CHAPTER VIII
CONCLUSION

Now, we have come to the end of our study. It is necessary to present some important, broad and general conclusions which emerge out of the present study. An Agricultural Development in Mysore district after Independence 1947 to 2000 is a process use to summarise Modern Transformation of Social Life. It mainly includes how countries, people, societies are developed passing from traditional to modern through certain stages social, cultural, industrial and growth and create a difference between what existed and what is about to exist. The study has so far analysed the agricultural development in Mysore district between 1947-2000.

This work would have been in complete without discussing the chapter policy measures for development of agriculture. Agricultural production has increase several fold in the past six decades, though very substantial, has brought in its wake uneven development across regions and crops. The country was faced with the task of not only sustaining and accelerating the phase of agricultural growth but also broad basing it as it has a direct bearing on improving the economy. Agriculture being most vital sector of our being most vital sector of our economy, the objectives of the economy, the objectives of the agricultural policy aims to speed up all round development economic viability of farmers particularly the weaker section. With the insection of five year plans the agriculture of Mysore district is gradually coming within the orbit of modernization. There is also large transfers of land from food grains to the production of commercial crops like sugarcane, oilseeds and vegetables particularly in nearby villages to Mysore city. To achieve the above targets, the important programmes like development of seed farm, plant protection scheme, sugarcane development scheme, intensive cotton development programme, eradication of pests and diseases, national pulses development.
programme, integrated programme for rice development, special food grains production programmes on Ragi, Jowar, Maize etc. expansion of area under greengram, Blackgram, Horsegram after Ragi cultivation, organizing Agricultural fairs and Exhibitions, Dry Land Development Projects, and National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme, were implemented. It is imperative to assure an adequate supply of agricultural inputs through an effective marketing system in rural areas. The development programmes can be successful only if the beneficiaries have faith in the programmes.

Irrigation is a key factor for agricultural transformation and rural development. On this ground it has secured topmost priority in investment allocation in all the five year plans. Its relative share has varied between 18.11 per cent and 34.84 per cent in the total plan investment. This investment has resulted in the creation of 20.77 lakh hectares of potential i.e., 37.75 per cent of the total potential to end of March 1985. Introduction of irrigation facilities has changed the nature of agrarian economy and expanded total output, employment and income. When irrigation has taken a bigger share in the total resources it must contribute some revenue to the State Government. Now, the state is in need of capital for various purposes including new investment in irrigation. Moreover, exploitation of the remaining potential needs huge capital and this cannot be met solely from the general revenues. Thus, irrigation which is accounting for a bigger share in the total investment should generate some surplus for this purpose. And, the only sources of revenue from irrigation in the state is water rate.

After having discussed Irrigation in Mysore district, it is necessary to understand the Land Reforms and Mysore Land Reforms Amendment Bill. Chapter four deals with Land Reforms and Land Reforms Amendment Bill. In the introduction to this chapter it was
remarked that the concept of land reforms has to be seen in a wide perspective. What stands out is that no definition or approach, even if it is highly restricted, ignores the need for a perspective. At least on this one point there is near unanimity. Since land reforms are basically an institutional issue no one who studies it can remain indifferent to its wide ranging implications.

Another important point is that land reforms are affected by a large number of factors from the economic, social and political spheres. While for the sake of analytic convenience one may at times wish to restrict land reforms to their relation to one or two factors it is impossible to ignore other factors. At the cost of repetition it may be said that land reforms are a field of study on which all dimensions of social action converge. This convergence has important implications for the entire development process. Any change in the agrarian structure necessarily means changes in the pattern of ownership of land, landlord-tenant relationships, possibility of reinvestment of surplus open the land, threat of immiserization for the marginal farmers, diversion of resources to or from agriculture etc. even those who treat land reforms as an exercise aimed at giving a little more land to the small/marginal farmers are not impervious to questions of a larger nature.

It is seen also that most scholars who have worked on land reforms have sought to derive from their studies far reaching political implications. This is specially true of scholars of the Marxist persuasion. In their case the political inferences are clearly stated and quite often guidelines for future action given. But even non-marxists have at least concerned themselves with the possible political repercussions of a particular land reform programme. What is interesting to note is that even among Marxist scholars there is considerable divergence of opinion on the political consequences of different types of land reforms.
One of the important points to bear in mind is that technology has a direct bearing on land reforms. The introduction of a new technology sets in motion waves of changes which alter the relative positions of different groups in the agrarian structure. This in turn means a new kind of polarization and shift of alliances in the peasantry. The impact of technology is not confined only to agriculture in the strict sense but pervades the entire agrarian structure. Explicit recognition of this renders the debate between technocratic and institutional approaches to agricultural development less relevant than it once was.

Specific to the Indian context is the realization that both caste and class should become integral parts of the analysis. The earlier Marxist neglect of caste is as serious an omission as the non-Marxist refusal to incorporate class into their frame of reference.

However, unanimity on looking at land reforms in a multi-dimensional perspective does not mean anything approaching unanimity as regards the concept itself. We see from the literature at least three fairly clear stands. First, there is the view that land reform should be seen as a comprehensive programme directed at improving rural, more particularly agrarian welfare. The second view looks at land reform in the context of economic development and focuses sharply on the marketable surplus and goes on to point out the connection between land reforms and the industrialization imperative. The third attempts to see land reforms as a necessity but mainly with a view to securing a little more land for those who are presently marginal and/or small farmers. It also stresses the need for breaking the monopoly of the rural rich and in its extreme form propounds ‘urban bias’. There are of course intervening positions as well between these three stands. For example, there is the view that any attempt at reform should proceed from the position that land should be invested of its value as the principal asset. There are others we have
mainly confined themselves to a consideration of the alternatives available to the state and have delineated the possible consequences of each alternative.

We also find that the legislation on land reforms frequently runs into troubled waters partly on account of deliberate loopholes and partly because there is no logical progression from one level to the next. The final goal is not always clear and problems are not anticipated. In other words, the element of advance decision-making is not present in the required degree.

It is obvious that a land reform programme succeeds best when it is backed by the requisite political will. This suggests not only that the law should be properly formulated but also that the intended beneficiaries should be aware of their rights. Mobilizing the peasantry is a vital concomitant of land reforms.

After having discussed the land reforms and Mysore Land Reforms Amendment Bill it is necessary to know about the socio-economic development of small farmers in Mysore district. This chapter five is mainly based on the data collected from the primary source at the study area. This chapter focuses on ascertaining and discussing the factors responsible for successes or weakness of the institutional finance for the development of socio-economic conditions of small farmers. Dry land cultivation education on children, land development and purchase of agriculture implements have positive influence to determine the total utilization of loan by the small farmers. Socio-economic conditions are improved due to the maximum utilization of institutional finance on education for their children, purchasing of agricultural implements, land development and dry land cultivation etc. There was decline of influence of money lenders due to the maximum utilization. Because institutional finance
plays a significant role for providing timely credit it shows improving of their living conditions of the farmer.

Chapter six strikes the note on planning commission and five year plans, statistics indicate that during the first half of the 20th century, agricultural production rose only marginally, as compared to the growth of population. India’s population rose by 38 percent between 1901 and 1946, but area cultivated rose only by 18 percent. The average productivity of all crops grew by 13 percent and food crops by only 1 percent. The increase in population had thus overtaken increase in food production by a considerable extent.

Since mid 1960’s the traditional agricultural practices have been replaced by modern technology revolutionizing agriculture production in India. This was due to the introduction of new technology under Intensive Agricultural District Programme, high yielding varieties programme, post green revolution period witnessed a change in the cropping pattern. During the period 1965-2002, the increase in area under rice was only by 22 percent, while the area under wheat rose by 92 percent.

Chapter seven strikes the note of Agricultural sector in Karnataka’s economy, per acre productivity in Karnataka is lower than other states. A consolidated and uniform Mysore Land Revenue Act and Rules were brought into force on 17th April 1964 and was adopted in 1965 settlement.

It is a well-known fact that the value of land is rising rapidly, which enhances the ability to pay of the land holders. The additional taxation here could be justified on the ground that “such increases are often due to the ordinary progress of society and not to any expenditure of capital or any exertion or sacrifice on the part of the owners.” A part of such windfall gains or unearned incomes
deserves to be mobilized for public expenditure. The main factor in raising the land values is the public expenditure which increases the productivity and relieves the land from certain natural advertise through providing irrigation facilities and other forms of improving land. The resulting incremental income is not at all adequately taxed in India, while it is successfully adopted in other countries. Though the calculation of these additional income is a difficult subject, the validity behind the argument, necessitates some concrete measures to mobilize these unearned profits.

A major part of the plan expenditure is being allocated to the agricultural development in all the plans, resulting in the increased productivity and efficiency of the agricultural sector, by increasing the basic amenities and facilities such as transport and communication, medical and others in addition to the direct benefits, without any considerable additional cost on the part of the rural population.

Thus finally I would like to include that Agricultural Development in Mysore district after Independence, that Mysore district today is able to pressure and continue in its prosperity. This growth also includes progressive economy from being under developed towards developing. Though education paved the way for growth, economic prosperity took to its submit.
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HYDROGEOLOGY
MYSORE DISTRICT
KARNATAKA

Geology

- Schist
- Granite
- Cambro-Ordovician and
  Precambrian crystalline

Ground Water Prospects

- Yield: 0.5 litres per second
- Yield: 3 litres per second
- Yield: 5 litres per second

- Bedrock with yield in litres per second

LEGEND

Lineament
Isohyets
Decadal mean
water level in m bgl

- Taluk boundary
- Taluk headquarters
- Hilly area
Fig-4

DEPTH TO WATER LEVEL PRE-MONSOON (MAY-2006)
MYSORE DISTRICT, KARNATAKA

LEGEND
Depth to Water Level (m bgl)

- < 2
- 2 - 5
- 5 - 10
- 10 - 20
Map No. 3.1 Location of the Study Area
Weekly Shandy (Fair)

Weekly Fair
Weekly Shandy Fair

Weekly Fair
Weekly Shandy (Fairs)

Paddy Field
Ragi Field

Ragi Field
Cultivation of Sugarcane Seedings

Sugarcane Harvesting
Traditional Transportation of Sugarcane

Sugarcane Transportation Bullock Carts
Transportation of Sugarcane to the Sugar Factory by using Tractor

Paddy Harvesting
Paddy Harvesting

Harvesting of Paddy
Cultivation of Sugarcane Seedings

Paddy Field after Harvesting
Sugarcane Crushing to make Jaggery

Jaggery Manufacturing
Traditional Jaggery Manufacturing

Traditional Jaggery making Halemane
Jiggery

Sugarcane Transportation