

# MODULE I-INDIA: THE REPUBLIC



**TOPIC: BHOODAN MOVEMENT, CO-OPERATIVES,  
GREEN REVOLUTION**

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# BHOODAN NOVEMENT



- Bhoodan Movement Was started by Vinoba Bhave and was based on the Gandhian techniques and ideas of trusteeship and constructive work
- An federation of constructive workers was organized called sarvodaya samaj who would do padyatra from village to village and persuade landlords to give up their land to the landless and poors.
- The movement was quite successful in the start and about 4 million hectares land was given by landlords.
- However, after 1956, the movement lost its momentum.
- In later stage the movmment was transformed to Gramdan movement in which villages were persuaded to give away individual ownership and instead land should be owned collectively by village.
- He started Boodhan movement in Pochampalli , Nalgonda Telangana in 1950s



- **The benefits of this movement are:-**

- 1) initial year of this movement was achieved success in northern India especially in UP and Bihar
- 2) by 1956 ,4 million of land as donation
- 3) landlords were under no completion to give their land. this movement was unofficial and voluntary movement.
- 4)promote Gandhian philosophy of trusteeship that all land belongs to God.

- **The limitations and problems are:-**

- 1)after 56 this movement was lost. Some landless people were benefitted because of less land were given than available land and some landowners take back their land.
- 2)village landowners demanded money for allotment
- 3)bhoodan created starvation among landless people
- 4)some big landowners donate their land which was unfit for cultivation.
- 5) Allotment of land were not sufficient because poor farmer need fertilizer, pesticides, insecticide.

# CO-OPERATIVES



- The Cooperative Societies can be defined as an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled enterprise.
- India is an agricultural country and laid the foundation of World's biggest cooperative movement in the world
- India's first Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had strong faith in the cooperative movement.
- The successive five year plans looked upon the cooperation movement as the balancing sector between public sector and the private sector
- The first farmers' integrated dairy cooperative was established in Anand town of Kaira District of Gujarat in 1946, to fight against the exploitation of farmers by the private traders.



- This cooperative is popularly known as AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited). AMUL emerged as a result of a powerful socio-economic movement
- Varghese Kurien an engineer from Kerala played a crucial role and he is nicknamed ‘The milkman of India’
- Operation Flood started the White Revolution in India and made our country self-sufficient in milk and this was achieved entirely through the cooperative structure.
- Today around 12 million farmers in more than 22 states across the country own around 250 dairy plants handling around 20 million litres of milk a day. This is a remarkable achievement

# OPERATION FLOOD



- Village milk producers cooperatives laid the foundation of the operation flood.
- With the optimum use of modern technology and management, they procured milk and provided the services.
- White Revolution had the objectives as stated below:
  - Creating a flood of Milk by Increase production
  - Increase the incomes of the rural population
  - Provide milk to consumers at fair prices
- When Operation Flood was implemented Dr. Verghese Kurien- the chairman of the National Dairy Development Board.
- With his sheer management skills, Dr. Kurien pushed forward the cooperatives to empower the revolution.
- Thus, he is considered the architect of India's 'White Revolution'.

# Significance



- The White Revolution in India helped in reducing malpractice by traders and merchants. It also helped in eradicating poverty and made India the largest producer of milk and milk products.
- Operation Flood empowered the dairy farmers with control of the resource created by them. It helped them in directing their own development.
- To connect milk producers with the consumers of more than 700 cities and towns and throughout the country, a 'National Milk Grid' was formed.
- The revolution also reduced regional and seasonal price variations ensuring customer satisfaction and at the same time. Also, it ensured that the producers get a major share of the price that customers pay.
- Improved the living standards of the rural people and led to the progress of the rural economy.

# GREEN REVOLUTION



- The term green revolution was first used by William Gaud and Norman Borlaug is the Father of the Green Revolution
- In the year 1965, the government of India launched the Green Revolution with the help of a geneticist, now known as **the father of the Green revolution (India) M.S. Swaminathan**.
- The movement of the green revolution was a great success and changed the country's status from a food-deficient economy to one of the world's leading agricultural nations.
- It started in 1967 and lasted till 1978.
- The Green Revolution within India led to an increase in agricultural production, especially in Haryana, Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh. Major milestones in this undertaking were the development of a high-yielding variety of seeds of wheat





- The introduction of high yielding varieties of seeds after 1965 and the increased use of fertilizers and irrigation are known collectively as the Green Revolution
- Provided the increase in production needed to make India self-sufficient in food grains, thus improving agriculture in India
- It transformed the states the Hariyana,Punjab and Western Uttarpradesh into prosperous states
- The Green Revolution widened the gap between poor peasants and landlords and led to the emergence of a new class ‘the Middle peasants’
- The adoption of new technology has also given boost to agricultural employment because of diverse job opportunities created by multiple cropping and shift towards hired workers.
- New technology and modernization of agriculture have strengthened the linkages between agriculture and industry.



- Green Revolution spread the Rice cultivation to the semi-arid areas of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh, and the wheat cultivation has spread to the areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and some parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat and West Bengal.

# DISADVANTAGES



- There has been displacement of agricultural labor by extensive use of agricultural machinery and left them unemployed.
- When the green revolution strategy was introduced in the early 1960s, it was hoped that trend of raising output of food grains would continue. But sharp fluctuations of food grains output were observed in the later years and created insecurities among farmers as well as consumers.
- Technological changes in agriculture have had adverse effects on the distribution of income in rural areas. It has contributed to widening the disparities in income between different regions, between small and large farms and between landlords on the one hand and landless labors and tenants on the other.
- The hybrid crops have also created environmental impacts like soil pollution, water pollution due to excessive use of fertilisers, pesticides etc. needed by these crops.