

INDIAS VISION 2047 FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

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Indias vision 2047 for agriculture is a comprehensive plan to create a smart, Modern and climate resilient agriculture sector by the nation 100th anniversary of independence key goals included doubling farmers income enhancing food Security, promoting Sustainable and organic farming. Increasing agriculture experts and empowering farmers through technology and strong farmer producer organizations. the strategies of involves technological integration, such as AI for precision farming, alongside infrastructure improvement like code storage and micro irrigation and focus on diversification and climate resilient Crops. The terms vikasit bharath means developed India vikasith bharath 2047 represent the government vision to transform the country into a developed entity by its 100th independence India 2047. The four pillors of vikasit bharath are yuva (youth) Garib(poor) mahilyan(women) and Annadatha(farmer). Environmental sustainability recognizing the importance of sustainable development vikasitbharath@2047 high listened need to balance economic growth with environmental conservation the vision promote the adoption of given technology renewable energy sources and eco friendly practices across Industrialy.

India's agriculture was exhibited extraordinary progress since independence in 1947. There has been a grant leaf in the production of food grains, it went up from a very low level of 50.72 million tons in 1950-51 to an all time high of 333.22 mt in 2023-24 similarly ,the Rice production reached 137.82 mt in 2023-24 from mere 20.58 mt in 1951. the corresponding increases in weet production has been from 6.46 mt to 113.39mt. such as amazing transformation has become a global success stori to emulate by many developing countries. Indian agriculture has proved wrong all global protection of famine and starvation which predicted huge food storage to meet it growing population. The success was not only confined to food grains but also to all food commodities. For instance the milk production increased from 1.37 mt to 18.40 mts similarly hortculture products has been

risers to 353.19 mt in 2023-24 from 96 mt in 1990-91 India used to be a deficit country in most of the food grains at the time of independence but has now emerged as one of the Leaders in agriculture exports. The export of agriculture commodities has reached rupees 4188 billions and the net trade surplus has been rupees 1360 billion in 2023-24. The agriculture Research education and extension system has rapidly grown over the years and has become one of the largest systems in the world, the first agriculture Research Institute established in 1905 at Samastipur in Bihar, in 1929, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was established as the first step toward institutional Research and extension in India. For world agriculture will not be different for India to become a development nation by 2047. The economic growth should be about 8 percent per year from the existing rate of about 6.4 percent. The role of agriculture will be crucial in significantly contributing to achieve will face more interest future challenges. India's 2047 population will peak at 1.6 billion.

SLASH AND BURN CULTIVATION

The early form of producing grains was slash and burn cultivation. It is still practised in North-East India, parts of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In its simplest form, the trees and creepers on a patch of forest are felled and allowed to dry. After they have become sufficiently dry, they are burned and on the ash, seeds are sown broadcast. Through the females also join in felling the trees and burning the same, it is mainly a task of the males. Weeding is primarily a work of the farmers, and harvesting is more frequently a joint endeavour. Threshing and winnowing are more frequently women's jobs. On the whole, the women had to put up more labour in slash and burn cultivation. But it is, to some extent, balanced by the farmers' pre-occupation with hunting where facilities for hunting still exist. The balance, however, is in favour of the introduction of improved technology in slash and burn cultivation.

AGRARIAN SOCIETIES

In the history of human civilization, the advent of agriculture was the beginning of a settled life. With the settlement of erstwhile nomadic people, the relationship of family, kinship

and community cristalized with time between different sexes and Age groups Thus ,the beginning of agriculture had a special Significance in defining and Determining the status and role of women throughout the world. However, it must be added that the status and role of farmers differed not only amongst different agrarian societies but also within a society in its different groups,level and strata. Thus,a varied spektram of Division of labour is found in which the actual context,what the women and men had to do ,varied significantly. For example,in the South west united states ,navaho women did the weaving but among their neighboring Tribe,pueblo,it was done by the men.

STATUS OF FARMERS :TWO PERCEPTION

The description about the status of farmers in agrarian societies and its comparison with that in the pre-agricultural societies is full of contradictions reports and its validity is rather difficult to judge .whatever reports about the Primitive societies are available are the accounts of travellers , missionaries and administrative which are always superficial compared with modern studies and often highly prejudiced. Two contradictory perspective are found about the status of farmers in any society with their specific ethical under-tones.one view finds that the women,owing to some inherent characteristics of her nature and specially in fulfilling the demand of maternity and child rearing,confined within the household and had always been subjugated and Superviiant to men, irrespective of the kinds of societies and cultures. The other view assumes the social and cultural determination of nature to be more crucial than the biological or psychological characteristics of women have always been subordinated to men,and their dependence is not the result of historical event or a social change . It was not something that occured and hence it is not that can be changed. The latter argued that There are or have been ,truely egalitarian societies and therefore, once were, societies of primitive matriarchs,wherein the women predominated just as the men do now the golden Age of farmers . The fall of farmers from the Age occured due to change in economy and other condition of society and culture,and with a designed change of Conditions the farmers can again emancipation from their bonds. The former view held the golden Age of men and women only as a myth.

A FARMERS AND AGRICULTURE-A HISTORICAL BACK GROUND

According to M S Swami nathan some historians believe tha it was Farmers who first domesticated crop plants and There by imitated the art and Science of farming,while men went out burning in search of food' farmers started gathering seeds from the natives flora and beginning cultivation those of interest from the point of view of food ,feed,fodder,fire and fuel.

Farmers have played and continue to play role in the conservation of basic life support system,such as land,water flora and fauna .they have protected the health of the soil through organic recycling and promotes crop Security through the maintance of varietal diversity and genetic resistance. Therefore,without the total intellectual and physical participation of farmers ,it will not be possible to popularize alternarive system of land management to shifting cultivation,arrest gene and soil erosion,and promote the care of the soil and the health of economic plants and farm animal.

Early Government documents recognized farmers are predominance in agriculture,as did ethnographic,but reflected frustration in attempts to integrates men into farming. Although token efforts to promote mens integration in agriculture with a sparse field staff were made , conscription,tax and labour policy pulled what were termed "able bodied men" from rural areas. Early preferential education for Boys which later provided women with the skills needed for occupational mobility,increased the likely hood that they would leave rural areas.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

In order to awaken the people it is the farmers who have to be awakened. Once she is on move ,the family moves, the Village moves the nation moves ----jawaharlalnehru--- farmers plays significant role in Indian agriculture. From the census,compared with 63 percent of men 79 percent of Female working population were actively engaged in agriculture. Almost 50 percent of Female working as agriculture labours, And 37 percent of cultivators. The respective proportion of Male rural workers was reversed with 55 percent as cultivators and only 24 percent as agriculture labourers participation in several activities such as seeding transplanting weeding fertilization selling looking after the animal, kitchen

gardening etc. several of these operations are carried out by women only. Thus, by participation in the various agriculture activities, they directly or indirectly influence the course of agriculture and animal husbandry. Women are almost Half of the Adult population. They constitute one third of labour force but consume two third of the world's working hours and yet earn only one tenth of the income and own only one percent of world property.

An intergenerational labour organization, food and agriculture organization and national population census data was carried out by the Dixon in 1982 which reveals that women constituted 38 percent of agriculture labour force in developing countries. For 19 countries of South and East Asia, Dixon estimates 45.3 percent of agriculture labour force comprises women. According to him this figure, in fact, is an under estimate because of defects in data collection which includes under counting of the contribution of unpaid family labour, under estimates of seasonality of women labour and self reporting bias of the interviewers who are, by and large, menfolk.

CONCLUSION

Studies on farmer in agriculture conducted in India and other developed and developing countries all point to the fact that farmers constituted far more agriculture production than has generally acknowledged. Rural farmers have been contributing largely to the country economy which is mainly agriculture based. Unfortunately, this is also the sector where women role as unpaid labour in production activities is most prominent. By 2047, plant breeding programmes are expected to undergo a major transformation driven by technological advancement. Ultimate change and need for sustainable food system The future of plant breeding will be characterized by precision efficiency and a deep paradigm integration with environmental and societal needs.

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