CHAPTER-V

AGRICULTURE STRUCTURE

After independence, social and political factors provided new shape to the study of land and its problems. In the first step for economic planning overall study was conducted at country level, but gradually it was found that the study should be done at regional.

Being regionally unlike Uttarakhand Pradesh, Uttranchal required special research and analysis of agriculture structure. Which was done in the state. Earlier published material related to this hills, were mostly historical in origin rather than economical.

The prominent feature of economy is its regional imbalance. Thus study of agricultural infrastructure should be completed at district, Tehsil, Blocks levels. The Indian economy can develop only when, the regional economy develops. For this it is necessary to understand its problems and conduct research.

Agriculturally this region is less developed in comparison of other. Thus, the special study must be conducted as there are so many villages.

Jamidari or Land lord system is very old system. The farmers were observed as a property in the system. This system is well defined in UP Jamidari Abolition and landlord system 1950. After the decline of Jamidari,
the government transferred the acquired land to Gram –Panchayat for effective management.

The Uttar Pradesh Zamidari Abolition Committee studied the problems in detail in 1946 and recommended a comprehensive set of reforms, which have been, embodied in the Uttar Pradesh Zamidari Abolish all intermediaries between the state and the cultivation. It drastically simplifies the intricate complexities of the land-system in the state. In addition, it has a few chapters bringing in provisions for the creation of economic holding, fixing a maximum size of holdings, encouragement to co-operative farming and devolution of certain functions to Gaon-Sabhas. These bodies have been entrusted with various tasks like collection of land revenue management of village commons, forests, tanks etc.

The scheme of land-nationalization in Uttar Pradesh affects about 2.3 million landholders with four times the number of their dependents. The large number shows that a very large majority of the rent receivers are small landowners. The distribution of land, too, is very inequitable, about 10% of the people held nearly 50% of the land, obviously there is a strong case for the reforms of the system at earliest.  

Uttar Pradesh Zamidari Act was not applied in hills. Kumaun Jamidari Act-1960 was made for these areas in which Khaikar, Sirtan etc. were made property owner from reforms in land system. Thakdari, Zamidari, Jageerdari and Pradhanachari system had finished and all people made property owner.

The agriculture development depends on the management of land. Although the small farmers who earlier were laborer ,made land owner , yet
there were some land owners who lend their fields on rent for farming. They got their rent without paying taxes while farmers bear the burnt of taxes.

Land management can also influenced living standard of rural people. Thus, government needs to reinforce their efforts so that right owner pays the taxes and small farmers are protected.

To determine social prosperity the ownership on land is important. In the villages, many people have no or less agricultural land. Jamidari Abolition act makes provision for all the landless farmers. From the early time, these classes are mostly engaged in cottage industries and traditional business. However, this system failed due to industrial competition in the age of British rule. In addition, all regional technicians involved in agricultural. This class depends on the other people for livelihood.

The maximum land is in possession of Brahman, and Rajpoot. Most of scheduled casts has a little part of land. Moreover, some schedule casts are landless. They have some cottage industries, which is their traditional business. Some Brahmins are also engaged in religious rites for livelihood.

During British Government, taxes were levied on farmers and Government did not take note of the condition of farmers or their agriculture yield. The mediators deposited land revenue. The Lokpal used to deposited land revenue from Thokdar and Malguzar etc.

Although many steps were taken earlier, but actual abolition of intermediaries started in 1948 with the enactment of legislation in Madras. Legislation was passed in all states, but for a few minor tenures and Ainams as in Assam, Gujrat, madras and Maharashtra. Incidentally it may be mentioned that west Bengal the state worst affected by the ravages of
absentee legislation in 1945-55. Because of the conferment of rights, about 30 lakh tenants and sharecroppers acquired ownership rights over a total cultivated area of 62 Lakh acres throughout the country.  

Kumaun Uttarakhand zamidari Abolition and land reforms act in hilly area of Uttar Pradesh had been passed in 1960. The agriculture farmers’ class was directly connected to government and he got permanent right related to land. The land tenure of hill area had been cleared as per.

i) Before Zamidari Abolition, who had his on land, they had the right of owner or zamidari right and whatever land he had, he became a landlord.

ii) Before this act, a man who captured on this zamidari land, and printed in the records, declared that man as Seerdar.

iii) Before this act, a man who captured on this zamidari land and not printed in the records, declared that man as Aasami.

iv) The state government had taken of barren land and this land was transferred to “Gaon Sabha” and having formatted of land management committee, land transferred to that committee but this tenure was not applicable in hill area and barren land was put under state government.

After the decline of U.P. Zamidari abolition and land management system 1950, firmed in Garhwal and Kumaun areas according to land management act Chapter-7, essential changes with issued advertisement under article-4 concerning the sectors and such a lands and things (there are such forests and attractive land with has no legal owner) issued on it, which
has marked, but according to in publication Government order of state government, Govt. Guzzette such a favourable purification, changes or exception could be done, which seems to be necessary for state and does not effect fundamental elements, there could not be any objection on such a favourable purification, changes or exception at any legal code. These accounts holders divided in three categories:

1) **Transitional Rights Land Lord**

Every person that has transitional rights is called landlord. These landlords have all the rights. and he will under on those duties that are given to landlord or act:

i) Every person will be landlord according to section-8.

ii) Every person who have taken the rights of landlord according to section-34.

iii) Every person, one who has taken the rights of landlord according to others acts.

2) **Un-Transitional Rights Landlords**

The landlords who has been given rights and obligation under this act is called un-transitional rights landlord. Followings are the conditions applied for being un-transitional rights:

i) That person who was “Seertan” of the land until just before the date, but was not shareholder.

ii) The person who has been let-out the follow land in accordance with the provision of the act.

iii) That person, who under the provisions of this or any other act, acquired the rights of the ‘Seerdar’.
3) Assami

A person is an Aassami and he was being achieved all rights and liabilities under this act that are given to Aassami:

i) A person who become Aassami under article 10 or who was described ‘Seerdar’ of land under article-45 day before certain date.

ii) A person who has acquired land on lease according to under this section any landlord acquired lease land on his accounts.

iii) That person who has holding such a rights by village society or such an eligible person, a certain day or after that described under article-45 land acquired on lease.

iv) That person who has been gotten the rights of Aassami according to under section of this act or other act by any methods.

The Following Rights were given to Land Lord

i) The full rights to sale or transferred his own land has been given to landlord.

ii) Any rights of sale or transfer of land has not been given to ‘Seerdar’ but be called received landlord rights after deposit-30 times revenue in government fund under section-134.

iii) Any separate rent was not determined on Aassami land. The rent was this land was paid by related landlord and he received of rent from Aassami.

This system was go on till 1977 and, after 1977, government Gazette was issued on 1977, this system had been finished and ‘Seerdar’ and
‘Aassami’ was declared complete land-lord, they had been provided transitional rights.

Under this class, some land in regional area in which landlord rights were not given, that were following:

i) Graring or such land that is completely watered and brought the work of production for things or such land, that is situated in riverbank and sometimes is brought in agricultural work.

ii) Such land parts of un-certain farming that was printed in the Gazette by advertisement.

iii) Such land, the government has declared by advertised from Gazette that forests would be made by Togiyo method in that land.

By applying UP Zamidari Abolition and land-management act in 1960, rights of the landlord were transferred to following serious craftsman:

1) Seer Craftsman

i) The land that was written of in Seer of Zamidar and who paid more than Rs. 250 as annual remuneration until the data of eradication. He would be seasonal craftsman of eradication date.

ii) Where, the land was combined partners between two or more landlords, the craftsman have been founded seasonal craftsman about the land ratio of intermediaries.

2) Contractor would be Seasonal Craftsman in Some Circumstances

If, any land were provided to contractor for agriculture on 1 May 1950, he would be seasonal craftsman of that land until Court order or other management. If contractor was removed after above date, he had right to achieved that land.
3) The management of that land has been combined with mediatory, leaseholder and craftsman; he will have the rights of that land as landlord.

The following conditions have to be accepted by ‘Seerdar’ for the rights of landlord:

i) The order of Deputy Collector issued for the changes in landlord of Seerdar that the applicant had become a landlord. After the order issued, the application of landlord accepts.

ii) Before the accepts of application, he should be Seerdar or before the court order issued by Deputy Collector and if the applicant died the application would be permitted for his heir.

Lease-holding Land

‘Seerdar’ can raise the land of his account on lease. The following results will be declared in condition of land on lease:

i) If married women had become the separate from her husband, died her husband, become insane, or cannot do the work of farming due to physical weakness.

ii) In insane man.

iii) An un-adult man who had become mad, blind, or suffering from physical weakness had died.

iv) A person who is reading in a recognized education institute and his father cannot do agriculture due to physical weakness and his age is less than 25 years.A person, who is working in air force of Indian government.

v) One who is in prison?

vi) If holding is combined, they can take of their land on lease.
Results

i) If any holding let out on lease, heir of owner of landlord will be bounded until the condition of lease.

ii) If the combined land of landholder and his family that was acquired by leaseholder, the land should not be more than 12.50 acres than the leaseholder would be an internal rights landlord.

iii) If whole of land is more than 12.50 acres in area, he should not be more landholder.

Suspension of Landlord and Seerdar Rights

The rights of landlord and Seerdar can be finished by following conditions:

i) When he had not any heir and he had died.

ii) When he handed over his account or its share.

iii) When that account had been achieved under law.

iv) When account is suspended.

v) When account is free from possession.

vi) When account is disputed and under law in court and not present in court.

Land Reforms and Distribution of Land

All land and other means of production thus confiscated and requisitioned, with the exception of those to be nationalized as stipulated in this law, shall be taken over by the “Hsiang” (an administrative unit embarking several village) for unified equitable and rational distribution to poor peasants who have little or no land who have no other means of production. Landlord shall be given an equal share so that they can make their living by their own labour and thus reforms themselves.11
Various committees, notably the UP Zamidari Abolition Committee, 1946 and the travancore-cochin land policy Committee-1950 have considered the question of re-distribution of land. The statistical findings of the UP Committee did not favour this policy. The committee opined—“we do not think that the results achieved by the redistribution of land would be commensurate with the discontent and hardship resulting from it. It was argued that the substantial landowners and tenants would offer great opposition. It would result in a reduction of the supply of grain to towns and cause un-employment among agricultural labourers who work would have to be found immediately. The committee, therefore, recommended that a restriction of 30 acres be put on acquisition of land by on person in the future and presumed that the large home farms left after Zamidari Abolition in the cultivating possession of the landlords would be broken up by sub-division through inheritance in course of time. The Travancore-cochin committee, came to the conclusion that the size of holdings should be limited and in future no person should be allowed to acquire land over and above these limits, but for the present they thought it was better to steer clear of any policy of redistribution even on payment of compensation. The land policy committee held this policy to be sound from the practical point of view.

The distribution of land is un-equal in the district. In a village, one class has many and larger fields while other class smaller. There are many landless farmers. The problems become greater due to such distribution.

Central government established an agency for abolition of Zamidari determination of holdings that suggested that the distribution of land must be
done by state government. Such committee was established but available land was not distributed among the landless.

Land is an important capital of rural areas. Landowner, agricultural work and un-equal distribution of land are responsible for the poverty of the villages. The equal distribution of land is necessary for the development of land.

When ceiling act was implemented, it was believed that the problems of landless farmer or marginal farmers would be solved but there was nothing like that. Very few people were affected by this.

**Agriculture Holding**

An operational holding refers to all the land, used wholly or partially, for agricultural production, provided these lands are operated as a single unit, by a single individual/household or a number of individuals/households jointly. The crux of an operational holding is that it is one technical unit for agricultural production, no matter whether that is owned by one or more than one person, and no matter whether, it is operated by one or more than one individuals/households.\(^{12}\)

Land management unit is called agriculture land. A part of land that include to production of agriculture for a person/family is called agriculture holding. This area of agriculture holding can be own land/land taken on rent, half-private or half has been taken on rent.

According to agriculture calculation, there are 186544 land holdings in this study area and it covers 117893 hectares areas. There are 37.2% areas covered fewer than 78.9% holdings, which is less than one. Moreover, 16.7% holdings under one to two hectares, it is covered 40.4% areas of total
land. The average sizes of holdings are 1.35 hectares and the percentage of small/marginal holding is 79.5%.\textsuperscript{13} Agriculture holdings of District Pauri is as follows:

Table-4.7
Agriculture Holdings in District Pauri (in Nail)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Land in Nail</th>
<th>Percentage of Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-10</td>
<td>23.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11-20</td>
<td>18.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>21-30</td>
<td>13.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>31-40</td>
<td>12.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>41-50</td>
<td>9.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>51-60</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>61-70</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>71-80</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>81-90</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>91-100</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Survey 2004-05

The table shows that the percentage of farmer is decreasing and land in Nali is increasing. The Maximum landholders have 0-10 Nali land for agriculture.

Fig. No. 1.6
Agriculture Holdings in District Pauri (in Nail)
The main occupation of the hills is the agriculture and its related activities but the size of land holding is reducing to smaller and smaller due to continuing distribution of land. The farmer does not find agriculture as the economically beneficial. These are small-scale fields and distance of one field to another is much. This problem has aggravated due to further distribution of the land. This problem may be solved by the consolidation of the land after changed un-economic holding in to economic. The average size of holding is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.N.</th>
<th>Holdings</th>
<th>Size of Holdings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Minimum Size of Holdings</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maximum Size of Holdings</td>
<td>4.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Average Size of Holdings</td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Survey 2004-05

The table shows that the minimum size of holding is 0.25 Nali, the maximum size of holding is 4.25 Nali and the average size of holding is 2.50 Nali in the District.
The district has a system of herited land. Therefore, the size of fields is reducing. The fields are small and scattered and it takes much time to go from one field to another. The average distance of field from home is 0.25 Km to 2.5 Km. Farmers need much time to go to fields. Agriculture implements cannot be used in these small fields as a result; per Nali, production cost is high.

**Land Reforms**

It is related to the institutional changes in the sphere of agriculture. However, one should make a destination between the institutional changes that are “induced” and that are brought about “deliberately”. It is by explaining these two aspects, namely the contents of changes and the character of changes, that one can grasp fully the concept of land reform.

Contents of changes, we mean by land reform such institutional changes as make property relations favourable to tillers of the soil and which raise the size of cultivation to make them operationally viable. The concept of land reform thus encompasses two types of institutional changes: one is related to agrarian relations and the other to the size of the unit of cultivation.

The reform in land is so important to increase in agriculture yield. The soil is to be tested time to time. The land reform is related to such institutional changes that are profitable for ploughing the holding of land assets right and increasing holding, reform agriculture functions. By such work, agriculture structure provides force to agriculture development and increase social and economic welfare also. The dates related to agriculture of
maximum countries of the world tell that the cost of agriculture yield is increased and right of states on land decreases production.

The land is divided into small pieces due to sub-division and fragmentation under land related to defective structure. In addition, sizes of holdings are going to small and un-economic. The use of progressive technique of agriculture holds in these small fields. Because of low productivity of agriculture. By land reforms, ownership is not only getting to landless farmers but also to create of economic holdings and productivity of agriculture increases and improve rural economy.

Land reforms means in the country, those changes in land tenure by whom, improving in land-tenure, to increase productivity of land of farmers and they provide high life level. The meaning of land reforms, re-distribution of land ownership for profile of small farmers and labourer.

The success of **Panchayati Raj** includes in land reforms because equality is established from land reform and Panchayati Raj cannot be implemented without it. Land reforms must be implemented to make effected of Panchayati Raj tenure and to remove social disbalances. The farmers will go backward and we cannot be achieved the profit of decentralization by Panchayat Raj.

Thus, both economists and politicians press to land reform to remove poverty. Those all works are included in land-reform that relates reforms in land-ownership and holdings in which is included rent low, rent determination and realization of rent, abolition of intermediaries, safety of holdings, determination of minimum and maximum land limit, co-operative farming and consolidation etc.
Aims of Land Reforms

There aims of land reforms is as follows:

i) To increase in agriculture yield is main object of this reforms production growth is possible by co-operative farming, intensive farming and consideration of holdings.

ii) To make suitable environment to increase agriculture yield and productivity.

iii) To prepare essential programmed for span and publicity of new technology.

An Appraisal of Land Reforms

Land reforms programmed were started with a thunderous enthusiasm, but soon the vitality of this enthusiasm was lost and the implementation of land reforms became a very tame affair. There is no doubt that land reforms were conceived broadly in a proper perspective but being with loopholes, they have brought little justice to the rural people. Professor M.L. Dantwala rightly observes, “By and large land reforms in India enacted so far and those contemplated in the near future are in the right direction” and yet due to lack of implementation the actual results are far from satisfactory.

Land Reforms and Development Policy

Mr. P.S. Appu while recommending the ‘Barga operations’ type land reform adopted by the left front government in west Bangal in 1977, mentions. The emphasis should now shift to the role of land reform in fostering agricultural growth and augmenting employment opportunities. An improvement in the incomes of the rural poor is a matter of high priority not
just for altruistic reasons. Increasing incomes mean increased purchasing power. The resulting spurt in the demand for goods of mass consumption wills faster industrial growth. In addition, that could pave the way for the success of the new economic policy that depends on the market as the engine of economic growth; we need certain minimum measures of land reforms to facilitate the growth of the Indian economy on the capitalist path of development that we have now chosen.

Dr. P.K. Agarwal reinforcing the view of the P.S. Appu mentions “According to protagonists of farmer of farmer” the fort built by liberalization and globalization is made on said. Unless purchase power is given in the hands of the teeming millions, liberalization cannot sustain. Land reform provides on area in which no financial investment is required. It certainly requires a government with strong political will, which can withstand initial upheavals or shocks before achieving the goal of egalitarian society through stable instrumentality of land reform.

At present, the demand of land is increasing rapidly and any steps are taken for land reforms those all can be profitable as non-cultureable land changes in to cultureable land. Information is available of wide classification related land utilization in published regarding use of land by central agriculture and irrigation ministry. The big part of lands is classified as fallow land, non-cultureable land and cultureable barren land. These lands can be changed in to cultureable land. In addition, it can be developed by special method according to agriculture.

There is various land system since independence by which intermediaries had come between real craftsman and landowner who used to
receive a much part of yield as rent. However, they did not give the right of plough the fields every year in which permanent reform could not be in land. Moreover, there was no increase in agriculture production due to little land. The place of social justice was taken by observation in agriculture sector.

**Present Problems Related to Land**

There are many problems of land in various land divisions. After independence, government has taken so many steps to reform of the land. In this, governments have abolished intermediaries and passed the ownership to permanent owner in the land, ceiling on holding, to determine of minimum rent, and the consolidation of land etc. There are different attitude to achieve the gain from these land reforms late Smt. Indira Gandhi said “There is not little important of land reform question, if we do not take any suitable step, there will be dengered economic and political result of this.

The size of holdings is decreasing at present due to sub-division and fragmentation of the land. It is main the problem of land in hills.

Having done the study of hills, we found the following problems:

1) **Lack of Land Related Records**

There is lack of dates and complete records in the region and so many important records are not available. They have to need of records for the loan provisions crops insurance and grain realization etc. In the lack of land related records, decision making cannot be possible. There is also lack of production, irrigation, land management and financial aid etc related records. Agriculture planning cannot be succeeding removing this problem.
2) Lack of Research

Proper agriculture research has not been done in this area. Any condition cannot be found out without research. It is main problem of this area.

3) Lack of Training and Technical Awareness

Training and technical awareness is not provided to the farmers of hill area. It is very serious problem for this region. Agriculture yield is effected by without training and technical awareness.

4) Lack of the test of soil

Proper fertilizers power is find out by soil test. Soil is not tested in this district while land tested; laboratories have been opened in the head office of any district. Proper fertilizers power cannot be found out without test of soil and agriculture production is effected by this problem.

5) Destruction and Sub-division of Holdings

Distraction and sub-division of holding is main problem of hills agriculture. The size of holding is reduced and some farmers do not take the interest in agriculture work because of owners land is provided to another person in partnership or leave for non-agriculture.

6) Lack of Effective Implementation

There are lack of implemented of effective programmers in land reforms related problems whereas this programmers should be implemented, various passed act could not be implemented as fully in this hill region.

7) Slow Implementation of Laws

The government and social is not doing any special work in the field agriculture due to slow implementation of land related laws. In such
conditions, any special gain was not achieved to poor farmers from land reforms laws.

8) Lack of full Employment

The people of this region do not get the employment for whole of the year. They are employed in agriculture only for 4-5 months and rest period they employed.