

Government Initiatives to Promote Inclusive Growth In India

Programmes/Schemes	Objective
Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)	To create an inclusive, sustainable and value-based entrepreneurial culture in order to achieve economic success and financial security.
Standup India Scheme	To facilitate bank loans to SCs, STs and Women entrepreneurs.
Atal Pension Yojana	To provide social security to workers in the unorganised sector like house helps, drivers, gardeners, etc.
Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	It strives to achieve financial inclusion by ensuring that the economically weaker sections have access to bank accounts.
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	It is a credit-linked subsidy scheme, launched to generate sustainable employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through setting up of self employment ventures.
Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana	It focuses on developing skills and productive capacity of the rural youth from poor families.

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- Which of the following has/have occurred in India after its liberalization of economic policies in 1991?
 - Share of agriculture in GDP increased enormously.
 - Share of India's exports in world trade increased.
 - FDI inflows increased.
 - India's foreign exchange reserves increased enormously.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 4 only
 (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (c) 2 and 3 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- In 1991 India met with an economic crisis. Which of the following can be quoted as a reason for the same?
 - The high level of external debt.
 - High level of foreign exchange reserve.
 - Rising prices of essential goods.
 - Import substitution policy of India.
 - Political instability.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the external sector of India in the pre-reform period?

(a) The foreign trade policy was very liberal; it allowed import of all types of goods.

- (b) Import of foodgrains were strictly prohibited.
 (c) The balance of payments situation was quite comfortable.
 (d) None of the above

- With regard to macroeconomic stabilization measures adopted by India during the reform period of 1990s:

- Macroeconomic stabilisation measures include all those economic policies which intend to boost aggregate demand in the economy— be it domestic or external.
- For the enhanced domestic demand, the focus has to be on increasing the purchasing power of the masses.

Which of the following statements(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
 (b) 2 only
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

- Liberalisation was introduced to put an end to restrictions and open up various sectors of the economy. Which of the following liberalisation measures were taken up before the 1990s?

- Industrial licensing
- Export-import policy
- Tax reforms
- Foreign investment
- Technology upgradation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 only (b) 2 and 5 only
 (c) 1, 2 and 5 only (d) All of the above

Land Reforms in India

- ❑ Land reforms in India usually refer to the redistribution of land from the rich to the poor, i.e., large landowners to farm cultivators with very limited or no landholdings.
- ❑ It includes regulation of ownership, operation, leasing, sales, and inheritance of land.
- ❑ Land reforms in India were introduced to overcome the problems associated with the land revenue systems introduced by the British government, namely, Zamindari, Mahalwari and Ryotwari system.
- ❑ It was also intended to reduce poverty of people and extreme exploitation of the peasantry by zamindars and moneylenders.

Objectives of Land Reforms

- ❑ To enhance the productivity of land by improving the economic conditions of farmers and tenants.
- ❑ To ensure distributive justice and to create an egalitarian society by eliminating all forms of exploitation.
- ❑ To create a system of peasant proprietorship with the motto of “land to the tiller”.
- ❑ To transfer the incomes of the few to many so that the demand for consumer goods would be created.
- ❑ To remove impediments in the way of agricultural production that may arise from the character of agrarian structure and to evolve an agrarian economy conducive of high levels of efficiency and productivity.

Land Reform Programmes

Abolition of Intermediaries

- ❑ At the time of independence, about 57% of the cropped area in India was under the Zamindari system, where they had dominated and exploited the landless peasants.
- ❑ There was a strong opinion to abolish these Zamindars (intermediaries between the

administration and peasants) from the agrarian system. Hence, abolition of intermediaries accorded top priority for various states.

- ❑ The Zamindari system was effectively abolished in West Bengal and Kerala on account of the efforts by the state governments.
- ❑ **Issues in Abolishing Intermediaries**
 - Lack of written land records affect the recognition of the rights of tenants over land.
 - Lack of administrative machinery to implement abolition of intermediaries.
 - The laws to implement land reforms recognized “personal cultivation” by the Zamindars as a ground for retaining ownership of the land.

Tenancy Reforms

- ❑ Persons cultivating the land of others on payment of rent either in cash or kind or both are treated as tenants.
- ❑ However, in some states, sharecroppers who pay rent in kind are not considered as tenants.

Classification of Tenants

Occupancy Tenants

- They enjoy permanent rights over the land and do not face the fear of eviction as long as they pay rent on time.
- They are also entitled to compensation for enhancing productivity of land.

Subtenants

- A subtenant is a person who has the right to use and occupy rental property leased by a tenant from a landlord.
- Their rights over the land are also not recognized.

Tenants at Will

- They do not enjoy security of tenure.
- They could be evicted from land whenever the landlord desires so.