



COVID 19: ROLE OF AGRICULTURE

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Abstract- There was a lockdown due to the corona epidemic and there was no industrial concern at that time. And, if there was a concern about the benefit of any service, the food items that are going to soothe their appetite, which are supplied through agriculture and farmers. In the time of this epidemic, agriculture and farmers were valued, which the people do not see in honour, agriculture has been considered to be the most pure work in our Indian culture and the farmer has a respectable place. The agriculturist has been praised as Annapati and Sshethpati "Annanna Patye Namah" Regional Patye Namah" (Yajurved 16-18). Agriculture was destroyed during European sub-positionism and even after independence, the uninformed leaders did not take significant steps towards the development of agriculture. In the name of modernisation, agriculture was backwardized and Indian medha was crushed. Today, the younger generation is also not interested in doing agricultural work and manual labour because of urban attraction and is migrating to cities, but the fear of corona is running back to all the villages today, and it is a question of hungry stomach. The wheel of the industrial and service sector stopped but the farmer's production has continued and the supply of food grains and milk continued at a cheaper price. If the plan for the development of the Indian economy had been rural development through village-oriented and agro-micro and smallscale industries, the problem of labourers returning from cities in the Corona period today would not have been so frightening. Is a step. Bringing in a relief package for agro-based cottage and smallscale industries and making India self-reliant through village route, making agriculture respectful is a step towards positivity. Policy makers should focus on agriculture to bail out the economy affected by the corona epidemic.

Keywords: lockdown, corona epidemic, economy.

1. INTRODUCTION

When the first one was due to the corona epidemic, all the people began to worry about the same anxiety and that was the concern of home ration. The biggest necessity of man is hunger which can be supplied through food grains and milch animals. We depend on agriculture for foodgrains or milk, curd, ghee, etc. The more life is valued, the more agriculture is valued. That is why our Vedic culture was the main duty of the king since the Vedic period to upgrade agriculture. In Vedas, King Prithvi (separation) is considered to be the inventor of agricultural lore. It is agriculture to make food items from the earth to the grain fruit, vegetables, etc. Life is not possible without agriculture. Maharishi Parashar composed the KrishiGranth, known as "KrishiParashar". Maharishi Parashar has said that "food is the soul, the force and the grain is the means of all meaning. The life of the deity Asura and man is dependent on food and cannot be achieved without grain agriculture. "Pure foodgrains, fruits and milk, yogurt, ghee, etc., reinforce our body and also increase the ability to fight various diseases. Agriculture was considered to be the best in the Indian order of development, therefore, it is said that "good farming, medium ban, Atham Chakri begging diagnosis" agriculture central Indian economy was the world's largest economy till the 17th century. India's share in international trade was the highest. The villages were self-reliant.

The Indian agricultural-centric economy declined sharply due to European colonialism. Even after independence, Jawaharlal Nehru adopted prestigious policies which were contrary to India's labour and agricultural-centric internal conditions. If agriculture was working and intelligent, this department would have been at the peak.

2. STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AFTER INDEPENDENCE

Suddenly or special notable events automatically become the main news, while with a slow and rigorous process, it is not because of the disgusting politicisation of the suffering and poverty of the labourers returning from cities to villages due to the Corona epidemic, which has become known as to how many people in our country suffered. And it was also proved how meaningless the work done by opportunistic political leaders in the name of developmental schemes was in so many years of independence. The problems that were faced at the time of independence are still spread. If villages had been developed by adopting labour intensive schemes, the problems would have been diagnosed. The problems that were at the time of independent India were poverty, unemployment, low employment, inequalities in personal income, backwardness of agriculture and a tendency to work hard. Even after seven decades of independence, these problems could not be solved, a problem has increased and who is responsible for corruption in the political and administrative spheres? A political leadership which has no understanding of the real problems inherent in the country. Those who were residents of this country but applied foreign principles to address the problems, whereas our circumstances were different from abroad. The economic condition of any country reveals this relationship. What is the relationship between the physical resources of that country, the population of that country and the increasing rate of population? Physical resources could have curbed these problems by using the population more and more, and it could have been possible by rural and agricultural development.



The present state of India started at the same time that industrialization was selected instead of giving priority to agriculture. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru adopted policies for friendship and prestige that did not match India's internal conditions. Priority was given to costly and panjipradhan schemes rather than agricultural and labour intensive schemes. The sequence of developments should have been towards large scale industries through agriculture, cottage and small scale industries, but Pandit Nehru was impressed by the idea of his friend P.C. Mahalanovis and replaced the heavy industries and the investment for agriculture was compared to the first punch scheme. Was halved in the year-half. In view of the situation and growing population of our agrarian country, the scheme should focus on the goods produced by the labourers, the food grains and essential production, but Nehru believed that we should be given the opportunity to do so. Yogization should be accepted. Old and small factories that make goods like head oil should not be preferred. It was absolutely trivial. The personal relationship with Pandit Nehru of Mahalanovis was very good. Therefore, Pandit Nehru accepted the model without being checked. Nehru has rotated the wheel of development which has not been successful till date to bring it to the ground. Gradually, the economic crisis began to deepen, and the agricultural development was remembered in the middle of the sixth decade, but agriculture was also westernized. In the name of green revolution, a revolution of chemical manures was brought in, as a result of which we are currently paying. Today, we are facing the problem of contaminated grains and barren land. At present, the Indian traditional agricultural development scheme is being oriented towards maintaining the fertility of the land. The practice of use of dung manure, compost and green manure is increasing. Organic farming is the manga of the present. Modernisation of agriculture is demanding Indian methods, but we are not able to abandon westernisation. It has been the weakness of the policy-making intellectuals for economic development that there was no success in realising the importance or role of agriculture in the economy of people's lives. Without the advancement of agriculture and village, the problem of economic development and garabi and unemployment will not be addressed.

Crops in agriculture include forest, animal husbandry and fisheries, etc., which produce two types of commodities. First raw material for human food, second industries. Food is the first necessity of man. The consumption of urban, industrial facilities and industrial goods could have been avoided at the time of the lockdown but could not avoid food, so the agricultural operations continued. The focus on agriculture at the time of Kovid-19 was a positive initiative and agriculture became more important. Confucius was once asked what could be the three qualities of a ruler? He said, "Enough food grains, enough military power and enough public confidence for the ruler. When asked which one could be left out so that the remaining two works would go on, he replied, "Leave the military power" because the absence of food grains creates a disturbance and discomfort during the crisis period and the war period. No matter how efficient the army is. During the corona epidemic, the labourers were forced to flee to villages from cities in the face of the dangers at the time of the lakandown because they were forced to flee their appetite. He believed that he would not starve in the village, a hungry person thought of calming his appetite before doing anything. At present, there is a need for agriculture and rural sanitation development.

3. EFFORTS FOR AGRICULTURAL REFORMS AT PRESENT

On February 28, 2016, Prime Minister Narendra Modiji, while addressing a Kisan rally in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh, said that in the coming 2022, when the country is celebrating the 75 anniversary of its independence, the farmers' income will have doubled. An Inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. O Ashok Dalwai to fulfil this promise. According to the Dalwai Committee, a 10.4 per cent annual growth rate is needed in real income to double farmers' income by 2022. The promise of doubling the income of farmers has been completed for four years, the government does not have any clear data on the increase in farmers' income, but the growth rate of agriculture and sectors of the previous years seems to be a matter of dreams which is evident from the lower table.

Year Growth Rate in Agriculture Sector Contribution of agriculture sector in

2016-17 6.3: 17.9:

2017-18 5.0: 17.2:

2018-19 2.9: 16.1:

2019-202.8: 16.5:

Source: Economic Survey 2018-19, 2019-20

It is evident from the above table that the present Modi government is claiming to double the income of farmers on one side. On the other hand, the agricultural growth rate has been declining year after year. Agricultural growth declined from 6.3% in 2017 to 2017-18, to 2.9% in 2018.19 and to 2.8% in 2019-20. In addition, the total BV in the country is a total of BV. The share of agriculture sector has been declining continuously. In 2016-17, the share of agriculture sector in GGA was 17.9% and 16.1% in 2017-18, with a marginal increase in 2019-20 to 16.5% in 2019-20. Because the GNA The share of agriculture sector indicates the production and income in agriculture and allied sectors. Both the share and the growth rate have been low and two years left, thus, the farmers' situation does not see any improvement in the recent past amid Modiji's promises and efforts. Various schemes were conducted to achieve their goal of doubling farmers' income. The benefit of Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana, soil health card scheme, traditional Krishi Vikas Yojana, agricultural mechanization, etc., is

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also increasing, when the present production is not getting remunerative prices. In the last five-six years, the farmers did not get proper price for their production. Farmers are not particularly interested in the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana can give farmers the support of eating bread from salt, chilli. At the time of the Kovid epidemic, Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced 11 for agriculture and allied sectors in the third instalment of the 20 lakh crore relief package.

- Rs. 01 lakh crore for infrastructure in agriculture sector.
- Rs. 10,000 crore for small food processing units
- Rs 20,000 crore for Pradhan Mantri Fishing Estates Scheme
- Rs 13,342 crore for National Animal Illness Control Programme
- Rs. 15,000 crore to promote animal husbandry
- Rs. 4,000 crore to promote herbal plants
- Rs 500 crore to beekeepers
- Opportunity Green to expand to Rs 500 crore for Top to Total
- The Essential Commodities Act will change.
- The farmer can sell the crop wherever he wants.
- Harassment of farmers.

These policy decisions in the Corona period are part of the Dalwai Committee's scheme to double the income of farmers.

It is true that India can become self-reliant by enriching agriculture and villages. If the purchasing power of agriculture and farmers increases, the market for industries can be expanded. If the purchasing power of the population increases, the economy will not be too late to recover from the mandi. It is also pleasant that Modi's agriculture is emphasizing the development of farmers and villages, but the question is why are the schemes not standing on the ground? Why are the schemes not being effective? How many people are from the village in the policy decision? Are the ground problems of the village that created the scheme.

4. SPECIFIC TYPES OF GROUND PROBLEMS

Policymakers are facing problems in rural areas. It would seem to have been. There are some different types of ground problems which are not solved by the policy makers sitting in the cities, for example, in my village, two brothers started poultry farming. A few months, their income has been fine. A few months later, however, the poultry began to spread, and the chickens began to die. The patient is no longer a crisis of repaying the loan on the one hand and the bank's sixth. The problem of cows are roaming in villages and cities. For cows who are boon for cow farming, the farmers are saying that they are suffering from lavis cows because the lavis cows are destroying the crop. Why can't the farmers sail cows? While buffaloes can sail. At present, the desire not to do agriculture among the youth and the agricultural work has become the work of the illiterate. Even because of the problem of political and administrative corruption, the schemes are not effective. Agriculture has not been with knowledge and wisdom. The farmers are not able to take the right and safe decision to produce and sell the production. Once a crop is found, every farmer starts producing the same, the result is that when there is more production and the price fall, the first year's profits are lost.

5. SOME SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

The Government should collect qualitative and quantitative data, agro-crop-wise, at each district-wise block level and based on the commercial structure of the population, district-wise, what kind of scheme can be successful at the block level in a particular district? What types of cottages and small scale industries can be successful? For example, the Raya block potato is cultivated in Mathura district, yet the chips industry cannot succeed because the quality of potato that is needed to make chips is very few farmers. If the loan was distributed thoughtlessly, only the banks were only hidden. will grow. The farmers have to be trained to decide how to produce and sell agriculture while preserving themselves so as to reduce the loss and maximize the profit. In view of the shortage of warehouses at the rural level, the Government should construct a house house at the village level during this corona period which will provide employment to the people on the one hand and increase the demand and on the other hand, the farmers secured their produce to get a fair price for their production will be able to keep. The crop would not be compelled to sell at the time of production. There must be a gau shala between three or four villages which will also increase employment and also increase the production of agriculture. When cow dung is used as manure, the fertility of agricultural land can be sustained. Milk production will also increase and agriculture will also get nutritious production so that the body is also healthy.

CONCLUSION

The corona-affected economy can be strengthened by the agriculture sector. The closure of manufacturing and service sector in the Corona period may undoubtedly shock the economy but the agriculture sector itself has been helping India to fight the corona. The condition of employment and business in urban areas has been affected due to corona infection. It has become imperative that the activities of income-oriented organisms at the village level be promoted. Agro-produce based small scale industries like flour mills, paddy mills, chips



industry, tomato pulp industry etc. The steps taken by the present Government for agriculture, farmers and rural development are appreciated, but how many of these measures will stand on the ground is still a question? In this crisis period, there is the agricultural sector which can play the role of a forerunner. The focus of policy makers should be on the attention of the farmer and rural development. If agriculture is developed, the farmers will prosper and increase their purchasing power so that the industry and the service sector will start to progress.

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