SUMMARY

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture plays an important role in our national economy. It is a prime system of economies and is premier of national industry. Of course it is not a profession or business proposition but same thing more than it in the sense that views, civilisation and thought of the people have been influenced to a great extent by it. The importance of agriculture can be understood if we just make an effort to analyse its contribution indifferent spheres of life. First agricultural sector a contributes the largest share to the national income of India. Near about 44% of the domestic product is contributed by agricultural sector. It indicates that Indian economy still holds out a vast potential for the growth and development of secondary and tertiary sector.

Secondly agriculture has been and is a major source of livelihood in India. Near about 68% of people directly depend on agriculture for livelihood. Thirdly Indian agriculture plays an important role in country's international trade. Tea, oilcake, fruits, vegetables, spices, tobacco, cotton, coffee cocoa, sugar and sugar products, hides and skins, raw wool and many other things of this nature are produced in the agricultural back ground constitute major part of our exports. Fourthly during the process of development inter dependence between
agricultural and industrial sector has become stranger. This close interdependence is reflected in the supply of raw materials and inputs from agriculture to industry and vice versa, the supply of wage goods, the supply of raw materials from industrial sector to agriculture for building up economic and social overheads take machines of different kinds. Fifthly fluctuation in agricultural output play a key role in the state of the national economy. Finally since agriculture is the largest source of national income. This sector also is the primary source of savings and hence capital formation for the country.

We can thus conclude that agriculture occupies a central place in the national economy. A strong foundation of agriculture is necessary condition for rapid economic and social development.

Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal are agriculture dominated states. The people depending on agriculture for their livelihood vary between 70 to 80% of the population. Even in Tamilnadu, Orissa, Assam and Karnataka agriculture contributes a substantial share to the state income. However the conditions of soil, rainfall and temperature differ in different states hence there is also a difference found in crops, productivity, nature of irrigation and their way of living.
Agriculture has an importance place in the countries like China, Malaysia, Australia, U.S.S.R. But each country has its own system of imaginary agriculture which depends on its own national conditions, climate, heritage and culture. But in all the countries constant efforts have been made to improve the conditions. The steps taken in developing countries and the studied made thorough to evaluate the viability and potentiality of our planning in agriculture.

NEED FOR AGRICULTURE PROGRESS.

Uttar Pradesh has been primarily an agricultural state of India. Its economy depends on agriculture. Due to heavy population and backward agricultural conditions the per capita income of the state has been lower than the average per capita income of the country. Till the beginning of 20th century nothing has been done to improve productivity of agriculture in the state either by the Government or by the people. Since 1921 state or provincial Government was given the sole responsibility for the improvement of agriculture. Some steps were taken up to prepare a plan of agricultural development in 1937 when the congress government resigned and the plans remained in files. The real efforts for the development of agricultural were done after 1947 when our National Government took over the administration.

A Good improvement was noted in the yield per hectare and total production in different crops in
Uttar Pradesh by 1962. The production of rice and wheat touched new heights of 40-45 lakh tons and 33.24 lakh tons in 1961-62. Groundnut, oilseeds and jute production also increased. Per hectare yield of principal crops also increased between 10 to 20 percent during last 10 years in 1962. The success was due to the use of good quality of seeds and fertilizers, improved methods of cultivation. Tractors as multi-purpose machines are being gradually used. Efforts are also being made to carry on agriculture research other in laboratory and on the farm.

To supply information all India Radio information of prices, stor stocks etc. of main agricultural products at important markets are broad-cast. Forecast of weather are also made for relief also certain legislations have been passed.

The package deal programme launched in Aligarh district showed appreciable improvement in increasing agricultural production specially in food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to induce livestock improvement programme and other related activities.

Cattle wealth also constitutes an important factor for agricultural prosperity. Although number of cattle wealth in our state happen
to the largest in the country but it is of very poor quality. Lack of fodder, lack of proper care, indiscriminate breeding and cattle diseases are mainly responsible for this poor quality. Go sadan schemes, veterinary dispensaries in villages and towns, cattle inoculation schemes, against diseases, breeding improvement schemes, increase in the production of fodder and other such schemes have been contributing to improve the quality of cattle. The opening of veterinary colleges, training camps in the animal husbandry and cattle advisory agencies are some of the useful steps in this direction. Regional pig breeding centre bacon factory at Aligarh established at the cost of 20 lakh rupees deserves special mention.

A good attention is being given to increase irrigation facilities. The area under irrigation has increased by about 15% in the last 10 years. Priority has been given on the major and minor irrigation schemes. Progressively increasing allocations are made in flood control schemes in the state. The work on Zero Dam, The upper Khajuri Dam and Balmiki Sagar was completed and channels were opened for irrigation.

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.

Profession agriculture demands economic size of holding. Economic size of holding implies that size of holding which provides opportunity for profitable employment of resources of the command of farmer or owner. But average
holding in India is of 5 acres according to labour Enquiry Committee 1950. Most of these holdings consist of several fields of very low size. Scattered in such a way that holdings owned by others lie between these fields. The average size of holdings in different states in India from varies 3 to 12 acres. The average size of holdings agricultural holding in Denmark is 40 acres, in U.S.A. 159 acres, in Canada 334 acres. This speaks of the economic agricultural holdings in India.

For the betterment of agricultural productivity it is essential that tiny fields must be consolidated in compact holdings of big size. In order to avoid further subdivision in future changes in laws of inheritance and succession be done. Consolidation work can be done by people voluntarily, by cooperative efforts or by legislation. Voluntary efforts have little scope because of personal attachment of the farmers with their land which pass from one generation to another and highly selfish attitude which tempts them to share every quality of land. Cooperative efforts have also nor shown expected progress due to the lack appreciation of the merits of cooperation. It is also nor were to wait for the time when persuasion may yield same progress in this field. Ultimately it was decided to take up legislative measures to tackle this campelled to accept the scheme of consolidation introduced in the notified area by the law. Government staff prepares
the whole scheme under which each farmer is given in return of his scattered holding one or two compact holdings of the same value as that of his original holding.

Legislation for consolidation was adopted on state level. Every state passed its own Act. U.P. consolidation of holding Act has been passed in 1953 which replaces the Act of 1939. The Act has given detailed provisions that how the lands of farmers will taken up by the concerned authorities and how each farmer will be given compact land in return. The scheme of consolidation has been put outside the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in order to reduce litigation. The consolidation charges will be met by the farmers collectively. The work of consolidation was started first in 21 districts of U.P. in 1955. By the end of third five year plan more than 90 lakh acres of agricultural land was consolidated. The other states in which good progress was noted in consolidation work are Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS OF U.P.

To study agriculture, it is necessary to study the main crops grown in the country specially Uttar Pradesh, which is an agricultural state of the total area sown about 80% is under food crops. Efforts have been made to study the conditions of main crops separately grown in Uttar Pradesh.
In Uttar Pradesh wheat crops is sown in the latter part of November and is harvested in the month of April. It is grown in most of the cultivable land throughout the state. In 1955/56, the area under wheat in the state was estimated at 29.2 million acres producing at least 8.3 million tons. The yield per acre in wheat in U.P. is 464 lbs per acre which is one half of the yield in Canada and U.S.A. It is due indifference in the selection of seeds and outdated methods of cultivation.

Millet, Jowar and Bajara are other food crops. Millet can be grown even in less fertile tracts with comparatively less of rainfall. Jowar is grown as fodder crops in U.P. The 50% of the total acreage under this crop is confined to Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

Pulses include grain like grams, arhar, masur etc. They help in balancing the diet and supplying the organise matter in the soil. These crops are therefore set in the rotation of crops in such a way that soil may regain the last organic contents.

Gram is the most important crop in crops of pulses and is extensively grown in U.P. other producing areas are Bihar, East Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Karnataka the region between Agra and Mirzapur has considerably high acreage under gram crop.
Arhar and lentiles are other two crops of pulses mostly grown in U.P. Arhar is generally grown as a mixed crop particularly in rotation with cereals. They are also exported to U.K., Ceylon, Burma, Mauritius.

Barley is a winter crop and is sown in October and November. The harvesting season begins in March. The total acreage under Barley is estimated at 81.46 lakh acres producing about 28 thousand tons annually. It is mainly grown in Northern India specially in U.P. in the district of Banaras, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Balia, Pratapgarh, Azamgarh and Gahrwal.

Maize is mainly grown in U.P., Bihar and Punjab. The total acreage under this crop is estimated at 8909 thousand acres with a yield of 2519 thousand tons.

Cotton happens to be one of the most important cash crops of India. India is the second largest cotton producing country in the world. But the yield per acre much lower comparing other cotton producing countries like Egypt and Mexico. The crop is grown in black soil region of Southern India known as Deccan region. Half of the total acreage is in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Bulk of cotton production is of short staple. Long staple cotton is grown mostly in Gujrat, Saurashtra, Southern, Bombay and Eastern Punjab.
Long staple cotton which is highly demanded for manufacturing food quality cloths is in short supply due to less production and therefore is imported from Egypt and America. Efforts are being made to increase the production of long staple cotton in the irrigated areas of eastern Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Many steps have been taken in Uttar Pradesh also to improve the quality and yield of cotton in Five Year Plans, which have also yielded good results.

Jute is another cash crops of India which is grown in the Ganga Brahmaputra Delta region in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa. Steps have been taken to grow jute in U.P. in the regions along the foot of the Himalayas. Good results have been noted in improving the quality as well as yield per acre in jute production.

Oilseeds, groundnut, linseed, sesamum, rape and mustard, Castor seed crops are also cash crops. Uttar Pradesh has shown a good progress in the production of oilseeds. Groundnut crops is grown in peninsular region of India mainly. But it is also grown in U.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh. Linseed crop is grown mainly in Tamil Nadu but it is also grown in Bihar, U.P., Orissa, Andhra, Southeast of Rajasthan and Punjab. Sesamum is grown all over India but mainly in Maharashtra, U.P., Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
Tobacco, Sugarcane, Potato, tea, and Rice are other important crops of India. Crop of tobacco is grown in districts of Muzaffarnagar, Dharbhanga, Monghur and Purnea. Sugarcane producing area are U.P., Bihar, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra. Potato is mostly grown in U.P. Tea production is concentrated in Assam and West Bengal. Rice is grown mainly in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar and U.P. Various new steps have been taken to improve yield in rice production but good results have been found in U.P. and Punjab. The yield is Bihar, Orissa, Assam, and Bengal is still poor and needs constant research to take up new measures to increase yield per acre.

India is a country with variety of agricultural crops. But yield per acre is much lower in comparison to the yield in these crops in progressive countries. Green revolution in 1961/66 has brought good results in certain crops take wheat and rice but the results are not much encouraging in their fields. Constant efforts are needed to improve production without which agricultural prosperity is not possible.

AGRICULTURAL FINANCE.

Farmers require finance for many purpose like purchase of seeds, manures, cattle and other inputs, to pooled irrigational facilities to pay old debts and for non productive purpose like marriage, litigation
and for personal uses. The loans extended to farmers are short term, medium term and long term. Long term loans are for about 20 to 25 years. The agencies providing finance to farmers are Government cooperative societies, commercial banks, landlords, money lenders, traders, relation and miscellaneous sources. Major share is contributed by money lenders and relations. The share of Government cooperatives and commercial banks is hardly 7% of total loans. It establishes that even now the farmers depend on private agencies for finance, though the rate of interest charged by them is considerably high. The agency of money lenders can not be eliminated but should be brought under regulation and control, money lending the rate of interest be limited under special Act. Maintenance of proper accounts and issue of receipts should be made compulsory.

Cooperative societies can play better role but so far they meet hardly 3 to 4% of the demand for finance. Although the net work of cooperative credit societies is increasing but the increase is not commensurate to the requirements. At the village levels primary credit societies have been established to extend credit to farmers. At district level District cooperative banks have been established. They provide credit for seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops. State cooperative banks have been estimated at state level.

Government also provides financial assistance by granting loans to cultivators under (i) Improvement
loans Act 1883(ii) Agriculturists loans Act 1884. Such loans are known as teccavi loans. These are long term loans at low rate of interest.

In April 1955 Agricultural credit department has been created in Reserve Bank Of India to study the various problem in agricultural finance and to make suitable provisions. Reserve Banks Of India advises the central and state governments, cooperative banks and other banking organisations on matters connected with agricultural credits.

Rural credit survey committee gave many valuable recommendations so that R.B.I. can extend more useful services to the organisations providing agricultural finance. Main recommendations are that R.B.I. should collaborate with state governments in drawing up plans for coordination and reorganisation of cooperative institutions. The share capital of state cooperative banks centralbanks and large sized primary societies be increased R.B.I. should make long term loans to state governments to redistribute it to cooperative primary credit societies. It recommended establishment of agricultural credit stabilisation Fund. R.B.I. should gave short term loans on guarantee of state government to cooperative credit societies throughstate cooperative Banks. R.B.I. should increase the rebate allowed to state state cooperative banks to lower the cost of agricultural finance.
SYSTEM OF LAND REFORMS AND TENURE IN U.P.

Land reforms refer to institutional changes which may pave the foundation for agricultural development. The first step in this duration in U.P. was the Zamindari Abolition Act 1951. It abolished the intermediaries and gave permanent rights to about 70 lakh peasants who were more tenants at will. In addition to cultivated land every was given full domination over lies trees or groves, wells and houses in his actual possession in villages. All other lands in villages as pasture land, waste land, common thoroughfare, abadi land, creation ground, public wells or ponds, sites for melas, bazzars were vested in gaon Samaj. Gaon sabha will manage the use of such lands in the interest of the villagers as large.

As regards the regulation of size of holdings it has been proved that no body who possesses land of more than 30 acres is allowed to make additions there to. In order to avoid subdivision beyond a certain limit which is six and a quarter acres permission from the court is essential and the courts have been given discretion to refuse such permission or to grant permission on the consideration of circumstances. The provision was also for Asamis to acquire Bhumdhar rights by depositing 10 times of the such in Zamindari Abolition Fund. Such Bhumidhars were to pay only half of the rent for next 40 years.
Progress in the regulation of the rent has been in ever and in several states legislation took a slow process. However sooner or latter the rents were to be adjusted to be not more than 1/5 of the produce, on the whole land reforms aimed at:

A Abolition of intermediaries.
B Security of tenure.
C Ceiling on holdings.
D Settlement on holdings.
E Facilities to lander workers.

The main objectives of land reforms programme are

A To remove the impediments in the agricultural development.
B To create conditions for speedy development of agricultural economy.
D To eliminate the elements of exploitation and social injustice.
E To assure the opportunity of progress to all sections of rural population.
F To invoke in the villagers the spirit of community life by establishing Gaon Samaj and Gaon panchayat system.

SOIL PROBLEM OF U.P.

Soil erosion has a great source of disaster for agricultural productivity. It is a process of washing away the upper layer of soil by rapid flow of water or
fast blowing winds. Heavy down pours in rainy season, floods in rivers, continuous grazing of cattle on open pastures often cause soil erosional activities. Any human activity which disturbs the level of the soil is the source of erosion hazards. Roads, railways, embankments, bridges and converts are also the potent source of soil erosion. Many a time earth is removed indiscriminately for building houses and in the course of excavated place takes the shape of a pond or tank. Brick kilns are another source of causing dislevel-ment.

The main kinds of erosion can be put under the following categories:

1. Sheet erosion
2. Gully erosion.
3. Wind erosion.

The causes of soil erosion are natural and general. Natural causes include fast wind, heavy rainfall, rapid flow of water and sea erosion. General causes indeed deforestation, misuse of grassy land, faults method of cultivation, misuse of land and aliuling cultivation.

The problem of soil erosion deserves all serious consideration. The steps to check erosion activities will not stop further erosion in cultivable area but will... reclaim already wasteland which has been rendered useless due to erosional activities. What is needed is to survey
the land under erosion activities. To determine the nature of erosion and then to take suitable steps for each type of erosion. The most effective step is afforestation. The inlevelled land should be levelled and should not be left naked. Some sort vegetation must be grown on it. Cattle grazing should also be properly controlled. By the sides of roads, railways and bridges trees must be planted. The banks of rivers should be repaired time to time so that water may not flow out easily.

AGRICULTURAL PRICE STRUCTURE:

The fluctuations in agricultural prices are the greatest bundle in the way of agricultural developments for they bring ruin to many. Next to uncertainly invains, uncertainty of prices have been the greatest enemy of farmers.

In the production of most farm products, the overhead costs form large proportion of total costs. The entire cost structure in agriculture is relatively rigid. In times of falling prices, a farmers cannot save much by reduction quantity of the production cyclic fluctuations in agriculture reflect them selves not so much in variations in the output and employment as they do in industry.

The stability of agricultural prices are more important due to following reasons:

1. To protect the farmers from heavy losses in falling price.
2. To secure reasonable parity between agricultural and industrial incomes.

3. To safeguard the interest of consumers.

4. To increase export potentiality.

5. To avoid fluctuations in prices of industrial goods using agricultural produced raw materials.

Price stabilisation is not the same thing as holding the price line. It is a much broader concept and signifies a policy aiming at prevention of violent fluctuations in the prices on both sides. In brief it includes measures of government buying all that is offered at the support price declared by the Government to prevent undue fall in prices and selling the reserve stocks at control rates to check a rise in prices beyond a fair level.

Fair or support price should be such as world leave to farmers income sufficient to maintain them and their families at a reasonable standard of living. The fair price should be calculated for principal producing areas on the basis of average quality of the product with suitable differentials for different grades and transport cost.

PRICE POLICY DURING PLANS

Planning Commission recognised the need of deeming a well thought-out price policy for the progress and stability of agricultural economy. However no definite price policy was set in the first plan. Ratiching and
procurement together with certain minimum imports were regarded as the key to maintenance of state price system. Price during the first plan period moved haphazardly and movement continued to depend upon the size of crop which depended mostly on vagaries of monsoons.

During the second Five Year Plan period also there had been absence of well defined price policy. Maintenance of price stability through physical controls or other regulation measures continued to be the primary objectives. However in this plan emphasis was laid on the operation of buffer stocks and it was decided to build up buffer stocks of food grains.

An attempt was made in Third Five Year Plan to accord priority to set out a price policy shortages of agricultural commodities, are the one hand and stabilising the prices on the other. The plan suggested incentives to farmers to increase production by assuming them minimum prices. A buffer stock policy was upon. Direct fiscal and monetary controls were also suggested to reduce seasonal and regional variations.

The fourth plan laid considerable emphasis on streamlining the arrangements for providing effective support as a means of facilitating the adoption of modern technology and increasing agricultural production, minimum support price
for all important cereals were to be announced by the government. The policy of buffer stocks and distribution of food grains through fair price shops continued. The policy of taking over whole-sale trading trade in food grains was also suggested.

Fifth plan policy emphasised in research for evolving drought and disease varieties and developing dry farming techniques. Thus this plan also continued the same policies as adopted in previous plan for stabilising agricultural prices.

Sixth plan also emphasised on support prices, buffer stocks and imports when necessary. Nothing new has been added. The impact of these policies was that with fluctuations have been averted but price fluctuations do occur.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:

Organised marketing of agricultural products is as necessary for the farmers as efficient production without which farmers shall not get fair return for these labours. In India the marketing of agricultural produce suffers from a number of chronic evils. A survey has disclosed that Indian farmers gets 50 paisa of a rupee paid by the final consumer.
Agricultural products in India are marked through the markets which can be classified as Hats, Mandies or secondary markets, retail markets fairs or melas and terminal markets. Hats are primary markets—held weekly or biweekly. They cover area of at-least 10 Kms. mostly these markets are organised by Zamindars or local bodies they are held on open lands with same trees here and there with wells or water pumps. Each seller farmer is given a place on rents. The transactions are done on mutual bargain. Kachcha arhatiyas, local beoparis and consumers assemble in these markets to make purchases.

Secondary markets are wholesale mandies established at towns or cities well connected with roads or railway routes. These centres have also banking facilities. These markets are governed by committees dominated by traders. The rules are by the committee of the market and can be charged easily by the decisions of the committee. At same places they are controlled by legislation passed by the state or acts passed by the local self bodies i.e. municipal Boards or District Boards. These Mandies are called regulated mandies. They cover a wider area of about 50 to 60 Kms.

Retail mandies are scattered all over the town or city. They are organised by retailers and supervised by municipal bodies.
Fairs or fairs held on religious festivals or traditional customs also provide opportunity for marketing. They specialise in cattle purchase and sale. They held on certain fixed days every year.

Sales in these markets are done by auction under cover and by private agreement. The sale by auction and under cover is being replaced by open negotiations. Agricultural marketing in India suffers with many drawbacks like forced sale, multiplacation of middlemen, lack of transportation and storage facilities fraudulent practices, lack of grading facilities, lack of financial support, lack of market information etc.

Co-operative marketing can provide strong stand to farmers. It will manage marketing activities at less cost and will give a larger share of the final price paid by customers. U.P. is the state where co-operative marketing has better progress in comparison to other states. A good work is being done by sugar cane, ghee cooperative marketing societies. There is a state Co-operative Federation for sale of agricultural food grains, U.P. cane Federation is also rendering valuable services as apex organisation for co-operative marketing of sugar cane.

Forecasting and market news are also very important for improving marketing practices. Government is taking survey work of different markets and publishing market reports. Radio has taken up broadcasting of market rates of important
mandies and the expected trends in the market time to time. Daily news papers also giving daily rates prevailing in different mandies. Different magazines are also publishing articles of market trends which can reveal useful information. Televisions have been provided to all Panchayat Ghars so that villagers can be apprised of demand conditions of inland and export markets. Survey and research work is also conducted by government agencies. In the types of the reports government prepares policies to improve marketing standards in India.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENTION SERVICE

The programme of community Development and Extention Service was introduced in Indian on 2nd October, 1952 to help the rural community to raise standard of living and promote social justice. The first experiment was made in Etawah District; the basic elements of the programme are planned Development of the total needs of village community on self help technical assistance, integrating various specialities as animal husbandry, agriculture, social work public health, transport and communication and housing.

Community projects have at the top a central advisory Board with an administrator for direction, control and coordination. At state level there are Development committees. At Districts level there are District Development committee. For each project there is a project executive officer.
The necessary funds for the projects were being contributed jointly by the Government and the American capital under Indo-American technical cooperation programme. The decisions on policies at the highest level are taken by the National Development Council and the central development committee. The committee has Prime Minister food and agriculture minister and members of planning Commission as members. Over all in charge of the programme is the Minister of community Development, Panchayat Raj and cooperation. It may be understood that the role of Minister at the Centre is primarily that of advice and coordination and that of the states to implement the programme. At district level the work is carried under the control of District Magistrate or any other senior officer. The work is done by Zila Parishad under the guidance and supervision of the district Collector or some subcommittees are also appointed by Zila Parishad to look after individual subjects. At block level chief executive officers Gram Sevaks Gram Sevikas, progress assistant clerks in each block to help Block development officer, one Gram Sevak is appointed on every ten villages.

Development Blocks have done so many works to fulfill the above mentioned objectives. The number of blocks is increasing the each state. At the end of first year plan these were only 161 blocks in U.P. which increased to 506 blocks at the end of Third Five Year plan. Block Development programme has given special attention on the following:
1. Village production improvement by looking after every individual farmer in the villages.
2. Speedy development of democratic institutions to assume wider responsibilities for planning and implementation to Development programme.
3. Speedy development of cooperative movement in different fields i.e. service cooperatives, cooperative farming, credit cooperative, marketing etc.
4. encouragement to small scale and cottage industries to provide new employment avenues for the villages and landless labours.
5. Acceleration of women and youth welfare activities in rural areas.
6. Speedy development of rural and backward areas.
7. provision of minimum amenities to rural areas such as adequate supply of drinking water, roads linking each village to the nearest main road or railway station and village school building.

On surveying the work done in each block it can be concluded that no doubt community developments programme has contributed to the improvement of rural life in different phases but it has failed to give the expected impact. It has been mostly the work of government machinery. It has People's cooperations has not been invoked as expected. The staff is not well trained and is also low paid hence their standard of services to the community is poor. Corruption
and of self interest have slackened the progress of development.

COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND AGRICULTURE

An experiment in establishing a cooperative society in England in the forties of the last century gave rise to a mighty cooperative movements. It is being regarded as instrument of raising the standard of life of commonman, means of prevention of exploitation of weaker persons and source of working together for mutual benefits.

In India it started with the passing of cooperative credit societies Act 1904. The movement was confined to the field of giving credit to the farmers in villages in the beginning. Gradually cooperative credit societies were set up in urban areas. Mainly there were two types of societies single purpose societies and multipurpose societies. Latter on service cooperatives became popular in village areas. These societies provide different facilities to farmer members for producing better crops in the form of seeds, manures, implements loans and even marketing facilities.

The Nagpur congress session 1959 passed a resolution in favour of encouraging cooperative farming societies there are four types of cooperative farming societies:

1—Cooperative-Joint-societies
Cooperative Joint Farming Societies, Cooperative tenant farming societies, Cooperative collective farming societies, Cooperative better farming societies.

Cooperative tenant farming societies are simple organizations where in land is owned by the society on freehold or leasehold terms. The land is then given to farmer members to cultivate individually as per plan of the society. Farmers have to pay a certain amount to the society as result. They also get a share from the income of the society on the basis of rents paid.

Under cooperative collective farming the land is owned by the society on freehold or leasehold but the farming is done jointly. They are paid wages for the labour and a share in the profit of the society in proportion of wages earned.

Better cooperative societies are the loosest forms which are established for certain purposes such as purchase of seed or manures selling etc.

Joint cooperative societies such best to our country where in land is pooled by the farmers without losing their ownership rights.
Farmers get wages and share of profit of society on the basis of land given to the society.

BRIEF REVIEW OF PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVE FARMING IN U.P.

The cooperative farming scheme was launched in U.P. as an experimental measure with a target of one hundred farming societies to be established in First and the second plan. The achievements were more than the target as 375 farming societies were organised during the two Five Year Plans. In the Third Five Year Plan period 30 projects were set in selected community development blocks of 30 districts and 123 farming societies were organised in these areas. In addition, 33 farming societies were established in nonpilot areas of the state. After Third Five Year Plan there was a rapid progress in cooperative movement in agricultural credit as well as non credit societies. Primary Agricultural credit societies increased to more than 2 lakhs in India having membership of 88 million farmers by the end of 1983. Central cooperative banks also increased to 380 with working capital of about 2754 crores of rupees. State Cooperative Banks have also increased to 26.

In the field of non credit, 3628 cooperatives, primary cooperative marketing societies, 25 state cooperative unions, 275 District cooperative marketing unions have been
established by the end of 1983. A number of retail shops have been opened by cooperatives for the sale of fertilisers and seeds. Land reclamation for societies and cattle breeding societies have also been organised. By 1980 2 milk Unions of state level, 198 other milk unions and 20848 milk producing and distributing societies have also been established. 17 state cooperative Housing Societies and 28 Thousand primary housing cooperatives have also been organised in the country by 1980. Industrial cooperatives for small scale and medium scale industries have also been organised the contribution of cooperatives in sugar industry is also note worthy. Near about 48% total sugar production of the country is contributed by cooperatives. There also exist more than 2300 agricultural processing cooperatives in the country.

The main draw backs of the cooperative societies are:

1- Large number of dormant societies exist.
2- Cooperative movement depends mostly on Government help.
3- There is predominance of credit societies.
4- Most of the societies have become hot bed of policies.
5- These societies are dominated by such persons who are more interested in serving their vested interests rather than serving the members at large.
6- These suffer from organisational inadequacies as well as lack of managerial efficiency.
7- It suffers with regional imbalance.

OBSTACLE TO THE SOUND GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE IN U.P.

Even after constant efforts on the part of people and Government agricultural economy is backward. The main obstacles in the way of its progress are summarised below:

1- The increasing pressure of population in the country is bringing maladjustment between farmers and cultivable land.
2- Constant cultivation without proper manuring has lowered the fertility of soil in India.
3- The law of inheritance and lack of alternative employments have created uneconomic holdings.
4- Land tenure acts still have many loopholes which have led to holding of a good amount of land in the hands of absentee farmers.
5- So far developed financing facilities have not reached small and marginal farmers.
6- The defective marketing structure has not allowed farmers to get reasonable returns of labour.
7- Soil conservation has not been given due alternation.
8- Agriculture is still managed on traditional patterns new scientific management practices have yet not been introduced in agricultural industry.
9- The labour efficiency in agriculture is much lower in comparison to labour efficiency in other progressive countries and is also lower than labour efficiency in industrial sector in our own country.
10- The instability of agricultural prices is also responsible for creating an element of uncertainty in agricultural industry.

SUGGESTION

The problem of agricultural progress is multifaceted and highly complex. Straightway remedy cannot be suggested. Some of the suggestion are given here.

1- Tenancy acts must be so modified and amended that these should not be left any scope for agricultural land going into the hands of such people who do not cultivate it. It requires drastic changes in the laws and boldness in its implementation.

2- Agricultural holdings should be economic holdings, changes must be done in the laws of inheritance to avoid subdivision. The sale or partition of land holdings beyond a maximum size should be prohibited under law. It also requires that these who are de
requires that those who are denied the share in the agricultural land of the parents must get alternative employments. So the problems of agricultural improvement is intimately linked with the problem of developing alternative employments. It may need development of small and cottage industries in village side and rapid industrialisation of backward regions.

3- Instead of investing huge sums in big irrigational projects for which all possible help be extended, projects priority should be given to develop minor irrigation facilities for which all possible help be extended.

4- Efforts should be done to convince the people of benefits of cooperative farming. Such units should be given such facilities which may be an additional attraction for the farmers.

5- Farmers should be educated about the need of proper manuring and use of improved seeds through such measures which may suit to those farmers who are illiterate and poor. Audiovisual measure may be more suitable. Information should be given about the selection of right type of Fertilisers and Seeds needed for crops grown and also a fair knowledge as to low manuring is to be done. Trained extension workers at the village level can extends valuable services in the field. Side by side the manures and seeds must be made available in adequate quantity and as proper time at convenient points within
easy reach of farmers. Weak farmers must be given financial aids and loans to purchase these inputs.

6- Traditional method of cultivation be replaced by new technology. But the technology should be copied from other countries but should be developed in our own country looking to our own indigenous conditions. The implements must be manufactured in our own country as large scale and should be available at reasonable prices.

7- Research should be done about finding suitable crop pattern for each region, multiple cropping and crop rotation should be suggested to farmers according to the suitability of the local conditions.

8- Farmers must be educated about plant diseases and damages by insects so that timely detection can be done. They should also be taught of the preventive and other medicines to be applied should be made known to them. They should be made available at convenient places at reasonable prices. Survey should be taken at the growing season of crops by technical experts appointed at Block level and farmers must be advised at proper time.

9- Suitable price policy of farm products and establishment of Krishi mandies having healthy marketing environment are essential requirements for agricultural progress. Support price policy and crop insurance schemes may help of the farmers.
10- The greatest need is developing a commercial attitude towards farming. Farmers should adopt the attitude of a trader or a commercial producer. It should be ambition and should take initiative by himself to improve his conditions. Progress need not be thrust but should be self acquired.