

(3) Reorganisation of Agri. Land:

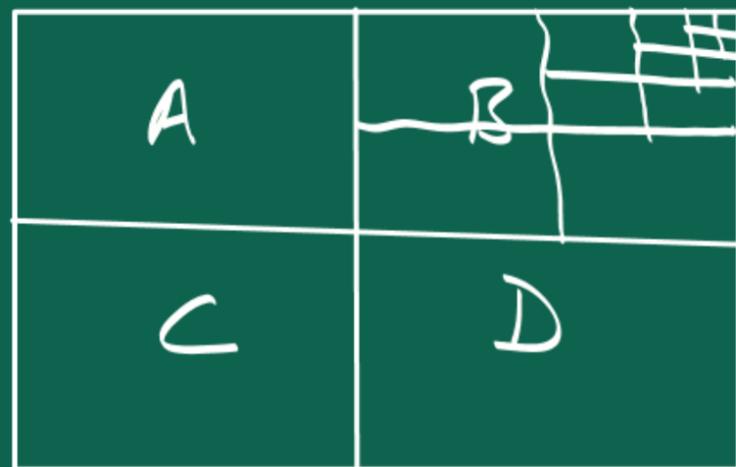
(A) Resolving the problem of small & marginal land holdings



(a) Sub-division & fragmentation
of agricultural land.

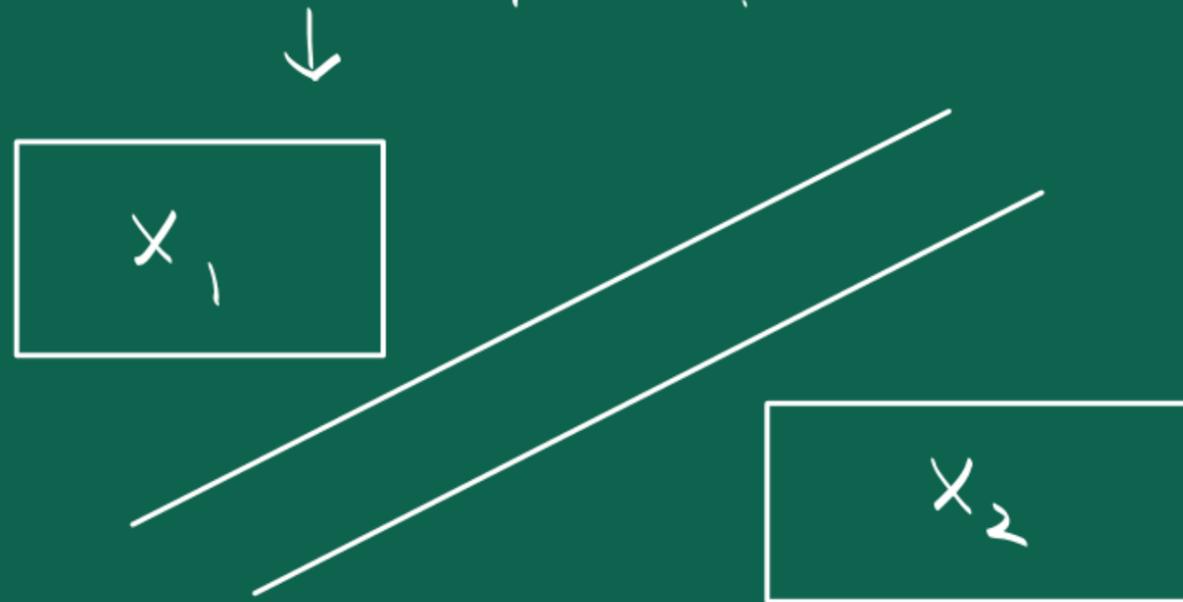


Sub-division : Division of
a land into
smaller parts



Fragmentation!

Scattering
of total
land-ownership
over different
places.



(A)

(a) _____

(b) Some important facts:

(i) The average size of land holdings in India is declining progressively. } UPSC
→ Mains
↓
2015



(i) 1970-71 → 2.28 hectare

(ii) 1995-96 → 1.41 — " —

(iii) 2015-16 → 1.08 — " —

(ii) The small & marginal land-holdings are contributing around 86% in the total number of land-holdings in India. (Around 146 million)

(iii) These land-holdings are covering around 47% of the total operational land in India.

(iv) The number of farm lands
is increasing.



2010-11 → 138 Million

2015-16 → 146 Million

Implication → ↑ Sub-division

↓
↓ Farm Size

(C) Reasons for sub-division / Fragmentation



(i) Law of inheritance

(ii) Higher population

(iii) Decline of joint family

(iv) Indebtness of farmers
etc.

(d) Impacts -

(i) Agricultural Productivity declines.

(ii) The cost of production $\rightarrow \uparrow$

(iii) Management \rightarrow difficult

(iv) land gets wasted in fencing & hedging.

(v) More boundary disputes.

(vi) Use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes $\rightarrow \uparrow$

(vii) Disguised unemp $\rightarrow \uparrow$ etc.

(e) Solution -

(i) Consolidation



Farm size is made larger by the change in ownership.



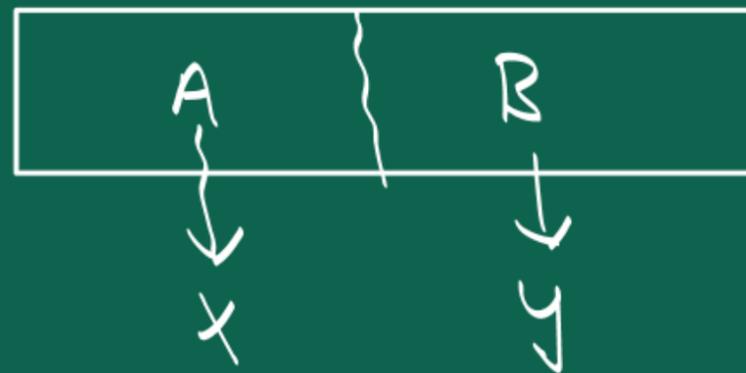
A

In socialistic / communistic countries, it is compulsory while in democratic countries, it is optional.

In India, it became successful only in few states like Punjab, Haryana & UP.

The following are the reasons for less success -

- (i) Disputes relating to land valuation.
- (ii) lack of rules about compulsory consolidation.
- (iii) Fear of large-scale ejection of tenant-farmers.



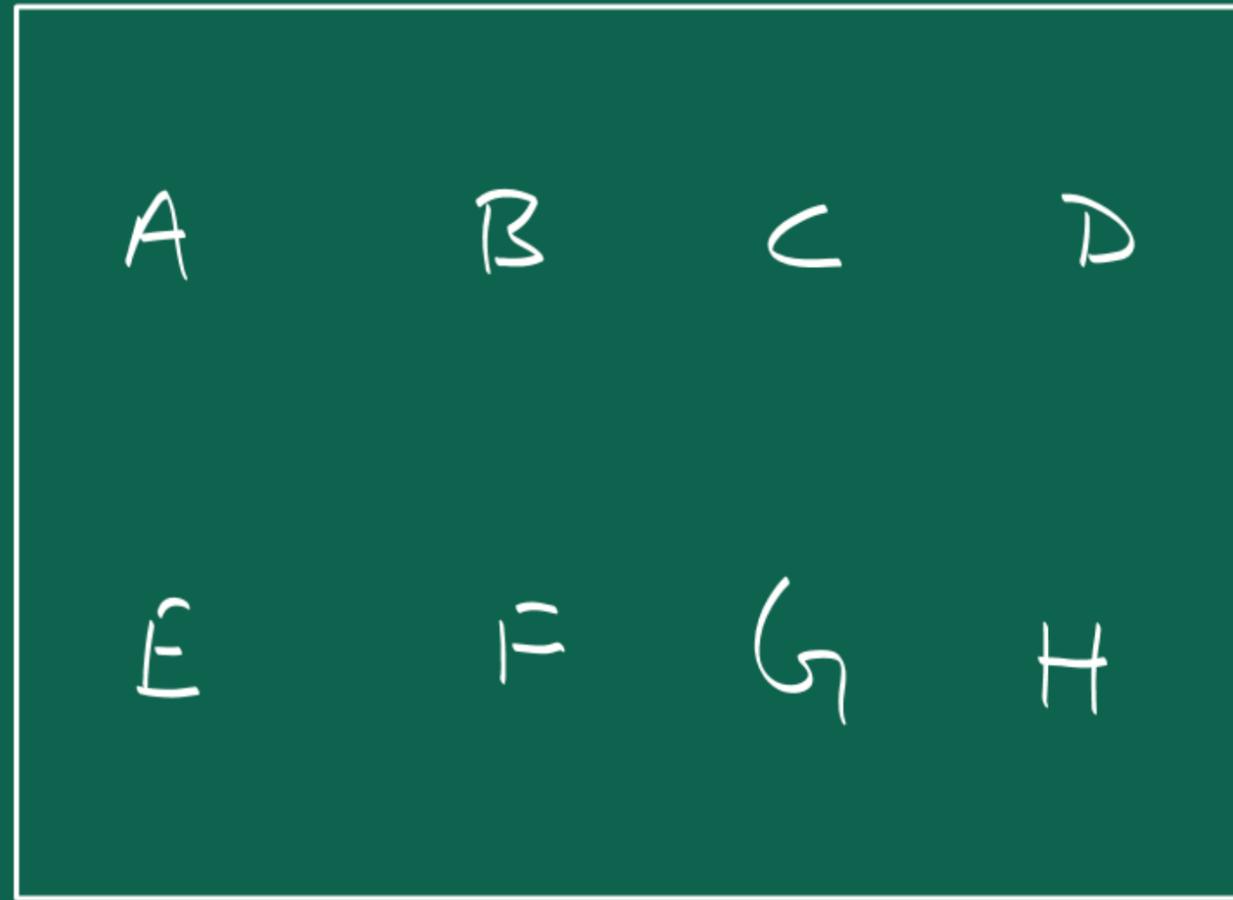
(iv) Ultra-small size of various farm lands. etc.

(ii) Cooperative Farming



Farm Size is made
larger
without
the change in ownership

↓
a kind of collective farming



The Lalitpur
Sugarcane grower
Cooperative
Society

Under it, the concerned farmers are required to register a cooperative society under the state cooperative Act.

FPOs



Farmer Producer
Organisations.

Due to this, not only farm size becomes large, the agricultural activity also becomes organised.

Progress - Not impressive

↓
only 2% of
farmers joined it

Reasons -

- (i) Practical Issues like how to distribute profits etc.
- (ii) lack of education among farmers.
- (iii) Unnecessary delay in registration of societies.
- (iv) lack of social leadership, etc.

(iii) Leasing : Proposed by
the Niti Ayog

↓
People can give their land
to others for cultivation
under a contract for a
specified period of time.

↓
The land owner does not undergo
the risk of losing the land ownership,
no matter how longer the land is
given.

Thus, according to the Niti-
Ayog, the problem of small & marginal
land holdings can be resolved to
some extent by exchanging fields
on the basis of leasing.

Apart from the above,
we can target govt. schemes of
agriculture for ^{the} actual cultivators.

Presently, the land-owners
take the advantage of these
schemes.

(3)

(A)

a

b

c

d

(e) (i)

(ii)

(iii)

Leasing

(B) Redistribution of Agri. Land among pors & landless.

↓
Ceiling

↓
Upper limit of land-ownership to be fixed by the state govt.

↓
Surplus land is taken over & distributed among the pors & landless.

Progress — Not Impressive



- ↳ Surplus land → 68.38
lakh acre
- ↳ Control
on → 58 to 59
lakh acre
- ↳ Distri → 48 to 49
lakh acre

Reasons -

(i) up to 1972



Application
unit



Individual, not
family.

(ii) Religious & charitable
trusts & inst. were
kept out of ceiling laws.

(iii) Benami & other
transfers etc.