

Role of Cooperative Movement in the Development of Agriculture of Bihar : Agricultural Development Review

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Abstract:

The pace of cooperative movement in Bihar has been very slow, the cooperative movement in the field of agriculture seems to be very successful with the positive initiative of the Government of Bihar for the last few years. In which the role of farmers should be good with the government.

Key words:

Agricultural Cooperative, Format, Compatibility, Packs

Introduction:

Generally, development of agriculture can have many consequences. Agricultural productivity can result in the development of agriculture. Agricultural commodities can be produced. Or there may be patterns or ways to do agriculture. India or the world is a witness to nature. The format of agriculture develops on the basis of geographical compatibility and cooperation. His patterns have been formed. When the geographical conditions are adverse to agriculture. Then the rate of growth of agriculture slows down. And despite the increase in the cost of agricultural production, it does not develop naturally either. Agriculture has been the local form of development in some of the world's most agricultural countries. Prior to 1991, the draft agricultural development model or the Italian way of doing agriculture, or the Israeli agricultural model. Local geographical and cultural conditions have affected everyone. In this sequence,

there is a collaborative model of agricultural development which can also be called agricultural cooperative. In which all forms of society accompany the format of doing agriculture. The history of this cooperative in India is 115 years old. The beginning of which is believed to be from 1904. When it came into existence in the then Madras State. This cooperative network expanded to other states of India. And it established its network in many states like Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra. One thing can be said on the injury of the sting that any state in which the cooperative movement was added to agriculture and allied sectors, the state has evolved. Gujarat, today's states like Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh etc. confirm this. Agricultural cooperation, especially rural development, is the best way to see development. In Bihar too, the formats of agricultural cooperatives were developed more than 50 years ago. But lack of public seed awareness. On top of this, due to the mindless dispensers of the fund distributing the mind of the fund and lack of passion in management and administration, etc., the agricultural cooperatives of Bihar sat before the start of success. After 1978, it became a complete monkey victim. In the last ten years in Bihar, a lot of changes have been seen in the field of agricultural cooperatives. Which is pointing towards positive development for agriculture.

Purpose of Research:

The main objective of the research will be to bring to light the work done in the agricultural areas of Bihar by the Government of Bihar through cooperatives. At the same time, how much work is to be done in future, an attempt will also be made to show what the nature of work will be like and at the same time an analysis of that work program will also be done.

Research hypothesis: Generally, research analysis can be carried out mainly on four research hypotheses here.

1. Till now, only unsuccessful forms of agricultural cooperatives have appeared in Bihar.
2. For the last decade, the Bihar government has developed a very positive agricultural cooperative development policy. On which work was also done.
3. The future of agricultural cooperatives looks bright in Bihar.
4. There is lack of public awareness and trust towards agricultural cooperatives.

Research area and source of data:

The study area is in the entire state of Bihar and it covers almost all the fields of agriculture. The data is taken from the Cooperative Department, Department of Agriculture and Agriculture Road Map, which is the second figure only.

Research Method: As the format of research data is second. But discussions have been held at primary level with farmers' agricultural organizations. Based on that research analysis has been written.

Various forms of research analysis:

To ensure availability of agricultural products and credit to farmers through cooperatives in the Agricultural Road Map (2012-17) with the objective of bringing Indradhanush revolution by the Bihar government in the ideal use of its resources in the agricultural sector. Many important events were included. After analyzing the success of Bihar government's second agricultural road map, a plan has been prepared for the next five years.

Table-1

Sl No.	Name of the scheme included in Agriculture Road Map (2012-17)	(2012-17) Target	Achievement by (2017)	Achievement percentage
1	Kisan Credit Card (Number)	20 Lakh	65.51	327.55%
2	Credit flow (in crores of rupees)	10000	93827	938.27%
3	Increase in storage capacity in packs / business cases (in lakh to 0 tonnes)	10.75	6.86	64%
4	State Warehousing Corporation (in lakhs of tonnes)	10.00	2.40	24%
5	Establishment of rice mill co-gasi fire plant	350	323	92%
6	Latency to supply agricultural inputs	8000	5711	71%
7	License under public distribution system	7000	4624	66.06%
8	Training and capacity building of packs / business circles	80000	14604	18.25%
9	Training of departmental officer / personnel	700	325	46.42%

10	Extension of Integrated Cooperative Development Project to districts	22	22	100%
11	Crop Insurance (cover in lakhs)	57.10	168.98 Lakh	295.93%

Source: Agriculture Road Map Government of Bihar

Table -1 shows the achievement of the second version of the agricultural road map, how much: in which area development has been done.

Policy made for the future:

In Agriculture Road Map (2017-22) a policy has been formulated for setting up of manufacturing work / processing unit and business development for achieving the goals set by the Cooperative Department.

1. Necessary amount for construction of godowns in PACS / business circles will be obtained under NAVARD, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana / State Plan, under which 50% grant per unit cost and 50% amount will be made available to the committee as interest free loan. The active fund will be created from the loan amount returned by the PACS / Trade Board. So that in future, arrangements will be made to maintain the basic structures of the committees.
2. Arrangement of funds for setting up and manufacturing of processing units will be made available under the National Agricultural Development Scheme / Naward / National Cooperative Development Corporation / State Plan, 50% grant and 50% as interest-free loan. After recovery of loan, its maintenance and use will be as per clause (1).
3. Funds will be arranged for the expansion of a dedicated government development project through the National

Cooperative Development Corporation as per the current process.

4. The arrangement of funds for crop insurance will be as per the present procedure.

In future there is a provision to run some programs under the cooperative program:

1. Infrastructure will be developed.
2. Value addition-plan for processing and marketing the vegetable
3. Large rice mills will be established.
4. Employment opportunities will be created under which employment oriented work will be developed such as poultry, goat husbandry, beehive, etc.
5. Availability of agricultural products that is manure, seeds, pesticides etc. is to be ensured.
6. Short-term agricultural credit flow will be strengthened through the government credit structure, under which many tasks will be done.
7. Crop Insurance Scheme although the scheme has been in force in the state of Bihar since (1987-88) now there is a provision to increase its area.
8. Integrated Cooperative Development Project will be run.
9. Human resources will be developed.
10. The goal is to strengthen packs and increase membership.

Problem in executing cooperative program:

There is bound to be problem in implementing cooperative strategy. First of all, the bank is reluctant to lend. Because the loan is not recovered, the bank is badly affected and it is necessary to get this work done because the loan is given. And if

he fails in his business and goes bankrupt, what the bank will do is not ready to give any guarantee, that the bank goes into a loss due to non-recovery of debt. There is a fear of getting money in agriculture in future. Because there is also a natural disaster. Where all systems fail. Farmers do not have faith in the cooperative sector. Because once or twice farmers get tired of being upset. So trust is lost from the cooperative system. The cooperative society maintains its own group only if agricultural cooperatives are to develop more. So there is a need to take the initiative first. Looking at the target of Bihar government, there are possibilities of development. While it has yet to develop, it is important to see how many problems have to come in the way of development.

Farmers' Cooperation:

To make agricultural cooperative successful, farmers need to cooperate. Farmers will have to adopt cooperative services and have to trust that institution so that the cooperative programs can land. For this, the loan taken by the farmers will have to be returned on time. The bank will also have to give concession to the farmers for modern agricultural equipment so that the instruments can be purchased.

Conclusion:

Thus, it can be concluded that on the basis of the cohesion of the government, public and cooperative institutions, the cooperative movement can succeed in Bihar.

Reference list:

1. Agricultural Road Map Version-3
2. Cooperative Department of Government of Bihar
3. Report of various daily news paper.