

ECONOMICS (CLASS—12)

INDIAN ECONOMY

1950–1990

Topic----- THE GOALS OF FIVE YEAR PLANS

AGRICULTURE (Land reform)--- Today's topic is agriculture in which we will learn what measures adopted to develop agriculture system in the five years plan. Land reform was also a step to develop agri-system. Initially the land tillers were not the owner of the land.

Land Reform

After the British left, India had to undo a lot of damage they had done to our economy and society. One such system of the British Raj that independent India had to correct was the zamindari system. To promote equity the

government introduced land reforms. This did not motivate the zamindars to invest in the farm or invest in the agricultural practices. They were only focussed on collecting their rent. And as you can imagine the farm and the farmer both suffered. But after independence, the government realized that the agricultural output was not sufficient for the whole country. One way to boost the produce was to make the tillers of the land its owner. And so efforts were made to abolish the intermediaries and this was known as the land reforms.

Objectives of the Land Reforms

The government of a newly independent India had a few objectives in mind to implement these land reforms. Here, few important objectives are as

- i. The main objective was to bring systematic and complete changes to the agrarian structure of the country.**
- ii. Its other main aim was to abolish the intermediaries of the semi-feudal landlordism system of India, i.e. get rid of the zamindars.**
- iii. Bring about equity in the economy and society and ensure social justice for past atrocities towards farmers.**
- iv. The land reforms would also prevent any exploitation of the tenant farmers by the hands of the landlords.**
- v. And finally to motivate these farmers and implement practices to increase agricultural output.**



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