9,98,000 crore was made. For the public sector, Rs. 434100 crore was used. As such, efforts were made to accelerate rural development by providing more financing for rural development.

b) Ninth Five-year plan:-

The Ninth Five Year Plan was launched in the 50th year after independence. The draft of the scheme was approved by the National Development Council on January 16, 1997. The Planning Commission approved the scheme on March 1, 1998. Then the actual implementation of the scheme began. Due to the political change at the center, some important aspects were changed to a lesser extent and the program was implemented in the interest of establishing social justice.

Objectives: -

- 1) To achieve the goal of poverty alleviation by creating productive employment.
- 2) To give priority to rural development.
- 3) Providing food security to the weaker sections of the society by guaranteeing food security to all the community.
- 4) To create minimum facilities in rural areas.
- 5) Controlling population growth.
- 6) To emphasize the importance of sustainable development to develop various components from the public domain.
- 7) Implementing a strategic program to ensure the economic development of the Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Women and Minorities, etc.
- 8) Increasing public participation through promoting the development of Panchayat Raj, Co-operative Societies and NGOs.

• **Provisions in the Ninth Five Year Plan: -**

In the Ninth Five Year Plan, an additional provision of Rs 8 lakh 75 thousand crores was made for public sector development. This provision is divided into the following key components:

Sr.No	Expenditure Components	Provisions (Rs. Crores)
01	Agriculture and Allied activities	36,658
02	Irrigation and Flood control	57,735
03	Rural Development	74,942
04	Special program	3,710
05	Energy Creation	2,21,973
06	Social Services	1,80,931
07	General Services	12,396

Source: Statistical Information Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plan

The growth rate was not fixed during the Ninth Five Year Plan. But the annual growth rate of the product was 6.7 percent. Investment in various sectors was increased. The Swarnjayanti Swarojgar Yojana was launched as a program of self-employment generation in rural areas, especially for poor families. A scheme called 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme' was created to create employment in rural areas. Therefore, by creating productive employment and self-employment, this scheme was successful in terms of poverty alleviation.

2.11 OBJECTIVES OF THE TENTH AND ELEVENTH FIVE-YEAR PLANS AND PROVISIONS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Tenth Five Year Plan (2003 to 2007) -

The objectives set out in the Tenth Five Year Plan were the same as in the previous two Five Year Plan. The objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan were set to increase the scope of the programs implemented during the Eighth and Ninth Five Year Plans. Important goals were set out in the Tenth Five Year Plan to reduce the poverty rate in rural areas and prevent population growth and increase the literacy rate. The goals are as follows.

- 1) Focus on per capita income growth.
- 2) To control population growth up to 1.6 per year.
- 3) To increase the objective of economic development by up to three percent.
- 4) Prioritize human welfare programs.
- 5) To develop basic social services and opportunities.
- 6) To give equal access to economic and social opportunities to all the sections of society.
- 7) To promote rural industrialization with increasing agricultural production.

Further provisions in the Tenth Five Year Plan: -

In the Tenth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs 15,236 crore was made for public sector development. There was an attempt to create huge jobs through it. For this, financial provision was made separately on different components of the rural area.

Sr.No	Expenditure Components	Provisions (Rs. Crores)
1	Agriculture-related program	58,933
2	Rural Development	1,27,928
3	Special sector program	20,879
4	Irrigation Project Development	7,03,375
5	Electricity production	4,03,927
6	Social services	38,630
7	General services	76,328

Source: Statistical Information Tenth Five Year Plan

During the Tenth Five Year Plan, more emphasis was given on various schemes and programs of rural development. This plan was instrumental in the development of weaker sections through poverty alleviation through self-employment generation and employment generation.

B) Eleventh Five Year Plan: - (April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2012).

- 1) The meeting, chaired by Manmohan Singh as Prime Minister, was approved on October 17, 2006, for planning the 11th Five Year Plan.
- 2) The Planning Board approved the draft of the Eleventh Five Year Plan on November 9, 2007, the Cabinet approved on November 3, 2007.
- 3) The National Development Council held its 54th meeting on December 19, 2003 approved the 11th Five Year Plan.

The focus of the scheme was to achieve high growth rates and achieve growth rates.

Objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan: -

- 1) Rapid growth will reduce poverty and create employment opportunities.
- 2) Availability of essential services like health and education especially for the poor.
- 3) Empowerment through education and skill development.
- 4) To expand employment opportunities through the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
- 5) To promote a sustainable environment.
- 6) To reduce gender equality.
- 7) Improve the system of governance.

Provisions for Eleventh Five Year Plan

Eleventh Five Year Plans proposed expenditure was Rs. 36 lakh 44 thousand 718 crores, which was allocated as per the following areas.

Sr.No.	Expenditure Components	Percentage
1	Agriculture related programme	3.7
2	Rural Development	8.3
3	Special sector program	0.7
4	Irrigation Project Development	5.8
5	Electricity production	23.4
6	Industry and Minerals	4.2
7	Transport	15.7
8	Communication	2.6
9	Science, Technology, Environment	2.4
10	General economic services	1.7
11	Social Services	30.9

Source: Statistical Information Eleventh Five Year Plan

2.12 OBJECTIVES OF THE TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Twelfth Five Year Plan started on March 1, 2012. The following objectives were set given the rapid and inclusive and continuous growth in them.

- 1) To improve agriculture.
- 2) Growth in agriculture and production sector will depend on the generation of adequate infrastructure.
- 3) It was decided that efforts should be made in health, education and skill enhancement.
- 4) Implementing the program to achieve the goal by improving the important program.
- 5) Special attention needs to be paid to the particular challenges faced by the backward

2.13 SUMMARY

After the independence of India, the need for social and economic transformation was identified and efforts were made. Therefore, through planning, it was decided to restructure the rural and realize the dream of a welfare state. From 1951 till date, a total of 12 five year plans have been made. Each of those five-year plans had different objectives. As well as determining development and outlook, many perspectives have been laid down in them till date;

- 1) Social development approaches.
- 2) Department development approach
- 3) Target Oriented approach
- 4) Product-oriented approach.
- 5) Employment Generation approach.
- 6) Regional Development Approach
- 7) Project Approach.
- 8) A self-fulfilling perspective.
- 9) Central Way Approach.
- 10) Minimum Needs Approach.
- 11) Decentralization Approach to Planning.
- 12) Integrated Approach.
- 13) Participatory Approach.
- 14) Technical Approach.
- 15) Person-oriented Approach.
- 16) Group Approach
- 17) Integrated Approach.
- 18) The Perfect Approach.

Thus, the above considerations were included in this Five Year Plan. The above statement shows that some programs were implemented in various five-year plans to achieve this view and special financial provision was made for it.

2.14 QUESTIONS

- 1) Explain the concept of the Five Year Plan.
- 2) Describe the features of the Five Year Plan.
- 3) Explain the requirements of the Five Year Plan.
- 4) Explain the nature and objectives of the Five Year Plan.
- 5) What are the key objectives of rural development in the first five five year plans?
- 6) Discuss the financial provision for rural development in the first five year plans.
- 7) Explain the objectives of the Tenth Five Year Plan and state its financial provisions.
- 8) Explain the objectives of the Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan, and explain the financial provisions.
- 9) State the financial provisions in the Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans.
- 10) Describe the objectives of the Eleventh Five Year Plan and state its financial provisions.

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Unit-3

NEGLECT AND CURRENT SITUATION IN RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Unit Structure:

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Preface
- 3.2 Neglect of rural development.
- 3.3 Current Status of Rural Development
- 3.4 Summary
- 3.5 Questions
- 3.6 Reference

3.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) During the planning period, the neglect of rural development can be understood.
- 2) The various factors responsible for the current development of rural development can be traced.

3.1 PREFACE

The rural development process in India started in 1951 through the Five Year Plan. Special financial provision for rural development has been made in every five-year plan through which development works are implemented. However, development goals were not achieved during this planning period.

The rural areas of India are large and scattered in small villages. The community living in the countryside is living from sea level to large mountains. Different sections have different problems. Although attempts have been made to solve them, there is a great apathy between the government and the administration, which has neglected direct rural development. This can be explained from the following point.

3.2 NEGLECT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.2.1 Ignoring the economic development of poor families.

The main purpose of rural development was to promote the development of poor families in rural areas. However, a large number of financial concessions are being provided for the sustained economic

development of such families. Many items are being provided free of charge. Due to this, the poorest families are facing permanent dependence. So there is no economic development of the poor.

3.2.2 Regardless of the sustainable development of agriculture.

Efforts for agricultural development started from the time of the First Five Year Plan. A large number of chemical fertilizers and pesticides were used for the rapid development of agriculture. However, there has been no attempt by the government for the quantitative use of these things. The excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides led to a huge increase in agricultural production at a certain stage. However, the use of chemical fertilizers has the opposite effect on the agricultural sector over time. Problems of agricultural development were created. That is, due to neglect in the planning period, sustainable development of agriculture could not sustain consistency. This has the opposite effect on rural families.

3.2.3 Ignore these developments in the agricultural and supplementary industries.

Most of the farmers in our country are small and marginal farmers. Due to the low holding area, the economic conditions of this category cannot be improved by the agribusiness alone, hence the emphasis was placed on the development of annexation and supplementary businesses. However, the schemes did not reach the people in the society who were supposed to benefit. The administration failed to deliver the benefits. Large farmers and dignitaries of the village benefited from such schemes. Similarly, the trend of corruption in the implementation of the schemes has increased. The poor families could not develop due to the failure of the administration to spread the small and small scale industries in rural areas.

3.2.4 Lack of productive job creation.

Employment generation schemes were implemented in rural areas, adopting the approach of employment generation during the planning period. The main objective of these schemes was to create jobs and create permanent productive wealth in rural areas. However, due to a large number of errors in the implementation of the employment generation program and due importance to objective fulfilment, the expected assets could not be created. So poverty and unemployment could not solve these rural problems.

3.2.5 Lack of efficient water allocation.

Water supply for agriculture This component was given importance from the first Five Year Plan. Many large dams were constructed and large water reservoirs were constructed. But the government ignored the allocation of water. Due to the lack of a separate system for water distribution, problems of large scale water wastage and water theft were created. Eventually, the expected agriculture was not irrigated. Therefore, there were limitations to agricultural development.

3.2.5 Ignoring Vocational Education.

In our country, there is one type of education system for rural-urban areas. This teaching system has been in the British era and has given more emphasis on formal education. Professional education has no importance in this education system. Therefore, a formally educated person is unable to stand on his own feet. Clerks are created through formal education practices. While this approach is beneficial for urban office, it is not beneficial for businesses in rural areas.

3.2.7 Efficiency Neglecting Health Facilities.

The government health system is functioning in rural areas. Through this system, health facilities are provided at free and discounted rates. However, due to a poor health system, health problems do not appear to be resolved. At the same time, the health authorities in rural areas are reluctant to work in rural areas.

3.2.8 Ignoring the development of natural resources.

Natural resources are an important factor in rural development. These resources include elements such as land, water resources, forest resources, ocean resources, livestock and mineral resources. In the planning period, there was unlimited use of natural resources to facilitate rapid economic development. However, the protection or development of these natural resources appears to be neglected. Many laws have been enacted to protect natural resources. However, the law has neglected to implement it properly. Therefore, the development of natural resources has not been done properly.

3.2.9 Ignoring the development of commodity markets.

For the development of the agricultural sector, the commodity markets must be functional and impeccable. However, in rural areas, agricultural producers suffer greatly from the business class. Due to the many unnecessary intermediaries operating in the commodity market, there is a considerable variation in the price of the commodity available to the farmers. The government has set up controlled markets to control the intermediaries and improve the markets. However, due to the lack of control of the government officials in these markets, the fraud of the farmers has not stopped. That is, the development of the commodity markets appears to have been neglected during the planning period.

3.2.10 Regardless of the guaranteed price of the commodity

Although there has been progressing in the field of agriculture during the planning period, the government has no control over the cost of agricultural commodities other than certain commodities. The guaranteed price of each farm is to be obtained by the farmer. The cost of production and the profitability of farmers need to be taken into account when determining the price. However, as prices are not fixed, commodity prices fluctuate greatly. Farmers' economic development is being adversely affected due to the neglect of the pricing of agricultural produce at the government level.

3.2.11. Neglect of Development of Cooperative Sector.

However, during this period, a great deal of emphasis was given on developing the cooperative sector in our country. Rural development was given importance through cooperation. But over time, a lot of politics in the co-operative sphere. Political leaders began to reap the benefits of cooperation. As a result, the co-operative sector declined. Although the government has encouraged the development of the co-operative sector, the co-operative growth of the co-operative sector is neglected.

Thus, proper attention to key aspects of rural development is not seen in the planning period. A large financial provision was made for the development of these sectors. However, due to the increase in corruption trends, it has neglected sustainable and quality development.

Summary.

The above comment shows that rural development was neglected during the planning period. Considering the economic development of the people for the development of rural areas, development of agriculture, a supplementary business of joint ventures, provision of water, development of natural resources, development of markets, etc., rural development can be done properly.

Check your progress.

1. Comment on the neglect of rural development during the planning period.

3.3 CURRENT STATUS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural development in India has been given special importance from the planning period. Special provisions were made in the Budget for each year in the Five Year Plan for important sections and constituents of the rural areas. Various programs were also implemented, defining different approaches and developing strategies. To date, the goal of rural development has not been achieved. What is the current status of rural development can be explained from the next point?

3.3.1 Agricultural development:

Special provision was made for the development of agribusiness in the country from the first five-year plan to the twelfth five-year plan. Various schemes were created for small and medium landholders. This has led to a slight increase in agricultural production. But it only benefited the farmers in certain areas. Therefore, even today, the farming of the majority of the farmers has been the traditional method and permanent drying form. As a result of agricultural production, income and expenditure do not match, farmers have to commit suicide. In this regard, the example of the farmers of Vidarbha and Marathwada farmers in Maharashtra can be exemplified.

3.3.2 Irrigation facilities:

During the planning period, large provision was made for the construction of medium and large dams to encourage perennial agriculture by bringing the agricultural area under maximum moisture. Small irrigation schemes were given priority in rural areas. However, irrigation objectives could not be met. At present, only 36% of the total agricultural area has perennial water supply facilities. The rest of the area is dryland. That is, the development of current irrigation has not been satisfactory.

3.3.3 Electricity Generation:

The power supply factor is considered important for the development of the industry. Electricity supply is essential for agriculture and industrialization along with the domestic use of electricity. Therefore, during the planning period, the emphasis was placed on generating electricity. There was also an increase in power generation. However, the demand for electricity in rural areas could not be met by the government. On the contrary, the problem of electricity increased. Therefore, agriculture and other businesses in rural areas are adversely affected. That is, although the power supply factor is important in rural development, the current situation is not very satisfactory.

3.3.4 Communication system:

In the planning period, the aim of providing internet facilities in each village was fixed concerning the communication of modern technology in rural areas. However, this objective could not be fulfilled. At present, the communication system which is available in rural areas does not appear to be very efficient.

3.3.5 Transportation system: -

The purpose of improving the transport system and connecting all the villages to the city was set during the planning period. Emphasis was laid on creating a network of roads connecting villages in the rural areas with a minimum requirement. Roads connecting cities were created in most villages. However, even in the present case, many villages appear to be lacking roads. Roads in the villages for which road transport facilities have been built are of poor quality.

3.3.6 Health facilities:

The government has created a system of health facilities for every citizen of the country to get health facilities. The health goals for all were set for 2000 years. Various health programs were declared as national programs. A large financial provision was made for this. However, due to the lack of governing health system in rural areas, health facilities are not conducive to proper health programs. Therefore, the prevailing health problems also appear in rural areas.

3.3.7 Development of Weak Factors:

The focus was on the development of weaker factors to create economic and social equality in rural areas. Independent development programs were created through the Five Year Plan for the development of weaker components. The economically empowered families of the rural areas benefited from these programs. Therefore, even at present, 8% of rural households are living below the poverty line. The problem of malnutrition is rampant in rural areas.

3.3.8 Employment generation: -

Most of the business in the rural areas are seasonal. Therefore, there is a large number of jobs in rural areas during the particular season. Other times, there are major employment problems. Many employment generation programs were planned and implemented to create jobs in rural areas. However, the introduction of temporary job creation programs, implementation flaws and incorrect handling could not create a large number of jobs. Due to limited business in rural areas, the problem of employment is increasing day by day. Therefore, even in the present case, the situation regarding permanent employment generation is not satisfactory.

3.3.9 Rural Industrialization:

The Second Five Year Plan was given over a while on rural industrialization. It was expected that the raw material processing industries produced in the rural areas would be created in rural areas. However, due to the lack of capital supply and infrastructure needed to create the industry, great progress in rural industrialization could not be achieved. Even in the best case, many types of raw materials are sent to the city for processing.

3.3.10 Development of Cooperative Sector: -

Emphasis was placed on the development of the co-operative sector in the planning of development of industries in rural areas through cooperation and economic development of the weaker sections. Co-operative credit societies were formed over some time. However, due to corruption and unnecessary interference of political parties in the co-operative sector, the co-operative sector was falling. Many cooperatives began to close. In the present case, most of the co-operative societies that exist are weak. That is, the situation of cooperatives is not satisfactory.

Given the overall rural development situation, there are many problems of development in rural areas, despite spending a large amount of capital. Therefore, special emphasis should be given to many areas of rural development.

3.4 SUMMARY

The above comment shows that rural development has not been well developed. For rural development, the development of agriculture, irrigation facilities, communication system, transport system, health facilities, development of weaker components, employment generation, development of the co-operative sector will all contribute to rural development.

3.5 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

- 1) Explain the neglect of rural development during various five-year plans in India
- 2) Examine the current status of rural development in India

3.6 Reference

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Unit-4

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR

Unit Structure :

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Preface
- 4.2 Meaning of Co-operation
- 4.3 Characteristics of Co-operatives
- 4.4 Types of Co-operative credits
- 4.5 Composition of co-operative in India
- 4.6 Over-View of the progress of the co-operative movement
- 4.7 The Inter-relationship of co-operation and Rural Development
- 4.8 Benefits of Co-operation
- 4.9 Summary
- 4.10 Self-study
- 4.11 Reference

4.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following -

- 1) The remaining of co-operation can be understood.
- 2) The characteristics of co-operatives can be studied.
- 3) The types of co-operative credit can be explained.
- 4) The structure of co-operative in India can be explained.
- 5) The progress of the co-operative movement can be studied.
- 6) Inter relationship between co-operation and Rural Development can be studied.
- 7) Various benefits of co-operation can be studied.

4.1 PREFACE

The co-operative movement first began in England. The Industrial Revolution was a huge increase in production, trade and transport. But alongwith this there were thousands of workers were being harassed. Overall though, there were many flaws in the capitalism. In this period there were thinkers who thought of the welfare of the common man. These crafty and visionery thinkers tried to find a way out of the flaws of the capitalism. From this came the idea of co-operative movement and co-operatives.

Robert Owen the liberated industrialist seems to have made many efforts to improve the working conditions. Robert Owen is therefore known as 'the father of the modern co-operative movement'.

India, however, has been inspired by Germany's co-operative movement. In Germany, the first co-operative movement was started by Rufesson. Rural credit societies in India were drawn on this background only. In India, the first co-operative credit. Low was passed in 1904. Non-lending institutions has no place in 1904 Act. Also, there was no provision to control the co-operatives by providing them with capital. To overcome these flaws, the co-operative societies Act was passed in 1912 to make the co-operative movement more wide spread. Under this Act, co-operative societies providing services for purchase, sale, insurance and houses were approved. The Registrar of co-operative societies was given the jon of registering and monitoring and spreading of co-operative societies under the 1912 Act.

This led to a large increase in the number of co-operatives, and number of members. The Government had appointed the Mac Lagen Committee to monitor this progress. This comittee submitted its report in 1915. On the recommendetion of this committee, in 1919 a law called 'Amendment Act' was passed. Due to this law, the issue of co-operation came from the Central Government to the State Government and a separate ministry was provided for co-operation.

4.2 MEANING AND DEFINITION OF CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is the word derived from the latin word co-operety. The idea of co-operation is as old as history of mankind. From the hunter-gatherer to modern - day thinking, people with natural instincts come together and help in times of trouble. The practice of working without paying each others field has been well known throughout India since ancient times.

Definition

- 1) According to Mr. Vaiknthal Mehta co-operation is a broader movement in which individuals with similar needs voluntarily come together to meet same financial goals.
- 2) Indian co-operation Act (1912) - According to the principle of co-operation, the co-operative society is the institution which promotes the financial interest of its members.

Check your progress

1. Explain the concept of co-operation.

4.3 CHARACTERISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVES

The following are the main features of co-operative.

- 1) According to prevailing co-operative law co-operative society has to be registered.
- 2) At least ten members are required to set up a co-operative society.
- 3) Membership of co-operative society is voluntary.
- 4) Co-operative society is governed by a democratic system. Co-operative society operates according to the principle of one person one vote.
- 5) Considering the interest of members is the main objective of the co-operative society and not to make profit.

Check your progress

1. Write down the characteristics of the co-operative societies.

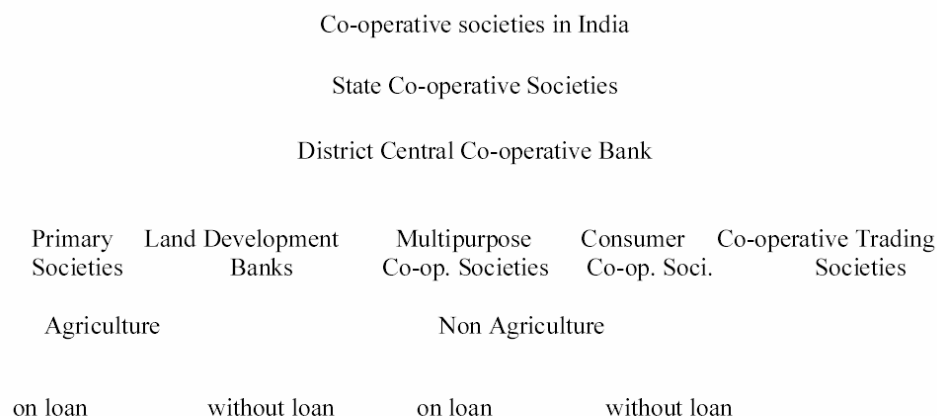
4.4 TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT

Due to the need of different types of loans for Indian Agriculture, many agricultural credit co-operatives are working.

There are three types of co-operative loan supply.

- 1) Short Term loan (Usually for 3 to 15 months)
- 2) Medium Term loan (15 months to 5 years)
- 3) Long Term loan supply (for a period of 5 years to 20 years)

4.5 STRUCTURE OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN INDIA



The above sketch shows the structure of co-operative societies in India.

Composition of Co-operative Credit

State co-operative Bank (Sumront)

District Central Co-operative Bank

Primary Co-operative Bank

Farmer

As above farmers are financed for farming.

Check your progress

1. Explain the structure of co-operation in India.

4.6 REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

In the context of the co-operative movement Mr. Culf says, “Co-operative movement extravagant person accumulator, businessman improved the wine market and uneducated person was motivated to read and write” According to the above words a review of the progress of the movement can be taken as following.

1) Renewal of rural life and all around development -

During the period of planning by considering the situation in India, Co-operative societies were given special importance for rural development. Development of rural area should not be done only by the government, but also by the rural people themselves. For this, the co-operative movement was started. Efforts were made for renewal and allround development of rural area. Government has made short term, medium term and long term loan through the co-operative societies. According to their need the loan was proved to the needy, and their needs were fulfilled.

2) Powerful means of Development -

The co-operative movement is supposed to be the powerful means of economical development of India. Co-operation is the golden mean connecting capitalism and socialism. Understanding this, the contribution of co-operative department in Maharashtra State, Planning of co-operative societies in different fields can be explain as follows.

Table No. 3.1 - Share of Co-operative department in Maharashtra State Planning.

Five Year Plan Period Expenditure	Maharashtra State Expenditure	Co-operative Dept.	Percentage
2nd Plan (1956-61)	266.30	8.36	3.14
3rd Plan (1961-66)	434.73 (63.25)	24.40 (191.86)	5.61
4th Plan (1969-74)	1,004.51 (131.06)	60.14 (146.47)	5.991
5th Plan (1974-79)	2,660.13 (164.82)	64.50 (7.25)	2.42
6th Plan (1980-85)	6,538.24 (145.78)	147.38 (128.49)	2.25
7th Plan (1985-90)	10,454.90 (59.90)	148.89 (1.02)	1.42
8th Plan (1992-97)	18,520.00 (77.16)	263.00 (76.64)	1.42
9th Plan (1997-2002)	63,056.00 (240.47)	478.58 (81.97)	0.77
2002-2003	11,135.37 (-82.34)	28.83 (-94.14)	0.26
2003-2004	12,052.50 (8.23)	109.99 (281.51)	0.91
2004-2005	10,020.00 (-16.86)	543.74 (394.35)	5.43

In the table No. 3.1, the share of the co-operative sector from the 2nd five year plan (1956-61) in Maharashtra has increased from 3.14 % to 5.43% in (2004-05). It can show the progress of co-operative movement during the planning period.

Table No. 3.2 - Progress of the Co-operative Movement in Maharashtra.
(Membership in Lack and Rs. in crore)

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005	2006	2007
No. of Societies	31565	426029	60747	104620	158016	184390	192797	200740
		(34.96)	(42.69)	(72.22)	(54.04)	(1669)	(4.56)	(4.12)
No. of members	42	86	148	270	430	458	464	476
		(104.76)	(72.09)	(82.43)	(59.26)	(6.51)	(1.31)	(2.58)
Share Capital	53	238	600	1957	7560	11186	12329	12565
		(349.05)	(152.10)	(226.16)	(286.30)	(47.96)	(10.22)	(1.91)
of which Govt.	8	39	105	385	1150	1646	2367	2435
		(387.50)	(169.23)	(266.66)	(198.70)	(43.13)	(43.80)	(2.87)
Own Funds	73	345	1207	3935	17770	31626	34665	36366
		(372.60)	(249.85)	(226.01)	(351.58)	(77.97)	(9.61)	(4.90)
Deposit	76	315	1939	11048	74462	110943	109635	99792
		(314.47)	(515.55)	(469.78)	(573.98)	(48.99)	(-1.17)	(8.97)
Working Capital	326	1490	5210	24713	134441	179502	200265	202207
		(357.05)	(249.66)	(374.34)	(444.01)	(33.52)	(11.56)	(0.97)
Loans Advanced	95	348	1116	6300	43392	62592	61186	82450
		(266.31)	(220.68)	(264.51)	(588.76)	(84.24)	(-2.24)	(34.75)
Audit Classification								
A	3110	3600	3671	4966	N.A.	6068	6420	5457
B	10921	12343	11670	13581	N.A.	15437	14251	12884
C	7515	16122	18854	17058	N.A.	12746	15269	13777
D	3088	3886	3477	862	N.A.	3654	4129	3739
Not Classified	291	865	774	4006	N.A.	1185	912	833
Not Audited	--	5787	22301	67747	N.A.	104619	104400	111710
Not due of Audit	--	--	--	--	N.A.	2199	4744	3542

Source : Co-operative Movement at a Glance in Maharashtra, 2007. Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune

In the table No. 3.2 shows the progress of co-operative movement in Maharashtra. The co-operative societies and the number of members have increased significantly from 1961 to 2007.

Table No. 3.3 - Sector-wise Numbers and Members of Co-operative Societies

Item	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2005	2006	2007
I. No. of Agril.	21438	20453	18605	19597	20585	21124	21195	21271
Members	22.55	38.83	64.47	90.07	114.96	119.81	122.62	124.28
	--	(72.19)	(66.03)	(39.71)	(27.63)	(4.04)	(2.34)	(1.35)
II. Non-Agril.	1631	2966	5477	11293	22014	26147	26197	26631
Credit Stys.		(81.85)	(84.66)	(106.19)	(94.93)	(18.77)	(0.17)	(1.68)
Members	10.87	24.38	37.59	93.02	184.68	192.56	202.28	200.27
		(124.28)	(54.18)	(147.46)	(98.54)	(4.26)	(5.15)	(-0.99)
III. Marketing Societies	344	410	423	931	1115	1314	1380	1451
Members	1.41	2.82	4.71	7.47	8.40	10.76	11.05	16.72
		(100.0)	(67.02)	(58.60)	(12.45)	(28.09)	(2.69)	(51.31)
IV. No Productive Enterprises	4306	6810	14327	28980	39070	41699	42892	44401
Members	3.23	9.59	21.24	41.49	63.39	67.70	68.63	71.33
		(196.90)	(121.48)	(95.34)	(52.78)	(6.80)	(1.37)	(3.93)
V. No Social Service Societies	38466	11964	21915	43819	75232	94106	101139	106986
Members	3.94	10.3	19.99	34.12	58.79	67.39	60.57	63.01
		(163.45)	(92.58)	(70.68)	(72.30)	(14.63)	(-10.12)	(4.03)
VI. Total Societies	31565	42603	60747	104620	158.016	184390	192797	200740
Members	42	86	148	266.17	430.22	458.22	465.15	475.61
		(104.76)	(72.09)	(7973)	(61.65)	(6.51)	(1.53)	(2.15)

Source : Co-operative Movement at a Glance in Maharashtra, 2007. Commissioner for Co-operation & Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Maharashtra State, Pune

In the table No. 3.2 shows the progress of co-operative movement in Maharashtra. The co-operative societies and the number of members have increased significantly from 1961 to 2007.

1) Co-relation between Government and co-operation

There is close relation between government and co-operation. Before independence, co-operative societies were founded under the inspiration and control of Government. But after independence Government helped the societies economically in order to make them financially strong. As a result, co-operatives were developed with the help of Government. But where the Government could not function, the Government tried to work through all the co-operatives. Therefore, the important relationship between co-operation and Government has been established.

2) To enable co-operative societies financially

Empowerment of co-operative societies was emphasized after the 4th Five Year Plan in post independence period. Efforts were made to enable the development and development of co-operatives financially and to reduce the dependence of these institutions on the Government.

3) Establishment of Various Co-operatives

‘Co-operative societies means rural credit supply societies’ was the only form in the pre-independence period. Considering the post independence period, various types of co-operatives of credit, agricultural and non-agricultural, urban and rural economically weaker section were created during the post independence period and these institutions did extra-ordinary work in their respective fields.

4)Emphasis on co-operative education and training

Government gave the status of a ‘summit institute’ to co-operation institution for education and training. Co-operation subject was included in many universities and colleges. Government promoted the establishment of consumer’s co-operative stores in colleges and universities. Consumer co-operative stores are operating in many educational institutions.

Check your progress

1. Review the progress of the Co-operative movement.

4.7 THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CO-OPERATION AND RURAL

DEVELOPMENT

Effective means of co-ordinating the economically weaker sections of society and developing their economic development is the powerful medium of co-operation. Imbalance in regional development is found in India. The urban area is better in economical condition than the rural area. The development and expansion of the product and service sector has taken place in urban areas. In rural areas, agriculture and similar primary sector business exist. The productivity, production and yield of agriculture business is low due to the outdated production techniques and lack of capital. 72% of the farmer are small and marginal landholders.

Their agriculture is in the form of subsistence farming. Apart from these, landless farm labourers are huge in numbers. After the process of industrialisation. The condition of traditional craftsmen is moderate. That is to say, the majority of society is economically weaker section. As a remedy on this, the co-operative movement was started in 1904. This movement has motivated the process of development rural areas of India. Financial protection is given to the weaker sections like fishermen, farm labourers, landless farmers, rural labourers and workers. Enmity in society is decreasing. It is possible to make changes in society basically without violence or terrorism. Rural Development and co-operation have made the lazy persons to be alcoholic to improve his behaviour and an illiterate person to learn reading and writing. The co-operative societies have been successful all over the country in release of poor farmers and fishermen from the traps of money-lenders. The co-operative societies have been also successful in moving them in direction of progress.

Check your progress.

1) Explain the correlation between co-operation and rural development.

4.8 BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In Maharashtra Shri. Dhananjayrao Gadgil, Vaikunthbhai Mehta and Padmashri Vitthalrao Vikhe Patil led the foundation of industry sector through co-operation. In 1949, the industry sector was established through the Pravara Co-operative sugar factory. The farmers in the drought area showed different direction not only to Maharashtra but also to country.

For many years rural areas were transformed through co-operation. Mehasana's co-operative dairy has taken the milk business to higher level. Maharashtra, which followed the foundation of its co-operation, made a white revolution and brought in a great flood of milk. Poultry farming is a sideline which flourished, and became a main business. Hundreds of millions of dollars were started to turn through eggs and chicken. Co-operative Credit Banks and Co-operative Banks started to form. Through this many small business have flourished, facilitating capital gains.

Co-operative Super Factory

The fruits of development, The neglected sector of the society also started to see the fruits of the development. As a result, improved agricultural production, increased per capita income, created capital to meet the needs and created employment opportunities.

The sugar factory became the centre of development of the area.

As a result, co-operative sugar factories have been set-up in many parts of the state of Maharashtra, in collaboration with Vikhe Patil.

Due to the strong rural economy, the deprived part of development succeeded in making great progress. In the social, political, economic, educational and other fields there were many persons who created many high level works and got name and fame were born in rural areas.

A) FINANCIAL BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

- 1) Due to co-operation, the lending system in rural areas is clothes and loan is provided to the rural population at low rate.
- 2) The Indian economy was developed in a systematic way through co-operation. 50 to 60 percent of rural loan supply is provided through co-operatives.
- 3) With the establishment of co-operative credit bank in the rural area, the people of the rural areas had to get saving habits.
- 4) Co-operative sectors were created in many small and cottage industries. Many 'BALOTI' Businessmen were transformed into co-operatives.
- 5) While giving credit to the co-operative, giving priority to the productive work has increased the productivity of the farmers, by utilising loan.
- 6) Co-operative movement helped to bring about green revolution in the country. The agricultural developments, techniques were popularised with great efforts for development of agriculture.
- 7) The agricultural income market committee established a sales team to set up a farmers economic foundation as a deterrent to the farmer's fraud and harassment of agricultural marketing.
- 8) Rural development and farmers financial transformation has led to the sugar mills, cotton mills etc. many industries which process agricultural product.
- 9) Prevention of adulteration in various commodities, distribution of essential commodities through consumer stores to ensure the quality of the goods and welfare of the consumers has helped to enhance the financial wellbeing and standard of living of the individual.

- 10) The co-operative movement is a spontaneous co-operative movement established for the economic salvation of the members, so the members sincerely strive for development.
- 11) Co-operative movement operates on a democratic basis, in a fully democratic manners. Therefore there is a bar to financial abuse. Members receive all kinds of benefits.
- 12) While gaining the financial goals an interest of the members, the member's knowledge and understanding of self reliance and financial thrift increases.
- 13) Co-operation has created a movement to try to prevent the economic exploitation of the weaker section.
- 14) Co-operative movement is the co-ordination between labour division and specialisation while utilising development tools.
- 15) By maintaining private property, financial progress can be made through co-operatives.

B) EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

The Ken Principle is the training of the co-operative movement.

- 1) Different types of education is provided to the rural population.
- 2) The masses receive education for financial saving and come together for economic development.
- 3) Many organisations were created through co-operation. It helps to create trained staff, advanced class.
- 4) Co-operative training provides training for the united efforts to achieve economic goals and to achieve desired goals.
- 5) As the economic conditions of the members of the co-operative movement improve, they get a change in personality and get education of self help morality.

C) MORAL AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

The co-operative movement stands on the foundation of morality so the following benefits of co-operative movement are important.

- 1) Co-workers and members of co-operative movement were made aware of the fraternity of service and integration of community life.
- 2) The members of co-operative societies are virtuous and aware of social responsibility. This idea created a good social and moral foundation.
- 3) Co-operative movement members' strong financial self reliance as the support service, element, saving habit etc, helped strengthen the economic and social foundation of the society.
- 4) The co-operative movement worked to transform society.

- 5) Through the co-operative movement, the social and ethical aspects of the society were united and the foundation of the country was resolved on the basis of ideological relations, equality etc.
- 6) Leadership can be achieved through co-operation. Therefore, the importance of the leader in the social context increases.
- 7) The dynamic leadership of the co-operative society accelerates the social reforms of the members.

D) POLITICAL BENEFITS

Co-operative is basically a democratic movement, so the political benefits of the movement of democracy are as follows -

- 1) The foundation of co-operatives depend on the democratic system. Thus the lessons of the democratic system are obtained through the co-operative societies.
- 2) The development of co-operative movement can happen if activists brought to power through democracy.
- 3) The development of the movement is accomplished through the provision of financial resources for political co-operation and co-operation through power.

Check your progress

1. Explain the various benefits of co-operation movement.

4.9 SUMMARY

Though the co-operative movement originated in England, the co-operative sector played a vital role in India's post independence period. The first Act of co-operative credit law was passed in India in 1904. Subsequently a number of co-operative laws were made and committees were appointed in India.

Social weakness from co-operation, farmers working for small holder farmers, rural artisan traders were sought to benefit economic, socio educational.

The co-operation has covered the agriculture sector, industry sector, co-operative fisheries, credit banks, dairy farming, processing industries etc. But the co-operative movement has failed in recent years.

4.10 SELF STUDY

- 1) Explain the concept of co-operative movement.
- 2) Write the meaning and definition of co-operative movement.
- 3) Review the progress of the co-operative movement.
- 4) Explain the relationship between co-operation and rural development.
- 5) Write the various benefits of co-operative movement.

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Unit-5

CAUSES, EFFECTS AND MEASURES OF CO-OPERATION DECLINE

Unit Structure

- 5.0 Objectives
- 5.1 Introduction
- 5.2 Various problems prescribed for Co-operation in India
- 5.3 Positive Results of Co-operation in India
- 5.4 Causes of Decline of Co-operation
- 5.5 Remedies on removing draw-backs of Co-operation Movement
- 5.6 Summary
- 5.7 Self Study
- 5.8 Reference Books

5.0 OBJECTIVES

You will understand the following things after reading of this lesson.

- 1) To study the committees appointed for the development of co-operation in India.
- 2) To study positive results of co-operation in India.
- 3) To study the causes of decline of co-operation.
- 4) To suggest remedies or removing drawbacks of co-operation movement.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Co-operative societies had achieved outstanding progress during planning period by all sides. The number of societies, member societies playing capital, share capital, co-operative banks, credit societies increased, but only numerically, not qualitatively. The percentage of passive or inactive societies was more. The share of credit supply to farmers was very small.

The co-operative movement was started for the development of the weak elements of the society and prosperity of the downtrodden people. It was expected that the co-operative movement should help the poor farmers, farm labourers, rural craftsmen, small merchants and businessmen for their economic development. But the co-operative movement was unsuccessful in achieving the objectives. The rural parts of India were always under the thumb of moneylenders and landowners. The small

farmers prefer to take loan from moneylenders became the co-operative societies are not able to make the loan available in time. As a result, most of the farmers make suicide. The cases of suicide are increasing.

5.2 VARIOUS PROBLEMS PRESCRIBED FOR CO-OPERATION IN INDIA

Committees before and after independence : List

S. No.	Year	Name of the committee
1	1928	Royal Commission on Agriculture, Shri. R. G. Sairayya
2	1951	All India Rural credit supply committee\
3	1957	Mandel Lalari Rules and Regulations
4	1957	Sir Malkam Darling Committee
5	1958	Study Group
6	1959	Study Group
7	1960	Co-operative credit supply committee (Maheta Committee)
8	1961	Study Group
9	1961	Consumer co-operative society.
10	1961	Shri. R. G. Sairayya Committee
11	1963	Shri. V. S. Maheta Committee
12	1965	Shri. S. D. Mishra Committee
13	1966	Shri. D. G. Karre committee
14	1969	Shri. Vyankayya Committee
15	1971	Shri. T. A. Pai Commission
16	1972	Shri. R. G. Saraiyya Banking Committee
17	1973	Co-operation study group
18	1976	Shri. R. K. Hajari Committee
19	1978	Shri. Madhavdas Committee
20	1985	Shri. Ardhanarishwar Committee
21	1987	Shri. B. Venkayya Committee
22	1989	Shri. A. M. Khurgo Committee
23	1991	Shri. Chaudhari Brahma Prakash Committee
24	1992	Shri. Marathe Committee
25	1992	Study Group
26	2009	High Power Committee on Co-operation

5.3 POSITIVE EFFECTS OF CO-OPERATION ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

The movement of credit supply in the field of co-operation was started in 1904 in India. In the fields of without credit supply also co-operative movement expanded because of the law of co-operation, 1912.

During 1919-1929, the member of credit supply and non credit supply societies increased rapidly. After the second world war which began in 1939, the co-operation movement developed rapidly. After independence the planning commission was established on 15th March 1950.

In 2001-02, there were 956700 basic credit societies in our country. 100% villages were covered by them. Likewise co-operative Banks, land development banks, consumer stores, whole salers - all of them had remarkable increase in number. In this connection, positive results of co-operative movements on our country should be realised.

POSITIVE RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION

1) Dynamic Development of the nation -

Due to co-operation, agricultural area in national economy is dynamically developed. In the result, development of nation is also accelerated. Agricultural economy is very important in view of our nation.

2) Growth in national income -

In rural areas, agricultural industries are established due to the development of co-operation area. Dairy, farming, sugar business, manufacturer of manure or fertilizers, spinning mills, rice mills, oil mills, process industries or trades have developed the nation and national income rapidly and certainly.

3) Growth in agricultural income -

Co-operation is very much useful in continuous, growth of agricultural income. Improved seeds, advanced technology, insecticides, chemical fertilizers, water-supply, protection of crops etc. are the facilities due to which there is growth in agricultural income.

4) Development of supplementary and sideline trades -

Motivation is given to various supplementary and sideline trades by co-operation. Poltry farming, maintainance of pigs or swines sheep farming etc. occupations are established. Hence load on farming business is lessened.

5) Creation of Integrated Society -

Difference due to religion, cult, caste, colour, race, gender are declining. All are on the same level. This is only because of co-operation. As a result, unity, harmony, peacefullness have created on integrated society.

6) To check Monopoly and Exploitation -

Co-operation checked the monopoly of the industrialists. Economic exploitation through unreasonable price and profit stopped by co-operation.

7) Development of Rural Area -

Due to co-operation the rural area is developed. There is prosperity in the area. The picture of rural area is drastically changed. There are sugar factories, dairy farming, thread mills and other plans of development.

8) Protection to the weak -

Weak elements come together for their economic interest. They protect each other. To avoid exploitation then have support of co-operative societies.

9) Public Education -

In the view of public education the importance of co-operation has grown up. Co-operation is the important means.

Check your progress

1. Explain the Positive Effects of Co-operation in India.

From 1928, Royal commission on agriculture to 2009 High power committee on co-operation twenty six committees were appointed for the development of co-operative movement. Still there is decline in this movement. There are various reasons for this. We shall discuss them later.

Check your progress

1. Write names of various committees appointed by the Indian Government.

5.4 REASONS FOR DECLINE OF CO-OPERATION

1) **Unreasonable Interference :**

Development of co-operative movement occurs by the inspiration of Government. Sometimes the government has tried to make the base of the movement weak.

2) **To encourage corruption :**

The Government encouraged corruption by doing these things - to dissolve co-operative societies, to appoint an administrator, appointments.

3) **One family rule :**

Political parties and authorities used co-operative societies as a means of accumulating personal property, power and wealth. And in co-operative societies, one family rule grew luxuriantly.

4) **Economically weak societies :**

Societies registered under co-operation Act are found to be economically weak. Societies like these cannot develop rural area. This is an allegation against these weak societies.

5) **Unequal Growth :**

The co-operation movement has not developed regional area as creating balance among them. West Maharashtra is taking the lead in co-operation field. In other parts this movement has not been inculcated. On nation level, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Panjab have 60 to 70 % people under the influence of co-operation. In other states is only 25%. Hence, uneven growth is the weakness of this movement.

6) **Passive Societies :**

Co-operative societies are expected to work for the objectives which they are founded. But many societies work for some time or period and then become passive. These societies economically become weak.

7) **Principles of Co-operation :**

Co-operative services, self dependence and savings are the principles in western countries which are not formed inculcated in India.

8) **Co-operative help :**

Co-operative movement in India is most probably dependent on the help of Government.

9) **Failure in fulfilling the needs of members :**

Several co-operative societies are economically weak. They are dependent on Government or other high level societies. They have a little fund. Therefore the members of co-operative societies have to seek the support of money lenders and goldsmiths.

10) Managerial Faults :

Co-operative societies seldom get well trained and qualified staff. Therefore, slackness in audit, loan distribution, keeping record of dealings and transactions is always possible. There is not sufficient experience of running such societies. As efficiency decreases, members have no sufficient training, so they can't give expected co-operation. Rural credit supply review committee says that the great blame / defect in co-operative movement is lack of proper and efficient management.

11) Insufficient Capital :

Lack of sufficient capital is a fundamental flaw in the co-operative movement. Generally, members should put their saving in co-operative societies. Therefore co-operatives are expected to meet their playing capital needs. But in fact, the co-operative societies have not been able to raise capital through deposits. District central co-op. banks and state co-op. bank etc. could not attract deposits. The Reserve Bank plans to provide credit to the co-op. societies at the discounted rates bond such schemes are not sufficiently implemented by the state co-op. bank. In addition, the organisation has less capital on the number of members is less. As a result, the co-op. societies cannot meet the financial needs of the members.

12) Negligence towards common members :

The main objective of this movement is to protect the virtual interest of the poor common people of rural area. But the movement has neglected them. The rich farmers or rich members get special advantages. The poor and common needy farmers don't get them. They don't get loan in time, because they are insisted on some points such as the value of their land, other property and assets to pledge or mortgage and capacity to pay off his debt. The rich farmers in Maharashtra, Karnatak, Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh did get more debt. Small farmers could get less loan.

13) Problem of outstanding payment :

The problem of outstanding payment is serious about the co-operative credit supply societies. The percentage of arrears is 25 to 30%. This percentage is increasing due to following things. To give loan to ineligible persons, to pay no attention to the use of loan etc. Common farmers and weak elements cannot repay the loan in time. Rich farmers also several times evade to repay the loan. Political pressure is also an obstacle in this matter. Consequently grows the outstanding payment. Due to this there are limitations on the growth of credit supply societies.

14) Entrance Politics :

Politics has entered in co-operative movement. Interference of political persons in the daily proceedings and important decision is increasing. Even, the co-operative societies have been made the mediums of political parties. It is said that 'Indian co-operative societies are made powerful agencies of politics.' Political persons are always accommodated in the board of these societies is made for political benefit. Hence, the benefit of common members is neglected. Decisions of ordinary welfare

of members are not taken. So they don't feel the earnestness and affection regarding the societies. Defects other than these are also found in the co-operative movement.

Check your progress

1. The reasons of decline of the co-operative societies.

5.5 REMEDIES OR MEASURES TO REMOVE THE DRAWBACKS IN

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative movement in India has economical social, educational advantages. Still it is necessary to think about the defects of there societies.

India, the co-operative movement in Maharashtra is a model. The development of some regions is made through this movement. For example, Padmashri Vikhe Patil is Pravara nagar, Nevasa region of Shri. Gadakh, Niphad of Kakasaheb Wagh, Warna nagar region of Tatyasaheb Kore, Vasantdada Patil's Sangali surroundings, Yashvantrao Chavan's Satara region, area of Pune district, co-operative societies in Kolhapur district are taking lead in development.

The role of co-operative movement in Maharashtra is supposed to be very important. Still, there are various defects or drawbacks in it, therefore we have to take measures to put on end to the drawbacks. The measures are as follows -

1) Rebirth of Primary co-operative societies

Many of Primary co-op. societies are very weak and incapable. They must try to be strong and capable. All passive societies should take rebirth.

2) Necessity of solid and strong co-operative field or area

The development in co-operative field must reach the poor and common members. The success in co-operation is dependent on desiring people.

3) Education and training of co-operation

If, in the true sense, co-operative movement is to be independent and truthfully developed, it is necessary to emphasize on co-operative education and training. This is recommended by the co-operation committee of 1965.

4) Need of self denying leadership

For the development of co-operative movement, there was need of self denying leadership. This leadership should not come from politics. Aims and objectives of the development of society should be one goal of the leadership. It should represent the common people of this country.

5) Emphasis should be placed on collecting deposits

Co-operative societies should keep their focus on collecting deposits to improve their performance. Co-operative societies should increase their member's habit of saving and earning. Dis central co-op. bank should increase the number of branches to facilitate deposit collection. Due to lack of funds, co-op. societies can accumulate a large amount of deposits thereby reducing the definition of funds.

6) Making management efficient

Like other business organisations, co-operation should make its management efficient. The Board of Directors, CEO and employees should discharge their responsibility in an honest manner.

Also necessary changes should be made in Board of Director to improve the quality of management. The Board of Director must be restructured on occasion represent active and experts from different department should be included in the Board of Directors as per the RBI rules.

7) Raise your own funds

Co-operatives should emphasize to raise their own funds. Co-operatives rely on others for playing capital. This is not appropriate for the financial independence of the co-operatives when members take out a loan, they should be obliged to purchase a certain percentage of the loan amount. The habit of saving and the thrifting among the members should be increased.

8) To reduce the domination of the relatives

If the co-operative movement is to promote growth, it is necessary to reduce the domination of the persons who have a vested interest. fir this caution should be taken while giving the membership of co-op. societies, Moneylenders, rich merchants, brokers, mediators should not be given membership of co-op. societies. In the Board of Director of the organisation, the seats should be reserved for the small farmers and the weaker section. Employee appointment must be made strictly and by rules. Provide education and training to employees.

9) Recovery of outstanding payments

Another important suggestion for improving the institution should give priority to recovery of dues. The members should be explained the importance of the outstanding recovery. Legal action should be taken against the person who refuses to repay the loan. By doing appropriate changes in loan policies crop loans should be given in large quantity. Insurance on crop loans will reduce the problem of pending money.

10) Supervision and Auditing

Co-operative societies should supervise and audit their affairs in a transparent manner. District central banks should take initiative to monitor the functioning of primary institutions. Also the organisation should be regularly audited by an authorised auditor.

11) The Goal of equal Development

The co-operative movement in India has not been uniformly developed in all states. Some are progressive and some are backward in co-operative movement. For this, more work should be done with a careful eye on the underdeveloped states. The concerned state government should increase the share capital of the co-operatives.

Check your progress.

Write down measures to overcome the shortcomings of co-operative movement.

5.6 SUMMARY

Co-operative societies progressed during the planning period in India. Co-operative societies increased in numbers, members, playing capital, share capital, co-operative banks, store homes, co-operative credit societies etc.

But this increase is a numerical increase and not a qualitative increase.

Politicians participated in co-operative establishments for the development of the weaker sections of the society. Co-operative movement was perished by the politicians. Many factors are responsible for degradation of the co-operative movement.

Co-operation in India has provided people with economical, social, educational benefits. To date the co-operative movement has suffered tremendously and various measures can be suggested to overcome the shortcomings of the co-operative movement.

5.7 SELF STUDY

- 1) Write positive results of India's co-operation.
- 2) Write down the results for the downgrade of co-operation.
- 3) Suggest the measures to overcome the shortcomings of co-operation movement.

5.8 REFERENCE BOOKS

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Unit-6

STRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT - LAND ACQUISITION FOR HOUSING PROJECTS AND SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Unit Structure :

- 6.0 Objectives
- 6.1 Proposal
- 6.2 Special Economic Area Concepts
- 6.3 Objectives of the Special Economic Zone
- 6.4 Functioning of Special Economic Zones
- 6.5 Types of Special Economic Zones
- 6.6 Concessions in Special Economic Zones
- 6.7 Land Acquisition for Special Economic Zones
- 6.8 Land Acquisition for Roads And Railway Projects
- 6.9 Midc Land Acquisition for The Project
- 6.10 Land Acquisition for Housing
- 6.11 Development Project
- 6.12 Roads
- 6.13 Airport
- 6.14 Summary
- 6.15 Self-study
- 6.16 Reference texts

6.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) Study the concept of Special Economic Zone.
- 2) To study the objectives and operating system of the Special Economic Zone.
- 3) To study the types of special financial zones.
- 4) Understand the concessions in the special financial sector.
- 5) Understanding land acquisition for the Special Economic Zone.

6.1 PREFACE

All the countries are consciously trying to accelerate the industrialization of the country and promote the growth of national and international level in order to survive the globalization process. Part of this effort is the creation of a special economic zone.

The concept of special economic zone has been introduced in the world a long time ago. The first trading area was established in England in 1896 in Manchester to promote trade. To date, more than five hundred trade zones have been established worldwide. After 1978, China developed a special economic zone. Special mention is found in Hainan, Siammen, and Rosebay.

In 2000, Commerce Minister of India Murasoli Maran visited SEZ projects in China and saw the progress of China through four special economic zones, 15 free trade zones, 49 economic development zones and 53 high tech industry sectors. Government of India put forward the proposal. In 2004, the Government of India adopted the concept of Special Economic Zone. The Government of India passed the Special Economic Zones Act in 2005. The law was passed in Parliament and signed by the President on June 23, 2005. From February 10, 2006, this Act was implemented throughout India.

SEZ projects started in various states of India. The government made land acquisition for that. Of the total 403 projects in the country, 273 proposals were approved. For this, it announced that one lakh 25 thousand hectares of land is being acquired in the country. Efforts are underway for the SEZ project in 22 states and union territories, including Maharashtra. The Government of India has granted many concessions to SEZ projects for economic development. There is no 100% direct foreign investment, water is not taxed on other services. The excise tax, sales tax, market tax, income tax and other taxes levied by the state government have been exempted. Also, the government has announced that markets will be made available in the country for various goods and services created from the special financial sector.

Land acquisition is very important for a Special Economic Zone. In 1998, the government passed a bill to acquire 95 thousand hectares of land. Fertile land was also acquired along with the land. In order to increase the means of transportation, a large number of lands were acquired in the country for road and railway projects. All these lands were owned by the cultivators of agricultural production and the common farmers. In the country, 14 thousand kilometres long highways were constructed while 11,719 hectares of land has been lost under the railway tracks. Industrial Development Corporation was established in Maharashtra in 1962. In every district of Maharashtra, MIDC Land acquisition was done for. In every district of Maharashtra, MIDC Land acquisition was done for. A large amount of land has been acquired for the services of roads, water, lodging, electricity, transport etc. MIDC covers 53,120 hectares of land across Maharashtra Land acquisition was done for

Due to the high population growth in India, land is used for housing. Large land acquisition was done for power projects in the country. Land acquisition was done in 2011 for 2,46,757 km of roads. There was a great deal of land acquisition for the airport port. It was the

time of displacement of all these people as the houses of millions of families, acquisition of farm lands were made.

6.2 SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE (SEZ) CONCEPT

A special economic zone is a deliberately fixed duty-free region. This region will be considered as a foreign country for commercial transactions and fees and taxes. Industries in such areas can be set up to produce goods and supply services.

The Special Economic Zone is a geographical region, and the laws applicable in that region have the flexibility in the laws and regulations of the industry to benefit other economic policies of the country. The laws of such areas are different from those of other sectors. Therefore, they are called Special Economic Zones.

Definition: "Special economic status terrain is a special economic zone."

6.3 OBJECTIVES OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

Private sector investment in the economy of the country is to consider the industries and thereby increase employment, and increase international trade. This is the main purpose of the Special Economic Zone. In addition, there are some other important purposes.

- 1) To develop infrastructure in the country.
- 2) To attract foreign investment for investment by creating special economic zones in the country.
- 3) Employment generation through Special Economic Zone.
- 4) To promote industrial development in the economy.
- 5) To reduce the economic imbalance in the country.
- 6) Increase international trade with the help of special economic zones and obtain foreign currency
- 7) Eliminate the difficulties of export growth by eliminating the obstacles to increase foreign exports.

Check your progress: -

1. Write down the objectives of the particular financial sector.

6.4 FUNCTIONING OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

The Central Government has enacted laws for the creation and development of special economic zones, and in accordance with the provisions of that Act, the creation of special economic zones is necessary. A Board of Approval has been created to build the SEZ. It consists of 19 members.

The Secretary is the Chairman of the Department of Commerce. Also representative of Central Board of Excise and Customs (C.B.E.C.), Ministry of Finance, Department of Finance, S.E.Z. Commerce, Accounts, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (D.Y.P.P.) Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Small Industries, Agriculture and Village Industries, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Défense, Ministry of Environment and Forest Development, Ministry of Law and Justice, Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Marine, Government-appointed representative of the State Government, Director of International Trade. Representative, Development Commissioner, Director of the Management Committee of India, Foreign Affairs of India professor, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Industry are members.

The above committee allows planning and special field visits at the departmental level. The Development Commissioner of each department is the designated secretary of the Board.

6.5 TYPES OF SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

1) Special financial zones for different types of products:

In this type of special economic zones, industries can produce three or more goods in one area or industries can be started to supply goods and services in different sectors.

2) Special financial zones for specific sectors:

Industries are created to supply only one sector services in the Special Economic Zones for different sectors.

3) Special financial zones at the airport or port:

Special economic zones at ports or airports are established to produce two or more goods in the same area, and industries that supply products or services to two or more sectors.

From 1997 to 2000, the Government of India revised its import-export policy. In 2000, Indian Commerce Minister Murasoli Maran visited SEZ projects in China. China looked at the progress made through looking at the four special economic zones of the country and 53 high tech industry sectors, and forwarded a similar proposal to the Government of India for the progress of the country. In 2004, the Government of India

adopted the concept of Special Economic Zone. The Government of India passed the Special Economic Zones Act in 2005, in order to protect exports from India and to keep up with the increasing pressure and demands of the business class. The law was signed by the President on June 23, 2005 by passing this law in Parliament. From February 10, 2006, this Act was implemented throughout India.

Of the total 403 proposal sin the country, 273 were approved. 1,25000 hectares of land is being acquired in the country and 22 states and Union Territories including Maharashtra have launched efforts.

Number of State wise SEZ projects in India.

As per the Special Economic Zones Act 2005

Information up to 30, April, 2017

Table no.-01

Sr.No	State	Total No of SEZ
01	Andhra Pradesh	19
02	Chandigarh	02
03	Chhatisgad	01
04	Gujarat	16
05	Haryana	26
06	Kerala	18
07	Madhya Pradesh	27
08	Odisha	03
09	Rajasthan	03
10	Tamilnadu	31
11	Telangana	29
12	Uttar Pradesh	10
13	West Bengal	04
	Total	189

Table No-02

Division of State-wise SEZ Projects (As of March-April 2013)

Sr. No	State	Formal recognition	With major approvals	Suggested SEZ
01	Andhra Pradesh	109	06	76
02	Chandigarh	02	00	02
03	Chattisgad	01	01	01
04	Delhi	03	00	00
05	Dadara Nagar Haveli	02	00	00
06	Goa	07	00	03
07	Gujarat	47	07	32
08	Haryana	46	03	35
09	Zarkhand	01	00	01
10	Karnataka	62	01	41
11	Kerala	29	00	20

12	Madhya Pradesh	19	02	06
13	Maharashtra	103	16	64
14	Nagaland	02	00	01
15	Odisha	10	01	05
16	Pondicherry	01	01	00
17	Panjab	08	00	02
18	Rajasthan	10	01	10
19	Tamilnadu	69	06	53
20	Utter Pradesh	34	01	21
21	Uttarakhand	02	00	00
22	West Bengol	20	03	11
	Total	588	49	386

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry, SEZ in India IOSR journal of Business and Management March-April 2013 P.P.18-27

It is clear that 588 formal projects have been approved in 28 industrial areas of the country. By 2008, 1,93,474 people have been employed through 1122 units in India. It accounts for 37% of Indian women.

6.6 CONCESSIONS IN SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

It was decided to create special economic zones to accelerate the economic development of the country as well as create employment opportunities and improve the living standard of the people. The law was passed in 2005. It is known as the Special Economic Zone 2005. The Act will provide various facilities and concessions to industries in the particular financial sectors.

Concessions in Special Financial Sector: -

- 1) One hundred percent of foreign direct investment is allowed in industries in the special financial sector.
- 2) Water, electricity and other services required by the industries in SEZ will be provided on priority basis without any tax.
- 3) There will be no restriction on the transportation and distribution of electricity by the industry in the special financial sector.
- 4) Industries in this area will be exempted from tax, sales tax, market tax, income tax and other taxes levied by the State Government.
- 5) Export industries will be exempted from service tax and central taxes.
- 6) Corporate contracts will be exempted for any ten years in a period of fifteen years..
- 7) There will be full consent for the construction of open space in the Special Economic Zone and use it on a commercial basis.

- 8) The industries concerned will be empowered to allow the security of special economic zones to operate on the basis of convenient business like restaurants, hotels and entertainment centres.
- 9) Industries belonging to the Special Economic Zone can be employed in other parts of the country.
- 10) Banks can be opened in special financial sector for foreign banks. They will be exempted at 100% tax for three years on their profits.
- 11) 100% exemption will be given for the first five years on exports of goods manufactured from Special Economic Zone. In the next five years, 50 percent will be discounted. There will be a discount on the return on investment.
- 12) The relevant provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and other labour laws have been relaxed for the industries in the Special Economic Zone.

After 1990, the Government of India adopted a new economic policy in terms of structural development. This strategy is called globalization policy. This strategy is mainly considered as liberalization, privatization and globalization. In the process of globalization, foreign companies were allowed to create industries in the country. At the same time, the concept of housing construction and special economic zones was adopted. In the concept of structural development, large scale land acquisition was done for the special economic zones and housing projects. This resulted in a large decrease in soil. The nature of the problem is as follows.

6.7 LAND ACQUISITION FOR SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

After the country adopted the policy of globalization, land acquisition decision was taken for the Special Economic Zone. In 2011, 581 SEZs were approved. Of these, 130 SEZs were allowed to operate. 154 SEZ has been approved in principle. All these projects are mainly in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. 150 thousand hectares of land will be acquired for this SEZ project. This will affect one million acres of agricultural production and the loss of agricultural production of Rs 212 crore.

In 1998, the government passed a bill to decide on 95,000 hectares of land. The government was of the view that the land being acquired for the SEZ would be a waste of agricultural land. But over time, it was proved that fertile farm land was acquired.

6.8 LAND ACQUISITION FOR ROADS AND RAILWAY PROJECTS

The post-independence population had to increase with the increase in the transport population. In this land was acquired for road and railway projects. Most of these lands were under cultivation. 14 thousand kilometers long highways have been constructed in the country. 11,179 hectares of land has gone under the railway. The citizens of Kokan area gave their agricultural land for the Konkan Railway Project. Apart from this, land acquisition has been done for the district route.

6.9 MIDC LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE PROJECT

After the establishment of the State of Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra decided to set up the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation in 1962 to increase the industry. Under this decision, the roads, water, drainage required for the establishment of business in each district at a particular place. The policy was to provide electricity, godown, transport etc. Eight sections were fixed for this. Maharashtra Government decided to create 53920 hectares of land in Maharashtra and decided to create 229 industrial areas in these eight zones. It was the cultivated land of the peasantry. But the farmer class deposited these lands in the court to create jobs in his area.

After 1998, the central government approved the MIDC. Plans to start 74 SEZ projects in Maharashtra on the acquired land.

MIDC In some parts of the project, the industry started to receive grants from the government to start industries in the rural areas. Therefore, the farmers have demanded that the land be returned to the government. Kudal MIDC in Sindhudurg District Farmers in the area have begun demanding hope in 2012.

6.10 LAND ACQUISITION FOR HOUSING

At present, sufficient land is being utilized for industrialization and housing projects. The main reason for this is urbanization. Nearly 70 percent of the rural population is migrating to the city due to lack of employment. Land is being used extensively for housing as a convenience to their residents.

6.11 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A special economic zone is a deliberately excluded territory. The region will be considered as a foreign country for commercial transactions and taxation fees. Industries in such areas are established to produce goods and supply services. These are called development projects.

Through this project, electricity was supplied to 57 million pumps. The target for generation of 78 thousand megawatt was set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. But that could be achieved up to 50,000 megawatt.

Electricity generation is mainly as follows.

- 1) Nuclear power
- 2) Thermal power
- 3) Solar power
- 4) Wind power
- 5) Hydropower.

In addition, the Biogas generates electricity from the plant. Nuclear power is the most destructive form of electricity generation. Thermal power generation in India requires land acquisition.

6.12 ROADS

Maharashtra had 2,46,757 km long roads in 2011. Roads need to be developed for transport, freight and tourism etc. About 5.2 per cent of the total land in the country has been acquired for road construction projects. A large number of people have been rehabilitated. As a result, agricultural production is decreasing.

6.13 AIRPORTS

Air transportation is the fastest and most expensive transportation service in all of the transportation. Air transport is useful for exporting goods. But transportation is not as economical as transporting heavy cargo. Around the airport, around ten to fifteen kilometres, people suffer from daily noise pollution.

6.14 SUMMARY

The government called on foreign companies to create special economic zones in the country. Land acquisition was done for the Special Economic Zone. At the end of March 2007, 33,807 acres of land had been acquired. Land acquisition for road railway has taken place. MIDC There has been a great deal of land acquisition. The acquisition of fertile water for the creation of special economic zones has led to the question of farmers' livelihoods. It will also face food shortage. The grain will have to be imported in the next period. Landless, unemployed, marginalized people will migrate to the city for employment. This will put a strain on the city's civic amenities. Sleep deprivation in cities will cause serious problems like health problems, social security etc. Recognizing that there is a need for special economic zones to sustain the globalization environment and to accelerate the development of the country, various concessions have been made for the creation of special economic zones of

the government. Many changes have been made to the law. However, there is still doubt about the benefits of SEZ generation.

6.15 SELF-STUDY

- 1) What is a Special Economic Zone, as well as the type of Special Economic Zone.
- 2) Write down the objectives of the Special Economic Zone.
- 3) Explain the nature of the special financial sector.
- 4) Explain the various land acquisition for the Special Economic Zone of India.
- 5) Explain the various concessions given by the government for the special financial sector.
- 6) Explain the nature of land acquisition for M.I.D.C. project.
- 7) Explain the effects of land acquisition for the particular Special Economic Zone.

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Unit-7

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT FOR INADEQUATE REHABILITATION AND RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Unit Structure :

- 7.0 Objectives
- 7.1 Preface
- 7.2 Inadequate rehabilitation of various projects in the country
- 7.3 Impact of Land Acquisition for SEZ
- 7.4 Movement of Damaged Citizens
- 7.5 Penn, Alibaug, Panvel
- 7.6 People's protests against Jaitapur nuclear power plant
- 7.7 Anti-People's Movement against Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project
- 7.8 Anti-SEZ agitation in West Bengal, Singur, Nandigram, Andhra Pradesh, Gurgaon, Haryana
- 7.9 Summary
- 7.10 Questions on text
- 7.11 Reference Books

7.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) The imperfection of rehabilitation can be studied in various projects in the country.
- 2) The effects of land acquisition for SEZ can be studied.
- 3) Understanding the context of the movements of the affected citizens.

7.1 PREFACE

After independence, various projects were started in the country for the development process. It can be mentioned mainly dam projects, industrial projects, dam projects, energy projects, etc. These have been largely incomplete in rehabilitation. Citizens who are affected by the dam project, when starting any project, the displaced citizens need proper rehabilitation. But the rehabilitation of the beneficiary bureaucrats in the Indian administration and the ineffectiveness of the leaders' congregations is not completely fulfilled. The problem is as follows.

7.2 INADEQUATE REHABILITATION OF VARIOUS PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY

1) After independence, Koyna Dam in Satara district was built for the availability of electricity in Maharashtra. Land acquisition for the dam displaced 27000 families from villages in the area. Out of which only 1500 families were properly rehabilitated. The fact is that the rest of the family has not been rehabilitated. A total of ten thousand families were shifted from place to place because of them.

2) Sangli - 500 families were evacuated in the Warna dam on the border of Kolhapur district. These citizens have not yet been properly rehabilitated. Therefore, these citizens are constantly agitating under the leadership of labor liberation forces.

3) This is the situation of Gadanadi project in Ratnagiri district. Tin Vira Dam in Raigad district, Timbapuri project in Aurangabad district has not been properly rehabilitated. There are many such projects in Maharashtra in the face of problems.

On behalf of the project victims, Bharat Patankar, the chairman of the Shramik Mukti Dal, should set up a separate Gram Panchayat to dispose of the displaced population of five hundred or more. Provide vocational education to the young children of these displaced persons. Provide jobs for displaced children in industries. The government should arrange to provide the poverty line ration card to the displaced families. Establish women's Self Help Groups and provide them with financing for small businesses. Priority should be given to the displaced persons where the government lands. House-building projects should be implemented for them. Such demands continue continuously through the Shramik Mukti Dal. But the government does not get that much positive response. In some places, the project victims were rehabilitated and given land, but there was no agricultural water supply. The Ambakhore project was started in Raigad district. Its water would be provided for fifteen hundred acres of agricultural land in the Kharpat village. But the water was given to the nearest industrial estate without giving it to the Kharpat village. For the past 35 years this water has been released into the Arabian Sea without being used for agriculture.

4) After independence of the dam to construct Narmada Dam Project in Gujarat state, the Central Government decided. Later, the state of Gujarat decided to raise the dam to 122 meters. Under this dam, about 2.5 lakh people have been displaced from 19 villages in Gujarat, 33 in Maharashtra and 133 villages in the state of Madhya Pradesh. The struggle for rehabilitation for 28 years continues. Today, more than 48000 families live in their hometown. It is not certain when the water will come to that town and when those villages will become waterlogged.

For the past 28 years, Medha Patkar has been struggling nationally and internationally in conflict and court battles over displacement issues in the Narmada area. The fight continues today.

Many ministers, other political leaders, officials, journalists and thinkers of the central and state governments visit the area. Whole regrets admit. But the action doesn't happen. As a result, many families have started deserting. There is a clear provision for drowning before rehabilitation. The Madhya Pradesh government has completely failed to resettle more than 40,000 families in 193 villages. As per the agreement, the height of the dam is expected to affect the lives of villages in the West Niphad region of Madhya Pradesh where 500 to 3000 families are living. In the future, the height of the dam will create water supply in all the villages and man-made tsunamis will come and destroy all these areas.

1200 to 1500 families in Maharashtra are still windy today. Their eligibility checks have not been outdated. Hundreds of citizens who have been tested for eligibility are waiting for land. Not all of the 19 villages in Gujarat are also rehabilitated.

5) Other projects in the country During the post-independence period, dam projects took place in which many citizens lost their rights to land and biodiversity in the area. Following is the status of some dams and displaced persons in the country.

Referring to the Sardar lake in Gujarat on the above point, refrain is avoided here.

Table No. 01

Population displaced by various dam projects in India

Sr. No	Name of the Project	State	Displaced Population	The displaced tribal population of these
01	Karjan	Gujarat	11600	100%
02	Damanganga	Gujarat	87000	48.70%
03	Ukai (Reserver)	Gujarat	72300 52000	18.92%
04	Maheshwar	Madhya Pradesh	20,000	60.00%
05	Bodhghat	Madhya Pradesh	32700 12700	73.91%
06	Icha	Bihar	30,800	80.00%
07	Chandil	Bihar	37,600	87.92%
08	Koil Karo	Bihar	66000	88.00%
09	Maython and Panchet	Bihar	231974	56.46%
10	Masan(Reserver)	Bihar	93874 3700	31.00%

11	Mahibajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	38400	76.28%
12	Polawaram	Andhra	1,50,000	52.90%
13	Ichapalli	Prasesh Andhra Prasesh	188100 38100	76.28%
14	Uppar Indravati	Odisha	18500	89.20%
15	Pong	Himachal	80,000	56.25%
16	Bhakra Nangal	Pradesh Himachal Pradesh	116000 36,000	34.76%
17	Tultuti	Maharashtra	13600	51.60%
	Total		7,11,574	

Source- Statistical information Irrigation Department Govt. of India

The above table shows the status of the displaced population by state. Tribal people have to bear the brunt of construction projects of Dharan. The citizens shown in the table are not yet rehabilitated. They have to consistently hit the road and fight a court battle.

Thus, in other projects, the question of fulfilment of rehabilitation also arises. But the proportion is low. For example nuclear power, mining, seaports, jetty construction projects etc.

Check your progress:

1. Write about the displacement of the citizens displaced by the construction of various dam projects built in India.

7.3 THE FOLLOWING IS THE NATURE OF THE EFFECTS OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR SEZ

1) Reduce the size of farmland:

As explained above, 150 hectares of hectare land will be acquired for SEZ. Its impact on one million tonnes of agricultural production and a loss of Rs 212 crore will not be possible without the definite impact on the size of the farm.

Ten thousand hectares of India and the cultivated land in Pen, Uran and Panvel taluks of Raigad district were allotted to SEZ of Reliance Company. The impact of this on overall agricultural production will not be known until the situation is realized.

2) Small remuneration to farmers:

While acquiring land for SEZ, it was announced that the government would acquire agricultural land. But in some places, agricultural fertile land was acquired. But his compensation was not enough.

3) Eliminate human rights in natural resources on acquired land:

Natural Resources has full authority over the natural resources for the period for which the land for the SEZ is given to a particular company for a period of time. For example, if a river or drain is going through the ground, citizens will not have the right to get water from the river. Animals do not have a natural right to drink water. This is the condition of the company to allow the land to enter the fence.

4) Eliminate edible pasture, herbs and other components:

The land for SEZ has been edited, which limits the rights of citizens on fodder, herbs and other constituents. Animals may become deprived of fodder. In addition, rare earth herbs and biodiversity can be adversely affected.

Obviously these factors can have a very adverse effect on the environment.

5) Loss of hunger strike may result in future hunger strike:

Farmers' land is edited for SEZs. They get paid for the occasion. But the ordinary farmer tries to live a luxurious life by spending this amount of money if he has more money. The farmer does not know how to invest this amount in various schemes. Suddenly due to the large amount of money, he was in a position where to spend and where not to spend it. This situation seems to be the case with some SEZ editors.

6) The possibility of increased pollution, thus threatening biodiversity:

The large chemical industry that is undergoing the SEZ project can create a strong potential for chemical pollution. The climate of the area has been feared to have a profound adverse effect. They are more likely to have air and water pollution. The impact of pollution on human and biodiversity cannot be ruled out as a threat to the environment in the future.

7) Decrease in food production:

Large land masses for SEZs are likely to reduce food production. This could adversely affect the food grains of future growing population and allow it to be time to rely on food imports. The decline in food production is not affordable to our country.

8) The impact of local industry on competitive environment:

The SEZ project launches big manufacturing industry. The production in this industry is going to be huge. Eventually the cost of this product will be lower than the local product. As a result, local businesses

will not survive the competition. On occasion, local industry may be closed down.

9) Probability of increasing financial inequality:

The Indian economy remains as an agricultural economy till date. But if farmers go to agricultural land, their way of production can be closed.

The SEZ project is believed to have a large number of jobs in the industry. But in the process, the machinery is widely used for production, so most of these jobs are of technical nature.

Occasionally, if the recession is slow, the industry may shut down. Labor cuts can be abrupt as a result of the production. This can have an impact on the financial life of the workers. In all these situations, the possibility of increasing economic inequality in the future cannot be ruled out. Thus, editing the land to SEZ can have the same effect as above.

7.4 PUBLIC MOVEMENT FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE AFFECTED CITIZENS

a) After independence, the planning process was adopted for the development of the country. With the implementation of the health program, population growth was accelerated. It was necessary to facilitate development in proportion to the increasing population. This led to the initiation of dam projects especially at the country level. Many projects like energy projects, roads, railways, industrial colonization projects had to be constructed. As the cities grew, the population of the cities increased. As a result, the need to build new cities around the city intensified. The government had no option but to do land acquisition for all those processes. In the end, the government had to implement this route for the development of the people, but it raised the question of living the displaced people. It created a movement in the country for the rights of the affected citizens. The nature of this movement is as follows:

Many development projects have been implemented in the country, which has to be mentioned in the dam projects as incomplete in terms of rehabilitation. When building a dam, hundreds of villages and millions of people have to be displaced to save the dam's water. His natural life is taken away. When the dam is constructed, the law states that the citizens should be rehabilitated first, after which the dam projects should begin. But till date such a situation has not been created in our country. The rehabilitation of the people has not yet been completed since the year the dam project was started in the country. Citizens are constantly conducting protests through various organizations.

1960 chali koyana dam was constructed in Maharashtra. It displaced 27000 families. Of these, only fifteen hundred families were

resettled. The remaining families have not yet been resettled. The fact is that in 1960 forty thousand families were relocated from their original places.

Warna dam was built on the border of Sangli, Kolhapur district. Five hundred families were evacuated from that location. These citizens are not yet resettled. This is also the case with the Gadanadi project in Ratnagiri district. Tin Veera Dam in Raigad district and Tambhapuri project in Aurangabad district also did not have proper rehabilitation of the citizens. There is a continuous agitation under the leadership of Bharat Patankar, chairman of the Shramik Mukti Dal, for the rehabilitation of dam projects across Maharashtra.

The State Government is notified of various activities for the rights of the citizens. The government has not yet found a place for the rehabilitation of the citizens, despite the civil marches, agitations and fasting on the occasion. The construction of this large dam on the Narmada lake in the state of Gujarat is almost complete. The dam is 122 meters high.

b) Under this dam, 19 villages in Gujarat, 36 in Maharashtra and 133 in Madhya Pradesh are underwater. About half a million citizens have been displaced by the dam. Today, more than 48,000 families have not been rehabilitated.

For the last 28 years under the leadership of Medha Patkar, the movement for the proper rehabilitation of the citizens has been underway. This movement is moving in a democratic and democratic way. The project of these dams has an impact on the tribal community. Such a movement is taking place for the tribal question. Medha Patkar and his colleagues have also continued their efforts to continue the court battle in many displacement issues. Medha Patkar raised his voice not only in the country but also in the United Nations. Because the World Bank had financed the construction of all the dams in Narmada. Medha Patkar pointed out this problem to the World Bank. In this way, there is a continuous movement of citizens in relation to other ideas of the country.

7.5 MOVEMENT AGAINST PEN ALIBAUG, PANVEL SEZ PROJECT

Reliance SEZ partner ten thousand acres of land was acquired in Penn, Alibaug and Panvel taluks of Raigad district. The land belonged to 45 villages. Rice was grown especially in the soil.

This was the largest project in India. After some time the citizens realized this. Under the guidance of social worker Meteor Mahajan and others, agitations in the Raigad district stood against the SEZ project. Citizens started fierce opposition to land acquisition. At times, the

agitation turned violent. The police stabbed several times. The women made a significant contribution to the movement. The rehabilitation movement has consistently shown that this battle will not be fought on the streets alone. So the citizens knocked on the door of the High Court. The High Court recently directed the farmers to return the land to the government, ruling that the SEZ be canceled.

7.6 MOVEMENT AGAINST JAITAPUR NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

A 6400 MW nuclear power project is proposed on the sloping land of Jaitapur and Madban in Rajapur taluka of Ratnagiri district. This edited land is slaughtered. In some lands, rice is grown. The government expects the project to start considering the state's power shortage. There is no denying that the project could adversely affect the fishing business of local fishermen. The government is not ready to discuss citizens directly. Citizens say the project is going against the wishes of the citizens.

The citizens here have launched a spontaneous agitation against the project.

In 2012, an agitated young man was shot dead and killed. The government is trying to diversify various forms of aggression against the agitators. But the protesters, despite their suppression by their leading leaders, have continued to try to maintain the tone of the movement. An agitation against the Jaitapur nuclear power project is under the leadership of Balasaheb Patankar's colleagues in the area.

7.7 KUDANKULAM NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ANTI-PEOPLE MOVEMENT

Kudankasam is a 2,000 MW power plant and Kalpakam is a 500 MW power plant in Tamil Nadu. A furnace of kudanasam has been completed. The situation here is in Jaitapur proportion. Due to the overwhelming opposition of the citizens, the work of an experiment of this project has almost been completed. Your government is not aware of disaster management. This matter is also worth considering.

7.7 WEST BENGAL - SINGUR - NANDIGRAM UTTAR PRADESH GURGAON HARINA ANTI-SEZ MOVEMENTS

In West Bengal Singur, the government had given 997 acres of land to Tata Motor Company for the production of warm cars. The farmers protested against it and brought the project to justice in another state. At the same time, it was decided to give land for SEZ to Salim Group and Indonesia Construction Company. At that time the farmers of Nandigram

had a huge uprising. A similar uprising took place in Dadar in Uttar Pradesh, Gurgaon in Haryana. Farmers took an active part in this rally. The government uses the satellite map and decides to acquire the land when deciding to acquire land for SEZ. But the farmers' question also needs to be considered.

A garment project was going to be held in Malvan, Deoli taluka in Sindhudurg district. The project was strongly opposed by the citizens here. This caused the project to drop before coming. The land in the village of Kalne in Dodamarga taluka was edited for mining project and the hills were cut. Citizens are constantly raising their voice against this issue. Sometimes the political congregation tries to break the citizens' voice using force.

Sterlite was a copper smelting project in Ratnagiri around 1990. This would cause huge air pollution. Expert boards of the government wrote a false report of pollution in a hotel in Mumbai

Citizens study this report and find out the experts of the government. A huge front was drawn in the history of Ratnagiri. Citizens' movement succeeded in moving the Sterlite project from Ratnagiri to elsewhere. In this way, people are constantly on the run against people's welfare projects in India.

Check your progress:

Describe the movement of the citizens affected by the project.

7.9 SUMMARY

After independence various projects were undertaken for economic development in India. Due to the huge population growth in India, the question of infrastructure has been created, the need for land for houses, land made for special economic zones, land acquisition has displaced many families. The questions of the displaced are serious. Many of the displaced people were in different parts of the country. These battles were for their rights. After independence, various dams were created to supply water to industries and cities. Besides, many villages have been affected due to various reasons such as energy projects, mining industries, railway projects, highways, pipelines (fuel and water) transportation. Those affected by the project have many problems. Were they released? Or will all these displacements get justice in the future? This is the question.

7.10 SELF-STUDY

- 1) People from various projects in the country are not rehabilitated. Explain.
- 2) Explain the effects of acquisition of land for SEZ (SEZ).
- 3) Explain the movement of various project affected citizens.

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Unit-8

VARIOUS CAUSES OF LAND POLLUTION

Unit Structure :

- 8.0 Objectives
- 8.1 Preface
- 8.2 What is pollution
- 8.3 Main types of pollution
- 8.4 What is land pollution
- 8.5 Causes of land pollution
 - 8.5.1 Natural causes
 - 8.5.2 Man-made causes
 - 8.5.3 Increase in sewage and increasing population
- 8.6 Summary
- 8.7 Self Study
- 8.8 Reference Books

8.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following -

- 1) To study the importance of land.
- 2) Monitoring of land work.
- 3) To study the concept of pollution and land pollution.
- 4) To study the importance of land in jagri-business.
- 5) To review the causes of land pollution.

8.1 PREFACE

The importance of natural resources in human development is extra-ordinary. Human development depends on natural resources. No matter, how much scientific progress a human being can make, he can not do any thing beyond the laws of nature. In a developing country like India, the availability of natural resources such as land, water, forest, air, plants, animals etc. is in abundance. This is no doubt that its proper use will accelerate the development of the country.

Land is very important among natural resource land a broad concept. Due to this element of land, the life of a person has become comfortable. Pure food, water and air are available because of land. The majority of the population of our country till today depends on agriculture

i. e. on land. There no alternative to the land element for shelter, business and industries. Important characteristics of land.

- i) The land element is stable.
- ii) The element of land cannot be migrated.
- iii) Land element cannot be produced.
- iv) Uses of land vary widely.

In nature, land has many functions, water conservation, excavation, filling process, production, bacterial habitate, absorption and emission of sun's heat, support to trees, the fuel, shed, oxygen to sustain human life etc. are the important functions of land.

However, human interference in the name of technology and discovery in the field of land is steadily increasing. Instead of protection and conservation of land disregard is happening in large quantity. Large encroachments on land have been made in the name of setting up of a civilization, a mining industry, communication, shelter housing and industries. Consequently cultivable and cultivated land is also being used for non-farming.

Unlimited cutting of trees is reducing the abundance of soil layer on the plain and fields. Agricultural production is adversely affected due to the depletion of valuable layers of soil. The impact of production capacity will take decades to recover. Negligence to the soil and water conservation is often responsible for the drought situation in the country.

The top layer of soil on the ground is the strange alchemy. It contains a lot of minerals and organic elements. The act of storing water and supplying it to the plants as needed is due to the inherent properties of the soil. The better the soil fertility, the better plant life. Because of the help of heat, rain, wind, river-drains, the processes of digging, carrying and filling are possible. So the hard rocks are converted into soil. Such lands become rich.

Today the population of our country has reached to 125 crores, but the area of land is the same as before. 50% area is wasteland and private and owned by or belongs to grampanchayats, forest department, education societies, charity societies and entrepreneurs. Application of land on large scale is not proper, land to be used on a very large scale is unbalanced, so the country suffers a great loss. Growth and management are the important actions about land. It is compulsory to take care of the land. But when the land is divided, the useful decisions are not taken about it, sometimes destructive decisions are taken. Small farmers imitate the farmers having much more land and cultivate sugarcane crop often and often. Some farmers take rice crop in downhill pitfalls. The land itself decides which crop is to be taken in which part of it. But the man looks at only science and not the position and size of the land.

Due to the phenomenal progress of science, business is growing rapidly. The area necessary for factories is growing everyday. Man-made piles of rubbish like hills are spreading on the earth. The nuclear tests taken frequently by the developed nations, limitless and terrible ammunition used in wars are injuring and defacing the earth. Hence the pollution grows, becomes wider day by day. The elements of the air come rapidly with rainfall and help for pollution of land.

Man is bringing about destruction of forest. Therefore the hard outer covering of the earth is vanished. As a result, the rainfall has done the landslide on a huge scale and the upper layer which is fertile, has gone away. The upper layer of soil on the top of hills, goes down to rivers, lakes and dams and their depth decreases day by day. Rivers are changing the direction of their bed. The seashore is also becoming shallow. The ships cannot reach to it. The natural establishments in this area are ruined. The fishermen are suffering a loss for lack of fishes. The big dams are full of sediment. So they cannot accumulate sufficient water. Normally, it takes 1000 years to produce 2.5 cm land or soil, but to wear it out only few years are sufficient.

The rivers in India were bringing silt with their streams and were making the soil fertile.

Nowadays there are elements which cause pollution in the water of rivers. So the land or soil is not being fertile but polluted.

8.2 WHAT IS POLLUTION?

- 1) In the environmental elements like air, water and land, some other substances are mixed. Therefore changes are made in their physical, chemical and organic properties or qualities. Due to the changes, there is no use of these elements. Then become harmful to health. This is pollution. The substances which cause pollution are called pollutants.
- 2) The effect on natural or human environment because of mixing with unwanted substances is called pollution.
- 3) Due to the undesirable transformation of the physical, biological and chemical content of air, water and land, health, protection and welfare of living things get damaged is called pollution.

The above definitions show that it is impossible for a human being to survive if the air, water and land are not available in pure form. Man only has created pollution. Slowly, their appearance is becoming frightening.

8.3 THE MAIN TYPES OF POLLUTION

- a) Air Pollution
- b) Water Pollution
- c) Land Pollution
- d) Sound Pollution

In this topic we will study only about land pollution.

8.4 WHAT IS LAND POLLUTION?

Land pollution is caused by natural events. Natural changes such as earthquakes and volcanoes bring major changes in the soil. Millions of hectares of land layer flows away with the floods of rivers. On the other hand, due to the constant rainfall and wind, land slide occurs. All these happen naturally. But human beings are often directly or indirectly responsible for such events. Human caused pollution is very frightening.

Land pollution is the hazardous change in 'life' caused by chemical, physical or biological factors in natural environment.

Every year loose particles of the soil are carried away by rainwater and wind. It is called soil erosion. Water flow, wind, improper agricultural land farming reducing the amount of food grain in the farm and the land becomes inferior. It is called soil erosion. In the hot tropical region or zone, in a particular if area deforestation is done. The soil is open and uncovered. The rainfall in that area is heavy, therefore the erosion of soil is speedy and on a large scale. In natural conditions the soil erosion is very less, for example in savana forest it is 0.05 to 1.2 tonnes per hectares. But if deforestation is made there the erosion can reach upto 90 tonnes per hectare. There are many examples for this.

- 1) In rainy season of 5 months in Jara island eight million of soil was carried away in the sea.
- 2) Due to deforestation, 6000 million hectare soil erosion is made in India. It means that 30 tonnes per hectare per year.
- 3) This erosion costs 600 crores of US dollars. (World Bank Report)

Check your progress

1. What is 'Mrida Dhoop'?

8.5 REASONS OF LAND POLLUTION

The reasons can be classified in two parts -

8.5.1 Natural reasons :

- 1) Proportion and intensity of rainfall
- 2) Speed of the wind
- 3) Stratum position
- 4) Natural and chemical properties of soil
- 5) Natural disaster

1) Proportion and intensity of rainfall :

Rainfall is the most important cause of soil erosion. Due to the strike of drops of water, the particles of soil become loosen and carried away with the flow of water. Heavy rainfall does not allow the soil to absorb the water and thus the soil erosion takes place. The quantity of soil erosion depends upon intensity, proportion and frequency of rainfall. It is seen that the rainfall more than 80 mm in a day becomes the reason of soil erosion. Therefore to avoid soil erosion there should be covering on land.

2) Speed of wind :

Soil erosion also takes place due to heavy wind. In desert area, because of cyclone, dust particles are carried away to a long distance. As the cyclone settles down, the sand layer spreads everywhere.

The top of layer of soil is destroyed and the soil becomes infertile. The land where there is no enough cover of grass or plants and where the rainfall is less, the storm-winds in March-April cause the soil particles to separate from the ground. The particles fly into air. Then the middle layer of the soil falls open. Thus soil erosion taken place in large quantity.

3) Land stratum :

Slope of land speed up the flow of water and thus increase the speed of soil erosion. Small gap in slope makes a huge difference in the damage of soil erosion. As a rule of water flow, if the slope increases four times, speed of water becomes twice. This double speed increases the speed of soil erosion 4 times greater. Thus carrying volume increases 32 times greater.

4) Natural and chemical properties of soil :

Land texture, organic matter and salt affect the soil erosion. Sandy soil absorbs water quickly and thus the soil erosion is less. If the organic matter is high the particle structure of the soil improves, it increases the water holding capacity of soil. As the quantity of organic matter in soil decreases, the soil erosion increases.

5) Natural disaster :

Natural disaster can cause lead degradation to the great extent. Due to various reasons like heavy rainfall, floods, earthquakes etc. the soil

erosion takes place. To a large extent and it leads to great loss of natural resources.

Check your progress

1. Describe the natural causes of Land Pollution.

8.5.2 Man-made reasons :

- 1) Deforestation
- 2) Use of pesticide with additional chemical fertilizer
- 3) Additional or excess use of water
- 4) Irrigation project
- 5) Improper methods of farming
- 6) Lack of enclosure
- 7) Uncontrolled grazing
- 8) Ownership of land
- 9) Industrialisation and growing population
- 10) Rubbish collected daily from rural and urban colonies.

1) Deforestation :

Due to the increasing population and industrial development, forest degradation is happening very rapidly. The natural cover of the soil means leaves, meadows and root of trees hold the soil tight. While a rainfall, if first falls on the tree-branches and leaves and then falls to the ground so as to slow down its speed. Thus the soil erosion is less. As the forests are destroyed, this natural conservation activity collapses, thus increasing the soil erosion.

It is necessary to have more forest area. Implementation of plans like forestation, forest conservation, an orchard etc. will succeed if people co-operate. The public also should do the work of forestation in their own land and around their houses.

2) Extra or additional use of chemicals & pesticides :

To take more crop, use of chemicals is made out of proportion. Poisonous insecticides have access in our lands. Therefore fertile land also becomes unproductive.

For this, organic fertilizers, compost fertilizers etc. natural food should be given to the soil, as the composition of the soil will be natural.

3) Use of additional water :

Some farmers have an assumption that if more water is given more crop they will reap. But if it is done continuously, in same land, the drainage of the water is impossible and the land becomes salty and unproductive.

also. So it is advisable to give the land sufficient water, not more than necessary. So water is saved. Spray sprinkling, dribble sprinkling can also solve this problem.

4) Irrigation project :

Now a days big dams are constructed for availability of water. Many hectares of land is wasted under the dams. This is a degeneration of land.

5) Improper methods of farming :

Traditional method of farming leads to land slide, especially at downhill farming.

6) Lack of resistance system :

If there is a resistance system on sloping land, the loss of land or soil can be minimised. Because of resistance to flowing water, the speed of flowing water is lowered, and water can be detained near that resistance. If the resistance is absent, the soil erosion takes place at large extent. So there is need of strong resistance system to detain water.

7) Uncontrolled grazing ground :

Land slide of grazing grounds and meadows also happens. The cattle loosen the particles of the soil. These particles, due to wind or rainfall go away. The remedy on this is to feed the cattle at houses, or to take grass crop in uncultivated land.

8) Ownership of land :

The system of separate family in rural area is accelerating or growing due to development. Rural public is going to settle in town or cities. They have right to own their land in rural area also. Therefore the land is divided in small pieces. The public settled in cities, like to have service in towns or cities. As a result, the lands in villages are sold. Various concession are given to boost industrial development in rural areas. Due to this, land prices started to improve. As a result, tendency of selling land and living on interest is increasing.

9) Industrialisation and increasing population :

Industrialisation is expanding to meet the needs of growing population. Deforestation is done for getting wood and raw material needed for industrialisation which causes the soil erosion, On the other hand, the waste generated by the industrialisation, process is mixed waste and toxins which causes the soil infertile.

10) Daily garbage collected from rural and urban areas :

Every village has a huge variety of garbage collection. The impact of person's living is on waste generation. Every day's waste needs to be disposed off. Various kinds of waste such as pieces of papers, clothes, glass, plastic etc. should be disposed off. Disposal of plastic is a serious problem. Pollution of land is increasing due to the waste stored in various places.

11) Sewage sludge :

House to house sewage is regularly produced. It contains many things such as detergent soap, bath soap, water etc. In rural areas there are not proper drainage systems. Water flows down the road without directions in deep areas and accumulates there. This causes soil pollution. Waste elements from factories are mixed with sewage and comes the unfavourable change in the chemical elements of the soil. As a result a fertile farmland is suffered from sewage sickness.

8.5.3 Increase in dirty water from homes etc. and increasing population:

To serve the needs of increasing population, the speed of industrialisation is also increasing. For that deforestation for wood is necessary. As a result, land slide takes place. On the other side, the process of industrialisation creates poisonous material, waste things and rubbish, dirt etc. and they are mixed in the land and the land becomes infertile. Mainly, the following are the industries which create poisonous material -

- a) Waste at a pharmaceutical factory
- b) Waste released from the mines
- c) Coal refining centres
- d) Thermal power generation centres
- e) Poisonous gases in the factories
- f) Pollution caused by micro organisms
- g) Radioactive waste

8.6 SUMMARY

In this topic we have studied the concepts of pollution and land pollution. With the ever growing population. The physical needs of human beings also increased. The hunger gather man become stagnant only because of agriculture. The forests had to be cut down early for agriculture, with urbanisation, land is being used for house construction and construction of factories. Farmland is being used to meet the needs of mining, dams, canals. Land is constantly being excavated for mining and oil well. Pesticides and chemical fertilisers are being used indiscriminately in the name of mechanical farming.

Though land pollution is existing because of natural causes, man-made causes are equally responsible.

Household waste and public waste, industrial waste, waste of chemicals, agricultural waste are mixed with soil. Thus quality of soil is constantly deteriorating.

The land is our precious asset. Due to many activities of nature and human beings the land is getting depleted. There is a need for government level efforts to preserve such precious resource and every citizen's effort is not only necessary but also compulsory.

Land is the foundation of our lives. Without it we would not be able to stand still. Therefore stopping the loss of land means stopping our loss.

8.7 SELF STUDY

- 1) What is land pollution
- 2) Write the natural causes of land pollution
- 3) Describe the man made causes of land pollution

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Unit -9

LAND POLLUTION - VARIOUS EFFECTS

Unit Structure

- 9.0 Objectives
- 9.1 Preface
- 9.2 Various effects of Land Pollution
 - 9.2.1 The land becomes fertile for cultivation
 - 9.2.2 The water level in the land goes down
 - 9.2.3 The flood level of rivers and riverlets increases
The flood water also increases out of proportion
 - 9.2.4 Land becomes salty
 - 9.2.5 Change in temperature and rainfall
 - 9.2.6 Increase of sediment in the Dam, ponds and lakes
 - 9.2.7 Increase in the amount of Drought
 - 9.2.8 Land Slide
 - 9.2.9 Desertification
 - 9.2.10 Problems with water quality control
- 9.3 Summary
- 9.4 Self Study
- 9.5 Reference Books

9.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following -

- 1) To study the importance of Land Position.
- 2) To study the impact of land pollution on human life.
- 3) To study the effects of land pollution on the farm land.

9.1 PREFACE

In previous cases, we have studied the natural and human factors responsible for soil position. In the presented cases, we will study how the consequences human errors have to do with animals and human beings.

Soil erosion is a serious problem in agriculture. Due to the accumulation of waste on the ground, it becomes polluted due to pollution and the difference in quality. The root function of the soil is terminated. The water level in such soil decreases. It can also affects the tree growth in

the soil. Pure water sources are decreasing. The root cause of the process of desertification is soil degradation.

The effects of Land Degradation area also possible in addition to farm lands. Frequent flooding of rivers can also threaten human health with the consequences of charges in temperature, failure of dams etc.

Every year 600 million tones of soil and 50 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, phosphorous and murate pottash are carried away of water and wind in our country, and in the case of Maharashtra 50.5 million tonnes of soil and 4.5 tonnes of nutrients are carried away due to water and wind. By the reduction of land 10 to 15% of the rainfall is available for crops. 60 % of water is wasted due to evaporation. The remaining water flows into soil or from the ground. As a result, the question of agriculture and drinking water is also getting serious. Its visible nature is the persistent drought. Water pollution and drought are now habitual. The process of desertification slows down the amount of farm land.

9.2 EFFECTS OF LAND POLLUTION

Various effects of heat, wind, rain and human interference causing soil erosion has impact on different elements of nature and human beings. The results presented are discussed in the next section.

9.2.1 THE LAND BECOMES UNUSABLE FOR CULTIVATION

The sunlight, wind, rain and other factors destroy the upper layer of land. In the top layer of the soil, the crop get the necessary nutrients. For example -

- a) Primary Nutrients** - Nitrogen, phosphorus, pottasium
- b) Secondary Nutrients** - Calcium, magnetium, sulphur
- c) Micro Nutrients** - Iron, zinc, copper, mangnese, boron, chlorin etc.

All of the above nutrients are available as per the capacity of soil. If the crop does not have the necessary ingredients for growth, then the obstacles come in the way of its growth.

According to geographical climate and heavy rainfall difference occurs in the capacity of soil. Different types of soil is necessary for different crops. The fertility of the farmland is of special importance. Fertility decreases dramatically because of soil erosion. Due to scarcity of nutrients, such lands are found useless for crop cultivation. Due to continuous soil erosion, the farming becomes impossible. Obviously there is increase in proportion and infertile soil.

9.2.2 THE GROUND WATER LEVEL DECREASES

If the soil is covered by grass, forest etc., the process of absorption of rain water becomes quicker. The ability to hold water in soil is

decreasing day by day due to the frequent soil erosion. Most of the water goes to the sea. As the water level in the ground goes down, it has the adverse effect on agricultural production. The drinking water problems also become serious.

Check your progress

1. What are the nutrients required for crops ?

9.2.3 INCREASE IN RIVER-DRAIN FLOOD

The river flow is accelerated due to the large amount of deforestation in the areas through which river drains f(on). Fear of flowing out of river water flow increases. As a result, there is a huge loss of human and natural resources. In a country like India, every year, problems arise due to floods. Because of this, country has to deal with survival and financial loss.

9.2.4 INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF SALT IN THE SOIL

Because of land slide, all the land does not exist on the same level. In this area water gathers and in the course of times the land becomes salty. The use of extra chemical fertilizers and pesticides increase the productions at the beginning but with time the productions become limited. 'More expenditure and less income' is the condition of the farmers. In this circumstances farming is impossible for farmers.

Salty lands do not remain proper lands for cultivation. Hence the natural resources decline.

9.2.5 CHANGE IN TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

Various natural cycles are working and active in the nature. The use of these cycles is in keeping balance in various elements of nature. For example, oxygen cycle, carbon cycle, nitrogen cycle, water cycle are always active because of plant kingdom, as a result fertile land. Decay of plants, trees etc. causes the level of water which goes down. Because of this vicious circle increases the temperature and the irregularity of rainfall.

9.2.6 INCREASE OF SEDIMENT IN DAMS AND PONDS, LAKES

The water from the hill-tops comes down to foot of hills. With the waters soil in a huge proportion comes down and gather at the bottom of lakes and ponds. If the sediment in the lakes is not drawn out in time, the

capacity of a lake to store the water becomes less and less. Though we expend extravagantly on it, it is not profitable.

The flowing water of rivers is obstructed by a dam. The use of this water is done for farming, factories and for drinking. While construction of a dam, deforestation on a large scale happens. Existence of wild life is in danger. Serious problems like rehabilitation are evaded. In this way the direction of human development is wrong. Increase in sediment is continuous so the dams become useless.

9.2.7 INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF DROUGHT

Drought is a natural calamity. It has a close relation with rainfall. 'How is the rainfall' is more important than 'how much is the rainfall'. The defects in the climate and water cycle are the reasons of drought. Absence of forest and deforestation are the two main things responsible for drought. The diminishing fertility of land affects on forest and water. In short, decay of the land creates drought.

9.2.8 LAND SLIDE

Land slide means land depreciation or land slip or falling of the land. Along with natural causes, human causes also bring land slide. continuous deforestation causes soil particles loosen cavities are created in the soil which cause land slide. Excavation for road construction and railways as well as the opening of cattle cause land slide.

Check your progress

- 1) Why does the drought increase ?
- 2) What is Land Slide ?

9.2.9 DESERTIFICATION

For some reason land becomes plantless, in productive then it is called 'desertification'. The productivity of such land is low. Human causes are largely responsible for desertification. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhrapradesh, Rajasthan, Karnatak and some area in North have threat of desertification. Deforestation and excessive use of groundwater are responsible for desertification. Both the factors lead to desertification when the soil is depleted.

9.2.10 PROBLEMS WITH WATER QUALITY CONTROL

The use of additional chemical fertilisers and pesticides in farmland and factories, pollutants discharged from the factories are responsible for land pollution. Such pollutants flow into the flowing water with rain water. Land depletion reduces water holding capacity. The soil also flows with flowing water. Because of this reason the problem of quality control is created by polluting the water.

Different effects of soil erosion are possible as mentioned above. Apart from this, decay of the plants, problems of the agricultural careers, changes in the natural composition of the surface of earth etc. many of the effects are related to natural environment.

9.3 SUMMARY

Soil erosion is one of the greatest threat to environmental protection. Even though the land is flowing within a few hours, it takes years to form. 70% of dry land is in India and out of which 42% is used in the production of food. This land is insufficient to provide food for the growing population. This requires serious consideration of the consequences of land position while using land.

Deforestation causes soil erosion and the land becomes infertile. About 6 thousand million tonnes of soil is being eroded and destroyed in India. Soil erosion reduces soil moisture. This results in ground water level going down. Because the rainwater flows in large quantity without absorption in soil. Today the ground overall due to the effect of soil erosion the human life is becoming difficult.

9.4 SELF STUDY

- 1) Discuss the various consequences of soil pollution.
- 2) Explain the co-relation between forest, water and land.
- 3) What is land sliding and desertification.

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Unit -10

LAND POLLUTION - PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Unit Structure

- 10.0 Objectives
- 10.1 Preface
- 10.2 Land pollution and preventive measures
 - a) Managerial Practices
 - 10.2.1 Strip sowing method
 - 10.2.2 Overlay method (cover method)
 - 10.2.3 Planning of rotation method
 - 10.2.4 Level cultivation
 - 10.2.5 Grass cultivation
 - 10.2.6 Tree planting and conservation
 - 10.2.7 Use of organic fertilisers
 - 10.2.8 Banned for live stock cattle
 - 10.2.9 Proper irrigation
 - 10.2.10 Proper cultivation
 - (b) Mechanical methods (Engineering method)
 - 10.3.1 Placing a resistance structure in the plane
 - 10.3.2 Gutter or drain resistance structure
 - 10.3.3 Drain simplification
 - 10.3.4 Water logged land improvement
 - 10.3.5 Chasm control
 - 10.3.6 Gabion Bandhara
 - 10.3.7 Plate form bench terrace
 - 10.3.8 Flood control
 - 10.3.9 Step by step farming
 - 10.3.10 Spreading sand mixing pits
- 10.4 Summary
- 10.5 Self study
- 10.6 Reference Books

10.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following things.

- 1) To study the measures of controlling land pollution.
- 2) To study the managerial methods of land protection.
- 3) To study the mechanical methods of land protection.

10.1 PREFACE

About 600 million tons of soil is washed away annually from Indian agriculture. With this soil 5 million tons of nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium are being destroyed. We have already studied in previous chapters how the land pollution causes, because of rainfall, wind etc. We have also studied the serious effects of land pollution.

Land, air, water, sunlight, mineral resources are the things on which the existence of human beings and all other living beings are dependent. It is human responsibility to protect and conserve the natural resources, Environmental problem are created only by human beings through the indiscriminate use of resources of nature. We should be aware of this. Protection is the preservation of nature, controlling its destruction. Conservation is also necessary. Conservation requires growth and enhancement along with protection.

The concept of conservation includes following points -

- Preservation of natural resources.
- Stopping the loss of natural resources.
- To try to compensate for the reduction in the use of natural resources.
- To follow the principle of nature.
- Controlling destruction of natural resource wealth.
- Planning to increase natural resource wealth.
- To make deliberate efforts to increase the reforestation wealth.
- Promotion and dissemination of conservation of natural resources.

In order for humans to live well, the relationship between human beings and nature must be uninterrupted. For this protection and conservation of nature is compulsory.

Balance of Environment

Nature / Environment

Natural wealth

Land Water Air Energy Minerals

Plants and animals

Man - (technique, knowledge, skill)

Property use

Remed methods

Extra Neglegence

protection / conservation

Loss of property

save and grow property

Survival of the living is

(use with proper care)

in danger

Balance in relation between human being and environment

Check your progress

- 1) What is conservation of natural wealth ?
- 2) Which points are taken into consideration for conservation of natural wealth ?

Land is important functional unit of the agricultural business. The productivity of the soil depends on the proprietary and biological change. The study of the land is done from two perspectives.

- a) **Technical perspectives** - In this view, land ownership rights, land reform laws etc. are considered for administrative schemes.
- b) **Biological perspectives** - In this view, soil conservation, bacteria are considered from a scientific point of view.

10.2 LAND POLLUTION AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The greatest threat to environmental protection is the soil erosion. Even though the land is washed away in a few moments, it takes many years to prepare. 70% of the dry land in India is used by 42% for direct food production. Land is insufficient to provide food for growing population. To bring more land under cultivation to develop the

uncultivated land, to adopt such soil conservation schemes is compulsory for rural and agricultural development.

In the study of preventive measures in land pollution, individual level efforts, people's participation, geographical & regional characteristic approach of government etc. factor should be taken into consideration.

Preventive measures for soil erosion are mainly followed by two methods.

a) Managerial method and b) Mechanical method

a) Managerial methods - The following are some of the methods that can be used to prevent soil erosion.

10.2.1 STRIPED SOWING METHOD

Cereals such as sorghum, millet, cotton etc. do not prevail soil erosion. But if the mung, beans, groundnuts etc. are sown in striped, they spread on the ground. They do not allow the soil erosion because of their covering. If the slope of soil is high, then it is sown horizontally with different crop strips. In a field, if we take on strip of legume in three to five strips of cereals, these crops can be beneficial to soil. Each year if these strips are further enhanced then nutrient content and productivity of soil increases.

10.2.2 COVERING METHOD

The covering of leaves, dried grass etc. on the surface of land is called covering of land. Because of this covering protection, the rain drops do not strike the surface of the land directly. Thus the process of washing away the soil with flowing water is controlled. This improves the texture of soil.

10.2.3 PLANNING OF ROTATION METHOD

If one crop is taken consistently every year, then specific elements in the soil are likely to disappear. It is necessary to plan for altering crops. Rotation of crops helps to maintain the soil fertility.

10.2.4 LEVEL CULTIVATION

The ploughing and harrowing etc. are done horizontally to the slope of land. Then the soil erosion is controlled. It helps to store rainwater in the land. The use of dung manure in this method improves the soil texture and water retention.

10.2.5 GRASS CULTIVATION

The grass cultivation on the down hill lands can reduce the washing away of the soil with flowing water. The grass roots hold the soil tightly. So the grass reduces soil erosion.

10.2.6 TREE PLANTING AND CONSERVATION

The greater the number of trees, the greater the ability to hold soil. The trees create obstacles for water. The leaves and peat create organic manure. Thus tree plantation and conservation is the need of time.

10.2.7 USE OF ORGANIC FERTILIZERS

In this method use of organic fertilizers is expected. Less use or no use chemical fertilizer is necessary for the welfare of soil. We should avoid the unnecessary use of insecticides and pesticides. To maintain a fertile layer of soil, organic fertilizers are used.

10.2.8 BAN FOR LIVESTOCK CATTLE

The cattle should be banned in meadows. There is a lot of loss of soil and grass because of unrestricted cattle. It also destroy covering on hand.

10.2.9 PROPER IRRIGATION

Excessive irrigation can make the farm land saline. Proper irrigation should be done to prevent soil prosion. The ill-effects of additional irrigation are beginning to be realised. In Sanglli, Solapur districts salty lands are found to be useless for crops.

10.2.10 PROPER CULTIVATION

Ploughing should be done in a proper way. The resistance should be made for flowing water to control soil erosion. Soil retaintion occurs due to the adoption of improved farming practices.

Check your progress

- 1) Write the preventive measures of soil erosion.
- 2) Write a note on strip sowing method.

10.3 (B) MECHANICAL METHOD (ENGINEERING METHOD)

The following mechanical methods can be used to control soil erosion.

10.3.1 PLACING A RESISTENCE STRUCTURE IN A PLANE :

Such kind of resistance structures are built in low rain fall areas, lightly textured and shallow land. The soil that flows with water sticks to the such resistance structure. So the water is absorbed in the land.

On about 1 to 5 % of the slope land, such structures are built. considering the size of slope, the distance between the structures is fixed. It ranges from 35 to 100 metres and the height of these structures is 75 to 90 centimetres.

Because of such resistance structures the speed of flowing water is lowered and soil erosion is controlled.

10.3.2 DRAIN RESISTANCE STRUCTURE SYSTEM

In rainy season the drains are flowing. But after rainy season they get dry. Therefore, in such cases, drainage system can be constructed by making small reservoirs for irrigation purpose. Controlling the flow of drain, water stored is used for crops. Drain resistance structure system controls the soil erosion.

10.3.3 DRAIN SYMPLIFICATION

Occasionally, the soil that flows with water is likely to change the course of the drain due to silt in the drain or rocks in the drainage vessel. Therefore, there is a possibility of rushing water in surroundings area to make damage of it. In order to prevent such damage, drainage curves can be prevented. Proper shaping and sloping prevents soil erosion.

10.3.4 WATER LOGGED LAND IMPROVEMENT

In areas where water is constantly stored, there is not enough drainage. Such lands are water logged and cannot grow crops. In such land area, by removing the excess water the land can be made more productive and soil erosion can be prevented.

10.3.5 CONTROLLING CHASM (NARROW VALLEY)

In order to protect the productive land from water flowing through the chasm or glen, by constructing some obstruction the water can be controlled and land erosion is stopped.

10.3.6 GABION BANDHARA

When water through drainage speedily flows, no obstacle remains where it was. Therefore, an iron network is to be erected to put an obstacle in the way of water. Inside the obstacle there will stores and sediment. The flow of water will be slow and the soil erosion will be reduced.

10.3.7 PLAT FORM BENCH TERRACE

Platform is made for land erosion. Platforms are made by machines. Platforms are on equal height and level. Platforms hold soil and

water. So proper amount of water is absorbed in the soil. Soil erosion is reduced by 90%. This is an effective water conservation solution.

10.3.8 FLOOD CONTROL

Floods of the rivers wash away the large amount of soil from surrounding area. Dams are constructed to lower the intensity of flood, and thereby controlling the soil erosion.

10.3.9 STEP BY STEP FARMING

In mountain areas step by step farming is carried out by farmers. Some measures are taken for lowering the speed of flowing water, to reduce the soil erosion.

10.3.10 SPREADING SAND MIXING PITS

In the areas where there is a very little rain fall, the sand mixing pits are spread in the field. It absorbs rain water into the soil. Moisture is maintained and soil erosion is stopped. This method is called 'Pebble Mutch'. This method is important in wasteland.

The above types of mechanical methods can be effective for soil conservation.

10.4 SUMMARY

All the businesses of human beings are directly or indirectly related to land. Land is one of the most important natural resources. Large amount of soil erosion decreases the productivity of land. Different reasons are responsible for soil erosion. Now a days this problem has taken a serious form. In future it will be more serious. Thus it is very needful to stop soil erosion. otherwise farming will be affected in bad way. So the soil conservation is the need of time.

Soil erosion is caused by natural and man-made activities. Normal terrain slope, rain, climate, deforestation, improper methods of cultivation, extreme grazing, excessive irrigation etc. are the important reasons for soil erosion.

Preventing soil erosion is very important. Building resistance to flowing water, creating a covering on land, ban on cattle in meadows, cultivating crops that hold the soil, flood control, stopping the cutting of trees etc. are the necessary methods to avoid soil erosion.

Conservation of soil is needful for each and everyone.

10.5 SELF STUDY

- 1) Describe managerial method to prevent soil erosion
- 2) What mechanical methods can be used to prevent soil erosion.

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Unit 11-A

THE BURDEN OF POPULATION ON LAND: SUBDIVISION OF LAND

Unit structure :

11A.0 Objectives

11A.1 Preface

11A.2 Means of subdivision and division of land.

11A.3 Causes of subdivision and fragmentation of land.

11A.4 Benefits of Land Subdivision Fragmentation

11A.4 Impact of subdivision and fragmentation of land.

11A.5 Measures on subdivision and fragmentation of land.

11A.6 Summary

11A.7 Questions

11A.8 Book Reference

11A.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

In the presented cases, we will study the load on the population of the land and subdivision and fragmentation of the land.

First you:

- 1) We will understand the meaning of division and division of land
- 2) Understanding the nature of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 3) We will study the causes of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 4) Understand the benefits of subdivision and fragmentation of land
- 5) Understand the consequences of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 6) We will study the measures to reduce subdivision fragmentation of land.

11A.1 PREFACE

The growing population of the country contributes to economic development and is also burrier. As long as population growth is slower than national growth rate, increasing population is conducive to economic development. With increasing population, economic activities of production, division, exchange and consumption are accelerated. But if the pace of population growth exceeds the pace of national production growth, then there is an outbreak of population growth in the country. Explosion systems have an additional burden on the economy of the population. The

pace of economic development slows down. There is a real strain on essential goods and services and civic amenities. Increasing population destroys economic development. This is the situation that has happened in our country today.

The small size of the holding area is said to be the major reason for the low productivity of agriculture in India. The size of the holding area in India is small, but it is scattered in many places in small pieces. In each generation the holding area continues to be fragmented and partitioned, and the size of the holding area is continually becoming smaller. The small size of the holding area creates many problems for agriculture.

While studying the Indian agricultural business, one should also consider fragmentation as one who studies mechanical agriculture, irrigation practices, land policy etc. to increase agricultur production. Because compared to other countries, the land in our country is divided into small pieces. On average, considering $\frac{2}{3}$ of a piece of land, the land is divided into less than two hectares.

Due to the fact that the land is divided into small pieces, new experiments like mechanical farming cannot be done for the farmers in their fields. This is something we always see in the mechanics of agriculture. Because it is not financially viable to carry large machinery on small land. Therefore, the peasantry prefers to use only bullock farming in such land. This means adding pieces has become a necessity today.

Means of fragmentation: -

- 1) According to the law of inheritance of one's land, the division of land into many persons due to transaction of purchase or sale, mortgage and prize etc. is called division of land.
- 2) Fission is the division of a piece of land into small pieces according to their productivity

One of the factors that hinders the way of agricultural production is the small holding area. The process of fragmentation of land for any reason is called subdivision of land. If a person's land is divided into small pieces according to the type of productivity, that process is called fission.

11A.2 REASONS OF SUBDIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF LAND

11A.2.1 Population growth:

One of the important reasons for the division of agriculture is population growth. No matter how much family planning has spread, our population growth rate has not slowed down. The population is increasing by one crore every year. Agriculture is one of the most important means of livelihood for a growing population. Agricultural land does not grow. However, as the population grows steadily, additional loads fall on the

ground. Therefore, the land is divided into different pieces. As there is not enough business available in other areas, rural people has to rely on agriculture.

11A.2.2 Love of the land: -

Having more and more land is considered a sign of prestige in our country. So people who have a lot of money buy more and more land. Farmers who sell their land to those who have poor economic conditions. This leads to the fragmentation of the land.

11A.2.3 Feelings of personal interest: -

The influence of Western culture reinforced a sense of personal self-interest. So he tries to consolidate his father's land. This has led to the fragmentation of the land.

11A.2.4 Heritage Rights:

There is a law of inheritance in our country. Therefore, the ancestral land is distributed among the children. So pieces of land fall. This has been the case for many generations. Therefore, the division of land becomes more and more.

11A.2.5 The downfall of the family system together: -

In the past, there were joint or undivided family practices in our country. Others lived under the control of one family head. The land was, of course, one. But the influence of Western education increased. The influence of education has led to an overestimation of ideas of freedom, individualism. This resulted in the breakdown of traditional family practices. The brother-in-law and his wives began to feel that they wanted everything to be independent, their own. Each brother began to ask for a share of the land he had divided. As a result, pieces of land began to fall, and fragmentation increased with each subsequent generation. As the pieces increased, the area of the land decreased.

11A.2.6 Social Reputation: -

Real estate is considered a sign of social status in India. So everyone wants to own land. So the land has to be broken. Even if you get an acre piece, it is a matter of great pride. Therefore, we are the owners of the land. Therefore, the land is divided into pieces.

11A.2.7 Loss of workmanship industries: -

In the past, there were various types of cottage industries operating in the countryside. For many there is a definite source of employment available. But industrialization increased the production of mechanical industries. Because the speed of mechanical production is huge, the goods cannot compete with those goods. As a result, many rural people have to rely on agriculture for the survival of many workmanship in rural areas. This has been an important factor in the division and fission of land.

11A.2.8 Farmers' Debt: -

The Indian farmer is poor and he has to borrow for agricultural activities, religious rituals, marriage, various festivals. Farmer has to go to a lender for a loan. Without a mortgage he does not lend. The farmer has to lend a portion of the land to the lender for a loan to the lender. If the loan does not payback, the mortgage land confiscate the lender. This is how the piece of land falls.

11A.2.9 Land laws: -

During the post-independence era, many laws related to land were implemented in our country. Size of Land Holding Act', 'clan law' etc. These laws caused the land to fall into pieces. Immediately after they had heard of the High Land Acquisition Act, they divided the land among the children, brothers and sisters. Accordingly, the clan owned the land that the clan owned. So they had to break it apart. As a result, pieces of land fell.

11A.2.10 Bhudan Movement:

Through the almost allotment of land that was given to the peasants of Bhutan through the Bhudan agitation, it led to the partition.

11A.2.11 Development Plans: -

Irrigation schemes are implemented as part of development plans. The people who are displaced due to irrigation schemes have to be rehabilitated. While doing this rehabilitation, land areas have to be given through pieces. So it promotes fragmentation.

There are reasons for the division of farmland as above.

11A.3 BENEFITS OF SUBDIVISION OR FRAGMENTATION OF FARM LAND

11A.3.1 Prospects for intensive farming: -

If you have a large amount of land, the farmer removes much of the produce without getting much attention, but if there is a small land area, he will experiment with intensive farming and produce maximum grain.

11A.3.2 Financial stability is achieved: -

Since every farmer gets a small piece of land for cultivating a piece of land, there is an opportunity to cut the crop production in small quantities. Therefore, to a lesser extent every farmer receives financial stability.

11A.3.3 Farmers may get various land benefits: -

Since a farmer divides the land into several pieces, the land varies. Farmers benefit from various land fragments.

11A.3.4 Contribution to drought conditions:

In case of drought, the crop from one land may disappear, but if another crop is kept in the other crop, then in such situation, the process of fragmentation is helpful for the farmers.

11A.3.5 Conversion of farm laborers into farmers: -

The small pieces were converted into farmers for the purpose of consolidating farm labour through some government schemes.

11A.4 IMPACT OF SUB-DIVISION OR FRAGMENTATION OF AGRICULTURE LAND

Looking at the overall effect of subdivision or fragmentation of land, they seem to have had the opposite effect.

11A.4.1 Prevention of Modernization: -

If the area of the field is large in size, the device can be put to good use. It is difficult to use small tractors such as tractors, power tiller, etc. Therefore, agriculture is traditionally cultivated. The result is reduced agricultural productivity. That is, the division of farmland prevents modernization and productivity.

11A.4.2 Prevention of agricultural improvement: -

If the area of agriculture is small in size, the use of inputs like improved technology, hybrid seeds, fertilizers etc in agriculture is prohibited. The result is reduced agricultural productivity.

11A.4.3 Limited use of tools: -

In small-scale farming, bullock or other equipment's cannot be used properly. Therefore, the cost of production increases.

11A.4.4 Disadvantages of water supply:

If the farm is divided into several pieces of land, then there are inconveniences to supply water. Therefore, it is impossible to bring every piece of land under irrigation. Sometimes it is necessary to provide water from the fields of others. Thus, disputes arise.

11A.4.5 Wasting waste of labour, time and energy: -

Due to the small pieces, agricultural implements have to be moved from one place to another. Fertilizers, seeds, plows and similar harvests should be taken from here. So a lot of time is wasted. Wastage of labour and power.

11A.4.6 Land Abuse: -

Due to the small pieces of farmland and it is dispersed in different places, land has to be used for fencing, dam for each place. This way the land is wasted. Some of that land has to be preserved for footing. Therefore, the cost of production increases.

11A.4.7 Disadvantages: -

Fragmentation creates many kinds of inconveniences. If there is only one well in a large farm, it is sufficient. The pieces have to be shared well. It creates inconveniences. The use of water from the wells creates tensions. Depending on the individual maintenance, each piece has to be set. This increases the cost. Such inconveniences are increasing.

11A.4.8 Poverty: -

Partitioning gives everyone a bit of land. Such land does not generate enough income. The size of the farm is small and cannot be improved.

Because it is not economically affordable. Farming has to be done in the traditional way. Therefore, it has to be done only for agriculture. This kind of agriculture produces very little income. So the farmer has to live a life of poverty.

11A.4.9 Increase in credit worthiness: -

A family's land is not functioning well enough in small pieces of land. As a result, the farmer has to take out a loan. Debt increases and farmers become more involved in debt deficit.

11A.4.10 Disguised unemployment false reputation: -

The farmer gets a small piece of land. That is why not everyone in the family has a job to do. All the members in the family show how we work hard on the land we own. They claim that they are the owners of the land.

Overall fragmentation reduces agricultural productivity. This is a very important result. Also, there is a decrease in national grain production. Farmers and society do not get any benefit from it. Also, due to fragmentation, the size of the cultivated land has become very small. Therefore, the cost of production is increasing while the production is small. The yield of the farmers is small. Farmers' borrowing for production is limited.

Explaining the bad results of the subdivision of the holding area, Dr. Man said, "It strikes the ground. There is additional wastage of labour. A lot of land is lost due to the border lines. It could not be cultivated in such a sophisticated manner as the holding area could be cultivated. "

Some measures need to be taken to avoid the adverse effects of subdivision or fragmentation of the above ground

11A.5 MEASURES ON SUBDIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF FARMLAND

11A.5.1: Co-operative farming: -

Combining the land divided into small pieces of different farmers by co-operative principles guiding them to take up agricultural production will help increase production.

11A.5.2: Strict enforcement of piecemeal laws: -

The various laws regarding the fragmentation should be strictly enforced. Individuals who violate these laws should be subject to stringent discipline.

11A.5.3: Nationalization of agriculture: -

Such small pieces must be nationalized in order to transform overlapping pieces into profitable pieces. That is, it should be divided into profitable areas.

11A.5.4: Adoption of a joint farming system:

Even though separate family practices exist with division of the joint family, the land can be farmed jointly without dividing the land. So that the ground won't fall off.

11A.5.5: Consolidation of Joint Land: -

All farm land in each village should be consolidated and given financial strength to each family in succession. Consequently it can solve many questions.

11A.6 SUMMARY

Land is one of the most important aspects of human life. Agriculture is the main business of the Indian economy, its ability to meet the needs of the growing population, its importance in the process of development, various laws on land (inheritance rights law), the love of the land of the Indians for many reasons, the land is divided into important components according to need and ownership. Subdivisions and fragments have fallen.

Large areas of land Allotment of land to the landless, land use for universal agricultural practices development projects, etc. Although beneficial for a number of reasons, it is important for agricultural livelihoods, farmers need to have maximum holding area for it. But due to the inheritance and acquisition of land for various reasons, its subdivisions and fragments fell. Even when there was no timely desire, the farmer had to divide the inheritance land. This led to the division of production land and the question of their livelihood. Increasing population, low employment opportunities in the second and third sectors, have left people

with no choice but to rely on primary business. As a result, the burden of population on the land increased.

11A.7 QUESTION BANK

- 1) Explain the concept of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 2) Explain the nature of land subdivision and partition.
- 3) Explain the reasons for subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 4) Explain the effect of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 5) Explain the benefits of subdivision and fragmentation of land.
- 6) Suggest measures on subdivision and fragmentation of land.

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Unit-11 B

THE BURDEN OF THE POPULATION ON LAND: UNEMPLOYMENT

Unit Structure :

- 11B.0 Purpose
- 11B.1 Preface
- 11B.2 The concept of the unemployed
- 11B.3 Types of Unemployment
- 11B.4 Reasons for Unemployment among Educators
- 11B.5 Reasons for Unemployment
- 11B.6 Impact of Unemployment
- 11B.7 Measures to reduce unemployment
- 11B.8 Summary
- 11B.9 Questions
- 11B.10 Book Reference

11B.0 PURPOSE

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) Unemployment can be understood.
- 2) A detailed explanation can be made about what is unemployment.
- 3) The type of unemployment can be discussed.
- 4) The current status of the unemployed in India can be monitored.
- 5) Detailed information on the causes of unemployment in India can be obtained.
- 6) We will study the problem of unemployment.
- 7) We will study the various measures taken to solve the problems of the unemployed.

11B.1 PREFACE

Unemployment is a very serious economic, social problem facing our country. In rural areas as well as in urban areas, the problem of unemployment is faced. Unemployment is a waste of human resources in the country. "The empty mind is the house of the devil." This is a saying that is really true. Usually the unemployed are involved in anti-social and seditious acts of gambling, crime, harassment, land invasion etc. Unemployment reduces the national income of the country and the society remains poor and backward. Unemployment threatens the security of the economy.

The three major issues facing any country's economy are poverty, the second is economic inequality and the third is unemployment. Unemployment is high in the country, whether it is developing or at least to some extent. The United States, Japan, England have achieved a great deal of development, but they cannot be eliminated completely. These developed countries still have to admit 4 to 6 percent unemployment.

Sanatan sectarian economists admit to some degree of unemployment. J. B. Sen. according to his market rules, economists of other egalitarian ideas conclude that full employment is a normal condition. So, unemployment is only temporary. It is temporary. As the economy changes, it automatically shifts away. So modern economists like Keynes believe that in the event of a recession or depression, unemployment is due to the economy's overall demand or lack of overall spending. Thus unemployment can be reduced by increasing the total cost.

11B.2 CONCEPTS AND FEATURES OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a situation where a person is willing to work at prevailing wage rates, but does not get a job. In the broadest sense, unemployment is the absence of work or the ability to work, even though people between the ages of 15 and 59 do not get paid work. 60.3% of India's population falls into the working age group.

"A person's willingness to work, qualification and willingness to work at prevailing wages, even though the person is not able to get real work, is 'unemployment'."

There are three basic principles of determining unemployment '

- * The person must have the ability to work.
- * The person must have the desire to work,
- * The desire to put forth effort to find work in person

If a person does not get employment by fulfilling these three conditions, he or she can be considered unemployed.

Definition of unemployment

In the ordinary sense, we use the word unemployment in a different sense. But in economics, the word unemployment has a special meaning. The definition of unemployment is as follows by many experts.

11B.2.1 Professor Pigou: -

A person who is willing to work at prevailing rates. But that person doesn't get the job. At that time, the person is considered unemployed.

11B.2.2 International Labour Organization:

Those who do not find work, despite the desire and ability to work, looking for work at the prevailing wage. All of them are included in the concept of unemployment.

11B.2.3 Sergeant Florence: -

Unemployment is the vacancy of a person who is qualified and willing to work.

11B.2.4 General definition of unemployment:

Eligibility to work at prevailing wage rate and willingness to work even if the person has not had the opportunity to work. That person is called unemployed

11B.2.5 G.R. Madan: -

If there is a country where capable people want to work at the right age but cannot get work within the current pay scale, then unemployment exists in such country.

11B.2.6 Dr. Saxena: -

Unemployment is a problem for a person who is qualified to work and is willing to work.

11B.2.7 Fair Child: -

A member of the general wage class is reluctantly excluded from working in regular hours, on ordinary pay and under normal working conditions, called unemployment,

11B.2.8 D.Melo: -

Unemployment is a situation in which a person does not have paid business status even when he or she wants to work.

11B.2.9 Karl Pibram: -

Unemployment is a condition in the labour market in which the labour force is more than a means to fulfil the labour force.

As explained above, monks, saints, bairagi, beggars cannot be included in the unemployed. Because these people have the ability to work, but have no desire to work. Also old and sick person, disabled person can not be called useless. This is because they want to work but do not have the ability. Also, the prevailing wage rate is 40 rupees, and the worker who refuses to go to work because of the demand of Rs 45 and not getting that much wages cannot be called useless. Because the worker is not ready to work at the prevailing wage rate.

Characteristics of Unemployment: -

- 1) The unemployment rate is not the same in all the states of India. Almost half of the total unemployed persons in the country are from West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu.

- 2) Unemployment is found in both urban and rural areas of India. But unemployment is higher in rural areas than in urban areas.
- 3) Agricultural unemployment in India is higher than unemployment in industrial or other sectors.
- 3) Unemployment is higher among women than men.
- 4) A large number of unemployed are found in India.

Meaning of unemployment: -

A) Involuntary unemployment: -

This condition is called involuntary unemployment when a person wants to get employment at prevailing wage rate but does not get employment. This unemployment is not voluntarily accepted by the person, but imposed on him. This unemployment is called involuntary unemployment. This is an important issue ahead of the unemployed country.

B) Voluntary unemployment: -

A person who prefers to live without employment for whatever reason (having a lot of wealth) is called voluntary unemployed.

In the society, some individuals do not need to do any work or business in order to make a living. Their father holds the property for them. The proceeds from that property go to their livelihood. Such people are left unemployed by their own will. Also, some individuals find it difficult to work at prevailing wage rates. So the person does not accept the work. The unemployment of such individuals is called voluntary unemployment.

C) Hidden unemployment: -

Hidden unemployment is known as invisible unemployment or suppressed unemployment. Invisible unemployment was first introduced in 1936 by Mrs. John Robinson. For John Robinson, a persistent downturn in a labour-intensive industry that has forced workers to work elsewhere for lower incomes, finds unemployed unemployed.

Unemployed unemployed people seem to have jobs, but they are actually unemployed. In the technical language, the workers who do not add to the total production and if they do not work, the production does not decrease but if they do not increase, then it is useless. Workers whose marginal productivity is zero. Those workers include hidden or hidden unemployment.

For example, five workers are sufficient to work on a ten acre tract, but there are eight workers employed and that yields 100 quintals of grain per year. The reality is that a ten-acre farm can provide full-time employment to just five workers. This means that even if three out of the eight persons working on the farm are removed from work, the production will remain 100 quintals (as before). That is, even though those three

extras seem to have jobs, in fact: there is no return on total production due to them, so these extra three persons are useless. But because she does not look unemployed, she is called a hidden or unemployed. In India agriculture, traditional rural industries, domestic industries, fishing business, etc. are seen as unemployed.

11B.3 TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The main types of unemployment can be summarized as follows

11B.3.1 Seasonal unemployment: -

Seasonal unemployment is a form of inadequate employment. Seasonal unemployment is when people get work during a particular season but have to remain idle for some time after the season ends. Seasonal unemployment is particularly prevalent in the villages. When the season starts, employment and unemployment are the end of the season.

Some businesses are seasonal. It can only be available for a few months of the year. But after the season is over, people working in that business become useless. Until next season they will likely have to be inactive. Such unemployment is called seasonal unemployment. Examples of seasonal unemployment are unemployment generated in agriculture, fishing, brick kiln businesses.

Agriculture is one of the major business in rural India and it is the only business in many people. The number of small scale industries or cottage industries in this area is minimal. Agriculture in India is mainly dependent on the monsoon seasonal rainfall. About 70% of the total area under cultivation is dependent on rainfall. The harvest season lasts from sowing to harvest. Rural areas have almost full employment during this agricultural season. But agricultural work is seasonal. Once the harvest season is over, the agricultural work stops or there is no special agricultural work. The seasonal unemployment period can be as long as five to seven months a year. In this period, people in rural areas are largely unemployed.

Also, there may be a number of businesses in the city that are operating only months before the year. Businesses such as fishing, ice making, housing, tourism, ice cream, refrigerators, sugar industries, etc. are seasonal. When the season is over, numerous workers working in this business become useless.

11B.3.2 Technical unemployment: -

Technological unemployment is the result of unemployment resulting from changes in production techniques. Due to technological advances in the country, new and automatic machines are installed. Mechanical equipment is used instead of labour. At that time workers are replaced by machines, which creates unemployment. For example in India

when machinery was first used. At that time many handloom weavers had to leave their jobs. Because they could not withstand the competition created by the new machine. Also, we see a number of workers in many businesses becoming unemployed due to the use of computers.

11B.3.3 Creative unemployment: -

Unemployment that results from changes in the structure of the economy is called creative unemployment. e.g. When demand for a commodity falls, the factories that produce the goods are shut down and the workers in these factories become useless. Old and traditional industries are closed and new industries are created. Then creative unemployment appears. Anti-British policy and glorious monarchical end of the British. Demand for goods and textiles produced in the handicrafts and cottage industries of India declined drastically due to the indiscrimination of the Indians by the British standard of living. In England, however, the demand for manufactured goods increased significantly. As a result, the destruction of countless small scale industries and cottages in India that are world-renowned has rendered millions of people useless. This unemployment can be called constructive unemployment. To give a simple example, it can be said that unemployment which was created by the occupation of the hangar when the passenger started transporting by space can be termed as constructive unemployment. Rural families turning ropes are useless due to nylon thread. Due to the onset of the railway traffic, there was a huge unemployment strike on the transport trucks, tempo, tractors, etc. This unemployment can be called constructive unemployment. Constructive unemployment is long term unemployment.

Unemployment, which is sometimes caused by some structural flaws in the economy, is called constructive unemployment. e.g. For example, changes in consumer interest, capital scarcity, backwardness of the agricultural sector, low rate of economic development etc. lead to constructive unemployment.

11B.3.4 Frictional / Confrontational Unemployment: -

The unemployment caused by the conflict in the economy is called frictional or conflicting unemployment. Frictional unemployment is called unemployment that arises if the demand for labour and supply is not balanced. Frictional unemployment is seasonal (emergency) The temporary breakdown of frictional unemployment raw material. Factories are closed due to short-term restrictions on electricity use, short-term termination among workers, and the majority of workers are useless for the short-term.

11B.3.5 Business Cycle Unemployment: -

In a developed capitalist country, there are often regular fluctuations in industrial behaviour and economic upheaval, or changes in pace and slowdown. In developing countries like India, there are similar fluctuations. Due to fluctuations in the industrial sector, there are

fluctuations in trade, commerce and economy. Because all these areas are interdependent. Such fluctuations have a lot of regularity. That is why such changes are called cyclical acceleration and slowdown.

The lack of effective 'demand' creates a cycle of trade unemployment. Demand for commodity services decreases as the recession hits. As a result, profits fall, investment slows down, businesses fall off. Finally, millions of workers have to leave their jobs. Trade unemployment is either emergency or temporary. When the recession hits a boom, investment increases again, new industries are created and the jobless.

11B.3.6 Low unemployment or semi-unemployment: -

Absolute unemployment means not having to work one day a year.

On the contrary, semi-unemployment is not getting enough work. According to Professor Rajkrishna, in the Indian situation, men who work less than 42 hours a week are included in semi-unemployment.

When a person cannot add to the product as much as his / her production capacity, then that person is included in semi-unemployment. E.g. The efficiency of the professors working in the junior college is 26 hours a week. But if they actually get 15 hours, then those professors are included in semi-unemployment. Or, the efficiency of a lawyer is to run ten lawsuits a month, but if he actually gets only six lawsuits, then those lawyers are included in semi-unemployment. According to some experts, getting less work than qualifying is also called low unemployment. E.g. M. A. B.Ed. If a junior college professor has the necessary academic qualifications to hire a clerk instead of a professor, his inclusion will be unemployed. The question of the low jobless is less complicated.

11B.3.7 Exposed or visible unemployment: -

The unemployment that is visible to our eyes is called open unemployment. When he wants to work on the prevailing wages but gets no job, he says that the person is obviously worthless. It is obvious that some individuals do not get any kind of work for some time. That is why unemployment is called open unemployment. Seasonal unemployment, creative unemployment, unemployment among the educated are all types of open unemployment.

Types of Unemployment in India:

There are two types of unemployment in India that can be a) unemployment in rural areas b) unemployment in urban areas. There are three types of unemployment in rural areas:

- 1) open unemployment
- 2) hidden unemployment
- 3) seasonal unemployment.

There are three types of urban unemployment: 1) unemployment among workers 2) technical unemployment 3) unemployment among the educated.

Rural unemployment: -

Unemployment in rural areas is called rural unemployment. The unemployment is very high in India. According to the Bhagwati Committee, the number of rural unemployed was 161 lakh in 1971, as per the Planning Commission's estimate, the number of rural unemployed in 1985 was 240.57 million.

1) Types of rural unemployment in India: -

The following types of rural unemployment appear in India.

A) Explicit unemployment: -

About 70 percent of India's population lives in rural areas. About 65 percent of them work in agriculture and agriculture related business. The area under cultivated land in the country remains constant. But the number of people working in agriculture is increasing. So many people have to work longer hours. Due to population growth, it is not possible for agriculture to provide full time employment. Also, the proportion of new employment opportunities in rural areas is negligible. Therefore, the number of open unemployed in rural areas is increasing.

B) Hidden Unemployment: -

Hidden unemployment is also found in large numbers in rural areas of India. Many farm workers and farmers themselves are seen working on the farm. But the growth in productivity due to some of their labour is zero. Also, in other occupations like craftsmanship and retail shopping, there is not enough employment in all places. Therefore, children at work in the field or in the shops work as a father or older brother. In fact, because they have no other work to do, they do not add to production. That means their marginal productivity is zero. This is their status quo unemployment.

C) Seasonal unemployment: -

Seasonal unemployment is also widespread in rural areas. Agriculture is one of the most important occupations in rural areas. But the nature of agriculture is seasonal. More than one crop is grown in about 7% of the total land area. So, those who work on the remaining land get one season and no work for five to seven months a year. Due to the collapse of the village industries, they have no employment opportunities other than agriculture. Therefore, seasonal unemployment is a major problem in rural India.

D) Urban unemployment: -

Unemployment found in urban areas, including rural areas, is urban or urban unemployment. In urban areas, unemployment is mainly open or open. This kind of unemployment is not only painful for the people but it

is also very dangerous for the community. As a centre of trade, a centre of power, a centre of production, a village is transformed into a city. In these places, employment opportunities are created more widely. But urban unemployment has been created as the number of job seekers is higher than employment opportunities. Since urban life is more expensive, urban unemployment becomes unbearable. They are a combination of different types of unemployment. The outbursts of dissatisfaction against that state are intense.

The subtypes of urban unemployment can be summarized as follows

A) Unemployment among industrial workers: -

As the population of the country is increasing rapidly, the number of young people who want to work in the industrial sector is increasing. Also, many young people from rural areas are moving to urban areas for work. After the agricultural season ends, many laborers rush to the city to get work. India's pace of industrialization is becoming insufficient to accommodate all these people in the industrial sector. This has created industrial unemployment.

Also, in a dynamic age, consumer needs change as the needs of consumers change. Therefore, the factories that produce the old goods are closed. As a result, many workers who work in it become unemployed. Similarly, manufacturers are installing new and automated machines due to the invention and exploration. Since automated machines employ thousands of workers, the majority of these workers are being rendered useless. Bhagwati Committee estimates that in 1971 the number of urban unemployed was 23 lakh. In 1985, the number of urban unemployed increased to 61.72 lakh. In 1990, the city had a regular unemployment rate of 5.46 million. This suggests that urban unemployment growth was faster than rural unemployment.

B) Unemployment among illiterates:

Although people are trained to learn, they do not get the job they deserve, so they are faced with the problem of unemployment. According to some scholars, unemployment of the educated is more dangerous than any other unemployment.

Education has been widely spread in India since the time of planning. Every year, millions of young people are graduating from university to search for jobs. Due to the proliferation of education in India and the increasing number of graduates, the lack of industrial sector development could not provide sufficient employment opportunities. As a result, unemployment of the educated has increased in the country.

A person with the same type of education is capable of performing certain types of work. If that kind of work is not found then that person is useless. As the higher the education and the higher the special, the

employment sector becomes limited or narrow and the employment problem becomes worse.

11B.4 REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG EDUCATORS

The following are the reasons for unemployment among teachers in India.

11B.4.1 Increase in number of schools and colleges: -

Due to the rapid spread of education in the post-independence period, the number of schools and colleges has increased dramatically, due to the huge increase in the number of people who are completing their education every year. Due to this, it is impossible for the educated to get a large number of jobs.

11B.4.2 Defects in teaching methods: -

The prevailing education system in India is flawed. It is misleading the students. It emphasizes book information. It does not provide the knowledge that is useful in business in actual transactions. Therefore, it is said that the present universities are unemployed factories as it makes it difficult for them to get a job or to get a job. The unemployment rate has increased due to lack of market demand for the products produced in these factories.

11B.4.3 Lack of values of labour reputation: -

Generally educated people are expected to encompass mental intellectual labour. So despite such jobs, they are rejected.

11B.4.4 High expectations about the job: -

Educated people have high potential for their job prospects. In today's young generation, it is difficult for many to feel that starting a business of their own means that they have to suffer physically due to misconceptions of reputation. That is why B.Sc.(Agriculture) Farmers' children do not get a job but prefer to remain unemployed instead of cultivating their own farms.

11B.4.5 Lack of technical vocational education facilities: -

In the event that industrialization is gaining momentum in India, technical courses should be implemented from school colleges or other specialized institutions. India lacks technical education facilities. Formal book education is provided more than vocational education. The education offered in the College of Arts, Commerce and Science in India is not very useful in practical life. So unemployment among the educated is increasing. On the one hand, while there are numerous well-educated unemployed youths, on the other hand, there are not enough qualified students for certain places. This is a major flaw in human power planning

Status of Unemployment in India (Situation)

Urban and rural unemployment in the percentage of the labour force

Survey period	Rural areas	Urban areas
1977-78	7.7	10.3
1983-84	7.9	9.3
1987-88	5.3	9.4
1993-94	5.6	7.4
1099-2000	7.2	7.7
2004-2005	8.28	8.28

Source- Statistical information govt. of India

India's unemployment forecast (in million) during the scheme period

Sr.No.	Five Year Plans	Number of unemployed at the beginning of the plan	Number of unemployed at the end of the plan
01	First Five Year Plan (1951-1956)	3.3	5.3
02	Second Five Year Plan(1956-1961)	5.3	7.9
03	Third Five Year Plan(1961-1966)	7.1	9.6
04	Three Yearly Plan(1966-1969)	9.6	12.6
05	Forth Five Year Plan(1969-1974)	12.6	14.0
06	Fifth Five Year Plan(1974-1979)	14.0	20.6
07	Sixth Five Year Plan(1979-1985)	20.6	9.2
08	Seventh Five Year Plan(1985-1990)	9.2	8.6
09	Eight Five Year Plan(1992-1997)	23.0	8.0
10	Nineth Five Year Plan(1997-2002)	28.0	-

Source- Planning Commission Govt. of India

The table above shows the pattern of unemployment. These tables show that the population growth is the leading cause of unemployment, but this decline is evident from the previous period of the Sixth Five Year Plan. Planners see changes in the Sixth Five Year Plan as more focus is given to job creation.

11B.5 REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA

The following are the reasons for rural and urban unemployment while explaining the reasons for unemployment in India.

11B.5.1 Rising Population: -

The huge fast-growing population in India certainly creates unemployment. India's population has grown by 2.5 percent since 1951. Every year, the labour force is increasing by 40 to 45 lakhs while 25 to 30 lakh jobs are being created. That is, the problem of unemployment has intensified as the gap between the demand for employment of the growing population and the availability of direct employment is increasing. The pace at which the population is growing has not provided employment opportunities. As a result, the backlog of unemployment has increased. Today, if there are involuntary and semi-jobless people in the country, four crore people are useless. The reason for this is the rapidly growing population.

11B.5.2 Seasonal works of agriculture: -

Indian agriculture provides seasonal employment. Agriculture cannot be produced in the factory as all production activities can be done simultaneously. Plowing, sowing, intercropping, weeding, harvesting, sowing are to be done sequentially. So even two or three persons can do all the work. No need to hire different people to do different tasks. Nevertheless, sowing harvesting works seasonally. From June to November, many people get agricultural work, and after the agricultural season ends, the unemployment period falls on the same workers from December to June.

11B.5.3 Backwardness of Agriculture: -

India's agricultural sector is backward. Indian agriculture has remained marginal due to lack of irrigation facilities, lack of infrastructure, traditional methods of farming, old seed, old tools, conservative approach to farmers, lack of financing institutions and so on. This kind of backward agriculture cannot provide adequate employment to the people in the rural areas. Therefore, rural unemployment is steadily increasing.

11B.5.4 Degradation of Traditional Handicrafts: -

In the pre-British period, textile industry, silk and woolen industry, metallurgy, carving, painting, printing, embroidery industry, paper manufacturing industry, etc. had gained global popularity. As a result, millions of artisans were employed in rural and semi-urban areas. However, due to the anti-British policy of British and Indian manufactures not competing in the production of machinery in England, the blinding of the British living standards and the destruction of the monarchy provided

by the Indian goods went to India. As a result, millions of artisans and workers became unemployed.

11B.5.5 Slowing down of Industrialization: -

The supply of labour force depends on population growth. But the demand for the labour force depends on the development of the country. How many businesses start up in the country. How to increase the means of transportation.

The extent of employment and employment generation depends on the extent to which trade and communication grows. The higher the speed of economic development, the higher the speed of employment generation. The economic development of the country has not taken place at the pace it was supposed to be since economic planning took place in the country. This created an imbalance in the number of jobs being created. The result was an increase in unemployment.

11B.5.6 Defective education and illiteracy: -

Although India has completed 70 years of independence, India's education system remains the same as it was in British times. Business education and technical education could not find a special place in this system. Anyone who receives formal education is hesitant to do physical labour. The purpose of education for the majority of individuals is to do the job. Education practices that focus on creating self-employment have not yet come to India. Education should empower you to jump into different real-life areas. But the situation was the opposite. Without the ability to stand on one's own feet, expect a job. Hesitate to do labour work. Confidence decreases. Agricultural graduate children of farmers appear useless. This matter is very thoughtful. In India, according to the 2011 census, 17.86% of men and 34.72% of women were illiterate. This does not create the ability to employ them. It slows down the speed of space.

11B.5.7 Closing mills and factories: -

Many industries are running for loss due to scarcity and closure. Industries and mills get sick if the loss of industry goes beyond certain limits. Eventually those industries and those mills fall off. This makes a large number of workers useless. In many cities, the number of such sick mills has increased so that unemployment increases after the first labour reduction. In 1982, workers in the cloth mills in Mumbai ended up. As a result, thousands of mill workers faced the problem of unemployment.

11B.5.8 Joint family practices: -

Joint family practices have contributed to the disguised unemployment in rural areas. Even when some family members are not required to work on the farm, they are also unnecessarily working on the farm. It creates disguised unemployment. Also, due to the inheritance law, there are subdivisions of land and fragmentation. This makes the land holding area unprofitable. The family does not live on such a holding area. Therefore, landlords are forced to remain idle and this creates unemployment.

11B.5.9 Mechanization and friction: -

In the process of globalization, privatization and liberalization, a minimum of labour will be employed using the maximum amount of mechanization in the industry. Due to lack of proper employment opportunities, urban unemployment is on the rise. Due to the importance of such factors as efficiency, education and skills, inefficient workers in private industry organizations face unemployment.

11B.5.10 Minor wages and unequal employment opportunities: -

Unemployed educators are unhappy with low-paid jobs because of increased education expectations. They have to be useless even with education and employment connected. Also, in some families, more than one person is employed, while in some families it is difficult to find employment. In many fields, employers are employed in the most impractical way. Thus, the unemployment rate is increasing.

11B.5.11 Slow financial planning and development slows: -

Financial planning in India has failed to create employment opportunities. Also, because India is a developing country, low economic growth rates cannot accommodate the increasing labour force. Therefore, large numbers of rural population migrate to urban areas in search of employment. The combined effect of all of this is on unemployment in urban areas.

11B.6 GENERAL CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

A) GENERAL CONSEQUENCES OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is a curse on society. Because of unemployment, the life of the society is disturbed. Moreover, unemployment is harmful to the individual as well as the society. So unemployment is the mother of many social problems. The following are the general consequences of unemployment.

11B.6.1 Inadequacy of Primary Requirements: -

The major consequence of unemployment is that the unemployed are unable to meet the basic needs of themselves and the dependents. The result is that the useless person has plenty of food to eat, as well as poor clothes to protect his shame. As a result, a person suffers from a serious disease, affecting the health of the person.

11B.6.2 Adoption of Immoral Path: -

Some psychologists believe that unemployment and immorality are closely related. He says that when the unemployed are not convinced of the needs of his family by moral means, he meets the needs of his family by adopting immoral ways. As a result, he has an increasing tendency for stealing, corruption, prostitution etc. A man steals because he likes to

steal, not because he likes to steal, but because he reluctantly adopts these methods when all his social paths are closed.

11B.6.3 Addiction: -

The unemployed indulge themselves in addictions such as alcohol, gambling or drug abuse so as to forget their pain, which also results in a small amount of capital spent.

11B.6.4 Family dissolution: -

Another consequence of unemployment is family dissolution. Whenever the so-called working men of the house are useless, the women of the house try to work out of the house. If women in the family are constantly living outside the house, then they are unaware of their children. If this activity continues in the long run, it will endanger the survival of the family.

11B.6.5 Class struggle

Unemployment does not rule out the possibility of revolution or class struggle in the country. The reason for this is that it is worth mentioning that the worthless man has money and money, and even though he works hard for it, he does not get enough money. On the contrary, he also sees that some people in the country suffer, enjoy, relax and enjoy their lives. Then, in the minds of the unemployed, these people suffer from hatred. When it all goes beyond the endurance of the waste. Then these men come out on the road to take up the cause against the rich. This may increase the class struggle.

11B.6.6 Barriers to Economic Development: -

Unemployment is a huge socioeconomic problem. The time when I take the problem seriously, it poses a serious threat to the economy of the country. In that case, all the attention of the government towards the eradication of the problem and consequently the money spent on economic development and the economic development of the country is spent on this problem.

11B.6.7 Waste of labour force: -

Unemployment, semi-unemployment and hidden unemployment is a huge waste of the labour force in the society. Since labour is perishable they cannot be stored. Durable goods can be stored and used when needed. But labour is not so. During unemployment, unused labour is wasted in one way

B) Financial Impact of Unemployment: -

b-1) Waste of resources: -

Human resources are essential to the economic development of the nation. When there is unemployment, productive human resources are wasted. When jobs are provided to the unemployed, human resources work and contribute to national income. But if human resource utilization

is inadequate, the production of goods and services in the nation will be less than productive and its adverse effects on life.

b-2) Implementation of welfare schemes difficult: -

If income is available to the people economically, then national income will increase. As a result, the government can collect revenue from the tax. The revenue collected can be used on developmental schemes like water supply, roads, houses for the poor. But this is not the case.

b-3) Inequality in poverty and income: -

There is a close correlation between high levels of unemployment, poor unemployment, and the disproportionate share of income. From this, it seems that the poor get poorer and the rich get richer. Thus there is an inequality in income.

b-4) Enhancement of informal sector: -

When people in the villages are unemployed, they have to migrate to the city for employment. These immigrants live in unemployed cities and live on low-income jobs.

b-5) Increase in financial crime: _

Some people who are unemployed and semi-employed are attracted to drug sales, trafficking, and cybercafe crimes.

C) Social Outcomes: -

c-1) Social Stress and Unrest:

Unemployment increases social unrest by increasing stress in society.

c-2) Loss of human values: -

Unemployment creates a feeling of being undervalued in youth, thus creating a feeling of being undervalued in society.

c-3) Increase in lean: -

Instead of accepting life's challenges, unemployed youths shy away from reality. They blame luck for their failures.

11B.7 MEASURES TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT

Eliminating unemployment is important for the country. After the independence, this problem has taken a serious shape in India and the problem is increasing day by day. The following steps need to be taken to reduce unemployment problems.

11B.7.1 Controlling population growth: -

Without slowing down the pace of population growth, the problem of unemployment is unlikely to decrease. This should impose strict controls on population growth. Efforts to show the success of a family planning

program are essential. Controlling population growth will help reduce unemployment automatically.

11B.7.2 Speeding up economic growth: -

Here is what you need to do to accelerate economic growth.

- 1) Developing technical tools, irrigation schemes, restructuring of agriculture and bringing about green revolution in the country.
- 2) Establish a bulky industry and accelerate industrialization.
- 3) Cottage industries To revive small businesses and develop them properly.
- 4) To achieve rural development through small irrigation schemes, road construction schemes and other public schemes.

11B.7.3 Improvement in education system: -

The existing education system based on British tradition should be abolished and replaced with an improved education system. Commenting on the current education system, education experts say that we make young people's lives, but they do not teach them how to make a living. The number of educators practicing in the field of education in the field of education is high and the technology is lacking. To prevent this, the government has removed technical education institutions for the youth through the Five Year Plan, but the situation has not made any significant difference. For this, the Planning Board suggested that after primary education the curriculum should be designed to meet the needs of all the regions of the country.

11B.7.4 Application of labour intensive production techniques: -

If the government uses more labour-intensive production techniques while planning economic development, more employment opportunities will be created. For this, it is necessary to promote small and cottage industries, possibly using simple and easy equipment. To start cotton mill, textile milling in rural and semi-urban areas. There is a need to follow the path of starting small business processes, etc.

The government is encouraging small businesses to create jobs in urban areas. Since these industries are set up in labour intensive and low capital, unemployment is effective.

11B.7.5 Increasing the Productivity of Agriculture: -

Seventy per cent of India's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. About 70 percent of the population provides seasonal employment. Therefore, seasonal unemployment is created during the rest. In order to reduce this seasonal unemployment, subsidy should be given to the government for power pumps, chemical fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, drip irrigation systems, sprinkler irrigation systems, digging wells, buying land, levelling land, etc

Measures taken by the Government of India to reduce unemployment: -

1) Unemployment Allowance Act:

It was enacted to provide a little comfort and a little financial support to the educated and especially graduate educators of India. This law was first approved by the Maharashtra government for its state. Accordingly, if the graduating unemployed person was unable to employ the unemployed in the fourth year after enrolling in the Employment Exchange, then the Act provided for an allowance of Rs 100 per month for such unemployed graduates and post-graduate unemployed.

2) Rural Employment Program: -

Government of India launched this special program from 1971-72. It was decided to provide at least 105 days of employment to at least one person in each family. Similarly, the scheme was to provide employment to at least ten months a year to 1000 maids in different places across the country. 150 crore has been spent on this scheme. Durable property was created in rural areas. Parks, drinking water supply schemes, flood control, road repairs, landscaping etc. were carried out.

3) National Rural Employment Program:

The scheme was launched in 1980 to provide employment to people in rural areas after the end of the agricultural season. It was decided that the Central Government and the State Government should cover 50:50 percent of the cost of the scheme. The government has implemented several schemes to provide employment in rural areas. The National Rural Employment Program can be described as a successful and popular scheme. Due to this scheme, permanent construction schemes were implemented in the village.

4) TRYSEM scheme: -

The aim of the scheme is to provide self-employment training to the youth to reduce unemployment in the rural areas. Accordingly, every year, two lakh youths from rural areas were trained for various occupations and were empowered to make self-employment self-employed. Preference was given to the youth of the scheduled castes and tribes. It was decided that at least 33.33 young women would be provided self-employment training while opting for the scheme.

During the training period, only one hundred rupees was paid. The role of the program was to provide their own business by providing at least 3 days of training in poultry farming, animal husbandry, beekeeping, jaggery, pottery production, wool production, carpentry, blacksmith work.

5) Jawahar Rojgar Yojana: -

In the birth anniversary of Pandit Jawahar Nehru, the scheme was launched in 1989 to create sustainable employment in rural areas. The central government had provided Rs. 2100 crore. Under this scheme, the program was merged with the National Rural Employment Program and Rural Landless Farm Workers Employment Guarantee Scheme and the

rural employment program was broadened. The main objective of the scheme was to provide employment to unskilled laborers in rural areas and increase their income. On an average, the target is to spend around Rs 5 crore in each district. Gram Panchayats were given productive work in Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

6) Employment Guarantee Scheme: -

There was a severe drought in Maharashtra in 1972. In this drought situation, the Government of Maharashtra launched this scheme to provide work to the citizens. Rural people were provided with labour in village or village area. In 1990, the scope of rural employment was further expanded by adding a plantation planting scheme to the scheme.

In addition to this, the central government has initiated schemes to create self-employment opportunities for the youth, such as the Prime Minister's Employment Program, the Golden Jubilee Employment Scheme, the Golden Jubilee Urban Employment Scheme, as well as Make-in-India and Skill India.

The central government has launched a Start-up-Village Entrepreneurship Program with the aim of opening more and more industries in the rural areas. This scheme will be very useful for rural youth to start self employment.

11B.8 SUMMARY

At the age of 14, a person is ready to work at the prevailing wage rate. The search for work is underway. There is a strong desire to keep yourself alive. Even in such a situation, preparation does not work. Unemployment has gained serious form due to the increasing population in India, increasing number of workers and the lack of employment in all three sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry and service sectors). In India, unemployment is seen more or less in both rural and urban areas. According to that section, although there are many types of unemployment, hidden unemployment in agricultural areas in rural areas and apparent unemployment in urban areas due to technological advancement and migration are more prevalent.

Unemployment is linked to income as it has social, economic consequences. An unemployed person becomes mentally depressed and lowers his confidence. It attracts anti-social activities. This raises questions of social security. The consequences of this have to do with the economy. In order to reduce its inflammation, the government has tried to reduce unemployment by implementing large scale employment programs during the five year plan. But unemployment in India has not decreased yet.

11B.9 QUESTION BANK

1. Explain the concept of unemployment and explain the scope.
2. Describe the different types of unemployment in India.
3. Explain the unemployment situation in India.
4. Explain the various reasons for unemployment in India.
5. Explain the socioeconomic consequences of unemployment in India.
6. Review the Government's plans to reduce unemployment in India.

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Unit-12

GLOBALISATION AND AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Unit Structure :

- 12.0 Objectives
- 12.1 Preface
- 12.2 Favourable effects of globalisation on Agricultural Area
- 12.3 Adverse effects of globalisation on Agricultural Area
- 12.4 Summary
- 12.5 Self study
- 12.6 Reference Books

12.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, the following things are known to us. To study the effects of Globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation on Indian agricultural area.

12.1 PREFACE

In this chapter we will study the impact of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation of new economic policies on Indian Agricultural sector and peasants. Globalisation is the process of integrating economies of different countries of the first and third world into the context of society economic and political relations. In the relevant process, the scope of business is going to be wider. The entrepreneurs will find the world as the area for production and marketing of goods. Deliberate efforts will be made to remove problem and hurdles of trade in the countries. World is said to be a market place.

Globalisation has become an irreplaceable end to the economic, social, order of all the nations of the world. Globalisation is a state in which national boundary lines, economic and cultural division and continental isolation become faint. Globalisation is the process of becoming a free market. Globalisation has brought the world closer. The world has become a global village.

In the post independence period, a developing country like India adopted the mix economy by considering the social conditions of the country. By balancing the public and private industries and by controlling the economy, India controls the import of foreign goods and provides protection to local production. The country assisted the poor agriculturists

and entrepreneurs in times of trouble. In short, continuous efforts have been made to embody the concept of welfare state.

In 1990-91, the four decade shift of the Indian economy was broken. Then Prime Minister P. V. Narsinhrao Rao and Union Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh signed the agreement representing globalisation and free economy and opened the way of the world's main stream access. India was recognised as one of the 137 nations co-operating with world trade organisation (W.T.O.)

The financial system of the 20th century goes beyond the boundaries of these factors to producers and consumers. The trend of modern industries is seen globally. America is the leading country in the process of globalisation. The high technology in the united states has made it possible. In spite of this, there is no doubt that countries in Asia and Europe are ready for competition.

In that period globalisation was inevitable. India could not and should not be separated from this process. This process had a huge impact on the Indian Industry and market. After the liberalisation many big industries and foreign managements have entered in India. Lipton, Hindustan Liver, Brook Bond, Colgate, Pepsicola, thumbs up have created network in India. These are multi national companies (MNCs). They have dominated the market by advertising, attractive covers and various temptations. From America, England, Germany, France, Canada etc. many companies have settled in our country. The country like China has gained market of many commodities. It is an easy matter to have its impact on Indian business.

In the context of global competition developed countries, undeveloped countries, countries under development do not see the similarities required for competition. There are limitations for India in competing with developed countries. It was not possible to get away from the process of globalisation. The process of globalisation has become public. The combination of information and technology has accelerated this process. There is no denying the fact that a country like India has many limitations on the flow of globalisation in the agricultural business due to the conservative attitude, illiteracy and lack of capital. Globalisation has had favourable and adverse effect on many sectors of the country. However, in a country like India, the consequences of farming are serious. Due to poverty, lack of capital, illiteracy, barriers in accepting technology, inequality, limitation for irrigation, globalisation benefits are limited to farmers.

12.2 FAVOURABLE EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

12.2.1 FARMERS WILL HAVE THE ABILITY TO FACE COMPETITION

The prosperity of farmers will increase as they get better price of agricultural products and availability of international market. The rural economy will be strong and the ability to face competition will grow among the farmers. Globalisation creates a favourable environment for the development of the country and for faster crop.

12.2.2 FARMERS WILL BECOME SELF RELIANT

Due to the welfare and mixed economy, various concessions to farmers, grants, subsidy, loans with small rate of interest have made agriculture sectors better. Free monetary policy, limits these discounts, farmers, artisans will become self reliant. They will work harder.

Farmers, craftsmen, local artists, professionals will establish a connection with the wider world. Thus instead of narrow vision, entrepreneurship will develop in them. There will be positive changes in the economy of the country by increasing inter-preneurial spirit.

12.2.3 IMPROVEMENT IN FARMING TECHNIQUE

Due to globalisation many changes have been made in agriculture. Indian farmers have begun adopting improved farming techniques in other countries. e. g. Japan, Israel and California. Improved implements for farm, chemical fertilizers, hybrid seeds and various methods of cultivation are being followed by Indian farmers. Quality fertilizers, seeds, medicines will be easily available from MNCs developed by patent claims from advanced nations.

12.2.4 SUPPLEMENTARY BUSINESS GROWTH RELATED TO AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS

Globalisation is not only aimed at increasing the production of food grains but also aims to boost the complementary businesses related to this business. This has helped to improve the economic condition of the farmers. For example, dairy, farming, poultry, pigrearing mushroom cultivation etc. businesses are prospering. Some other businesses have been also started region wise.

12.2.5 EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Liberalisation - Free monetary policy will boost India's foreign investment. Industry will develop, taxes will increase and employment creation will be promoted.

Various experiments in the agricultural sector at the local level have given the people greater employment opportunities. Increasing the

member of crops a year, the processing of agricultural raw materials etc. have led to the work of more and more people.

12.2.6 MOTIVATING EXPORT OF PRODUCTS

Hybrid seeds have been used extensively. Total agricultural production has started to increase. After fulfilling the needs of the people of the country, the remaining products are being exported. As a result, India's share of foreign currency has increased.

12.2.7 MOTIVATING RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION

In order to process the goods produced by the agribusiness, small and large business group are being formed at the village level. Due to this small and cottage industries are being developed. Handmade goods are being manufactured by machines. The dairy business, vehicle repair, fruit process have been motivated.

12.2.8 INCREASE IN IRRIGATION FACILITIES

There has been an increase in irrigation facilities recently. Lift irrigation schemes are implemented in many places. Due to this the uncultivated farmlands are coming under cultivation. Medium and large sized water supply projects are being implemented in the villages as they are being used for agriculture in summer. Due to the large supply of water to agriculture, production has increased. Like Israel, green house and computer farming has also started in India. In countries such as Israel, only 6 inches of rain is received but the water is stored and irrigated throughout the year. Indians have also adopted these techniques. Less space, less cost, less labour but maximum production is given by 'green house scheme'. This green house scheme has reached the villages in India.

12.2.9 INCREASE IN FINANCING FACILITIES

Globally enough financing has been started. Loans are beginning to be available at reasonable interest rates. The net of small and large financial institution is spreading all over. Foreign aid agencies have reached the villages. The terms and conditions of loan availability are relaxed. The illiterate farmers have also begun to improve agriculture by picking up large debts.

12.2.10 INCREASE IN RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL FIELD

Traditional kinds of fruits and flowers have been decided to be outdated. Hybrid seeds are used in farming. They are giving huge income. Which kinds of fruits (seeds) are better? Traditional or Hybrid? Research is going on. In case of rice crop, which is profitable among R.R.8, Sonam, Roopali, Ek kadi and Indrayani? Research and experiments are being done. Research is also being made regarding hybrid seeds and live stock or animal husbandry on large scale. Research is made in agriculture universities about new kinds of seed of crops, fruits and flowers. For example, research is being done to compare cashew nuts -Vengurla No.1 to Vergurla No. 7. They are deciding which number is better. Seedless grapes, lemons, mangoes are also the subjects of the research.

12.2.11 INCREASE IN TRAINING FACILITIES

The subjects of agricultural studies are being incorporated in schools and colleges. Farmer's camps, workshop etc. are being organised. Special emphasis has been given to demonstration of methods and results in the field of agribusiness. Farmers have been being instructed on how to conduct shopping, selling transactions globally.

12.2.12 GROWTH IN THE FARM-PRODUCTS PROCESSING INDUSTRY

Different foods are being prepared by fruit processing. Modak, barfi, chocolate, pedhe from cashew seeds, mango jelly, mango pickle, mango sarbat etc. from mangoes, awala supari, awala mava, awala sarbat etc. from awala ..have huge demand not only from India but also from other countries.

12.2.13 MOTIVATION TO DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The process of globalisation is motivating the economic development of all the countries of the world. Many developing countries of the world have begun to embark on science and technology without the pressure of advanced nations. This thing has motivated the economic development.

12.2.14 SUPPLY OF CAPITAL

Multi-national companies are spreading rapidly in globalisation. These companies are concentrating on structural facilities, permanent investment and development of business and trade. These companies bring new technology with development. Thus developing countries with lack of capital are getting benefitted.

12.2.15 MOTIVATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Globalisation policy motivates international trade in huge proportion. Export trade increases. Increasing export motivates development. Foreign currency obtained from export is useful for development of country.

12.2.16 EFFECTIVE USE OF CAPACITY TO PRODUCE

Due to the process of globalisation, perfect use of production capacity is possible. Products from many countries are available in market. So there is always competitions. Therefore one has to increase capacity. The perfect use of capacity is the only solution to be in the competitions.

Globalisation effects made some favourable changes in farming career. Still some adverse effects are there.

Check your progress

1. Write favourable effects of Globalisation on agricultural Area.

12.3 ADVERSE EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION ON AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Indian agricultural sectors have been influenced by globalisation. Its main reason is that world trade organisation has in their agreement included the agriculture sector. That means agriculture sector is open to foreign relations. Poor farmers have to face this adverse effect because of open import. Indian farmers have got the opportunity to participate in foreign trade. But they are not capable to take advantage of it, as they are ignorant, poor and having lack of technology etc.

The impact of the deduction of subsidies in the agricultural sector and the effects of open competition are not new in the state like Maharashtra. Poor farmers are facing serious consequences, continuous rising indebtedness and the increasing suicides of farmers are in Maharashtra.

With globalisation, unemployment is increasing with increasing machanization. The agriculture sector has to deal with a consistant, seasonal and small unemployment. The problem of unskilled labour is becoming serious.

Although the use of new technology increases, productivity, there are problems in maintaining productivity in the long run and consistently. Ownership of commodity products, can be benefitted to handful of people. The average farmer can not even reach such competition.

The farmers do not have the technology to use them to service in a competative era. Thus the poor farmer cannot get proper price of their products.

Adverse effects of globalisation can be explained as follows.

12.3.1 BLIND IMITATION OF WESTERN CULTURE

There have been radical changes in the farmers in the rural areas. Many farmers have become experimental. Instead of the traditional food like onion and bread (in Marathi Bhakari) etc. the present farmer is making a living by taking fast food and chinese food. Farmers are imitation in terms of hair styles, constumes, cold drinks etc. This means

that the farmers of India are blindly imitating the western culture. Some of these things have an adverse effect on them. Globalisation affects costumes, music, eating, drinking, life style, life values.

12.3.2 EFFECT ON PRODUCTIVITY OF FARMLAND

Due to the use of chemical fertilizers or manures in the farmlands, several crops method, the farmlands are becoming infertile and unproductive. For example, sugarcane crops are taken continuously and therefore the farmlands are becoming kharlands or salty lands. Because of 'Cultar', the life of mango trees has decreased. Germicides have also adverse effects. Many MNCs create and control supply seeds, pesticides etc. They also blind the farmers and advice them to cultivate or sow the crop advised by them (MNCs). In these circumstances, there is doubt about the farmer's existence. Their self-containment is destroyed in this way. mechanization of farming causes unemployment.

12.3.3 DECREASE IN EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY

Though there is an increase in business, due to the use of machines, craftsmen have not sufficient work to do. Those, who have the skill of running the machine, can get work, others won't. Due to tractor, bullock cart has no work. For transport, there are tempos, railways and by ships, so the problem of livestock arises. Powertiler alone can do the work of many workers. So the workers are workless. They have to migrate. All these problems have arisen only because of mechanization.

12.3.4 INCREASE IN BANKRUPTCY

For increasing new production and business, the farmers are taking a debt or loan. That is their habit now-a-days. If they can not get out the debt, they can do the suicide. Many under developed and developed countries are taking debt or loan from world bank. It is impossible for them to pay the loan / debt. Therefore, growth in debt is always there. India also in this position.

12.3.5 PROBLEMS OF OWNERSHIP OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Ownership regarding certain products had raised question. For example, instead of giving Indian farmers patent of turmeric and rice, America has claimed on it. But this claim has been rejected by court.

12.3.6 DECREASE IN THE COST OF FORM-PRODUCTS

Many products of the same type are being sent for sale in the market. As a result, supply has become more than demand. For example, the prices of milk, dairy products, vehicles etc. Those farmers who are unable to produce good quality products are unable to sell their products.

12.3.7 INCREASE IN LUXURY ATTITUDE

Luxury attitude has increased in rural farmers. Income and expenses are not matching. Inappropriate expenses are increased. For example, marriages, religious programmes.

So far, there are some limitations to the agricultural business, but due to globalisation, the Indian farmers could get a new direction in the field of agriculture.

Globalisation has led to the creation of the things which are delicious and costly. Unhealthy habits are increasing rather than increasing the country's infrastructure. Regardless of the development of the majority of the population, the consideration of the originally rich people is happening in the process of globalisation.

12.3.8 RESPONSIBILITY OF GLOBALISATION ON ONLY RICH COUNTRIES

Globalisation is the re-structuring of a developed nation's economy. It is an experiment by a country like United States to maintain its grip on world's economy. It is not deeply considered that what effect can be there on other countries, especially backward and developing countries. There is a class of people in our country with such an opinion.

12.3.9 LOSS OF RESOURCE OF WEALTH

Due to globalisation process, the resource wealth is being greatly reduced. There is a loss of bio-diversity with forest resources. Reducing natural resources have an adverse effect on the human life and agriculture area. In the process of globalisation, it is necessary to take responsibility for the protection of natural resources and environment in the advanced countries. But it does look that way.

12.3.10 VALLEY OF INEQUALITY IS WIDENING

In the process of globalisation, the rich are getting richer and poor are getting poorer. The fruits of globalisation are not found in developing countries compared to these in advanced countries. The fact that poor, small and marginal landowners and farm labours are not getting the benefit of large farmers in the agricultural sector. Critics also think that globalisation may be a form of new colonialism.

In all these processes a country like India needs to be ready to raise the standard of living of the poorest of the poor in the country by harnessing the resources and power of natural resources through the science technology and management.

12.4 SUMMARY

Globalisation was an indispensable factor in India. Most countries in world have adopted it. It has favourable and adverse effects on many sectors. The consequences on agricultural sectors are more serious. Basically, due to the lack of capital, illiteracy, poverty the farmers are getting less benefits of globalisation. Though globalisation can have adverse effects on agriculture, it is still inevitable. Indian agriculture has great potential for production. Globalisation has given direction for

farmers. Considering that agriculture is a business if the potential for systematic study of the market is developed. Thus the favourable outcome of the globalisation can be obtained.

12.5 SELF STUDY

- 1) Explain favourable effects of globalisation on agriculture sector.
- 2) Explain adverse effect of globalisation on agriculture sector.

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Unit-13

MIGRATION OF POPULATIONS

Unit Structure :

- 13.0 Purpose
- 13.1 Preface
- 13.2 Migration Concepts
- 13.3 Types of Migration
- 13.4 Factors affecting migration
- 13.5 Causes of Migration
- 13.6 Rural Urban Migration Trends
- 13.7 Urban Rural Migration Trends
- 13.8 Migration Impact
- 13.9 Migration measures
- 13.10 Summary
- 13.11 Question Set
- 13.12 Reference Books

13.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) Different concepts of migration can be understood.
- 2) Different types of migration can be studied.
- 3) Factors influencing migration can be studied.
- 4) Study the reasons for migration.
- 5) Understanding the trend of migration in rural - urban or urban rural areas can be taken
- 6) Impact of migration on rural and urban communities can be studied.
- 7) Migration plans can be studied.

13.1 PREFACE

Everyone is doing some kind of financial business for their living. When citizens do not have this kind of business available in the surrounding area, the tendency of locals to move to other areas in search of business is increasing. This is where the migration process begins.

Although migration is an important factor in population dynamics, there is a fundamental difference. Birth and death events are inherently biological and are influenced by social and economic factors. Migration is the culmination of the transformation of the human element and the

human response to the social and economic differences between the human group.

The change in population due to birth and death is more rapid and progressive than the change in population. Although human nature is natural to migration, the complexity of the human mind is expressed in the process of migration. Migration refers to the transfer of all components from the original location to the temporary migration and migration from overseas.

Migration In this sense, certain types of motion are inherent in the universal movement of human beings. Even though migration means transfer from one place to another, in this concept, the purpose of migration is also important in terms of distance between two places and duration of migration. Nevertheless, not all the movements of humanity are shifted in terms of population as a matter of migration. In view of all this, the definition of migration is as follows:

Migration means leaving a residence or residence in a geographical location or region for a specific purpose, and moving to an institution or region other than that.

In the presented case, we will study several aspects related to migration

13.2 CONCEPTS OF MIGRATION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.

13.2.1 Wetburg

The common migration between them is to change the living space permanently or temporarily. For example seasonal laborers.

13.2.2 Patterson:

Migration is usually a permanent movement or shift that takes place over a long distance.

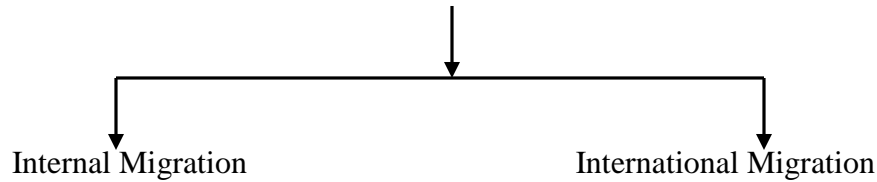
13.2.3 Aysinstrand -

Migration is the transfer of one person or group from one community to another. These types of changes usually involve changing the old social structure into another kind of social structure.

13.3 TYPES OF MIGRATION

Although the United Nations has suggested mainly two forms of migration, both internal and international, the following are some of the types that fall under the criteria of time, human desire, and migration ratio when discussing this complex concept of migration.

Types of Migration



By the time According to the By the proportion In the
context of boundary element of migration human desire

Ancient Migration	International migration	Personal migration	Optional
Medieval	Inter-provincial	Collective	Involuntary
Modern	Domestic		Alert migration
	Under the village		
	Rural-citizen		
	Rural-rural		
	Urban-rural		
	Urban-Urban		

Migration



13.4 FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION

Although the process of migration may seem simple, it is a very complex series in terms of human attitude, geographical, natural conditions, observable and dispatcher reasons, distance and time. Since migration is part of human decision, it is important to study the factors influencing migration to understand its background.

Natural / geographical elements

Human / cultural factor

13.4.1 Auxiliary factors:**13.4.1.1 Property abundance -**

Land, water, minerals, soil and forests are always attractive to humans. The rich landscapes of India's rivers are attractive to foreigners. The Aryans migrated and settled here from the northwest. The property offers opportunities for development in the pristine area.

13.4.1.2 Weather: -

The favourable climate attracts humans as it promotes human health. The climate here in the Mediterranean coast increases the migration of migrants to the respective countries.

13.4.1.3 Soil: -

Ancient Migrants in Historical Times. The rich soil was concentrated in the field. Mohenjo-Daro - Harappa (Sindus), Babylonian, Egyptian (Nile) and Chinese (Hwang-Ho) cultures have evidence of a deepening of the rivers.

13.4.1.4 Cultural factors: -

The areas of stable folk life, solidarity, peace, security, freedom, educational opportunities and facilities are attracted to the human in the cultural element.

13.4.1.5 Human Will: -

Whether or not to migrate is usually part of human decision, human will and motivation have great importance. The migration rate for financial business, excellent opportunities and high wages is already high. With the increase of trade, industry and transport facilities, migration has been a major boost and the urbanization process has been accelerated.

13.4.1.6 Modernization

Migration takes place due to modern living standards, comforts, lifestyle changes, transitions to elite needs, ideological churning and progressive thinking.

13.4.2 Motivational factors: -**13.4.2.1 Natural Disasters: -**

Natural disasters cause forced migration. Such migrations occur due to earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, pestilence. For example, severe earthquakes in Chili (1960) and Mesquiko (1985) led to large migrations from the respective parts of the two countries.

13.4.2.2 Weather: -

Storms, storms, rainfall, and blizzards migrate during severe weather conditions. For example, in 1987, a massive hurricane in the country of Bangladesh caused a large number of internal migrations.

13.4.3 Social factors: -**13.4.3.1 Human Desire: -**

Restlessness, unrest, panic, harassment threaten human peace. Events against the desire for happiness are forcing humans to migrate.

13.4.3.2 Financial: -

When the financial condition of the human race gets worse and the basic needs become difficult. Humans are then prompted to migrate.

13.4.3.3 Cultural factors:

People migrate from such turbulent areas because of the political, social and religious factors of human factors. Considering the unrest in the state of Kashmir, Punjab and Assam recently in India, the rate of migration from neighboring to safe state has been increasing.

13.5 REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The maximum population of the country is in rural areas. That is, 70 percent is in the village and 30 percent in the urban area. The people living in the rural areas are mainly in the villages, hills and deserts. Due to the lack of amenities in the rural areas, the proportion of people leaving the villages to the city has been increasing steadily for the last fifty-sixty years. Despite being an agrarian country, agriculture is mainly used in the traditional way. This leads to lower income. In today's situation, the following are the reasons why people from rural areas migrate to the city.

13.5.1 Rising Population: -

Population is increasing everywhere in the country. People are sleeping on the streets with no place to sleep in the city. Whereas the rural population is responsible for the increasing population of the city. The unemployment rate of people from the village is increasing. So there is an increase in unemployment. Since there is no previous situation for everyone to depend on agriculture, the people have not got the job. People are starving because of lack of food for their homes and stomachs. As the family planning is neglected, the birth rate is increasing. People are migrating to the city due to lower income and increasing population.

13.5.2 Traditional agribusiness: -

Although agricultural implements have been created, not all agricultural holders can use them. The former farmer, who used to do much labor using bull and wood tools, is still in the same state today. Although the number of eaters has increased, the yield is decreasing due to the lack of modernization in its farming techniques. Moreover, due to the increase in population, the proportion of land mines has increased tremendously and it is not possible to live on a small piece of land. He also got employment in the village. Therefore, the proportion of migration has increased.

13.5.3 City Attractions: -

Rural life is simple. In rural life, it is the same, people are eager to try something new. The city would have had the opportunity to change its religious and social position. The speed here is fast. Due to movies, theaters, zoos, shops, hotels, leaflets and other entertainment venues, the attraction of the people is increasing in the city as the transition to rural life has taken place. Due to the attractiveness of the city, many people from the rural community have settled in the city.

13.5.4 Employment Assurance

The unemployment problem in rural areas has increased and the number of people migrating has increased, hoping that the city will be reduced. Because of the seasonal work, there is no time to settle down for the rest of the day, so there is a time for starvation and those who work on the farm to starve. Moving to the city to reduce the hunger strike, people go to the city hoping that there will be some work there.

13.5.5 Availability of Facilities: -

Due to the various amenities available in the city, many people from the village come to live in the city. Being in the city gives her the opportunity to shape her goals as the person wishes. They have the opportunity to work in education, trade, employment, self-employment and many other fields. People from rural areas who come to the city come for this purpose. Often he is deceived but does not care. So they are reluctant to go back to the village.

Check your progress:

Mention the reason for the migration.

13.6 RURAL -TRENDS IN URBAN MIGRATION

The maximum population of the country is in rural areas. He continues to live on a farm and traditionally run business. But with the change in the overall economic and social conditions of the entire country, the trend of the people is shifting towards modern technology and new thinking. Changes in caste system and new economic activity have destabilized the overall life style of the people. Many families have been relocated due to the traditional farming businesses that do not have favorable conditions. As the distance between the caste systems is increasing day by day, one is free to do some farming and other business, but in the past he owned farming, he still owns it. Due to the possibility of

the introduction of civic life and education, etc., the influx of village population is shifting to the city. The reasons are as follows.

13.6.1 Jobs: -

Due to the high population in rural areas, people do not get work. So many started coming to the city with the intention of getting something done. Due to the fact that many factories are being created in the city, it was created to create wages and jobs. After settling in the city, there were small jobs. Getting a wage or a job from a factory makes life difficult to diagnose. One or two persons in the household settled in such a place and so are the others. They start helping other family members financially. All those who have farming in the village, without settling in the city, work for some time and come back to the village for farming.

13.6.2 Education; -

Primary schools have been started in every village to spread education in rural areas. Secondary education is also provided in some villages. But many students go to the city for further education. There, after completing his education, he starts to work in the city. Slowly, other people in the family also come and stay. That is, many people have started migrating not just for the purpose of net education but also for employment.

13.6.3 Modernity: -

Day by day, the distance between the city and the village is becoming bridged by the media and the means of communication. Rural healthy living is very popular for many. Being the same person and wanting to do something new, even the situation and the attraction of the city has made people attractive. Because of the many amenities available in the city, people are starting to feel attracted to it.

Film houses, theatres and zoos, museums, gardens, playgrounds, people of different ethnicities, different languages have increased the attraction of the city to the villagers.

Check your progress:

Explain the trend of rural urban migration.

13.7 URBAN - RURAL MIGRATION TRENDS

The proportion of people living in the village is decreasing. However, the rate of migration from village to city is high. Since only livelihoods are not available, the attraction of education and civic life creates a special attraction for the people of the village as they settle in the

city, and the people of the town do not come to settle in the village. But some people have started moving from town to village, despite being underpaid. The reasons are as follows.

13.7.1 Natural Life: -

There are many people in the society who want to live a natural life. They are bored with the sparkle and splendor of civilian life. They do not want this mechanical life to lead a life without humanity. People who want to sell real estate in the city, rather than live with their farm or live in the property, only want to build a house in the village. As the city is engulfed in its overwhelming life, many are living in the village to enjoy the natural beauty of the people and to enjoy the unwavering love and cooperation of innocent people. That is, their reason for living in the village is because of their desire for pure natural life.

13.7.2 Agriculture: -

If the pearl is not ripe in the agricultural business, then only the soil is owned. But those who do not have a rural livelihood, want to go back to the village and cultivate agriculture. Some people migrate from town to village for farming and other traditional pursuits. This trend has started to increase in the civilian population. However, some stay in the village for a few days to spend the rest of their lives. In addition, the number of people going to the village for employment is also increasing. If you can't get a job or get a job in the city, you can't have a living. The trend of consciously living in the village has also become common among some people. Moreover, if you do not get the income you need to become a doctor, some are migrating to the village to get it.

13.7.3 The boredom of urban life: -

Although urban life creates happiness, there are many kinds of problems that are boring. The question of living homes has become very complicated. Four or five people have to stay in slums or small rooms, and the mood is sore. Therefore, their tendency is to migrate to the village.

13.7.4 Retirement: -

Job-seekers need to quit their jobs one day at a growing age. When they retire, they have nothing else to do in the city. Earnest Boys- Girls have to stay separate. Tired of living alone. As everyone is busy with their work, men of old age have no one close to their age. How much to walk around. So many people are preferring to leave the city and live in the village so they can go to the village to do some farming business or chat with the empty ones.

13.7.5 Home Problems: -

The problem of living in civil society has become an independent and important issue. Many people live in a lonely city and sometimes with family members in their hometowns. Thousands of people are working alone and doing other business because of not getting enough space.

The number of people settling in the villages is very small. But for some reason, because of the fact that people in the city prefer rural life, the increasing population pressure on the city is helping to ease the many factors.

Check your progress: -

Explain the trend of urban rural migration.

13.8 CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

13.8.1 Dissolution of a Joint Family: -

Migration has led to the dissolution of the joint family and increasing the number of separated families. Due to the fact that it is not possible for everyone to live in the village, the family members are automatically disbanded as some of the family members migrate. Likewise, the family has been disbanded due to people leaving the family with education or other motives in mind.

13.8.2 Agricultural Stress: -

Although agriculture is the main occupation of the rural people, due to the growing population, it is impossible for everyone to survive on small scale agriculture. Moreover, as the seasonal works and mechanization of agriculture have begun, the conditions of farm labour have begun. The economic struggle between the landlord and the labourer has begun. If there is no work in the village, the labourer is going to the city or other employment guarantee scheme work immediately. The agribusiness is in crisis due to the increasing number of migrants.

13.8.3 Neutral community spirit: -

Due to the increasing number of migrants, the feeling of neutrality has gradually increased in the village people. With the opportunity to do business independently, the tendency for interdependence is diminishing. With the availability of services and goods in exchange for money and where these things are available, our sense of belonging has diminished. In the past, there was a sense that there would be no agriculture without labour. But now that work is not being done in one place, but in the other, it is with this confidence that a neutral sense of community has started to develop.

13.8.4 Impression of Civil Life: -

Citizens of the underdeveloped area are experiencing changes in the area of living, language, ethics, interaction, business, income etc. for the people of the village. The use of television, radio, table-chair iron and

wooden cupboards, steel and plastic utensils, clothing, various other items of daily use, etc. has begun in the village. Discussions are being conducted using newspapers and magazines.

13.8.5 Cultural Impact: -

Citizens' culture is affecting rural life due to daily relations and migration. Migration is not the only cause of cultural influence, although it is true that other family members of the people who have settled in the city live in the village. Others have begun to imitate them as they begin to use what they bring for them. Moreover, as the use of a wide variety of entertainment items has begun to influence the urban culture of rural life.

13.8.6 Availability of Convenience

With electricity and amenities available in the city, many people come to the city for illiteracy in the village. There are many comforts of living in the city. There is a chance for a person to shape his or her goals according to their wishes. They have got the opportunity to work in education, trade, job employment and many other fields. People from rural areas who come to the city come for this purpose. Often they are deceived. But they don't care. So they are reluctant to go back to the village.

13.8.7 Interest in Education:

Schools are started in each village. As a result, people who have been educated have moved to the city. They were educated in the city as they were inspired by their migration to education. Younger educators have moved to the city to get a job. This ratio is constantly increasing. Due to the interest of education, many people who went to the city to get more education settled there. That is, education is also a factor responsible for migration.

13.8.8 Free relations between men and women: -

Due to the increasing number of migrants, the open relationships of migrant men and women, which are integrated with urban life, are beginning to make an impression on men and women. When the migrant family comes to the village, the men and women in the house are filling the eyes of others. As the society is liberated from the bondage of caste, free relations between men and women have been created.

13.8.9 Inter-caste marriage: -

Many of those who have migrated to this cause have done inter-caste marriages. All of this could have happened in civilian life or in the city. The villagers have accepted them, even though there is no other breed or nephew. Because immigrants' family relationships in the village are not completely broken. Some of their family members live in the village.

13.8.10 Love Marriage: -

With the influx of civic life, many people have started to leave the village for various reasons. Being in touch with the immigrant family has created a new kind of transformative feeling among the villagers as the

bonds of intimacy are created. If immigrants can intermarry, then why not marry in your caste? As this attitude continues to grow, many young people in rural society are starting to marry and settle in the city.

Check your progress: -
Explain the effects of migration.

13.9 MIGRATION MEASURES

13.9.1 Controlling population growth:

Family planning is an important tool for population planning. Similar programs of family planning in rural areas need to be implemented effectively. To be enlightened for it. Reducing people's ignorance of traditional old and outdated beliefs and falling on them by creating awareness of social responsibility in marriage. Providing counselling regarding family planning in a public health centre can prevent such migration by limiting the size of the family if such measures are taken.

Large size of the family leads to starvation of the family due to lack of control over population growth in rural areas. People in rural areas depend on agriculture. Due to population growth, agriculture is becoming fragmented. So there is no option but to relocate people to fill their stomachs. Malnourished children are born with starvation. Population should be controlled to stop this.

13.9.2 Use of Natural Resources in Rural Areas: -

Migrating employment through rural villages, cottage industries, process industries savings groups can be prevented from migrating from rural areas to cities by utilizing the natural resources available in various forms such as land, forest, livestock, sunlight in rural areas.

11.9.3 Agricultural Improvements: -

To inspire local farmers for the advanced and advanced agriculture business through traditional and advanced agribusiness, Agricultural Science Centre, University of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra and Panchayat Samiti, Department of Agriculture should provide special emphasis on the management of agricultural production and income of the farmers. This will increase the purchasing power of the rural areas and reduce the flow of migration. Strive to achieve a high standard of living. Increasing the literacy rate. Reducing child mortality and maternal mortality. Inadequate health facilities and concessions must be provided by providing health facilities.

11.9.4 Social Improvement: -

In a developing country like India, the need for social change is acute. As the caste-changing classes are organized, the traditions of the society are striving to break free from this social bondage and to live with free thought, so the need to differentiate between different social environments becomes justified.

11.9.5. Development and dissemination of education: -

If people in rural areas are literate they will easily use modern techniques and techniques in rural areas. Education will help you to develop yourself. Starting your own business using technology can have financial benefits. The dissemination of basic technical education will benefit the people to some extent by the migration.

13.9.6 Social Value Change: -

Urban and rural communities differ in social rooms. New generations of rural people are ready to embrace new values. Social values are preserved in cities. Therefore, they tend to migrate. Migration to the city can be prevented if social value is taken up in rural areas.

13.9.7 Improving the quality of labour: -

Local skills are often lacking to meet the many needs arising in rural areas. Rural labour should be encouraged to settle it. They should be given agricultural training. If the skills are developed within them, the migration to the city will be somewhat hampered.

13.9.8 Youth Counselling: -

Appointment of trained and expert officers for the administrative needs of the rural areas through the government or various social organizations as the officers of the urban areas will promote development and the youth from rural areas who have settled in the city will be attracted to the rural areas again. This will help the overall development of the rural areas. In the same way, problems can be solved by training the youth in the rural areas. If such counselling is given and trained to rural youth, they will not have to migrate for employment or employment.

13.9.9 Implementation of Government Scheme Effectively: -

Although the government's attitude towards the overall development of rural areas is positive, many schemes have not yet been followed in rural areas.

Under the 'Our Village Our Development' scheme, five percent of the village funds were deposited in the Gram Panchayat's account, and through these funds, the villagers' committees could work on the work of the village villagers for health, public sanitation, clean drinking water, education, roads, tree conservation, digitalization of schools. For this, with the proper guidance and training of committees and integration of the village, one can generate employment in the village itself.

Under the 'Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee' scheme, the work can be made available to everyone in the village and they can stop the migration of the rural population by getting suitable wages. Proper development of grants, house rent, market tax expenditure through financing will be done in the village. This will hinder migration. Mahatma Gandhi's aim of development of villages will be successful by getting all the work and the right price. For this, the scheme should be disseminated. That is, government plans should be properly propagated and disseminated. Government schemes should be implemented effectively.

13.9.10 Providing loan at discounted rate: -

Rural areas are heavily cultivated. Raw materials produced in agriculture are available. The industry needs capital for business. If the need for money is made available to the agricultural sector, small enterprises will emerge. Various experiments can be done in the field to generate capital through skill training. With the use of modern tools, agricultural production can be increased and the cost will be better yielded. As a result, the migration will stop. The food will not be crushed. Chains of work will be created in the rural areas and everyone will get work. For this, a loan should be made available at a discounted rate.

11.3.11 Establishment of Co-operative Societies and Organizations: -

In the rural areas, there are inexpensive grain shops to supply food grains to the needy people in order to take restraints and control over private traders. But private traders do trade in large quantities. Due to this, the poor are being sold at lower prices in the open market. The poor do not get the food they deserve. Therefore, it has to be purchased at a higher price from the merchant at the private shop.

Low production and high cost are cheating in the village. There is no means of production in the summer. Therefore, proper planning rights, justice, etc. should be implemented effectively in the rural areas. Strict adherence to the rules and regulations is imperative on this working class. This will solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition.

Check your progress

1. Explain the solution to migration.

13.10 SUMMARY

In the presented case study the concept of migration, the effects of migration on rural and urban society, factors of migration, various causes

and trends of citizen rural migration, study of rural citizen migration trend. Along with this plan, various measures have been studied to prevent migration.

13.11 QUESTION SET

- 1, Explain the concept of migration.
2. Describe the type of migration.
3. Explain the factors affecting migration.
4. Explain the reasons for the migration.
5. Explain trends in urban rural migration.
6. Explain the trends in rural urban migration.
7. Explain the effects of migration.
8. give the measures to stop the migration.

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Unit-14

NEW ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PRIVATIZATION, LIBERALIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION

Unit Structure :

- 14.0 Purpose
- 14.1 Preface
- 14.2 New monetary policy
- 14.3 Privatization
- 14.4 Liberalization
- 14.5 Globalization
- 14.6 Summary
- 14.7 Question Set
- 14.8 Reference Books

14.0 PURPOSE

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

1. Understand the concept of India's new economic policy.
2. Understand the meaning of privatization.
3. The meaning of liberalization can be considered.
4. The impact of globalization on the Indian economy can be understood.

14.1 PREFACE

Until 1991, when the country's economic development, the socialist approach was adopted. Priority was given to the country's economy for economic development by giving priority to the social sector. However, the constructive changes in the economy have been accepted in our country since 1991, on account of the collapse of the Russian economy and the influence of the Western countries, the pursuit of public enterprises and the advance of capitalism. With this, new economic reforms began. The then Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Finance Minister Manmohan Singh has brought about widespread improvement in the Indian economy. It also adopted a new industrial policy.

14.2 NEW MONETARY POLICY

At the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century, the Indian economy underwent major changes. In 1991, the then

Prime Minister P.V. Narasimharao, Union Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh accepts 'Gat' deal (GAAT- General Agreement on Trade and Tariff) representing free economy.

The present agreement gives India a new identity. By adopting open and liberal monetary policy, India adopted open market policy. It is a fact that in the present scenario it is impossible for the country to abstain from the process of globalization. Today, the process of globalization is universal. The combination of information and technology has accelerated this process. In a country like India one cannot deny the fact that there are many limitations in the agriculture and customs business due to the traditionalist attitude, ignorance, illiteracy, lack of capital.

At the time of the adoption of the new monetary policy in 1991, the country's economy was in dire straits. The central government had suspended many of its financial plans. India had a big mountain of foreign debt. The alien gangway was near. A new fiscal policy was adopted to relieve such financial distress. In 1991 a new monetary policy was announced to strengthen fiscal policy. It was decided at this time that the industry in the country would be conducive to business development and achieve technological progress. The financial policy was adopted with the main objective of facing international competition. The proposed financial policy included the following main topic.

14.2.1 Acceptance of Free Economy: -

The adoption of a free economy assumes the declaration of new economic policy and industrial policy. Was the first step towards globalization.

14.2.2 Abandonment of financial policy before: -

Before 1991, the Indian economy was in a mixed state. The government was committed to the development of the public sector industry while adopting pre-planned economic development. The presented policies have a period with the new monetary policy.

14.2.3 Acceptance of supplementary principles: -

In the new economic policy, globalization of nutrients and supplements, while the privatization of such private sectors, is an important part of the open economy, the policy of privatization of public enterprises was adopted with maximum flexibility for the private industry.

14.2.4 Acceptance of membership of the WTO: -

In 1991, India signed the GAAT agreement and agreed to globalization. India accepted the founding membership of the World Trade Organization. The membership presented in terms of globalization was strengthened. Alternatively, the country had to accept international trade restrictions.

14.2.5 Privatization: -

Running the process of privatization is part of fiscal policy. The policy was adopted to adopt special discounts and generous financial policies to boost private enterprises. It was also decided to promote the privatization of public enterprises.

14.2.6 Liberalization: -

According to the policy presented, private enterprises were encouraged in the financial sector by eliminating restrictions and restrictions on private industry.

14.2.7 Reduction in import tax: -

As part of the World Trade Organization's strategic policy, import cuts were considered compulsory for all Member States. India has also made changes to the import tax accordingly. As a result, foreign goods are coming in large quantities in the Indian market.

14.2.8 Increase in the scope of foreign capital investment: -

Due to the increase in the limit of foreign capital investment by the Government of India, a large number of foreign capitalists are investing in the country. The Indian industry is becoming more competitive with multinationals investing in India.

14.2.9 Changes in agriculture: -

Due to the new monetary policy, the field of agriculture has been opened for foreign investment. Due to this, agricultural products from many countries are coming up for sale in our markets. At the same time, foreign markets are also being made available to our country's agriculture.

At the same time, according to the policy presented, the condition of deduction in agricultural subsidy has been laid down according to the criteria of the World Trade Organization. Alternatively, India has also decided to do so.

14.2.10 Freeing up of service sector foreign investment: -

According to the WTO norms, the service sector has been conditioned to open up foreign investment. India has also opened many areas of banking business, insurance companies, telecommunication services, miscellaneous tools to the member states.

Thus many topics have been included in the new monetary policy. Arrangements are in place as per this policy.

Check your progress: -

1. What are the topics covered in the new monetary policy?

14.3 PRIVATIZATION

After the independence of the country, efforts are being made for economic development through the Five Year Plan. The main objective was the adoption of a mixed economy in the Five Year Plan till 1990. Alternatively, the public sector was given special importance. However, the performance of the public sector, the lower the return on investment, the lower the national savings. Inadequate utilization of production capacity, recruitment of additional workers, lack of decision making due to bureaucracy, delays in implementation, inadequate use of resources were steadily increasing. Alternatively there was a hope of privatization in the new monetary policy. The decision was taken to further expand the scope of privatization. "Privatization is the only solution to the public sector."

Extending the scope of privatization includes industrial licensing policy, import export policy, technological development, reduction of government inquiry restrictions, easing of financial and administrative control methods, etc.

14.3.1 Concepts of Privatization: -

1. "Privatization is the process of extracting government capital from the public sector industry". - **Peter Drucker**.
2. Privatization is a solution to the problem in the public sector. That is, privatization involves the process of opening the private sector to the public sector, as well as the process of transferring ownership and control of the public sector industry to the private sector industry.
3. "Privatization is the general process of investing the private sector in ownership. If it is to look at the arrangement of state-owned enterprises, then the term refers to the purchase or partial acquisition of all companies privately. This includes the acquisition of industry and the privatization of management." Management contract, leasing or free to operate This arrangement is medium ". - **Barbara Lee and John Nellis**
4. "Privatization is the transfer of ownership or control, especially from the government to the private level" - **Dictionary**

From the above definition it can be explained that privatization involves the following.

1. Improving public enterprises through private intervention.
2. To develop the production and sales system through private industry
3. To develop the economy through the private sector.
4. To give public sector rights to the private sector.
5. To transfer 50% of the public sector capital to the private sector.
6. Reducing taxation restrictions on the private sector.
7. Privatization, etc., is the process of hesitation in the public sector.

India adopted Maruti Udyog Ltd., C.M.C., Denzing Corp., Gas Authority Ltd., IBP, I.P.C.L., ONGC. Decided to disinvest in many such industries. Disinvestment has had a mixed effect on the country's financial system. Disinvestment has led to a large increase in the private sector in the country.

Check your progress: -

1. What is privatization?

14.4 GLOBALIZATION

The expansion of the country's economic affairs is globalization. The expansion should be done in such a way that the economies of different countries of the world should be freely interconnected. This policy, which has been emphasized on globalization, has begun to adopt the use of market mechanisms on the one hand and the reduction of government interference and control on the other side, giving more and more exposure to the private sector, reducing international and international trade restrictions, etc. In the national-international and political spheres, the term globalization has become paralyzed. Globalization is the key to the new monetary policy.

14.4.1 Concepts of Globalization: -

1. Globalization is the increasing interdependence of countries around the world with the increasing volume of goods and services and international capital flows, and the increasing technology of diffusion.

- International Monetary Fund

2. Globalization means

(A) Gradually repealing the import restrictions on all commodities, including consumables.

(B) To reduce the rate of import duty.

(C) privatization of public sector activities.

- The World Bank

3. A global economy is a group of diverse economies. In which different programs interact with each other in different ways and thus change their attitudes over time.

- Professor C T Kurian

4. Globalization is the transformation that is taking place in all sectors such as trade, finance, employment, technology, communication, migration, living, environment, governance, social order, culture.

From the above definition the meaning of globalization can be explained as follows.

1. Globalization means integrating the economies of different countries of the world in a new way.
2. Globalization is the process of bringing together many countries of the First and Third World internationally at the economic, social and political levels.
3. Globalization means expanding the scope of business and providing new opportunities for the production and marketing of goods from around the world.
4. The consolidation is the removal of the protective barriers on free trade investment in the country.
5. Globalization means broad thinking of the entire global community and forming a policy consistent with that thinking process.
6. Globalization is the concept used in the context of an economic transaction or economy. Globalization is the attempt to open the country's economy and connect it to the global economy.
7. Globalization seeks to link the local economy to the global economy.
8. Globalization refers to the ownership of finance and capital, the open market system, research, technology, modernization, the consciousness of all the countries of the world, political affiliation and the ability and management of global rules.

14.5.2 The Government of India has mainly taken the following steps to accelerate the process of globalization.

1. Reduction in import duty on raw materials.
2. Liberalization of imports.
3. Reduction in import duty on capital goods.
4. Assistance in obtaining quality goods overseas market.
5. Facilities and Concessions to Trade and Industry Companies
6. Establishment of Agricultural Export Department.
7. Creation of export processing department.
8. Creation of Special Economic Zones.
9. Increase in export trade houses.
10. Deduction of agricultural sector financing.
11. The service sector is free for foreign investment.
12. Limit to the development of the public sector sector.
13. Priority to the Private Sector.
14. Preference for foreign capital investment.

Check your progress: -

1. Explain the concept of socialization.
2. What steps has the Government of India taken to mobilize?

14.5.3 Globalization Impact on Indian Economy: -

Most countries in the world have embraced globalization. Of course, this was inevitable. In the next section, we will study the favourable impact of globalization on India.

1. Globalization has inspired the economic development of the Indian economy. While competing with companies around the world, India is steadily advancing to build self-sufficiency in new technology and science, production and financial systems.
2. The revolutionary changes in the telecommunications sector are facilitating the process of approaching the world. India is also benefiting from the new innovations and technologies in different countries.
3. Due to globalization, many multinational companies have moved to countries like India. Due to the sophisticated technology these companies have, the resources are being utilized efficiently for the purpose of product sales and management. Therefore, it is possible to make optimal use of production capacity.
4. The employment of skilled workers and technicians is increasing as new technologies are used in the globalization process.
5. Globalization has created a competitive environment in the entrepreneurial sector as the industries of many countries have come to India. Alternatively, there is support for increasing entrepreneurial quality. Customers also benefit from the competitive environment in the market. In addition, the choice of goods becomes available.
6. Due to the development and expansion of the market in the process of mobilization, Indian industries are also providing the market in other countries. Dependency on a particular country has declined.
7. Large scale industrialization benefits the employment generation. This in turn helps improve living standards.
8. The geographical distance between countries has led to a reduction in the process of globalization, which has led to the exchange of culture.
9. Globalization has deprived the monopoly of many industries. Production of durable and consumable goods has increase

14.5.4 Adverse Impact of Globalization: -

The favourable consequences of globalization as well as adverse effects can be seen as follows

(1) Public sector constraints: -

Due to globalization, the public sector is getting a lot of trouble. Alternatively, many problems arise when such industries are scrapped or closed, such as labor cuts, voluntary retirement. This is making the social environment turbulent.

(2) Impact on Public Administration:

Globalization is affecting democracy. In the health sector, there is also hesitation in the public service sector. After independence, the government had adopted the concept of welfare state. Many plans were being implemented in that direction. The current strategic decision has created the possibility of hindering the welfare state concept.

(3) The possibility of ignoring social justice: -

The Indian Constitution promises social justice. But the new monetary policy hinders social justice. Profit from privatization is the ultimate goal. Entrepreneurs do not appear to be playing the role of trustee. The development of weaker, weaker sections of society has slowed development.

(4) Promoting unrest in the working class.

It was an optimism that globalization would create huge jobs. But although employment is created in certain areas, there are huge employment problems in the agricultural sector in rural areas. Such instances of labour deduction and voluntariness create unrest in the society. The alternative is to say that workers are not protected.

(5) Negative results on Indian farmers.

The agricultural sector has also been affected by globalization. Indian farmers are largely smallholder. It is ridiculous to say that he will survive in the competition of the world as he does subsistence farming. As commodities are opened for import, the prices of farmers' goods fall into the market. This is a matter of routine. Farmers' problems are getting serious due to reduction in farm subsidies.

(6) Marketing of Education: -

The education sector is also not exempt from the globalization process. Education is being commercialized. Due to the privatization of the education system, poor and middle class students are being deprived of higher education. The emperor of education works without morals. Keeping money as the ultimate goal in education is disrupting the social system.

(7) Regardless of the moral values of Indian culture:-

The high moral values of Indian culture are disappearing in the process of globalization. The current picture is the loss of moral values and the rise of goodness. There is an increasing number of people who use immoral ways to make money. Alternatively, India's highest ideal culture is disappearing.

(8) Increase in financial disparity: -

In the process of globalization and privatization, the wealth of wealthy entrepreneurs is increasing. As a result, economic inequality is increasing. In a country like India, the proportion of millions of entrepreneurs has increased, but the poverty line has not decreased. The valley of poverty and wealth is steadily increasing. The problems of health, lack of education, malnutrition and addiction are increasing among the rural and poor.

(9) Impact on Rural Youth: -

Globalization seems to have more impact on rural youth. A large number of youths are migrating from the countryside to the city. As the city offers factory and job opportunities, young people are seen migrating to a larger town or city for work. Due to this, there is loss of family together in the village. The city is growing in population. The villages are getting wet. The bullying system, rural handicraft businesses are disappearing. As the individual's sense of freedom is being created among the youth, the people in the family together are shifting from the limits of freedom to the young city of the village. Urban charm is growing among them. As a result, young people are moving to the city despite their own farms and houses. So farming is becoming neglected.

(10) Impact of agriculture sector contribution to national income: -

Due to globalization, information technology based services sector is booming. But at the same time, agriculture and small scale industries have been adversely affected. The contribution of agriculture sector to national income is declining. Employment generation has fallen and the situation of the poor is getting worse. The economic disparity has increased drastically. The capital investment and technical cooperation of the foreign industry group is on the rise.

Inflation is increasing due to the closure or reduction of concessions and subsidies for essential goods and services.

(11) The influence of Western culture is increasing.

Through globalization and information technology, Western culture is under attack and its widespread acceptance is on the rise. Traditional values and ethics continue to decline. Existing social freedoms are becoming extinct because of the excesses of personal freedom. Together the family system is replaced by a separate family system. The caste system has been replaced by the caste system. The status of each person is

based on his wealth. It is a good thing that the equality of women and men is on the rise.

(12) Impact on Rural Environment: -

Foreign tourists have helped to gain foreign currency. For their convenience, our beach, our forest, mountains are being furnished. It is damaging the environment. Western culture has many impacts on rural society. Our natural landscapes The freedom of our villagers is changing their values, life-style. Locals are being displaced. Only the independent existence of rural life is being destroyed.

The adverse effects of globalization as seen above can be seen in a developing country like India.

14.6 SUMMARY

The concept of LPG gained great importance at the end of the twentieth century and the beginning of the 21st century. The country was beginning to move towards socialist society as the country was developing through five-year plans after independence. We were dreaming of the concept of a welfare state. However, the financial crisis that hit the country in 1990, the increased loss of public sector enterprises, the pressure of international institutions and powerful nations like the United States to bring our economy to L.P.G. accepting the concept became compulsory..

In 1991, Under the leadership of the former Prime Minister of India, P.V. Narasimha Rao, and the Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, new economic policies were adopted. Part of the new economic policy is the adoption of privatization, liberalization and globalization.

In the presented cases, we have studied the favourable and adverse effects of privatization, liberalization and globalization on the Indian economy.

14.7 QUESTION SET

1. What is the main topic covered in the new monetary policy? Explain the favourable and adverse effects of privatization on the economy.
3. Explain the concept of liberalization.
4. Explain the definition of globalization and explain the favourable and adverse effects of globalization on the Indian economy.
5. Explain the concept of globalization and explain the adverse effects of globalization.

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Unit-15

CAPITALIST CLASS PARTICIPATION IN BANKS AND MARKETS IN RURAL AREAS

Unit Structure :

- 15.0 Objectives
- 15.1 Concepts of the Bank
- 15.2 Bank Business Stages in India
- 15.3 Design of Indian Bank System
- 15.4 Banks in rural areas of India
- 15.5 Works by NABARD on agricultural and rural development
- 15.6 Private banks' participation and performance in rural areas
- 15.7 Application of new technology in the rural banking sector of India
- 15.8 Banks in India
- 15.9 Capital market segment shocks
- 15.6 Summary
- 15.7 Question Set
- 15.8 Reference Book

15.0 OBJECTIVES

After reading this chapter, you will understand the following.

- 1) The concept of bank can be studied.
- 2) The banking business in India can be studied.
- 3) The structure of the Bank of India can be studied.
- 4) Banks in India can be accessed in rural areas.
- 5) The work done by NABARD on agriculture and rural development can be studied.
- 6) Private banks in India can be studied in rural areas.
- 7) Capitalist class market penetration can be studied.

15.1 CONCEPTS OF BANK

The commercial bank business in India started from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Due to the British rule over India, the operation of commercial bank business in India was started on the basis of bank business in England. Employees of East India Company started commercial bank business in India. Such banks were called 'agency houses'.

Bank business has existed since time immemorial. As the social and economic changes in the world have changed, the functioning of banks has changed. The word bank is a word that comes from the Italian word Bancu, Banque, Banco. The meaning of the word is 'Seating on bench'. In Italy, Jews used to sit on the street benches in the city of Lombardy to borrow money. He used to exchange coins. Modern banks conduct similar transactions. So the word Bank comes from the word Banco.

Economist Macaulay Land has analyzed the etymology of the term bank in his book Elements of Banking. According to him, after the establishment of the 'Bank of Venice' in Italy in the Middle Ages, in 1171, the authorities of Venice took loans from citizens to cover the costs of war. His repayment was arranged. Such a loan was called 'monte' in the Italian language. Due to Germany's dominance in most parts of Italy, the word 'bank' was coined in this word. It was transformed into an Italian called 'banko'. In France and England, the same words were used a little differently in that language.

Defination: -

1) "An organization that accepts deposits for repayment of loans by the people, either immediately or on a deadline. It facilitates checks, drafts and other means for withdrawal of deposits. The institution is a bank."

The Banking Company Act of 1949.

2) "A bank is an organization whose mechanisms have received wide acceptance in the mutual search of others," **Prof. Seyas**

3) "The bank that sends the check left over to the customer's current account and who deposits money in the form of current deposits from people in their daily practice and allows them to withdraw the money through check."

Dr. Herbert L. Hart

4) "The bank is the person or organization that accepts deposits of the people to be withdrawn by demand."

Walter Leaf

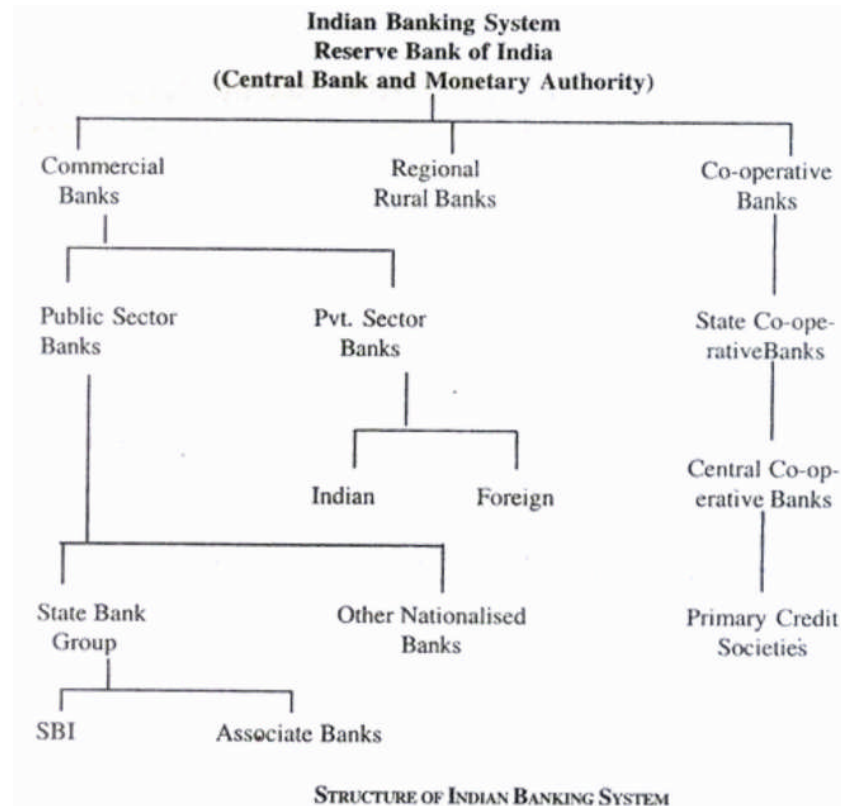
15.2 STAGES OF BANK SYSTEM IN INDIA

The history of bank business in India is very ancient and since Vedic times, India was dealing with interest. But not much is known about this business. When the British came to India, there were no banks in India. So the lending business is going big. The British, however, began to experience difficulties in India because of their habit of bank business. Even the lender was not familiar with the English trade system. So in order to get rid of this problem, in the eighteenth century, the British

agency started a Calcutta and Mumbai bank business. This is how the banking business started in India. Its stages were as follows.

15.2.1 Presidency (Area) Bank: -

Establishment of three banks in Mumbai, Madras and Calcutta is an important event in the banking sector. Bank of Calcutta was established in 1906. Bank of Bombay was founded in 1840. The Bank of Madras was founded in 1843.



These banks were specially regulated by the Residency Bank Act, 1876. These banks should not conduct foreign exchange transactions and provide loans for more than six months. Their right to remove notes was taken away. These controls continued until 1921

15.2.2 Joint Capital Bank: -

The Bank of Allahabad was established in India for a period of five years from 1865 to 1870. In the early nineteenth century in India, the bank business grew exponentially. Due to the indigenous movement of India, the banking business of India was established by banks of India, Bank of Baroda, Central Bank of India, Bank of Mysore, etc. Punjab National Bank was established in India in 1894. In 1909, the People's Bank of India was established.

15.2.3 Imperial Bank: -

Imperial Bank of India was formed in 1921 with the unification of Residency Bank in India. Imperial Bank was entrusted with some tasks

that the central bank had to do. Later, on May 1, 1955, the same bank was nationalized and converted into State Bank of India. State Bank of India has branches across India, cities and rural areas and is an important bank providing loans to rural areas of India.

15.2.4 Establishment of Reserve Bank: -

The role of the Reserve Bank in India is very important. The Hilton Young Commission was appointed in 1926 to look into the currency situation in India. The Commission recommended that the Central Bank be set up as soon as possible after examining the situation in India. This recommendation was approved by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India Act was passed in 1933 and the Reserve Bank was established on April 1, 1935. The bank has the monopoly on printing paper currency. In addition, the responsibility of coordination and growth in the banking sector of India was entrusted. On January 1, 1949, the Reserve Bank was nationalized.

As a result, it was fully owned by the central government. Following the central government's denomination decision of December 8, 2016, the Reserve Bank had been entrusted with the responsibility of printing new currency notes of Rs. 2000 and Rs 500 in 2017. It was also entrusted with the responsibility of distributing the printed notes to the major banks.

Check your progress:-

Explain the stages of bank business in India during the pre-independence period.

15.3 DESIGN OF INDIAN BANK SYSTEM

Banks perform a variety of functions. But each bank has its own specialties. Banks are classified according to their function and specialization. The various bank systems in India can be structured according to their function and specifications

15.3.1 Commercial Banks: -

These types of banks are most commonly found in the total number of banks. All kinds of people belong to these banks. The name of the business bank is clear from its name. The main function of commercial banks is to accept deposits from people and to make short term loans. The

capital of these banks is derived from deposits accepted by the people. Therefore, they cannot use the money taken in the form of a deposit as a long-term loan. People make short-term deposits with the bank. Merchants need such short-term loans to overcome urgent problems in their businesses.

15.3.2 Industrial Banks: -

The banks which provide credit to the industries are called industrial banks. But they are short-term loans. Industry projects need these long term loans for the purchase of land for the factory, construction of buildings, purchase of heavy industry materials, purchase of raw materials etc. Banks are mainly responsible for providing such loans to industry projects.

15.3.3 Agricultural banks: -

Agricultural banks are responsible for providing loans to farmers in the agricultural business. Considering the constraints on the supply of agricultural loans, other banks are not very keen on providing credit to agriculture, taking advantage of it. The bank provides short, medium and long term loans to farmers. Industrial banks cannot provide loans for agriculture.

15.3.4 Co-operative Banks: -

The bank operates on the principle of cooperative movement. Co-operative banks are established on a democratic basis for that particular purpose. In India, co-operative banks have spread from village to city. Co-operative banks offer short, medium and long term loans to farmers.

15.3.5 Central Bank: -

The central bank is the focal point of the banking system in the country. Central banks do not have financial goals like other banks, but the central banks do this to make the government's financial policy successful and to control the transactions of the country's banks. The first central bank was established in India in 1935 under the name 'Reserve Bank of India'. The bank plays a double role as the bank of the government and the bank of the banks. Apart from this, the central bank does the printing of notes, controlling credit, controlling foreign exchange. In a country there is only one central bank.

15.3.6 Savings Bank: -

These banks collect deposits from the people. These banks receive interest. These banks have been set up for the purpose of saving citizens the habit of saving money. For example, postal banks are net savings banks.

15.3.7 Exchange Bank: -

Although the functioning of the exchange bank is limited, it has gained importance as it differs from the functioning of other banks.

Exchange banks carry out the financing activities required for foreign trade. There are branches of these banks in each country.

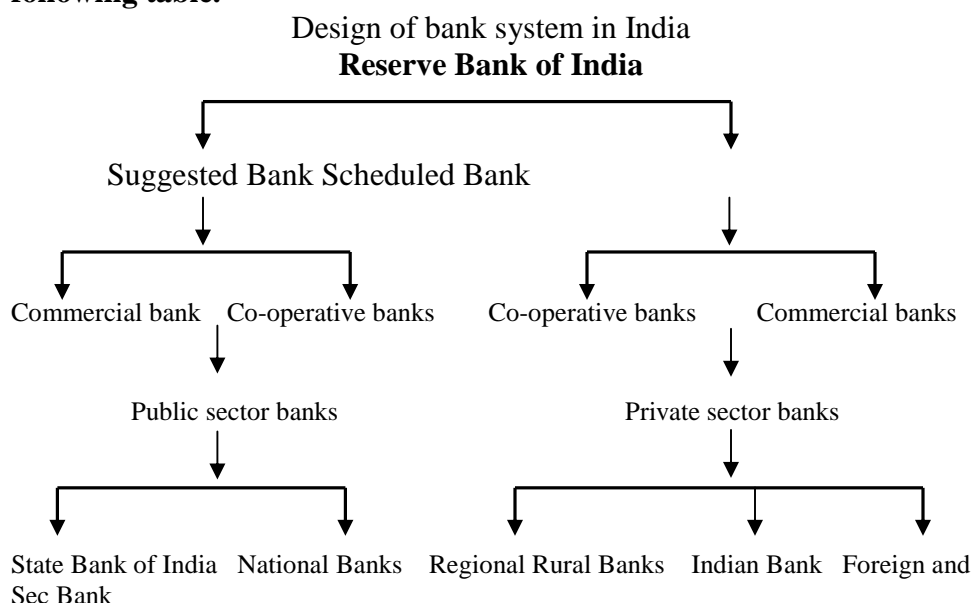
15.3.8 Investment Bank: -

The birth and development of these types of banks is mainly in the United States of America.

15.3.9 Composite Bank: -

The business of composite banks is to set up new business ventures and to support already established industries. These banks were established in Germany in 1853.

The structure of the bank system in India can be explained by the following table.



15.4 ENTRY OF BANKS IN RURAL AREAS OF INDIA

The number of branches of banks in rural areas was only 12000 in 1970-71, according to the Bank Commission. According to the Commission, in the near future it is impossible to expect such branches from commercial banks to be established in rural areas. Therefore, the Bank Business Commission recommended that rural banks and rural subsidiary banks be established.

In order to help small farmers and the weaker sections of society, rural banks should be established under parliamentary law to spread their net relations across the country. Such a bank was recommended by the Business Commission. Co-operative sector should be activated and millions of villages which have not been brought into the cooperative credit chamber till date, should be brought into co-operative credit room. Cooperative structures at villages, district and state level should be linked to commercial bank business.

The Bank Business Commission further recommended that the lenders and the indigenous banker should be included in the minimum concurrent list. Co-operative societies and indigenous bankers should be excluded from the state list. They should be included in the union list or at the concurrent list. The Reserve Bank should be able to control the business of rural cooperatives and allied bank firms.

Four regional merchant banks should be set up to promote various productive projects and manage investment. The Commission had also recommended that the Agricultural Bank of India be established by the integration of the Farmers Refinance Corporation and the Farmers Finance Corporation.

Table No-01
Rural Share of banks (March 31, 2011)

Bank Group	Rural Branches	Total Branches
Public Sector Banks	20,398	64,673
Old Private Sector Banks	765	5,028
New Private Sector Banks	547	6,973
Foreign Banks	07	319
Regional Rural Banks	11,871	16,034
Local Area Banks	14	53
All Commercial Banks	33,602	93,080

Source: Statistical table relating to banks in India 2010-2011 by RBI

Table No-02

After 30 th June	Total Branches of Banks	Number of banks in rural areas	The ratio of branches of Grameen Bank to total banks	Proportion of population per branch
1996	8,260	1,860	22.0	63,800
1991	60,650	32,750	54.0	14,150
2007	72,831	30,551	42.5	16,000
2008	76,142	31,003	40.7	15,100
2009	79,931	31,646	39.6	14,500
2010	84,604	32,494	38.4	14,000

Ref.-Indian Economy ,Ruddar Dutt/KPM Sundaram 61th Ed. P. No. 855

The above data show that at the time of nationalization of commercial banks (1969) there were 8260 branches of commercial banks in the country. Of these, 1860 branches were in rural areas. The ratio of rural branches to the total bank branches was only 22 percent. With the adoption of branch extension policy after nationalization, the number of branches of commercial banks increased. It increased to 64,608 at the end of March 2009. Of the total branches, the number of branches in rural areas was 20,058. Of the total branches, the proportion of commercial bank branches in rural areas was 31%. At the time of nationalization, the country has a bank branch with a population of 63,800. In 2009, the population of 15000 people became a bank branch.

Of the new branches opened by commercial banks after 1975, 75 per cent have opened in rural areas. Due to the implementation of branch extension program after nationalization, bank services have also been made available in rural and remote areas

Check your progress: -

1. Explain the entry of Indian commercial banks in rural areas.

15.5 WORK DONE BY NABARD ON AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Since 1954, work on rural credit has continued to expand. Until the 1980s, the nature of the rural credit issues raised by the Reserve Bank took a very broad look. The question arose as to whether the central bank of India, like the Reserve Bank, should invest in such a large area in a particular area like rural credit. With this idea, NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) was established in July 1982. In the past, all the work done by the Reserve Bank on farmers and rural credit was entrusted to NABARD. The work of the Reserve Bank, which had been working as a Reserve Bank in the field of agricultural credit, has been entrusted to NABARD in the field of agricultural credit.

Functions of NABARD: -

1. To provide refinancing for agricultural activities in agriculture, small scale industries, rural and cottage industries, handicrafts and rural artisans.
2. NABARD provides short-term, medium-term and long-term loans to state co-operative banks, agricultural banks, agricultural rural banks, development banks, etc.

3. To provide component capital for cooperative societies to the State Governments for a period of twenty years.
4. NABARD can provide long term loans to any organization affiliated with the agricultural sector and rural development and with the approval of the Central Government.
5. The NABARD has been entrusted with the task of central government, constituent state governments, Planning Commission and all India and constituent level level agencies concerned with small industries, rural industries, cottage industries and decentralized sectors.
6. Except Primary Co-operative Societies, NABARD has been empowered to investigate the functioning of co-operative banks, namely district central co-operative banks, state co-operative banks and regional rural banks.
7. NABARD has established a Research and Development Fund to create development projects in different rural areas and to promote research and development as well as to promote agriculture and rural development.

The extensive work entrusted to NABARD shows that NABARD has been given a central position in the field of agricultural and rural development. From this, NABARD's involvement in rural areas is crucial for the development of rural India.

15.6 INVOLVEMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE BANKS IN RURAL AREAS

One of the reforms introduced in India in 1991 was to create a competitive environment in the banking sector. For this purpose, the private sector was allowed into the banking sector. As a result, private banks in rural areas of India have become involved.

H.D.F.C. Bank, Axix Bank, UTI Bank, I.C.I.C.I. Many such private banks started serving in India. With the introduction of private banks in the banking sector, the productivity of banks started to increase. E. Banking Facility, Internet Banking Facility, A.T.M. Private banks started offering Indian banking services like Banking, Phone Banking, Core Banking.

These banks started Home Banking to attract customers. As a result, opening of a bank account, keeping money in a bank, getting a check book, bank statement is starting to get customers access to their homes. Banks have been providing customer convenience centres for 24 hours. Although 80% of the banking business in India is done by public sector banks, many private banks are providing successful services to the clients because of the license granted by the RBI to enter the banking sector after some economic reforms. These include financing the industries, retailing, small business and agriculture. Private sector banks have added significant

importance to the bank business. These banks have done well in traditional banking business as well as insurance, stock market, mutual fund and many other fields.

The major private sector banks in India are Catholic Syrian Bank, Dhana Lakshmi Bank, Federal Bank, Jammu and Kashmir Bank, Karur Vaishya Bank, Yes Bank etc. Private sector banks have performed better in all sectors compared to public sector banks. There was a 24% increase in bank employees. The share of private banks has increased by 30 percent to 60 percent. All these private banks are spreading in rural and urban areas of India and they are focusing more on rural consumers. Private banks are doing the work of finding new customers, collecting deposits, lending a home loan, increasing the saving of rural people, auto loan, farm loan etc.

As well as large medium and small cities in India, private bank branches are expanding at the rural district and taluka level. The use of new technology in this banking sector has increased rapidly. The goals of updating modernization technologies, increasing the use of information technology in the banking sector, in the second bank sector improvement program in India have given greater importance.

11.7 USE OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN RURAL BANKING SECTOR IN INDIA

A. Automated Teller Machine (A.T.M.)

1. Withdraw money
2. Obtain details of bank balance in bank balance and near-term accounts.
3. Mini statement.
4. Registration of customer service for example check book, order letter, transfer.
5. Deposit money in a bank Transfer money from one account to another.

ATM centres of commercial banks

Bank Group	Total number of ATMs	Percentage of ATMs with branches
Nationalized banks	19,702	35.8
State Bank Group	20978	46.9
New Private Sector Banks	18,447	53.4
Foreign Banks	1,026	72.8

Source: RBI Website Performance of commercial banks, October 2009-10) Electronic Fund Transfer, Transaction conformity

C) Remote Banking Services

1. Balance amount information.
2. Statement registration.
3. Transfer amount.
4. Filing of passenger checks, demand letters.

D) Bank level services.

1. Withdraw money
2. Keeping deposits
3. Life insurance
4. Information and sale of mutual funds, investment plans

E) Smart Card -

1. Value Collection Cards.
2. ATM card, ATM cum Debit Card, Credit Card, Magnetic tape is stored on top. On that basis, bank transactions can be done.
3. Prompt refund of customers via smart card.
4. Smart Card acts as Money Purse nationally and internationally.

F) Smart Cards: - (Internet Banking)

The Internet is a network of information connected to many computers. Banking transactions can be done through the internet, eliminating the confines of any national, political frontiers at the world level and anywhere. Dual information is transmitted via the Internet. Banking transactions can be done through internet banking 24 hours a day and 365 days a year.

G) Core Banking: -

Due to this service all the branches of the bank are connected through the internet and the customer can access any branch.

H) Smart Card: -

By using information technology, the services of a bank can be done without having to attend the bank in person.

I) Electronic Money Transfer.(E.M.T.)

Under this scheme, customers can transfer money from one account to another, transfer money from one bank to another, transfer money to another bank branch, domestic and any bank branch in the world.

J) Electronic Clearing System: -

Under this scheme, customers can pay insurance premiums, house rentals, telephone bills, electricity bills, gas bills as per the instructions given by the customers. This method is debited on a particular date. The account is credited to those who wish to make a payment. This avoids delays. Customers do not have to pay checks.

K) Real Time Settlement Plan (RTGS): -

This facility has been started in March 2004. Due to this scheme, check withdrawal is done within 3-5 hours. For this, the Electronic Inter bank Settlement facility is used for bank customer transactions.

Branches and ATMs of Scheduled and Commercial Bank as on end March-2005

Bank Type	No of Branches	On-site ATMs	Off-site ATMs	Total ATMs
National Banks	33,627	3,205	1,567	4,772
Tate Bank of India	13,661	1,548	3,672	5,220
Old Private Sector banks	4,511	800	441	1,241
New Private Sector Banks	1,685	1,883	3,729	5,612
Foreign Banks	242	218	582	800
TOTAL	53,726	7,645	9,409	17645

Source: RBI Website Performance of commercial banks, October 2009-10)

15.8 THE ACCESS OF CAPITALIST CLASS IN AGRICULTURAL MARKET

After the 1991 new industrial policy in India, the process of globalization, liberalization and privatization has accelerated. L.P.G. spread in urban areas of India as it did in rural areas. In India, most of the population in rural areas is based on agriculture. The main business of the rural people is agriculture and agro based business. Rural society is changing as the pace of globalization accelerates in the 21st century. Rapid industrialization, banking business, changing innovations have affected the agricultural sector in rural areas.

In the process of globalization, many agricultural based industries like sugar industry, textile industry, edible oil, tea industry, textile industry, tea, coffee, rubber, spices, food processing industry, horticulture, flowering, vegetable production were modernized. At the same time tractors, fertilizers, pesticides, seeds, agricultural implements are being modernized. At the same time, there have been changes in the land laws. The SEZ project of globalization is rapidly increasing.

Former Agriculture Minister of the Government of India, Shri Nitish Kumar proposed a new national policy of agriculture in the Lok Sabha on July 28, 2000.

In this policy, the use of tools which were not yet used for the development of the agricultural sector, as well as rural roads for the development of agriculture, electricity supply, communication, transportation, telephone services, banking services, agricultural based trade, processing industries, hybrid seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc. To

increase the living standard of rural areas by supply and urban from rural areas To prevent the migration of the population in the area, to bring about balanced development of these regions, to export the agricultural goods and to get the right price for the goods of the farmers. Also the use of appropriate technology for economic development. To achieve the goals of Environmental Protection and Economic Development, a new agriculture policy of 2000 was announced. As a result of these new changes, agricultural practices have changed. With the introduction of corporate farming, contract farming, the capitalist class entered the rural farming and markets. Apparently there was a new change in the agricultural business, which is the main business of the rural people. In this, the capitalist class has increased its investment in commercial agriculture and contract farming. There is no doubt that the history of contract farming is globally new. Therefore, it is important to know the details of contract farming.

A) History of contract farming: -

Contract farming began in 1985 in Taiwan in sugarcane agriculture. In the twentieth century, banana production was used in the United States in contract farming. In the seventies, contract farming began with large companies globally, and spread throughout the world in the eighties. At present, contract farming is widely used in fields like fruits, vegetables, sugarcane, cotton, edible oil, poultry. In India, the experiment of cultivating agriculture from states like Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, etc. has been successful. In Maharashtra, contract farming is found in fruits and vegetable crops like wine grapes, tomatoes, potatoes, onions, organic cotton, bananas, as well as poultry production. The seed and pesticide companies are also contracted. All the cooperative sugar factories in the state contract with the farmers regarding sugarcane production. In the case of poultry and poultry production, large companies are also found in contracting with farmers.

B) Definition of contract farming: -

Contract farming means farming done under a contract agreement with a contract farmer by a contract farmer. Such agreement shall mean that the production of such farm shall be purchased by the Contracting Agriculture Sponsor and shall be as stated in that Agreement.

C) Characteristics of contract farming: -

- 1) No burden or right of land shall be transferred in any case upon the farmers' land ownership or on the slope of seven / twelve.
- 2) To ensure the market price of the farm to the farmers.
- 3) Establishment of marketing facilities like Warehouse, Cold Storage, Grading Centre etc.
- 4) It will give a boost to the process industries.
- 5) Ensure the industries receive raw material throughout the year.
- 6) Crop farming will facilitate crop planning.
- 7) The responsibility of farmers is solely only production of goods.

D) Important aspects of the product: -

- 1) Selection of suitable land in terms of crop and transport.
- 2) Selection of suitable farmers.
- 3) Contract as per various crops.
- 4) Facilities for purchase of agricultural commodities and checking of weight and quality of farmers
- 5) Affordability of staff, crop, local environment for extension work through sponsors.
- 6) Use of technology in terms of local information and problems.

(E) Control of Government: -

The Government has made the following provisions to ensure that the government has control over the agricultural fields.

- 1) In the field of commodity purchase agreement, the sponsor has to purchase the commodity purchase agreement, to be registered in the office of the Market Committee or Government Officers Required.
- 2) The Government may decide for which farm the agricultural contract will be cultivated.
- 3) In case of any dispute between the farmer and the sponsor under the contract farming, the provisions have been made by law to expedite its decision.
- 4) As the Assistant Registrar conducts Section 101 claims regarding the loan outstanding of the co-operative banks, the authorized authorities will be able to handle the claims presented.
- 5) The judgment given above shall be as per the decree of the Civil Court.
- 6) Although the agreement states some of the farmers' land in any case can't remove.
- 7) Contract farming has nothing to do with corporate farming.
- 8) The concept of farming is being revoked by large multinational companies buying or leasing farmers' land.
- 9) Corporate farming has no place in the Model Act, nor has the decision been made to encourage corporate farming.

15.9 SUMMARY

The business of commercial banks in India started from the beginning of the nineteenth century. Because of the British state in India, the British were having many difficulties in dealing with their finances. Before independence period, banks like Presidency Banks, Joint Capital Banks, Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank of India, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Bank, Savings Bank etc. were established in India.

After the nationalization of the first 14 banks and then 06 banks in India, the netting of banks in rural areas of India increased exponentially.

The number of rural banks increased in the rural areas for the development of the weaker sections of the countryside, rural farmers, farm laborers, rural artisans, rural women, backward classes.

One of the reforms introduced in India in 1991 was to create a competitive environment in the banking sector. For this purpose, the private sector was allowed into the banking sector. As a result, private banks began to grow in rural India. In rural areas, small entrepreneurs, village industries, cottage industries, farmers, rural artisans, agricultural systems etc. were encouraged. Deposit, saving investment, credit card etc. have been made available in rural areas. The entry of private companies and capitalist classes into rural areas has led to the spread of agriculture, supermarkets, processing industries, investment of multinational companies, construction companies, etc. in rural areas.

15.10 QUESTION SET

1. Explain the new technology of private banks in rural India.
2. Write down the stages of commercial banks in rural India.
3. Describe the stages of bank business in India.
4. Explain the bank's involvement in the rural areas of India.
5. Explain the work done by NABARD for agriculture and rural development.
6. Explain new technology in rural areas of banks.
7. Explain the capitalist class access in rural areas.

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