

Violation of Land Rights of Structural Society Through Different Ways for Changing the Structure of Society

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ABSTRACT

Research of agricultural rights movement under different departments of the political as well as the centre and the state of bureaucrats and it requires the special attention of planners and program implementers. If the programme implementers do not stop those illegal actions or programmes like the land being given to the paramilitary forces, the agricultural land or any other land can easily get converted into the industrial areas. The society of Kashmir has totally collapsed into the misfortune for future generations due to the population as well as the biggest factor for hurdles the development of Kashmir that is the land taken the paramilitary forces or the Government uses the unauthorized land for itself. The violation is hierarchal in Kashmir in every sense whether it is regard to rights pertaining to everything that is present in the society of Kashmir but everyone become victim of the injustice especially our land. The land of Kashmir is not safe due to the various internal and external compulsions through this simply the is victim will become a person for this tragedy that is exhaustible for Kashmir but are illegal occupied by different ways of different society through own uses in a rational way. The agricultural rights are beneficial in every manner for any society like human development, social development and economic development. However, unfortunately, in Kashmir the Human rights violation as well as agricultural rights movement is peak in Kashmir due to politics of Government, paramilitary forces the central government is more responsible in Kashmir for the violation of any type land and civil society as well also. The central Government deployed more and more paramilitary forces for the purpose of respect and dignity violation of the

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basic rights of the people of Kashmir society and they want agriculture eradication in Kashmir to make them dependent or handicapped for the society of India.

The state Govt. is also equally responsible as the central Govt. Because the paramilitary forces are playing the land Grab policy in everywhere in Kashmir and also they are changing the face of tourism and agriculture in everywhere and every year in Kashmir. They never want to see the development in Kashmir. Tourism and agriculture is the backbone of the Kashmir. If there cannot be seen agitation, land grabbing and violation of human rights. Then these three sectors will eradicate the poverty in Kashmir and lot of population can be saved from this. Indian wanted that Kashmir will become dependent on Indians but not independent. At last, it is impossible in Kashmir that there will be no remain peace in Kashmir until and unless The civil society (Kashmir) achieves the rights that are here illegally occupied by the Indians according to the view of the people of Kashmir's and absolutely it is closely linked to the human rights. Conflict or movement is increased day by day and year by year because a human being is stripped off his basic human rights, the extra ordinary slowly starts becoming the norm. According to the Kashmir the agricultural or any type of land movement they are lasting their precious lives forever but they never get back against the human rights. Especially the organizations like the separatists and civil society have demanded the freedom of Kashmir from India. Then there will be remain a peace in Kashmir when Kashmir gets separated from India. Then there will be seen human rights as self-determination and want the own land for own purpose and no one wants in Kashmir to see any stranger to sit in the Kashmir land by force or any other type of power.

Keywords: *Background, Research, Agriculture, Objectives, Prohibition, Empowerment, Problems, Land and Land Revenue, Economy*

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture or agrarian societies in Kashmir are those settlements and groupings of people. Where livelihood is primarily earned by cultivating land and by carrying out related activities like animal husbandry, Agricultural production or cultivation is obviously an economic activity. In agriculture societies there are also exists, varied economic occupations, such as those of artisans, weavers, potters, blacksmiths etc. A simple division of labour characters such a society. However like all other

economic activities, agricultural production is carried out in a framework of social relationships. Those involved in cultivation of land also interact with each other in different social capacities. Not only do they interact with each other but they also have to regularly interact with various other categories of people who provide them different types of services required for cultivation of land e.g., the relation between the owner of land and worker. The land owner hired the labour for different agricultural seasons. In exchanges, the cultivators were obliged to pay a share of farm produce to the families that served them.

As is the case with other social interaction, all these exchanges are carried out in an institutional framework. The most important aspect of the institutional set up of agrarian societies is the patterns of land ownership and the nature of relationships among those who own or possess land and those who cultivate them. Those who owned agricultural land some are doing this work itself and others are paying the job for labours that have knowledge of agriculture. The term of employment of labour also vary from time to time or season some often employ labour on regular basis, some on casual basis and some others could do so on contractual basis. The form of employment of labour and the nature of relationship that labour has with employer farmers or landowners are important aspects of a given agrarian structure.

BACKGROUND OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was already in the existence before and after of all the periods. It is directly related to to the process and progress of different class stages through different times. The initial stage of the agriculture is not progressive due to lack of good crop hybrid yields. However, at that time land was more and yields of seeds is not more fruitful. After that in 1981 the department of agriculture to work on the good crop yield production that it meets the fast growing population and the facilitated formulation of policies and programs aimed. in such a way that the utilization of land was carried in the developmental way where water resources is available for meeting the subsistence need of agricultural production

It is agriculture only where the others departments are born through the development of technology and increased the Genome production seed yields of crops. The other applied branches of the development of agriculture are horticulture and any other types of land. Initially the department was exercising jurisdiction in the following wide fields.

The development and extension of agriculture is required for population.

Multiple programmes are needed for the development of seeds.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURE

The structures that are making from the horticulture are parks and gardens, under the work of department of horticulture. However, every time in everywhere this is not suitable for all the land types. This type is suitable for only in the areas of drought prone area and program. Plant protection management and vegetable production are making for the insufficient use of land.

In Kashmir the agriculture is in dangerous state in the future both through the hands of internal and external and the population will become fully dependent on others and others will fan in stress. However, different agro industries are really working as humanistic in terms of giving the good crops for the maximizing of the production and different diversity of potentialities of crop diversification. It is the duty of the experts to visit all the areas where land is connected to the agriculture that they will visualize the type of land and what crops are required to sown in the different types of land patterns for the maximizing the return of the land to the farmer and kept all the things in mind where the circle of orientation of agriculture is emerged. The agriculture is not only related to the geographical but also to the social aspects equilibrium what they have required and ecological, civic consideration are taken.

The government has also made to categories of the agriculturalists in terms of land, income and provides them the facilities of latest technique machines for the encouragement of the farmers to use the hybrid varieties.

Department of agriculture and the meteorology are necessary to coordinate for the incentives and technical messages about the recommended practices of choice of crops and varieties. (existing) some areas not wetly due to absence of water and in that areas there is requirement the participatory irrigation and some systems required for the special irrigation management for the purpose of water cycle. Ground water is special incentives for the popularization of water harvesting structures.

Major thrust will also be laid on increasing farm power as a supplement and substitute to reduce availability of drought animals for farming operations. Appropriate energy efficient user friendly and sturdy

implements suiting the needs of various regions shall be developed and popularized.

Stress will be laid on quality at all stages of farm operations from sowing to primary processing. Quality consciousness among farmers and agro processors will be promoted through effective use of the media and personal contact by the departmental functionaries and instituting a scheme of awards for recognizing outstanding performance. Integrated nutrient management practices using chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic resources like farm-yard manure, enriched compost bio-fertilizers and green maturing will be popularized. This will optimize crop production in irrigated as well as rain-fed areas, besides improving soil productivity.

Farmers will also be educated about the concept of integrated development of their farm household by taking a holistic view of their assets and potential. For this purpose, bringing about convergence of various schemes for development of the rural sector will be a priority.

It is necessary to bring out proper convergence in the implementation of various schemes for upliftment of rural masses and poverty alleviation. Necessary intuitional mechanism will be devised to bring out the requisite convergence.

AGRICULTURE IN KASHMIR

The agricultural and agrarian society in Kashmir both are interrelated with each other if there is no agriculture then there will be no agrarian society.

Kashmir is dependent on outside supplies. The nature of agrarian class structure varies a great deal from region to region.

In Kashmir, agriculture remains a backbone of the Kashmir economy with over 80% of its population depends on agriculture and allied sectors. Agriculture has not a marginal sector of the economy, employing a very large proportion of their working population and obliged their families to serve them through agriculture. However, this trend is changed quickly in Kashmir due to land grabbing policy of Indians in Kashmir. They want to remain Kashmir dependent on them. The reality is such that Kashmir is a hill station and fertile ground for different crops and great diversity in cultural, social and economic practices of its different regions. The sectors of agricultural and allied sectors contribute around 27% to the state income of cold arid, within small geographical areas of 2.22 lack square kilometres, speaks volumes about the vast agricultural potential

in the state. However, the large diversity in agro-climatic conditions of the state is conducive for propagation of diversified farming system, the terrain at the same time is tough and accessibility to a greater part of the region is poor.

The agriculture is main part and parcel of life of the Kashmir's without this the life of Kashmiri's are dull even for those who are employed in public sector and also for the whole Kashmir and non agricultural also depends on the agricultural development directly and indirectly.

It is the fundamental duty of every citizen to save the soil for deterioration. It is easy for us people that get more developed through agriculture. However, unfortunately, lack of knowledge and technology are available Kashmir. The govt. also supplies the spurious pesticides and fungicides and farmers are become victims of suffered losses by using such pesticides.

In the last few years' significant changes brought in the agrarian sector of the economy as well. We can identify two important changes in agrarian economy that came with land-grabbing and development. First, agriculture lost its earlier significance and became only a marginal sector of the Kashmir economy. Because it is due to widening of the roads, national highways and Railway track lot of hectares of land under roads on the one side it is development and the other side it is negative for the Kashmiri's and labours who are working in the agricultural land.

The second is land-grabbing that is the illegal construction of ammunition depots everywhere in Kashmir and not only that but some ammunition depots are constructed in that area where civilians live. E.g., Khundroo Anantnag that is the policy of paramilitary forces to change the agricultural structure of Kashmir The land is shrinking in Kashmir due to irrational actions and in future they also want to make slums in Kashmir. It is dangerous for future generation to live with suitably and comfortable life and also they will remain dependent on outside society for fulfil their needs.

This type of movement violates the empowerment of farmers because human rights mean relating to life. The land belongs to big and small agrarian society. Also given the job unemployed population in the agriculture field and that unemployed fulfil their needs through agriculture. Some are interference in land or snatch the agricultural land without buying and selling. It becomes violators of empowerment of agriculture's and workers.

Labour has required working at land for achieving the targets and clearing the land for the different crops. It maximally depends on the climatic pattern where months, of temperature will be taken and in Kashmir almost there is coldness for most of the months and seasons. In the winter days and nights are also creating the chaos, confusion among the farmers. Labours are not perform the normal work time neither for the field nor the family and in the summer seasons the farmers can do the surplus work easily with the proper management. When there is no alternative for the agriculturalists without the agriculture the family is totally deprived even the basic necessities of life through the individual ethnocentrism in creating of the class in itself and class for itself due to the transformative circumstances are prevailing in Kashmir.

On the other hand the farmers movement expressing concern over the “unabated” conversion of farmland in Kashmir. The fruits and vegetable growers association held a protest demonstration at press enclave Ganderbal.

The farmers and growers raised slogans against the administration accusing it of failing to stop the “illegal” conversation of agriculture and horticulture land for residential and commercial purposes.

This association stressed that the govt. should act against people converting agricultural land into residential colonies. The question arises in my mind why people convert agricultural land into resident colonies? This is the reason that everyone has wicked nature and acquires more and more in wants and desires. This farmer’s movement is against those who are without homes and the converters have no both without converting the agricultural land into residential Colonies.

Ganderbal has been converted into a concrete jungle. Huge tracts of agricultural land are being brought under residential and commercial construction, as a result which it is affecting the agriculture sector in the district.

Pertinently, official estimates suggest that 691 hector paddy lands in the district has been brought under commercial / residential properties during the last one year alone.

The farmland conversion can’t stop it is a compulsion in the face of population explosion in a disturbing development the govt. has tacitly admitted that conversion of agro land for residential purposes will continue, as rural areas were facing space deficit owing to the population explosion.

No body will deny the fact that farmland is rapidly being converted into residential. However, this can’t stop, as I have to understand that in

rural areas, there is no space as one family gets divided into many. Once a family is divided, they have to construct houses on the agriculture land and that is a compulsion for them.

OBJECTIVES

- To facilitate, coordinate the marketing and trading activities of the co-operative institutions in agricultural.
- To undertake or promote on its own on behalf of it member institutions or the government, interstate trade and commerce.
- To undertake purchase, sale and supply of agricultural products, marketing and processing requisites, such manure, seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural implements.
- To act as warehouse man under housing act own and construct its own go downs and cold storages.
- To act as insurance agent and to undertake all such work which is incidental to the same.
- To organize consultancy work in various fields for the benefit of the co-operative institutions in general and for its members in particular.
- To undertake manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements processing, packing etc and then production requisites and consumer articles by setting up manufacturing units either directly or in collaboration, including import and distribution of spare-parts and components to up-keep of the machinery implements.

Prohibition Conversion of Agricultural Land

There is need of absolute reformation and it is necessary to make a bill about the prohibition of the conversion of agricultural land into other purposes but only for situational legal family structure i.e. when some family has no land and that time where ones goes. That means land is the first basic need of the human life where one settles. Either one more step is the informative for all the groups that are use the state land instead of the agricultural or horticulture or any other. On the other hand both the central and state government are used civil properties of land .why the government does not grant the land to those who have fundamental requirement before the ban of any land conversion onto any use. I therefore, do not think that we require any more legislation on the subject

in order to ensure ban on conversion of agricultural land. We only require implementation of prohibitions strictly, and at the same time identifying the land for additional population of about 11 lack people of Srinagar who will have to be provided land for their residential and commercial purposes in the Srinagar urban area by 2021. For this purpose, the select committee may have to examine the j and k development act, 1970 under which the master plans are drawn. The master plans for Jammu and Srinagar cities, which are drawn under the said act for the purposes of development of such areas, indicate the manner in which the land in each area zone is proposed to be used. It is this land use prescribed under the master plans that the building operations.

Controlling authorities, commonly known as BOCA take into consideration while according approval or refusal in the matter of building permission cases. The said authorities generally rely upon the land use prescribed under the master plans; notwithstanding, the fact whether the site proposed for the construction is paddy land, orchards, vegetable land or a floating field. BOCA do not insist on permission for conversion as required under the Agrarian and other similar enactments before entertaining applications for building permissions for raising constructions on the agricultural land.

The select committee will have to consider seriously that by 2021 and the population of Srinagar city is expected to be 2.35 million and as per the current master plan outlying. This means that all the agricultural land in the outlying areas of Srinagar will get converted into non-agricultural purposes by 2021. The committee may therefore have to take a review of the master plans in order to ensure prohibition on conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes by an additional population of 11 lakh people in Srinagar urban area by 2021. The committee may also have to identify the land for residential / commercial needs to the additional population in other districts of the state as well.

Empowerment of Farmers

It is not in the hands of farmers itself to get empowerment. This facility provides the department of state and rights are above the state. If farmers will demand either it becomes a violent moment or loss of time and property. That means it shows no liberty and we have not any authority to give the natural right status. It is legal and social welfare rights.

The modern techniques are useful only when it is gives to all the sections of farmers without discrimination and some have required the

positive sanction for the upliftment to those who live in absolute poverty. Therefore, their production increases with the latest agric techniques. The department elites of the state needed to diffuse both the counselling and modern hybrid seeds and techniques. Therefore, the status of farmers will change through awareness.

The economic empowerment is not properly implemented by the government. They are playing politics on the basis of vote bank. Several steps have been taken to make the agriculture a profitable activity. The measures taken aim at to add glamour to agriculture sector by way of introduction of latest techniques, hybrid seeds and other agriculture inputs besides to provide market linkages to the farmers. There is a dire need to make the agriculture as an organized sector so that more and more investment is made for the economic empowerment of the farmers.

If government wants to expand the empowerment of farmers their needs to upgrade from the zero level both the organic society and mechanical without the clustering non-probability. Both the government and society are needed to adopt and organize under the one roof of the umbrella to strength the structures of land and land is the basic need of a person. If land is neglect then other lands maximally ignores. Absolutely if not present then it gives birth to the huge basic need also.

No one has the right to give challenges to the farmers. True citizens' duty is to eliminate the problems of the agriculturalist and required for providing the safeguard protection in terms of artificial and natural disasters. Such as money absence or poverty (Artificial) drought and drought prone areas, hailstorms etc. it becomes a burden for improve the production of crops.

Government has required to sanction the different loan patterns to the farmers for achieving the productive sustainable development of agriculture of society and society without the initiatives of clusters, the farmer society or the agriculturalist society is get uplifted only through the strengthen of economy and economic status of farmers will decide the fate of individual under one victimized through different types of violation of land rights. Give the hybridized grain seeds of the farmers, and ultra violet polythene sheets and shade nets for protected the harvesting of vegetables. Government should adopt agricultural chapter in the books for how to use the latest techniques for the changing value through different phases of life. Students will get aware through the chapters of agriculture and they will diffuse this knowledge to those who are unaware of how we use the seeds and in which temperature what crop was better suited to the

condition pattern of land and temperature of the earth from the lower and upper surface.

Better to use the agriculture as globalised as per the conditions of Kashmir. Kashmir's have a biggest problem under the dependency method where agricultural abrupt how much time we take to become a globalised agriculture method. It is not the vision of Kashmir's nor the Indian.

When we talk of the empowerment of farmers then it is fundamental for the people of Kashmir to not use the agriculture for other purposes if we use then the future generation will get totally collapsed from basic rights.

More involve for the conversion of the agricultural land into the others by government to ban the use of the state land. That is deteriorated the shape of the agriculture in Kashmir. We divide the work of farmers on the basis of skilled professional people and unskilled and up to some extent the agriculture will upgrade the structural system of both the land rights and the social system.

Challenges of Agriculture

- Land is more shrinking by internal and external compulsions.
- Illegal occupation of the land.
- Agriculture is declining to a large extent due to less or no investment, no resource availability.
- Agriculture is exhaust near the army camps.
- Unequal distribution of water and land also causes hindrance in the growth of agriculture in Kashmir.
- The fixation of crops also leads to the destruction of agriculture.
- Agricultural production on winter is decreases due to extreme coldness. Mean while, if temperature increases then its impact is negative for agriculture due to water scarcity.
- Some landowner converts the land into the other purpose for the disputes between two different landowner neighbours.

LAND AND LAND REVENUE

Fortunately, agriculturalist containing of about 80% of the total population were the main

Contributors to the state revenue during the 2nd half of the 19th century Land does not belonging to

The people but to the ruler and peasants had the right to cultivate only when they paid the state This was about one half. Not only had they had to pay this tax. In addition they had to pay Other taxes called Rasum.

Revenue was paid through the two ways methods partly in cash and partly in kind that means

There is a two group's class in itself and class for itself. In reality sense, the Dogra period proves that

It is a cut throat period for the society of Kashmir. Both the revenue the peasants paid is required

Especially for the peasant and not for both the essential for the rules they are deprived the Kashmir

In every way, such as physically, mentally, morally, economically, politically, socially and pertaining to the

Environmentally, because it is only the rulers who take the taste of all covert and overt that is land of Kashmir as well as people also. In the past as well as the

Contemporary time India making itself as urban but through the theory of relative deprivation that

They are puzzling the Kashmir's. Interestingly the state employees were also paid in kind and Sir

Walter (the revenue settlement officer) was offered oil seeds as his wages. Everything was brought taxation except air and water. There was tax on sale of wood; marriage tax was known as Zari-i- Nikahi, taxation on circumcision, Notch girls and prostitution was also common.

However, the revenue settlement officer, Sir Walter Lawrence in 1889 for land settlement

This greatly reformed the revenue system. The land revenue was reduced to one – third and the

Peasants were granted occupancy rights. Later Maharaja Hari Singh granted proprietary rights to the

Peasants.

Abolition of big land estates Act, 1953 proved a major leap in the agrarian reforms in the

State and Shawl trade was the important profession other than agriculture. The shawls of the Kashmir

Were so famous in the whole of Europe that in the 19th century France, Kashmir shawls was the *Of* every girl at her marriage and the trade contributed fairly to the royal treasury and the

Department which had its taxation monopoly over the shawl trade was called the Dhagi shawl.

However, the outbreak of Franco- German war in 1870 reduced its demand in Europe. The Zaldagar

Rising 1865 was the outbreak due to the excessive and exorbitant taxes imposed on shawl weavers.

The loss of life of poor shawl weavers in the famine of 1877–79 and the over –taxation of the trade ruined the shawl trade.

Problems of Kashmir Villages

Kashmir is known as the classical land of the villages and villages are not free from problems.

In every period of Kashmir history maximally all rulers of Kashmir brought enough hardships to the

Villages in Kashmir self-sufficiency and autonomy or self – determination was no longer prolonging.

The administration of India and their dual corrupted economy brought untold miseries to the

Villages of Kashmir. The villages not became the centres of problems but whole of Kashmir from the

Bottom to top corners of society and it will not neglect up to Kashmir achieve the independence.

Some of the major problems with which the Indian villages are confronted are analyzed here:

Agricultural problems

1 Traditional and Unscientific System of Cultivation: - 70% of population is depending on

Agriculture and what it produces. In Kashmir, agriculture is the backbone of Kashmir society and it

Provides employment to the largest number of people it is also the biggest problem of Kashmir's that

They will provide the employment for others. Since most of the farmers are often illiterate and they follow traditional methods of agriculture and agricultural operations such as sloughing, planting, putting chemicals and fertilizers , taking out seeds , cutting crops, separating seeds from the plants, cleaning the grains are carried on through human or animal power. The farmers are not able to follow the

Modern and scientific mode of cultivation and this is reflected in the relatively poor agricultural production.

Illegal Land Occupied by Security Forces

The biggest issue of the J and K land is occupied by Indian security forces on the safe zone areas. The chief Minister of J and K informed that state legislative assembly that over 21,400 hectares of land is under the illegal occupation of the security forces in the state.

In a written reply, Mehbooba also informed that over 18,846 hectares are under authorized occupation of the forces in kashmir including ladakh.

In jammu over 2,555 hectares of land unauthorized.

The chief Minister maintained that this was in addition to thousands of hectares of state acquired requisitioned, leased and hind land under the illegal occupation of army and other security forces in the state.

Bandipora and Barmaulla	3,403.8
Shopian	31.3
Leh and Ladakh	7,197
Kargil	5742.9

Source of chief minister, free press kashmir 10 january , 2018

The authorities fail to provide any evidence of eviction despite repeated calls by top brass. The former Chief Minister Mufti Mohd Syed while chairing civil – military liaison conference on September 29 asked the army to vacate tattoo and the High Ground at Anantnag. The army in reverse have taken up the land at shariefabad and C.M denied 1655 kanals of land given to army at Mahand, south Kashmir.

The govt revealed that 2880 kanals of wakaf land is under illegal occupant in Jammu. (Minister of hajj and Aquaf and illegally occupied by govt. departments, defense, and individuals.

ECONOMY OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Traditionally, J and K state has been traditionally an agrarian state and other sectors have also been contributing in the growth of state domestic product.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors contribute significantly to the economy of j and k are 21%, 22% 57% respectively. The GSDP at 2004 -05 prices is 45126.30 corers for 2014–2015.

Agriculture is the primary sector, construction in the secondary and public administration in the tertiary sector has emerged as largest contributors towards state GDP.

The primary sector is important since approximately 80% of the

state's population resides in rural people and directly or indirectly depends upon this sector for livelihood and employment and this sector consists of processing of goods / extract mainly by the utilization of natural resources. Activities like agriculture, horticulture live stock; forestry, floriculture, sericulture, fisheries and mining are considered to be primary sector activities.

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