CHAPTER XII

OBSTACLES TO THE SOUND GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE IN U.P. AND SUGGESTIONS
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Agriculture occupies a very significant place in our country. It is not only an occupation as a business proposition for the people but also a tradition, a way of life which for centuries has shaped their thoughts, outlook and culture.

According to the census of 1981, 82.7% or 298 million people out of the total population of 361 million live in villages.

The importance of agriculture is not only that it is the main source of the national income but it provides the bulk of our exports, feeds the nation and supplies raw material to various industries. It is most disheartening that though agriculture occupies a pride of place in our economy, it is still in a backward position, and yield per acre is very low. The main obstacle in the way of development of our agriculture can be
enumerated as below:

The pressure of population on land has become very heavy due to male adjustment between people and means of livelihood in the country. It has been calculated that only 1.5 acres land comes in the share of worker while in other countries it comes to more than 10 acres. It is, therefore, necessary to tackle the problem by improving per man hour productivity and reducing our crowding on land by transferring a substantial proportion of population from farming to non farming occupation.

The defective law of inheritance has been responsible to a great extent for creating uneconomic holding on which we can not hope to get the optimum results of our efforts. The conservative outlook combined with the poverty of masses has come in the way of introducing reforms technique of production have become out of date. The use of old and obsolets means of production has been responsible for low yield and poor quality of agriculture products.
The dependence on nature has made agriculture a common feature of our agriculture. While the science has been put into use in the field of agriculture so much that it has no more remained a gamble in rains, in our country it continues to be so.

Land tenure system has a direct bearing upon the psychology of the agriculturists. In a good system of tenure there are no intermediaries between the state and the cultivator. During the British period this system had become very defective resulting in low yield.

The arrangements for financing agriculture are inadequate and dear. Agriculture requires a special treatment in the field of finance but in our country village Mahajan is the main agency to cater their requirements of rural credit. The result of defective financing system has been to that the agriculturists are under appalling indebtedness. In an occupation like agriculture proper system of finance is very necessary and in its absence the cultivator can not carry on his business.

Inadequate marketing facilities have retarded the growth of agricultural developments.
The old styled bullock-cart is moving on the beaten tracts even today when the advanced countries have been able to make a successful trip to moon. This defective system not only kills the incentive of the farmers to produce more but also makes his miserable. The major portion of this produce is snatched away by the middlemen and he is hardly left with any surplus.

One of the major problem is that of soil conservation. Soil is an exhaustive resource and through its continued and improper use normally a certain depletion of natural fertility is indicated. In the absence of proper manures and fertilizers this problem has been aggravated.

There are also the problems related to that of agricultural organisation. The past history of agricultural development in U.P. has revealed the lack of scientific farm management and prevalence of varying practices from region to region from field which have acted as a conditioning factor to agricultural progress.

The control and direction of general
mechanism of prices in relation to the agricultural sector and the specific control and direction of prices within the agricultural section are recent problems which have assumed great importance in the determining agricultural progress.

The crux of the problem is to increase labour efficiency which is notoriously low in our country. The solution is this would pose the problem of developing, adopting and utilising a much greater quantity of improved machinery and equipment in the farms.

There are the main obstacles which have been come in the way of agricultural development of our country. In the following pages an attempt has been made to give some suggestions for these major problems.

**NEED FOR CO-ORDINATED AGRICULTURAL PLANNING**

In a vast State like U.P., it is very natural that there should be differences in soil conditions climatic factors and systems of cropping etc. The result is that the agricultural productivity is also different in various parts of the country due to various factors explained above. This
variety in the conditions of agriculture would have proven a boon and effort had efforts been made to co-ordinate agricultural activities on a national basis. We would very well understand and appreciate the apathy of a foreign Govt. upto 1947 which was interested only in exploiting our country for its own benefits. But what explanation have we got now for neglecting this aspect when we have our own national Govt.

Realising the importance of agriculture in national economy liberal provisions have been made in our plans for its development. But in all these provisions one lacuna is visible and that is the absence of co-ordinating production on a National basis. The production of only such crops in a particular area for which it is most suitable, should be encouraged and if necessary, be made compulsory under some national law. The alone, we can expect to get the best result from the soil of the country. We hope this time aspect will not miss the attention of our planners this time while finalising the various schemes of agricultural development in the Seventh Plan.
ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE USE OF CHEMICAL FERTILISERS

It has been fully realised that the productivity of the soil can be increased if chemical fertilizers are used by our farmers. In order to produce more fertilizers and supply it to the farmers at cheap rate. Our Govt. started fertilizers factories at Sindri, Bhakra, Bilai, and Trombay. But our farmers have not been able to take full advantage of this for two reasons, Firstly, they are too poor to purchase these fertilizers and Secondly because of their ignorance to make use of chemical fertilizers. The problem that Indian agriculture is starved for capital is a complicated subject. But we should not forget that the solution of this problem lies only in the development of agriculture. So if the Govt. has to bear some loss in supplying chemical fertilizers at cheap rate, it should not mind. The loss in the farm of granting subsidy will remain only a temporary phase. As soon as the farmers economic conditions improved that facility can be with drawn.
The second difficulty regarding the ignorance of the farmers needs only a well planned publicity which can be successfully done through Gram Panchayats, community Development Blocks etc.

**IDEA OF DUBLE CROPPING AND CROP ROTATION**

Our farmers have no idea of double cropping and crop rotation. They grow the same crop in the same method which therefore father had been adopting. A study of Agricultural Development in foreign countries reveals that they have been able to increase their production by adopting a scientific method of crop rotation and double cropping. It is really surprising that since the achievement of independence a number of study groups have been sent to foreign countries, experts from Japan, America etc. have been invited but the idea of double cropping has not yet been brought home to our farmers mind. It can be study groups and foreign experts. Ideal model farms he get up in different areas under the scheme of community Projects and there the farmers be given training in art of double cropping and crop rotation.
PROVISON OF CHEAP & ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR IRRIGATION

It is really unfortunate that in this scientific age, our agriculture is still a gamble of rains. The Crisis on the food front in the first two years of the 2nd Plan very well revealed that the true position of our agriculture for which he had boating in the later part of the first Plan. It becomes evident that the increase in agricultural production in the First Plan was due to favourable monsoons and not due to adequate irrigational facilities. When in the Second Plan nature did not favour us, the food problem developed in its worst form. We can not say that the Govt. has over-looked this weakness of agriculture. It made very handsome provisions for the development of irrigation in the First and Second Plans and in Seventh Plan also due importance has been attached to this question. But our humble suggestion is that instead of spending huge amount on huge plans like Bhakra, Nagala, Damodar Valley Project schemes, steps
should be taken to provide irrigational facilites by undertaking cheap and small projects like construction of Wells Tanks etc. The example of China, our neighbouring country is before us. The present Govt. of China, came in power in 1949, and during a period of only five years that its agricultural production increased so much that it become in a position to export food-grains to other countries. And this all achievement was based on the development of cheap and small irrigational schemes. There is no reason why such schemes would not be feasible in our country.

**IMPROVED IN THE QUALITY OF LIVE STOCK**

In the country where agriculture has not been mechanised, the importance of livestock can be imagined well. It does not only serve the purpose of helping the farmers in ploughing the field but also helps in providing manures and marketing facilities. Bullock cart for the time being can not be uprooted from the villages. For the improvement of cattle wealth it may be suggested that arrangement
of scientific breeding should be made for starting some model cattle farms. Standard pedigree bulls should be maintained for this purpose. In this connection it has been seen that artificial insemination has proved successful in the Western countries. We can also encourage this method in our country. Moreover, proper feeding of cattle is also very necessary. For this purpose grazing land should be extended to and provision for fodder storage should be made. Another cause for deteriorating the quality of cattle is cattle disease. In the absence of sufficient veterinary hospitals, contagious, non contagious and skin diseases take a heavy toll of cattle wealth. This problem should be tackled by preventive as well as curative measures preventive measures includes nutritive fodder, sound breeding, preventive vaccination and inoculation. For popularising preventive measure demonstration should be given to the villagers and arrangement for publicity should be made by the state. On the curative side it is necessary to open more and more veterinary staff. As a matter
of fact this problem is of complicated nature. It needs some research work and a careful study of the various diseases. For this purpose research laboratories should be established. The various state Govt. have provide in their plans to start more and more dispensaries and research institutes. But their progress is not satisfactory. The greatest defect in these dispensaries is that they are not properly equipped and the staff is not qualified. Whatever staff is there it does not realise its responsibility and adopts an indifferent attitude to the difficulties of the farmers. It is therefore, very necessary that an effort should be made to change their outlook, so that they may deal with agriculturists sympathetically.

A CASE FOR ECONOMIC HOLDING

As we have seen earlier a large majority of holdings in our country are below the economic size. The various surveys made from time to time by the Govt. reveal that the processes of diminution of the size of overage holding is growing at a rapid pace
throughout the whole country. This problem has been further aggravated by the fragmentation of holdings. In order to tackle this problem preventive as well as curative measure are necessary. Preventive measures include the steps to check further sub-division and fragmentation for this purpose the existing laws of inheritance will have to be amended. Before implementing preventive measures more avenues of employment will have to be provided to absorb the surplus population. It will also require effective propogation on a large scale so that the religions sentiments about the possession of land may not come in the way of marking such measures of a success. Curative measures will include the scheme of consolidation either voluntary efforts or through co-operative societies or through legislation.

USE OF IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS

The various tools and implements used to cultivation have became out of date. Now improved ploughs threshing, rollers, seed-drills, etc. have been invented and they are being used with advantages in foreign countries. We, an our country can replace old tools by these
new tools and get better results. The only consideration is that of cost. This difficulty can be surmounted if on a co-operative basis such tools are purchased and the Govt. also extends credit facilities or arranges their sale on hire purchase basis.

**POLICY AS REGARDS CO-OPERATIVE FARMING**

The subject of co-operative farming has received much publicity in recent years and it has occupied a controversial topic. The policy of Govt. in this respect has been criticised by eminent personalities such as Shri Raj Gopalachari, Prof. Ranga and K.M. Munsi etc. Undoubtedly the method of co-operative farming provides all the benefits of large in land but the atmosphere in our country does not appear to be ripe for introducing such schemes smoothly. The Ex-Revenue Minister of U.P. Shri Charan Singh has expressed his fears about the practicability of co-operative farming again and again. He appears to be justified when we find that there will be much of interference
by the Govt. in administering such schemes. One the Govt. machinery interferes in a scheme all the evils of bureaucracy creep in it, and the very spirit of co-operation is nipped. It is, therefore, suggested that the work should be performed patiently and no unnecessary hurry should be made in adopting co-operative farming. It should be introduced only in those places where villagers appear to be willing. While the scheme of co-operative farming is introduced gradually, efforts should be continued to solve the problems of finance by providing facilities for long term loans.

ROLE OF FARM PLANNING

Farm planning helps the cultivator become aware of select and make use of whatever economic and technical ideas and methods are available. Remarks Mr. C.C. Malone Farm For management specialist. Ford Foundation. Further he adds, "The larger the supply of these, the more effective farm planning can be also, the greater is cultivator's need for farm planning."

To my mind, Farm Planning is path to analyse the situation, fixing the objectives, finding the problems and determining the solution for better farm production, with available economic and technical resources. It aims at arriving at a decision, now farm resources will be put to use and then looking ahead that they are used, as Planned. A well planned farm plan will give good, shelter and clothing to those farming families, who will practice it.

We ought to have a new weapon to struggle against poverty ignorance, lower standard of living of masses of U.P., occuring due to low agricultural production.

With the above statement at the outset, farm planning is a way to bring social and economic quality to our country. The following importance role, farm planning has to play, to reconstructure U.P. socially and economically.

It may be correctly said that farm planning focuses, its spotlight mainly on two basis (1) to obtain the highest possible cash income (2) to obtain highest possible material standard of living.
As in any planning we try to use all the resources available, similarly in farm planning we shall use all the factors of crop production in a well planned programme. Land labour capital organisation and interprise are the five factors which should be utilised together for getting the maximum possible production. The Indian agriculture should be put in such a condition, that all these sources are properly utilised, if we want to feed the meeting millions of our people in villages, land if our country is to be saved from disease, filth and starvation.

To my mind farm planning shall make direct contributions in national planning too and Govt. will be in a better position to determine the national agriculture policy. If our democracy is to be nurtured, if our villagers are to be saved, it would be sign quanon to build the plan from below and farm planning will make a base for national planning in agricultural sphere.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES OF MECHANIZED FARMING

Undoubtedly, mechanisation of agriculture has proved to be extremely beneficial in many countries. However, it appears to be pertinent to examine its scope under Indian conditions since they are quite different than these prevailing else where. There following future possibilities of introducing mechanisation in Indian agriculture:-

1. Brining new land under cultivation,
2. Meeting seasonal shortage of labour,
3. Extending irrigation facilities,
4. Soil conservation measures.
5. Extending cultivation to sparsely populated areas.

Soil erosion is one of the most menacing problems of agriculture not only in India, but also in other countries. The fertility of the soil is greatly reduced and in the later stages land is rendered entirely unfit for cultivation. This malady can be obviated by taking conservation measures like contour ridging, terracing, check damming, making embankments etc. Only tractors and other machines and not the animal and human labour are capable of undertaking and performing these jobs efficiently.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVANTAGES

In addition to the above machine can be taken advantage of in the following framework:

i. Haulage of farm produce.
ii. Constructing roads on the farm.
iii. Processing of farm produce as rice hulling, oil, extraction, sugarcane crush etc.

iv. Quickly carrying the production requirements e.g. seeds, manures, etc. to the distant fields.

v. Protection of plant measures like dusting, spraying, fumigation etc.

vi. Doing specialized jobs e.g. cob spelling.

vii. Making drainage channels and irrigation.

LIMITATION OF MECHANISED FARMING

Despite of great of scope for its adoption in certain spheres of Indian Agriculture, as discussed above, there are largest number of stumbling blocks of mechanization of agriculture in India, some are as follows:

a. Abundance of human and bullock labour.

b. High cost of machines and their shortage.

c. Small size of fragmentation and agriculture holdings.

d. Poverty and low standard of proficiency of the masses.
e. Inadequate service facilities,
f. Lack of suitable machines to our requirements,
g. Difficulty in obtaining spare parts accessories,
h. Paeucity of technical personnel,
i. Land reforms policies,
j. Dependence of foreign countries for fuel and lubricants,
k. Diversified nature of Indian agriculture,
l. Absence of irrigational facilities and consequently low intensity of cropping.

DISCUSSIONS & SUGGESTIONS FOR MECHANISED FARMING

The Zamindari Abolition Committee, U.P., was of the view that on a consideration of purely economic aspect of agricultural technique, mechanization of agriculture farming was not desirable on the grounds that (1) mechanization would lead to the displacement of a large portion of rural population dependent on land.

Undoubtedly, the most important odd that weighs heavily against large scale mechanisation
of Indian Agriculture is the problem of providing alternative employment to the persons displaced by machines. Even at present, when machines are being used on a few farms and most of the work is accomplished by hand, a labourer is unemployed for considerable part of the year (as is revealed by table No. 2). This necessitates opening new vistas of employment to provide additional employment opportunities. This itself will take a considerable amount of time, changing over to mechanical power in a hurry and merely for the sake of being up-to-date might spell disaster.

Small size of holdings is another stumbling block. Almost all the countries where agriculture has been successfully mechanised or those where the holdings are large. The fact that these small holdings in the country are fragmented and further complicated the problem. To some extent, this can be obviated if these fragmented holdings are consolidated and joint farming is resorted too. But this in itself is not a complete solution.

As average Indian peasant is not in position
to provide all the capital that is required for running the farming business even at the existing standards.

Machines required much more than what is needed at present for small and indigenous implements and draft animals. The following steps would help in overcoming this difficulty:-

1. The Government may provide credit to such farmers who are willing to purchase the machinery individually.

2. The cultivators may organise joint farming societies which may also serve as co-operatives. These co-operatives should be provided with financial assistance by state.

3. The State may start "Machine Station" and the same should be equipped with such machines as are required by local farmers and skilled operators may also be employed. The machinery from these stations should be given to the cultivators on hire at subsidized rates. However, this suggestion is feasible only in areas where the holdings are comparatively larger and the cultivators are machine minded.
It may be tried on a small scale as an experiment.

In U.P., Agriculture is backward and requires a separate treatment. Smallness of holdings, defective land tenures, rural indebtedness, waste of capital and absence of the use of scientific methods of cultivation are the main problems of the Indian agriculturists. The Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture in 1928, The central & provincial Rural Enquiry Committees interalia and the recent All India Rural Credit Survey and the Planning Commission have all laid due emphasis on the development of agriculture in the country.

To sum up Indian Agriculture has in recent years, seen mighty changes, a changes from the age of neglect to one of the appreciation the realities and strong will to wipe out the legacies of a by-gone era. It is not dreaming day to say that brighter days are ahead for a farmer in the village. He is not yet out of the woods and light at the moment, apart from his usual difficulties, he is struggling with by the implementation of the many fold schemes of development in the First Five Year Plan and the Second Five Year Plan and the subsequent plans a brighter dawn
will be materialised in the agricultural set up of the country.

An Indian farmer is regarded a very bad business man as he invariably buys his provisional dear and sells his produce cheaper. There can not be two opinions that the prosperity of the agriculturists and the success of any policy of general agricultural improvement very much depend upon a very good marketing system. At present the system is very defective. As stated in last chapter of the thesis, there are so many defects and problems of agricultural marketing, but most of the defects can be removed if co-operative marketing is adopted. One thing more to be stated in the market practices at present in one of the states be leave much to be desired, they should be improved treatment and a large share of the consumer price.

Now we come to the problem of agricultural financing. The nature of Agricultural credit is different from commercial credit. Most of our farmers are depending on money-lenders who charge a very high rate of Interest. Though
some legislation have been passed by the Govt. about charging the interest but in my opinion some extra legislation must be passed i.e. money-lenders must be bound to work under some Government Authorities and they must send their proper accounts to the Rural Credit Department of Reserve Bank of India.

Co-operative credit Institutions are also providing credit facilities to farmers. It is very good thing in the interest of our farmers but there are some defects found in co-operative institutions i.e. lack of trained staff and areas of co-operative institutions societies are greater. In my opinion medium sized co-operatives societies should be developed. Such a society should cover two or three villages and be based on the spirit of mutual help. It will be easier if these societies are co-ordinated with Community Development and N.E.S. because such co-ordinated efforts would not only help in the development of community projects schemes but also solve the credit problem to a greater extent.
After the achievement of independence the Govt. realised that in order to take out agriculture from a semistagnant condition it was very necessary to launch a policy of land reforms. The re-organisation of agriculture was though necessary not only to meet the food requirements of the country but also to supply raw materials to the industries. One of the worst systems of land tenure during British period. This system meant absentee of land-lordism and was responsible deteriorating the conditions of the farmers. It was, therefore, through to abolish Zamindari system and new nearly all the states have enacted Zaminadri Abolition Act, and inspite of it so many work have been done under plans about land reforms as stated in one chapter of the thesis.

Education and Research is very necessary for agriculture. At present there is some provision of imparting agricultural education through the colleges but the system suffers from many defects. A student after getting education in such colleges does not like to settle as a farmer. He always prefers a white collared job
to that of an independent farming business. Moreover, the education imparted is based on the conditions prevailing in foreign countries and it does not suit the Indian conditions. It is, therefore, very necessary to remodel the present system of agricultural education. The system must suit the Indian environment that is it must be cheap and practical. Realising the importance of research work in agriculture, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has to be set up by the Govt. In short I can say that in country where most of farmers are illiterate and conservative, demonstration methods of education is sure to prove useful.

In U.P. the problem of soil erosion is very serious. Million acres of land have been lost as a result of soil erosion. It is of two types—Gully Erosion where water runs of cutting deep narrow gorges called Gullies dividing the fields, into irregular and narrow strips. Sheet erosion can be checked by taking measures to conserve the soil.
The soil can be conserved by terracing or bunding of sloping land, provision of suitable drainage channels, proper management of gross land contour tillage, strip cropping encouragement of cover cropping and afforestation. Deep ploughing is also an effective method of checking soil erosion.

Now it becomes necessary to state whether to state the stabilisation of agricultural price is good or not. The necessary for stabilising agricultural prices can not be over emphasised. Sir Joginder Singh rightly pointed out in 1944 that "A cultivator could not be expected to increase the production, if the increased production was to reduce the money value of his labour. That was a different problem but it had to be faced not only in the interest of agricultural production but in the interest of general economy of the country."

The effective guarantee of minimum price will introduce not only an element of stability in agriculture but will also promote stability in other spheres of economic life of the country.
No doubt the Govt. has been somewhat successful to bring stability in agricultural prices but the necessities of creating a high powered stabilisation Board cannot be ruled out. In its enthusiasm to stabilise the prices the Govt. took decision on state trading in food grains in April, 1959. But this decision failed due to some reason, and generally it was not welcomed mainly by the traders.

Now we speak about the Community Development and N.E.S. Through this is very goods and new approach in the interest of our farmers but what so-ever I could see in these blocks operating in U.P. I am very sorry to state that "Work done under C.D. and N.E.S. is only on the paper and records of the Govt. and not in the field". All the B.D.o's and other officials of the Blocks are in practice to enjoy as a official's life and are not serving the public in proper way. I may say that if this programme, will not be treated in good member it will be quite a dream to catch the target of the Plans. I mean the development of rural areas will be only on the papers only. Therefore, there must be some control and proper inspection of these blocks.
The above suggestion have been given in the light of the vast study and practical survey of agricultural conditions in the country. If these suggestion are given effect to they are sure to bring necessary recognition and revitalisation of our rural economy. It is gratifying to note that in our Five Year Plans due to emphasis have been laid on agricultural developments.

But the progress made so far has been rather slow, the ultimate success administration of various Govt. schemes depends upon efficient administration comprised of men who have a clear conception of how things are put into action. As the goal of our Govt. is to create a co-operative common-wealth. It would be in keeping of this goal if all these development can be accelerated if joint programmes of community development and co-operative are chalked out. That is vital importance in the creation of a rural environment that would in general creates a spontaneous and inner urge among the rural population.
for the highest level of living in terms of food, clothing, housing, educational facilities and cultural opportunities. Thus the inner urge of rural community should be harnessed towards co-operative efforts and a dynamic state policy would go a long way in lifting up Indian Agriculture from stagnation and back-wardness.

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

Agriculture in U.P. has been a long late of neglect under the British regime. The British rulers who in their official proclamations both in India and abroad used to say that India was destined by nature to remain an agricultural country. In the two chapters it has been attempted to analyse the land structures in India the old method of cultivation, on preponderance of rural population depending on cultivation for poor subsistence, the scattered and fragmented holdings and the, time born methods of raising food and non food crops to maintain self sufficiency.

The history of Indian Agriculture is full of accounts of devastating famines taking
a heavy toll of life and rend-er-ing the vast population to a state of destitution and misery. This history reveals certain basic defects in the profession of agriculture.

1. Agricultural was never taken up as a serious vacation and remained a mode of living—a mode of subsistence.

2. The Govt. was most apathetic, neglectful and the people steeped in ignorance and acute poverty.

3. Land system had developed in numerable defects, having their repercussions on the socio-economic life of the people directly and indirectly dependent on it.

4. Agriculture, chiefly individualistic enterprises remained stereotyped and stagnated. It lost its old sanctity and did not develop according to the change in the economic life of the country.

Analysis of these basic defects which forms the subject matter of the few early chapters revealed that the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings, paucity of irrigational facilities
obsolete methods of cultivation famished cattle
wealth and excessive depending on land-created
a vicious circle in the profession of agriculture.
Half heated attempts were made to tackle with
the problem of agriculture and various commissions
and committees that were, from time to time, appoin-
ted to probe into the complex of agriculture
did not go for. it remained an eye wash and the ne-
recommendacons though useful in parts, remained
largely implemented. This state of affairs lasted
till the beginning of the second world war though
certain haphazard, developments and the marketing
departments gave the realisation that the conditions
were so bad that nothing sort of comprehensive
agriculture plan would mend the affairs. We have
discussed the recommendations of important commission
and committees to estimate the effect of Governmental
measures on the position of agriculture.

The conclusion are of course sad and reflect
on the inefficiency, lethargy, and lack of planning
and foresight on the part of the Govt. It appears
that the alien Govt. was satisfied with the land revenue
that it could exact by bleeding the peasants
white rather than developing the agricultural
wealth of the country.
There was a short period of reformation, started in the year 1937, when popular Govt. were formed in the provinces. Agricultural Planning was first mooted at this time with the formation of a planning committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaha Lal Nehru. It did much useful spade work but when the war broke out, Congress Ministers resigned, the ordinance rule began. During the war time the Govt. was forced to adopt number of measures in the interest of the successful prosecution of war mechanismation better facilities for loans, marketing and distributions of food and cash crops was taken up. The growing shortage of agriculture products and the sitrring spiral of prices led to the institution of control and rationing. All these proved to be palliative rather then the curses and much propogated grow more food campaing could save the country from famines. At the end of war conditions have not reached normalacy, when the partition came in the wake of political independance in the country. Economic effects of the partition were very serious because some of the best areas under cotton, wheat, jute and other cereals went
to Pakistan. A crisis over took the country but the national Govt. problems and agricultural planning started.

During the period, the Co-operative Movement was reoriented. Agricultural research and education began mechanisation of agriculture was experimented and the methods of marketing of agricultural produce were improved so to bring about the stability of in agriculture. A Rural Credit department of R.B.I. of India helped through researches and investigations in the formulation of comprehensive scheme of agriculture improvement.

Then came the first plan which in the words of the planners was an agricultural plan. This plan ushered in an era of planned development of agriculture in all its manifestations.

The second plan also gave agriculture its proper place in the economy of the country and the work which was started during the first plan was carried continued during the Seventh Plan.
To-day Government is bent in resuscitating agriculture which is the main stay of the people and the backbone of our economy. Side by side with Governmental efforts we are getting the co-operation of the people in the form of Community Development projects and the useful advice international organisations like W.H.O. and other international bodies like F.A.O.