

White a short notes on technological and industrial reforms

Technological Reforms in Agriculture

Notes:

Green Revolution in the 1960s-70s introduced HYV (High Yielding Variety) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and irrigation techniques.

Introduction of modern machinery like tractors, harvesters, and threshers.

Use of television and radio to spread awareness of scientific knowledge.

Crop insurance schemes introduced (e.g., Personal Accident Insurance Scheme and Kisan Credit Card).

Emphasis on mechanization to improve productivity and reduce manual labor.

Institutional Reforms / Industrial Reform

Notes:

Land reforms such as:

Abolition of Zamindari system.

Land ceiling acts to limit land holding size.

Consolidation of holdings and cooperatives to reduce land fragmentation

Implementation through Five Year Plans post-independence.

Promotion of cooperative societies, agricultural banks, and loans for seeds, machinery, etc.

Bhoodan–Gramdan Movement led by Vinoba Bhave, promoting land donation to the landless.

Q1. Name one scheme launched for crop insurance in India.

Ans: Personal Accident Insurance Scheme (PAIS).

Q2. What is Bhoodan Movement also known as?

Ans: The Blood-less Revolution.

Q3. Mention any three institutional reforms taken by the government in agriculture.

Ans:

1. Abolition of the Zamindari system.
2. Land ceiling acts to limit land holdings.
3. Formation of cooperative societies and agricultural banks.

What is green revolution

Ans:

Green Revolution refers to the introduction of High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation, and modern technology to increase agricultural production during the 1960s–70s

What is the Bhoodan–Gramdan movement?

Ans:

It was a voluntary land reform movement started by Vinoba Bhave, where landowners donated land to landless farmers. It is also called the Blood-less Revolution.

What is the role of cooperatives in agriculture?

Ans:

Cooperatives help farmers by providing seeds, fertilizers, equipment, loans, and storage facilities at reasonable rates.

Mention benefit of the Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme.

Ans:

Easy Access to Credit:

Farmers get short-term loans without much paperwork to buy seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

2. Low Interest Rates:

Interest on KCC loans is usually subsidized, meaning farmers pay less interest.

4. Flexible Withdrawal:

Farmers can withdraw money as needed and repay after harvest, similar to a credit card system.

5. Reduces Dependence on Moneylenders:

Farmers don't have to borrow from private moneylenders at high interest rates.

6. Insurance Coverage:

Many KCCs also provide insurance for crops, life, and personal accident coverage.

What is the importance of mechanization in agriculture?

Ans:

Mechanization increases productivity, reduces manual labor, and speeds up agricultural operations like sowing and harvesting.

What do you mean by 'Land Ceiling'?

Ans:

Land ceiling refers to legally fixing the maximum amount of land an individual can own, to distribute excess land among landless farmers.