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## Study of agricultural problems, agricultural policies and its solutions respective to modern India

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### Abstract

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture was practiced in India since ancient times. Agriculture has many problems also. Because agriculture is depended on many components. Agriculture fulfills the need of food. For surviving of every human being. Food is very important part. As the days passed new techniques were practiced in farming. Many new policies were formed for the development of farming. There are many problems of farming and farmers in present days also. There are problems regarding supply of water, credit facility, climate, regular rainfall, these are problems regarding farming in India. Hence there is need of study of agricultural problems. Then the production will increase.

### Key Words

Credit supply, agricultural movement, green revolution, climate for agricultural, supply of water, famine in India, land revenue.

### Introduction

Agriculture is very important for production of food. There were many problems in practicing farming. Agricultural is practicing since ancient times in India. In past man was nomadic. He was wandering for food gathering. After long days he come to know that if we sow the seed. It is more beneficial to create food. So the man had started farming. There are many problems in practicing farming. Small pieces of land, money problems, there is no money supply on time, supply of water is also main problem in doing farming. In such type of there are many problems in the field of agriculture. From British period to present days. There are many changes took place in the field of agriculture. In British period Britishers were forcing particular cultivation of crops. They wanted more land revenue from farming of India. They were forcing to cultivate money crops like tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, and indigo. Hence the production of food crops decreased. In this way exploitation of farmers started on very large scale. There fore many movements started concerning to agriculture in India.<sup>10</sup>

### Research methodology

There are many research method is used for this research paper. Descriptive research method is used for writing of this research paper. Related data collected from various sources of history books. Then descriptive method is used for writing analysis of collected data. Historical research method is used for writing of this research paper. At first related data collected from various books, websites. Text book of State Board of Maharashtra is used for writing of this research

paper. Observation method is also used for writing of this research paper. At first observation is made on related topic. Then observation method is used for writing of this research paper.

### Objective

- 1) To study the problems of farming of India.
- 2) To study the reasons of low production in agriculture.
- 3) To study the lack credit facility to farming.
- 4) To study why the agricultural movement started in India.
- 5) To make conclusions on problems.

### Movements of farmers

British people were ruling in India. At that time there were too much problems in India regarding agriculture. British people had made many policies for the benefit of their own country. They had incurred many taxes on agriculture. They wanted many money based crops should be cultivated in farming. Hence they had forced to particular crops should be cultivated land. In British period for the more income from farming they had made new revenue systems in India. Land revenue were collected with force from the farmers. They were buying goods from Indian farmers with very low price. And they were selling with high price to Indian people. In this way they were getting more profit from Indian people. Hence the system of agriculture had totally collapsed. Goods from British market they were selling in India. It was with high price. So the business of India like handicraft and cotton industry was in great loss. Many farm labour became jobless.

### Movement of Indigo Cultivator

This movement was against the British zamindars. They were behaving like they are owner of land. Indigo movement was supported by rich farmers, indigo labour, zamindars and sawakars. Retired British officers and new rich people were bought land in Bengal. Here they cultivated crop of Indigo.<sup>2</sup> British people were experienced that how to work with American slave people. Hence they were troubling to Indian farmers. Farmer started movement against this. So the indigo commission established in 1860. But still farmer and cultivator of indigo were not satisfied. So they went another region like Bihar and Uttarpradesh for work.

### Movement in South India

This movement was against sawakars of Gujrati and Marwadi. There were low price for cotton crops. It was after ending of American war. Farmers were not educated. So the sawakars were taking benefits of it. They were duplicating the document of land loans. In this way they were grabbing the land of poor farmers. Due to this reason the farmers were losing their land. In December 1874 movement started from karade village.<sup>6</sup> Kalluram marwadi had got order against Babasaheb Deshmukh. This order was only for 150 rupees. As per the order people of sawakar had fallen the house of Babasaheb Deshmukh. For this reason villagers became angry. This movement spread across complete Pune District. There were 1000 farmers caught in this movement. So the huge numbers of farmers were taken part of this movement. To solve this problem government had established Deccan Riots Commission. This commission has to search the reason of why farmers had started this movement. For the betterment of farmers in 1879 Agriculturists Relief Act was passed by British Government. According to this act it was working as Diwani Act. If loan is not paid by farmers. Farmers were not getting punishment for it. They were not taking to jail for punishment.

In British India there three systems of collecting land revenue from farmers. There was large impact on village agricultural system. Old system of collecting land revenue was finished and new type of administration was started in farming.<sup>6</sup> Share of Zamindars was more in new land

revenue system. Due to this reason farmers were caught in bad trap. There were continuous famine in India. It was in 1876, 1896-1897, in 1899-1900. In this period Indians faced huge problem regarding lack of food. For the relief of this problem. British Government had set commissions to solve this problem. The commission was in 1880, 1898 and in 1901. Due to unhappiness of Indian farmer they started movements against British Government.

### **Movement of Santhal**

Santhal people were living Birbhum, Hjaribaug, Midnapur, Virbhum. These people were peaceful and simple in nature. British Government had incurred more land revenue on their land. Due to the high land revenue all santhal people went to mountainous area of Rajmahal Hill. There was dense trees and forest land.<sup>4</sup> For the cultivation of land they very hardly cut the trees for farming land. They made clean land for farming. Zamindars told right on that new land also. They were totally vanished due to the bad policy of land revenue. They came to know that besides giving protection of farmers. British officers were taking side of Zamindars. So in leadership of Sidhu and Kanhu santhal people started movement against British rule. They had destroyed railway line and telephone line. British Government had caught them badly. This movement was suppressed in 1856.<sup>3</sup>

### **Role of farmers in 1857 Revolt**

There was unhappiness among the farmers. Lord Canning had taken away the right of ownership of land. Those who took part in revolt of 1857. Hence they were punished by more land revenue on them.<sup>1</sup>

In the constitution of India in part IV Article 48 is for management of agriculture and animal rearing.<sup>9</sup> So the government of India also takes part in making policies for betterment of farmers. Agriculture and allied sectors are includes agriculture, forestry and fishing. In 1950-1951 agriculture and allied sectors share was 51.9% in total GDP. People were depended on agriculture was 69.7%. and in census of 2011 the share of people were decreasing. It was 9.7 crore were farmer. Out of them 2.7 crore were agriculture labour. In percentage it was 28.1% agriculture labour. In 2011 farmers were 54.6%. out of them 26.3 crore were farmer. Share of farmer decreased. Out of 26.3 crore farmers 14.4 crore were agricultural labour. Out of total farmers agriculture labour was 54.9%. Per capita arable land availability in 1950-1951 it was 0.48 hector. Due to huge increase in population. Per capita land availability was 0.12 hector in 2016-2017. Land availability was decreased too much. Total capital creation was 17.7% in 1950-1951. It is decreased in 2019-2020 it became 15.9%.<sup>8</sup>

### **Some schemes regarding in increase of production**

In 11<sup>th</sup> five year Plan to achieve 4%, There were arranged some plans. In agriculture and allied sectors schemes started 100% promoted by central government. It is called as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Remuneration approach for agriculture and allied sectors rejuvenation. ICAR Indian Council of Agriculture Research scientist focused on two crops combination for crop breeding.<sup>5</sup> India and other countries like in east Asia and West Asia there is huge challenge of feeding of huge population. Population is subject to 1.7 Billion human mouths by 2060. There is uncertainty in rain, climate, land, water. This cannot happen besides doing some inventions in

crop breeding. Country is already paying 20 billion Dollar for imports of edible oil. India was exporter of cotton but now India becoming importer of cotton.<sup>10</sup>

Government of India ministry on agriculture works on Minimum support price. Government declares this price before cultivation of crops. It is called MSP, Procurement Price this price is more than MSP Price. Issue price means goods make available to customers in cheap price. In 1958 National Development Council had recommended to government. It was government should buy food and controlled the price. Food grains price committee was established in 1964-. Before this period government was buying food from more production states only. But 1964 government was buying food from another states also. Agricultural tourism started to take educating regarding farming. Scholars are going to Israel to learn new techniques<sup>7</sup>. There was no control on price of food so traders gained profit by selling food in high price to drought region. For controlling of price Food Grains Price Committee established in 1964. L K Zha was was the president of this committee. Farmers must take crops like genetic engineered and reap fruit crops. RAFTAAR this schemes also practiced in 12 five year plan also. In this scheme there are some sub schemes also.

- 1) Development of villages of those which produces pulses.
- 2) To bring revolution in eastern part of India. In eastern part of India states are Odissa, Assam, West Bengal, Uttarpradesh, Zharkhand and Chhatisgad. h.
- 3) To start initiative in Urban Cluster for vegetable.
- 4) For balanced diet to start production of nutria cereals.
- 5) National Mission for protein supplement. NMPS fishery, goat farming, dairy farming etc.
- 6) Accelerated fodder development program RADP to create fodder for animals which could be available for one year.
- 7) Rain fed area development program for all and limited farmers their life should become easy by increase in crop production.

### Conclusion

Agriculture is very important in present days also. So the government of India and every state government also started polices for farmer. Food is important part of life. So there are many schemes are arranged for development of farmers. Which are beneficial to them. There are new techniques are coming in the field of agriculture. So it is very important sector.

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