

Social & Political Movements

Exercise

Q. 1. A. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

..... is the main demand of farmers movement.

- A. Right to cultivate on the forest land
- B. To get the right price for agricultural product
- C. Protection of consumers
- D. Building of dams

Answer : Note: To get the right price for agricultural product is the main demand of farmers' movement. Shetkari Sanghatana, Bharatiya Kisan Union, All India Kisan Sabha are some of the important farmers organisations that fight for the rights of farmers in India.

Q. 1. B. Choose the correct option from the given options and complete the sentences.

To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains was initiated.

- A. Water revolution
- B. Green revolution
- C. Industrial revolution
- D. White revolution

Answer : Note: To increase agricultural production and become self-sufficient with regard to food grains Green revolution was initiated. It took place in 1960's under the leadership of agricultural scientist MS Swaminathan.

Q. 2. A. Write notes on:

Tribal movement

Answer : The origin of Tribal movement dates back to the pre-independence days. The British government had deprived tribal people of their rights to livelihood on forest resources and as a result of that, a tribal uprising took place in various parts of the country. It included tribes like Kolam (Chota Nagpur), Gond (Orissa), Koli Bhilla Ramoshi (Maharashtra), Santhal and Munda (Bihar).

The main demand of the tribal movement is for the government to accept their rights over forests, they should be allowed to collect forest produce and cultivate forest land.



Q. 2. B. Write notes on:

Workers movement

Answer : Workers movement in India was organized under Trade unions that saw its birth in the background of industrialization in British India. Industrial workers frequently went on strike for their demands of better wages and improved working hours. One such incident was reported as the railway workers' strike in 1899. The first organization for resolving workers' issues was established in 1920, known as the All India Trade Union Congress. In the post-independence era, trade unions got more effective in 1960s and 1970s, organizing several agitations but saw its disintegration in 1980s and its steady decline in the face of globalization in 1990s. Some of the concerns of the workers' movements are:

- Unstable employment conditions
- Contract labour and financial insecurities of workers
- Absence of legal protection for workers
- Long working hours
- Insecurities at workplace
- Health hazards at work place, etc.

Q. 3. A. Answer the following questions in brief.

Explain the activities/role/functions of environmental movement.

Answer : The environmental movement is an important step towards environmental protection which is recognized as a global concern. Its working is organized on several levels (local, national, international) to prevent environmental degradation. It aims to create awareness and drive policy making on issues like sustainable energy, protection of forest and biodiversity, severe effects of pollution and degradation of air, water, soil etc.

Q. 3. B. Answer the following questions in brief.

Explain the nature of farmers' movement in India.

Answer : The history of farmers' movement in India dates to the time of our independence struggle. It was inspired by the thoughts of Mahatma Phule, Justice Ranade and Mahatma Gandhi against the anti-agriculturist policies of the British. It has continued to be active and became more effective after the Green Revolution which



increased the economic gap between rich farmers and poor farmers. Some of the demands of the farmers' movements are:

- Appropriate prices for agricultural goods
- Industry status for Agriculture
- Implementations of the recommendations of the Swami Nathan Commission report
- Debt relief and debt cancellation
- National policy for Agriculture

Q. 3. C. Answer the following questions in brief.

For which reforms were the women's movements in the pre-independence period fighting?

Answer : The women's movements in the pre-independence period were fighting for eliminating injustice and exploitation against women, helping them lead a respectful and socially active life. Some of the reforms it demanded were:

- Widow re-marriage
- Women education
- Right to vote

After Independence, women were granted equal political rights by the constitution, however the social struggle for equality continued.

Q. 4. A. Explain the following statements by giving reasons.

Movements are important in a democracy.

Answer : Movements are important in a democracy because:

1. Different social problems are discussed through these movements.
2. It is a way of attracting the attention of Government towards a cause.
3. The Government & common people get more necessary information about the issues through leaders and activists.
4. It helps the government take an informed decision on the subject.

5. Right to protest is an important democratic right, hence social movements strengthen democratic processes.

Q. 4. B. Explain the following statements by giving reasons.

Movements do not need a strong leadership.

Answer :

Movements need a strong leadership to keep it active and effective. A Movement is a collective struggle, people need a strong leader for right guidance to reach their objective.

For instance, India's freedom struggle was marked with emergence of a strong political leadership in the twentieth century (1900s), prior to that the independence efforts were scattered in regions and divided in their political stances. It found a direction in non-violence and political non-cooperation under the leadership of Gandhi. While multiple groups continued to fight for India's freedom in their respective ways, the common masses found their aspirations aligned with the Gandhian movement for his charismatic leadership.

Q. 4. C. Explain the following statements by giving reasons.

Consumer movement came into existence.

Answer : The consumer movement came into existence in 1986 with the Consumer Protection Act to address cases of frauds in the economic exchanges. It takes each citizen to be a consumer and has a broader objective is to protect the consumer against adulteration and frauds, understanding the changing nature of consumer grievances.

The Consumer Protection Act proved its importance with the economic liberalization of India in 1990s. The consumer forums proved to be a good system of check and balance into quality control and after sales services in the market place.

Project

Q. 1. Collect the news in the newspapers about various activities of social movements.

Answer : The below images are the various activities of the social movements that took place before the independence by various leaders of the country.







Q. 2. Write a report on movements in your area which are working to resolve general problems.

Answer : In my city, Jodhpur, currently the initiative has been taken by the people to clean my area (Madhuban) by making arrangements to dump the waste rather than throwing it in the corners of the road.

REPORT ON CREATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR DUMPING WASTE

Recently when I visited my town, I found out that to resolve the general problem of dumping waste, the people are taking initiative in various ways. As the situation in this area was worsening, some people took the initiative to solve this problem.

In Madhuban, People were dumping waste in their nearby corners as the dustbins were already filled. Municipal people didn't bother to clean up the area at least once in an alternate day depending upon the availability of dustbins provided in the location. Hardly, there was proper facility provided to dump the waste. People had to go to the other areas to dump waste as there were not enough dustbins provided.

There were some people who took initiative firstly by complaining to the Municipal Corporation to provide a required number of dustbins in Madhuban (at least in every colony). Some people started to travel with their own carrier tempo with a song playing with lyrics "*Sunlo bhaiya sunlo bhabhi sunlo bhaiyaji, kachre waale dabbe me tum Kachra daalo ji*". They go to every colony with this temp and charge 50 Rs a month for

this. They also take waste bags kept outside the houses and charge extra 10 Rs for this otherwise the individual has to dump waste on his own when the tempo comes outside the home.

NOTE: This is just an example in a Jodhpur city in Madhuban area where the people are taking this initiative. It is not propagated in large scale.

Q. 3. Prepare a format of a complaint you will submit under consumer protection act if you are cheated in the purchase of vegetables or grains.

Answer : CASE: Miss Devika Pillai purchased Grains from Mr. Pankaj & Co. operating in the same town, in January 2019. The grains purchased contained chemicals and colours to make it look more shiny and fresh. As a result, Miss Devika Pillai approaches the District forum.

COMPLAINT PETITION

For being cheated in the purchase of grains

**BEFORE THE DISTRICT FORUM CONSUMER DISPUTES REDRESSAL FORUM,
<JODHPUR>**

Consumer dispute case no. 1234/2019

A petition under Section-11 Consumer Protection Act

And in the matter of:

Miss Devika Pillai

3 GHA 22 Madhuban, Basni, 1st phase, Jodhpur (Raj.)

Vs

Owner of the Shop

Mr. Pankaj & Co.

3B12, Chopasini Housing Board, Jodhpur.

To,

Hon'ble President and

Members of the District Forum

Jodhpur

May it please your honours:

This complaint petition is being filed on behalf of Miss Devika Pillai 3 GHA 22 Madhuban, Basni, 1st phase, Jodhpur (Raj.) referred hereafter as Complainant, and is as follows :

1.0 That this complaint Petition is being filed under Sec.
2 (1)(b)(i) of the Consumer Protection Act.

2.0 That the opposite party is engaged in the business of selling vegetables and grains in the known markets, apart from other activities.

(Narration of the Incident)

3.1 That on 5th January. 2019 (date of purchasing grains), the complainant deposited a sum of Rs 1 lakh to purchase 40 kg of Grains and the receipt (receipt no. -228) has been provided for this. A Photocopy of the said receipt is furnished at Annexure-I.

3.2 After knowing about being cheated, when the complainant approached the shopkeeper, he initially refused to talk on this matter and later denied of such act done by him. Hence, the complainant wrote to the shopkeeper, requesting to take an immediate intervention. Copy of the letter has been furnished at Annexure – II.

3.3 As a result, till date O.P No. 1 did not bother to honour the directives of a complainant, and the complainant is still didn't receive his money back.

3.4 That the O.P had tried to sell grains which are unhealthy to consume by the complainant.

PRAYER

In the view of the submissions contained in the preceding paragraphs, the complainant most respectfully prays to the Hon'ble Forum to direct the Opposite Parties to:

(a) refund the cost of the purchased grain, Rs. <1 lakh> along with 10% interest;

b) to pay a sum of Rs. 10,000/- towards the physical strain and mental agony suffered by the complainant and his family members (compensation); and

(c) to pay a sum of Rs. 1,000/- towards cost of this petition (Cost);

For which act of kindness, the complainant shall, as is duty bound, ever pray



Devika

Devika Pillai

Intext Questions

Q. 1. Which movements in India are actively working for rehabilitation of the displaced and to secure their livelihood?

Answer : There were various movements in India which worked for the rehabilitation of the displaced and to secure their livelihood. Some of these were:-

- **Narmada Bachao Andolan** – Adivasis, farmers, environmentalists, and human rights activists started this Andolan when a large number of dams being constructed near Narmada River. People went on hunger strikes to stop this work at the dam.
- **Jungle Bachao Andolan** – The Tribals of Bihar initiated this Andolan when the government decided to replace the natural Sal forest and to encourage the growth of teak. This movement spread in Orissa and Jharkhand.
- **Save silent valley movement** – Silent Valley is located in Palakkad district of Kerala. People wanted to protect this valley so they started this movement. Their main aim was to protect the valley from being crowded by the hydroelectric project. The protests acquired national and international support and the government decided to conserve this forest area.

Q. 2. Generally the movements are devoted to one particular issue but have an ideology behind them. For example movements against child marriage, dowry, believe in the values of democracy, women empowerment and social equality. Sometimes some movements gradually get transformed into political parties.

Answer : Yes, it is true movements always come up with one particular issue but have an ideology behind them. There are various examples like child marriage, dowry, believe in values of democracy, women empowerment, rights of people of a certain caste, Reservation and social equality. This way, some movements gradually get transformed into political parties.

Parties like Bharatiya Janata Party, Bahujan Samaj Party, Shiv-Sena, etc. Are some of the parties which initially started by the group of people to deal with one particular issue but later that adopted the ideology and transformed into political parties as they gained large support from the people. For example – Regional political party like Shiv-Sena



follows pro-Marathi ideology and Hindu nationalism (Hindutva). They started with one particular issue of demanding preference to Maharashtrians against the migrants of the city. It emerged as a regional political party after a movement in Mumbai. It later aligned with Bharatiya Janata Party and got the maximum support from the Maratha community of Maharashtra.

Other examples are Bharatiya Janata Party adopted an ideology of protection of India's "Hindu" cultural identity, Bahujan Samaj Party formed to support Bahujans ie, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes (OBC), as well as religious minorities, etc.

Thus, from this example, it is proved that "Sometimes some movements gradually get transformed into political parties."

Q. 3. Which movement in India led to the filing of Public Interest Litigation and the Judiciary had to give decision over PIL?

Answer : Hussainara Khatoon vs State of Bihar case was one such movement in India led to the filing of Public Interest Litigation and the Judiciary had to give decision over PIL. As the case was filed by the prisoner named Hussainara Khatoon. So it came to be known as Hussainara Khatoon vs State of Bihar case. The case was filed because in prison some of the prisoners were held more than their punishable imprisonment as they were waiting for their trial procedure. As a result, one of the prisoners filed PIL and the Judiciary had to give decision over PIL. The result was then taken to provide free and fair legal services to the needy people, Article 39A stated to provide free and fair legal services to the needy people otherwise the individual will not be able to secure Justice, government of India and state government was informed to introduce proper legal service programme and the state should provide speedy trial to the victim with lack of financial and administrative help.

NOTE- Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is introduced by the Person or Public to seek a solution in the interest of a person or group (oppressed class).

Q. 4. Name the movements started by Mahatma Gandhi, Mahatma Phule, Sant Gadge Maharaj, and Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Answer : Mahatma Gandhi – He was the leader of the National movement, politician and a social activist. He started various movements like - Non-cooperation movement, civil disobedience, or the Champaran movement, The Dandi March, Civil disobedience Movement and Salt Satyagraha (March 12, 1930, to April 5, 1930) and The Quit India Movement (August 8, 1942)

Mahatma Phule – He was the social reformer and activist who started Non-Brahmin Movement against caste restrictions as preference was being given to the Brahmins in the society. He started this movement against the Brahmins who dominated the society and to support peasants and other low-caste people.



Sant Gadge Maharaj - Social service movement was started by Sant Gadge Maharaj who was a social reformer in the state of Maharashtra. Through this movement, he promoted social Justice and started reforms especially related to sanitation.

Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar - Dalit Buddhist movement (also known as Neo-Buddhist movement) was started by Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar in 1956. This movement was started by the Dalits and mainly focussed on challenging the caste system, rejected Hinduism and promoted the rights of the Dalit community.

Q. 5. On which issues does the ‘Son of the soil’ movements in India insist?

Answer : ‘Son of the soil’ also known as **Bhumiputra movement** is a concept under which the individual to have some kind of benefits, rights and responsibilities in his/her birthplace which the others may not have. In other words, the benefits should be provided to those who are the main linguistic group of the particular place, ie, local residents or ‘Son of the soil’. It means people who migrated or live in the city for a longer period of time will not have benefits given to the ‘Son of the soil’. For example – Tamilians want to get first preference in their state as compared to others or Marathi’s to have first preference in terms of opportunities in Maharashtra before others. The ‘Son of the soil’ movements in India insist on various issues which were:

- This movement to give preference to the minority ethnic group rather than migrants who came to the city but are from the same country.
- The minority ethnic group thinks that this is their homeland and it belongs to their ancestors so they consider it as their rights to acquire certain benefits against those who are not from this region.
- To provide opportunities to the “sons of the soil” in the field of jobs, educational quotas, government services, or natural resources.

Q. 6. Collect the news in the newspapers about the movements such as Andhashraddha Nirmulan Movement, movement to stop the pollution of rivers, the movement against female foeticide, Not in My Name, etc.

Answer :



Andha Shraddha Nirmulan Movement – Narendra Achyut Dabholkar founded Maharashtra *Andhashraddha Nirmoolan* Samiti. Andha Shraddha Nirmulan Movement was started to fight against the superstition especially, in the state of Maharashtra.



Clean Ganga: Stretch in J'khand to be a priority

Project Can Be Fast-Tracker As River Leg Is Shortest

Deepak Doshi@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: Government is likely to take up cleaning and rejuvenation of Ganga in Jharkhand as a 'priority stretch' since the total length passing through the stretch is shorter than the other four states — Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttarakhand. This has been decided as undertaking this task would be easier to fast-track and develop as a model.

The decision was taken at meeting early this month that was chaired by the PM. It was also decided that special purpose vehicles (SPVs) should be set up for successful implementation of the plans and programmes. Sources said following the PM's last meeting, a group of ministers had a detailed deliberation on the action plan on Wednesday under chairmanship of urban development minister Venkaiah Naidu.

A spokesperson for the urban development ministry said the ministry has proposed to set up a SPV for setting up and maintenance of sewage treatment plants in all the 118 cities and towns located along Ganga in a time-bound manner to check pollution. Sources said that the drinking water and sanitation ministry has suggested holding a conference of chief ministers of five states at PM's level to give a push to the ambitious programme since progress in rural sanitation scheme is not satisfactory particularly in Bihar.

LINE OF ACTION FOR CLEAN RIVER

URBAN DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY:

- 118 urban local bodies identified, pollution assessment to be done
- Make comprehensive action plan with timelines for sewage treatment
- Take up rehabilitation of dysfunctional & sub-optimal STPs
- Modernising crematoria

RURAL DEVELOPMENT MINISTRY:

- 1,649 gram panchayats alongside Ganga identified
- Development plan for Jharkhand as a model
- Poor performance of Bihar while UP, West Bengal are picking up

CAPACITY OF STPs
Case for heavily in MLT

At present	Requirement	2030
Available: 879	3,847	4,773
Demand: 1,263		

Smart cities: After US, Germany too ready to help

Foreign governments seem to be showing keen interest in helping Indian cities develop as smart cities. After United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) took the lead, now the German government has agreed to support the development of three smart cities.

On Sunday, USTDA signed agreements to provide technical and financial assistance to develop Aligarh, Agra and Varanasi as smart cities. Three days later on Wednesday, the urban development ministry said in a release that the Germans have also signed up to help develop three more. This happened after German environment, nature conservation, building and nuclear safety minister Barbara Hendricks and urban development minister Venkaiah Naidu had a long discussion. "A member panel" was set up to evolve, in three months, a way forward including identification of three cities to be taken for making them smart, provide to be taken up with German assistance etc," the release said.

For the full report, log on to www.timesofindia.com

'Next step, the making of a river rejuvenation policy'

Rally for Rivers, the river rejuvenation initiative led by Sadhguru, concluded in Delhi on Monday. The marching party rally covered 16 states, winning support of governments, civil society, spiritual leaders and media, creating a plan to rejuvenate rivers. This includes planting trees for at least a kilometre on either side of a river and helping farmers upgrade irrigation with professional inputs. In Haridwar on the last leg, Sadhguru spoke to Vignesh Mahesh about the campaign. Excerpt:

What is the next step now that the rally and mixed-call campaigns are over?

With the biggest expectations, we have generated a draft policy on river rejuvenation that is a little over 100 pages. We'll present this to the Centre on October 2 or 4. We will share this with all the states, prominent environmentalists and media houses. We will give them three months to share their wisdom, knowledge and experience. There is no absolute when it comes to environment. There are always better ways to do certain things. Once this is over, the legislative, legal, cultural and administrative challenges will take another 6 to 12 months.

How smooth will the implementation be, given water is a state subject?

Execution will be a big challenge. It is a legislative challenge, a legal challenge, and its execution will also have

There is a time for emotions and politics, but now we have to think scientifically and strategically. Which is why, when someone says they'll plant a tree I say, no, your satisfaction is not a solution. You get me 10 missed calls instead.

late phase of development. Now we're thinking differently as we want sustainability. There are those for river linking and those against it. I seek a solution. We'll find one only if science and politics marry and I'm trying to refractate the marriage.

There have been several plantation drives. What is their survival rate?

The survival rate for what our volunteers are doing on private land is very high. When government plants on a large scale, it can get political. I say don't anticipate you'll plant as much in a day if you say now you can plant better MP Ministers, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are doing it, and go digging all trees. So you know when a tree has to be replaced, using technology.

What do you think about the media's role?

In the last month, media has done a

Baba Ramdev has said he will provide minimum support price to farmers for their tree-based produce. Farmers don't want to shift from paddy and sugarcane as these have a support price...

How will you go about the plantation drive?

We want to create a large-scale workable model. India has 30,000 km of riverine land. Nearly 25% of this is government land. This will be devoted.

Movement to stop the pollution of rivers – This movement was started to stop the industrial waste being dumped in the river and to stop building of dams and to initiate the cleaning of polluted water.

WILL CREATE FIDEL REPORTS FOR EVERY GIRL BORN IN THE HOMES OF MEMBERS

Doctor inspires 5,000 members of Hamal Panchayat to save girl child

By Dr. Ravi K. Sharma

From simple 200-300 members, Hamal Panchayat has grown to more than 5,000 members in a matter of a few years. The doctor, who is a member of the panchayat, has inspired the members to take a keen interest in the welfare of the girl child. The panchayat has decided to create a report for every girl born in the homes of its members. The report will be a record of the girl's health and development. The panchayat has also decided to create a fund to help the girl child. The fund will be used to provide the girl child with education and health care. The panchayat has also decided to create a library for the girl child. The library will have books on health, education and other subjects. The panchayat has also decided to create a health centre for the girl child. The health centre will provide the girl child with health care and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a school for the girl child. The school will provide the girl child with education and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a hostel for the girl child. The hostel will provide the girl child with accommodation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a club for the girl child. The club will provide the girl child with recreation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a sports ground for the girl child. The sports ground will provide the girl child with sports and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a park for the girl child. The park will provide the girl child with recreation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a playground for the girl child. The playground will provide the girl child with recreation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a library for the girl child. The library will have books on health, education and other subjects. The panchayat has also decided to create a health centre for the girl child. The health centre will provide the girl child with health care and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a school for the girl child. The school will provide the girl child with education and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a hostel for the girl child. The hostel will provide the girl child with accommodation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a club for the girl child. The club will provide the girl child with recreation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a sports ground for the girl child. The sports ground will provide the girl child with sports and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a park for the girl child. The park will provide the girl child with recreation and other services. The panchayat has also decided to create a playground for the girl child. The playground will provide the girl child with recreation and other services.

17 Sep 2011 **Haryana**
THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, CHANDIGARH, SEPTEMBER 18, 2011

14-yr-old girl campaigns against female foeticide

By P. L. Sharma
Tribune News Service

MADRAS (KARNATAKA), September 17 — "Save the girl child to save the nation" is the message from 14-year-old Ishita, who has made the campaign against female foeticide her mission. Named as brand ambassador by the Haryana Government for its "Save the girl child" programme, Ishita has so far travelled 6,000 km to spread the message that the girl child and women are like our parents and they must be saved to preserve the environment and improve the female sex ratio.

Ishita, who was here in Madras police academy, said girls occupied an important place in society and the idea is to work for saving the girl child and changing the mindset of people about girls. She took her on the auspicious day of Lohri in January 2007 and also launched the campaign with full support of her parents.

Ishita, formerly, launched the campaign in Madras police academy, stressed the need for changing the old mindset about girls and said merely holding workshops, seminars and rallies would not bring about the change. Small changes should come from our homes to bring bigger changes, he stressed.

The staff and trainees took a pledge to end female foeticide and preserve the environment.

2 HT Live Chandigarh, Friday, December 4, 2009
www.hindustantimes.com

On mission to save girl child

Deepa Sharma
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CHANDIGARH: Ishita Uppal, a 12-year-old girl, has set out to create awareness on female foeticide in the areas which are most affected.

During a press conference on Thursday at Sukhna Lake, Ishita said: "Cabinet minister Pawan Kumar Bansal has invited me to Parliament House in New Delhi on December 10. I want to educate people about the importance of girl child and why she should not be killed before being born because of people's son fixation."

She wants ultrasound machines to be kept in government hospitals alone, as private medical organisations are to blame for misuse.

"I am targeting young people, as they hold the key to change. I am educating them through advertisements on book covers. Ishita is a student of Class VIII at Little Flower Convent School in Panchkula. She says she first heard about female foeticide two years ago and started reading about it, which motivated her to initiate this campaign.

"I would bug my parents with questions on female foeticide and they encouraged me to lead the campaign. I have urged the UT administration to put awareness messages on the back covers of official files. I have put the message on pamphlets, key rings, stickers, pens and brochures."

Ishita has, so far, taken the campaign to Punjab, Haryana and travelled extensively in district Fatehgarh Sahib which has the most dismal sex ratio in the country.

Movement against female foeticide – This movement has been started to save the girl child and to stop female foeticide.



Not in My Name – The movement was started to question the increasing number of attacks on the minorities and government's no response to all such incidents which is taking place in the name of the minorities of the country.

Q. 7. Name the policies started by the government for the welfare of farmers and landless labourers.

Answer : The policies started by the government for the welfare of farmers and landless labourers are:

- The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation and the Ministry of Agriculture decided to improve the condition of the farmers by reducing **the cost of cultivation, by enabling higher yield per unit and by realizing remunerative prices.** This way they will be able to improve the net income of the farmers which get from their farms.
- The scheme called **Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme** has been provided to the farmers so that they can now identify the nutrient level of the soil, awareness on how to use fertiliser and neem coated urea to increase productivity, save money and overall providing higher returns to the farmers.
- To promote organic farming, **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** has been implemented. This will improve the nutrient level of the soil.
- To provide irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency, **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)** scheme has been implemented.
- To deal with crop losses and other natural calamities, **the National Crop Insurance Scheme** has been introduced to help farmers.

- **Minimum Support Prices (MSP) has been improved** to support the farmers in the time of debt waiver/relief, interest subvention on crop loans, revival package for strengthening Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, etc.
- Landless labourers can now experience the **benefits of crop insurance scheme** by paying the insurance premium and signing an agreement with the landowner to work on their land.
- Government for labourers especially for sugarcane workers enacted Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 and also various schemes to provide social security cover.

