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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

### AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS: MOST IMPORTANT INPUT IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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#### ABSTRACT

India is a global agricultural powerhouse. The country has some 195 m ha under cultivation of which some 63 percent are rainfed (roughly 125m ha) while 37 percent are irrigated (70m ha). While agriculture's share in India's economy has progressively declined to less than 15% due to the high growth rates of the industrial and services sectors, the sector's importance in India's economic and social fabric goes well beyond this indicator. India's food security depends on producing cereal crops, as well as increasing its production of fruits, vegetables and milk to meet the demands of a growing population with rising incomes. To do so, a productive, competitive, diversified and sustainable agricultural sector will need to emerge at an accelerated pace. Labour is the most important input in increasing production in traditional agriculture. Agricultural labourers are socially and economically poorest section of the society. They are the poorest of the poor in rural India. The poverty syndrome among agricultural labourers needs to be read against such a background of prolonged rural underdevelopment, assetlessness, unemployment, low wages, under-nutrition, illiteracy and social backwardness constitute the poverty syndrome among agricultural labourers. The agricultural labourers are one of the most exploited and oppressed classes in rural hierarchy. It is one of the primary objects of the Five Year Plan to ensure fuller opportunities for work and better living to all the sections of the rural community and, in particular, to assist agricultural labourers and backward classes to come to the level of the rest.

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## INTRODUCTION

Agriculture, although most times overlooked, is a very important sector in an economy that sustains every other sectors. As a partaker in life's race, it's no surprise that it battles its own problems. As there are solutions to every problem, agricultural problems have solutions and when applied, bring food security and prosperity. One of the most distinguishing features of the rural economy of India has been the growth in the number of agricultural workers, cultivators and agricultural labours engaged in crop production. The phenomena of underemployment, under-development and surplus population are simultaneously manifested in the daily lives and living of the agricultural workers. Their income is low and employment irregular. Since, they possess no skill or training, they have no alternative employment opportunities either. The condition of the farmers and agricultural labourers depend on the intensity of monsoon. If monsoon is good then crop is good and vice-versa. Agriculture labour is counted in the category of unorganized sector, so their income is not fixed. Agriculture plays a significant role in overall socio-economic development.

Therefore, fostering rapid, sustained and broad-based growth in agriculture remains key priority for the country. With the decreasing labour force in agriculture, increasing yield or productivity is the key to growth, which has to be accelerated. Shortage of labour and finding solutions thereof should become a major focus. Labour is a crucial input for many agricultural industries. For some farm operations, planting, weeding, pruning and harvesting require access to seasonal and migrant farm workers. Other farms and agribusinesses require a steady and reliable pool of workers all year round. Obtaining sufficient agricultural labor is a major challenge around the country. Labor market information related to the supply and demand of agricultural workers, wages and immigration policies that could affect the availability of farmworkers in the fields is also provided.

INDIA A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY: India is the seventh-largest country by its geographical area and is located in South Asia. The beauty surrounds our country from each and every aspect. India is also known by two other names Bharat and Hindustan and the people of India are known as Indians. The national anthem of our country is "Jan Gan Man" and the

national song of our country is “Sare Jahan Se Achcha”. India is a Democratic country where people themselves choose their leader and live with freedom i.e. they can do anything they wish to within the limits of the law. If any citizen of India tries to harm any other person, there are also rules and regulations to punish him in order to make him realize his mistake. Our country is also incredible because of its beautiful mountains, lakes, forests, seas, oceans, etc. Many foreigners each year visit India to see the beauty of our country that is its rich historical temples, its traditions, its language, its heritage, etc. North Region consists of the most incredible thing in the world that is the Himalayas which is the highest mountain in the world. This region also consists of the beautiful Kashmir covered with mountains. Southern Region is the “Land of Nawabs”. It is famous for its festivals, food, and languages. East part of India consists of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, etc. The West part of the country is really incredible as it is covered with sands and deserts. Many beautiful forests are there. Among those the most beautiful one is Sundarban. Seas-the Arabian Sea on the west. Bay- the Bay of Bengal on the east. Oceans-the Indian Ocean. One of the wonders of the world i.e. Taj Mahal. One of the oldest civilizations (IVC) in the world, India is a mosaic of multicultural experiences. Beautiful Andaman & Nicobar island, Lakshdweep island, Rameswaram islands are there. At first Takshila and Nalanda University started here. World’ spiritual capital is India and India’s spiritual capital is Varanasi. Flowing four beautiful river-the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Sindhu and Kaveri. India is a sub-continent. Great king Ashoka spread religious preach of Buddhadev to other countries. The name of emperor Ashoka had written in history in golden letter because he was the only king across the globe who stopped his empire expansion policy after win of war. Out of only four mahakabya in the world, two mahakabya, Ramayan and Mahabharata were written in India. Sweet and sober behavior of king Puru. Bramahagupta invented zero. Charak and Susruta were the famous physician thethen period. Art of Ajanta, Ellora, Dilwara temple and khajuraho temple are world famous. Many famous temples are there-Ram temple, Kasha Biwanath temple, Tirupati temple Kamyakha temple, Padanava temple, Dakhineswar temple, Baidyanath temple, Dwarka temple, Somnath temple and others. Birth place of Buddhadeva, Mahavir, Ramkrishnadev, Vivekananda and others. Weather is annually divided into six season. Queen of Hills-Darjeeling is present here, so beautiful hill. Second highest peak of hill of world, Godwinaustin (K<sub>2</sub>) is in India. The great Hindu religious book, “Gita” was written here. Largest bank network and largest rail network. World’s largest programme-MGNREGA. The discovery that the earth is spherical is credited to the Greek philosopher Aristotle, who was born in 384 BCE. However, very few people know that a man from ancient India established the idea of “spherical earth” during the 8th-9th century BCE. The man was called Yajnavalkya who first discovered that the earth is round. He was the first to propose the heliocentric system of the planets. In his work Shatapatha Brahmana, he proposed that the earth and the other planets move around the sun. He also calculated the period of one year as 365.24675 days. This is only 6 minutes longer than the current established time of 365.24220 days. Take the example of Kung Fu. The whole world knows about the martial art called Kung Fu. The person who founded Kung Fu was none other than a prince of the Pallava dynasty from Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu. The achievements of ancient Indians are lost in obscurity. India’s ancestors had invented many ways which eased the basic life

of a common man. These inventions may seem primitive today, but we can’t ignore the fact that these were revolutionary achievements during their era. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for the broad and the sanitized drainage system. The ancient Indians from Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) were the first to invent a flush toilet. Indus Valley Civilization was the first to invent the rulers to measure. IVC people were the first to weave dresses made of cottons. The ancient Indians were first to invent the weighing scales. Ancient India has given Yoga to the world. Aryabhatta, Brahmagupta and Bhaskaracharya were the three eminent mathematicians from ancient India who established the concept of zero as a mathematical value in different eras. Brahmagupta was the first to invent a symbol for the value “shunya” (zero). Bhaskaracharya was the first to use it as algebra. Ancient Indians were pioneers in the field of chemistry too. The person who first invented the “atomic theory” was none other than Acharya Kanad from ancient India. Ancient Indians were advanced in medical science too. The great physician of the time, Sage Shusrut was the first to carry out different surgeries which included plastic surgery and cataract surgery. His works are composed in his book called Shusrut Samhita (The works of Shusrut). The Chera dynasty of Tamil Nadu invented the idea of producing finest steel by heating black magnetite ore along with carbon. India’s monuments are grand and are probably, the only way others recognize the importance of ancient Indian civilization. This is the Kailash Temple. It is a megalith which was constructed by cutting out a single rock- a mountain. This is Dwarka, the grand and mysterious city submerged in the Arabian sea on the extreme west of India. The submerged heritage is no less than a treasure bearing the pride of Indian race! This is Khajuraho, the marvel where the rocks has taken the form. Ancient India was a hub of culture and technology and the absolute capital of world spirituality.

**INDIA WAS PLUNDERED BY MANY INVADERS:-** Due to the attraction of India for her beautifulness, richness, prosperousness and treasury of wealth especially gold, many invaders attacked India specially who looted India, they were the – (1) 327-326: Alexander’s invasion of India. It opened a land route between India and Europe (2) 1001. First invasion of India by Mahmud Ghazni who defeated Jaipal, ruler of Punjab (3) 1025. Destruction of Somnath Temple by Mahmud Ghazni. Mahmud Ghazni attacked India 17 times between the years 1000 to 1027 AD. The objective of his campaigns was to amass wealth through plunder. (4) 1221 Genghis Khan invaded India (Mongol invasion) (5) 1398- Invasion of India by Timur Lang (6) 1600 East India Company established (7) 1739-Nadir Shah invades India. The plunderers looted India many times and exhausted the resources of country, but the remaining all resources looted by British and finished resource, reduced pride in every respect and gifted a poor India where poor people are living. But, historical record is telling that there were no poor people in India due to its strong rural economy before British rule.

**INDIA LOST BEAUTY:-** India has lost her beauty due to the invaders. In field of education-first world university established in India, Taxasila University and then Nalanda University. Nalanda university was destroyed by Iqtiyar uddin Mahamad bin Bakhtiyar khalji. Gurukul system education was destroyed by British and established Calcutta, Madras and Bombay university only for produce few English knowing native persons who will help them to rule this

country. In field of Health, Charak and Sasruta line of treatment was interrupted. Rural economy destroyed due to forcing farmers to cultivate indigo and cotton crop. Weaving industry was willfully destroyed by British for their business gain. In respect of culture, science, sculpture, literature etc. India lost her beauty.

**AFTER INDEPENDENCE SITUATION:-** Rich in culture and heritage, India has had a victorious history. The country is bestowed with brave hearts. The incredibility of India in its past has left a wonderful seal in the books of great leaders. But everything has its own results. India became officially Independent in the wake of 15th August 1947. There was neither a strong administrative base nor unity in the country. There was an immense conflict concerning community, religion, caste, or class. Several problems were faced by India after Independence. Due to the Partition, there were hundreds of refugees in the country from Pakistan. India comprised the 500 princely states. All of them had to be persuaded to come under a single democratic nation. There was an immediate need to draw up a constitution for the new India. An effective political system needed to be formed, which would enhance the economy. The new political and administrative system was supposed to fulfill all the requirements and expectations of the citizens. The condition of India immediately after 1947 was unsettled. There was a lot of development that was needed in terms of the administration, economy, living conditions of the homeless, agriculture, and social justice. In addition to that, there was no unity among residents of the different states. At that time, India had an enormous population of 345 million. However, people are separated by natural factors like climate and social factors like Hinduism and other faiths, high castes, and low castes. The language was an enormous barrier, as almost every region had a different language of communication. People wore different dresses, ate different food, and belonged to different professions. The majority of the population lived in the villages and were extremely poor. The livelihood of the farmers, weavers, carpenters, and barbers depended on the regular success of the crops. In the cities, the factory workers lived in huge and crowded slums. None of these people had proper access to education and health care. The British came to rule India as the East India Company. They landed in the 16th century as businessmen. However, they keenly observed that Indians were self-obsessed with power. During those days, India was ruled by several rulers from many dynasties. Besides, the weaponry of the Britishers was much more advanced than that of the Indians. Due to British rule, rival factions soon joined hands many decades later to become one entity. The British helped Indians understand the value of freedom, and they fought for it bravely. India earned independence on August 15, 1947. It became one of the biggest democracies in the world. After more than 76 years of gaining independence, India has walked a long way. They have built a surplus economy and defiled evil forces from within to remain a democracy. The country has also become one of the most celebrated science and technology hubs. Besides, India's foreign policy is second to none. One of the most significant events after India gained Independence was the Partition. India became two countries. One was India, and the other was known as Pakistan. Unfortunately, more than 2 lakh died, and more than 10 million people suffered during the partition.

**PROBLEMS OF INDIA:-**1. Agriculture related problems 2. Alcoholism 3.Porous border problem 4. Black money problem 5. Banking problem 6.Bodo problem 7.Cow trafficking 8. Casteism 9. Chinese aggression 10.Child labour 11.Cauvery river water problem 12.Corruption 13.Communal conflict 14.Drugs problem 15. Drinking water problem 16. Deforestation 17. Desertification 18.Diseases 19.Droughts 20. Dowry 21. Environmental problems 22.Economic problems 23. Energy 24. Electricity 25. Fishermen 26.Flood 27. Foreign policy 28.Family 29.Girl child foeticide 30. Garbage 31. Gender 32. Government reforms 33.Global warming 34. Hoarding 35. Human trafficking 36. Housing 37.Illiteracy 38. International companies aggression 39.Infrastructure 40.Inflation 41. Investment 42.J&K problem 43. problem of Kashmiri pandits 44.Khap panchayat 45.Language 46.Landsliding 47. Labour 48.Legal 49.Maovadi problem 50.Manipur problem 51.Nutrition problem 52.Nagaland problem 53.Old age problem 54.Patriotism 55.Over-population 56.Poaching 57.Political 58.Poverty 59.Parking 60. Rape 61.Road accident 62.River band erosion 63.Smoking 64.Siltation of port 65.Sanitation 66.Slums 67.Terrorism 68.Tista river water problem 69.Tribal land acquisition 70. Transportation 71. Traffic 72.Unemployment 73.Underemployment 74.Wild life distinction 75.Women safety 76.Women property right 78.Youth problem 79.Lack of uniform education system 80.Lack of UCC 81.Outdated British period law 82.Sealing of border is urgent. 83.Tendency of some countrymen to deposit money in the bank of other country 84.Destructive opposition in the parliament 85. Politicize everything in our country.

#### PROBLEMS IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

- Over-dependence on unreliable rain
- Lack of irrigation facilities had led to a decline in agricultural output.
- Poverty of the farmers which prevent them from making large-scale capital investments
- Illiteracy which prevent them from adopting scientific methods of cultivation.
- Small land holdings due to fast-growing population which leads to fragmentation of land at quick succession. As a result, the size of the plot becomes smaller with every passing generation this greatly hinders the mechanism of farming.
- Erosion of soil by heavy rain, floods, insufficient vegetation cover etc., reduces farm productivity.
- Poor management of water resources have led to a great decline in agricultural productivity.
- Insufficient availability of irrigation infrastructure.
- Erosion of soil quality over time.
- Various approaches to farming and cultivation.
- Flawed techniques employed in crop cultivation.
- Decrease in the overall area of land used for cultivation.
- Small and fragmented land-holdings
- Lack of good quality seeds
- Lack of manures, fertilizers and biocides
- Lack of irrigation water
- Lack of mechanization
- Soil erosion
- Inadequate storage facilities
- Inadequate transport
- Scarcity of capital

- Climate change problem
- Unavailability of sufficient agricultural land
- Lack of access to modern technology
- Low investment in agriculture
- Lack of farmers' organization
- Political factors
- Pest problem
- Growing population
- Fertilization problem
- Absence of demand and supply forecasting models\
- Middlemen problem
- Poorly structured and inefficient supply chain
- Excessive price intervention
- Low availability of improved and hybrid seed
- Rural-urban divide
- Prevalence of land degradation
- Globalization
- Soil trouble
- Inequality in land distribution
- Land tenure system
- Lack of suitable cropping pattern
- Instability and fluctuations
- Poor conditions of agricultural labourers
- Poor farming techniques and agricultural practices
- Inadequate use of inputs
- Absence of Crop Rotation
- Lack of organized agricultural marketing
- Instability in agricultural prices
- Agricultural indebtedness etc.

### CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURE

- The problem of low productivity.
- The impact of climate change.
- A lack of awareness among farmers about the use of modern technology.
- The agriculture sector in India is dominated by small and marginal farmers with limited access to inputs and resources.
- Agriculture in India is largely depends on monsoon.
- Lack of proper cropping pattern.
- Inequality in land distribution.
- Sub-division and fragmentation of holding.
- The land tenure system of India is also far from perfect. In the pre-independence period, most tenants suffered from insecurity of tenancy.
- The conditions of most agricultural labourers in India are far from satisfactory.
- Indian soils have been used for growing crops over thousands of years without caring much for replenishing. This is a serious problem which can be solved by using more manures and fertilizers.
- Although India is the second largest irrigated country of the world after China, only one-third of the cropped area is under irrigation.
- Lack of mechanization.
- Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India.
- One of the main handicaps with Indian agriculture is the lack of cheap and efficient means of transportation.

India's population is the world's largest in 2023, while its economy will soon overtake Japan's to become the world's third largest. The resulting increase in the demand for food will need to be met through higher agricultural productivity or by increasing food imports.

**PROBLEMS OF FARMERS OF INDIA:-**India experiences various seasons during a year which makes it favorable for conducting agriculture activities. Various revolutions, technological advancement, mechanization and credit facilities provided by the government further contributed to making India an agricultural nation. It is not at all right to say that India is leveraging every scarce resource efficiently. Being a developing country, India's majority of the population reside in rural areas where agriculture is the only source of earning. And the living standard of farmers remains as it was ten years ago - this is because agriculture is not a profit-making activity in India anymore. Challenges of farmers need immediate attention and efforts must be taken in the favor of feeders of the nation.

### Problems faced by farmers into the spotlight:

**Poor Irrigation Facility:-**Good irrigation facility helps farmers to conduct agri-activities timely. Only one-third of the total land of India has proper irrigation facilities. One of the reasons for good irrigation facilities is the availability of water throughout the year from water reservoirs.

**Dealing with middlemen and traders:-**Farmers who are unaware of the market fluctuations and prices, sell their outputs to traders with negligible profit. Traders, who have good knowledge of the market, in-turn make handsome profits.

**Scarcity of Credit/Capital:-**Fertilizers, seeds, agri-tools, pesticides, etc. are the prime necessities for running agri-operations smoothly. Majority of the Indian farmers are poor and don't have enough capital to invest in agriculture. This further impedes the agricultural progress of the nation.

**Scattered or Small Holdings of Land:-**Indian farmers are poor. They either own a small amount of land or have multiple scattered pieces of land. It becomes arduous for farmers to harvest in such scattered lands as it is time-consuming to shift resources from one place to another.

**Less Infrastructure and Use of Technology:-**Even when urban areas of India are touching the realms of progress, situations remain almost unchanged in rural India. Unavailability of electricity 24/7, no transportation facility, saturated development in one area, no sources of credit, ineffective irrigation plans, etc. obstructs the growth of agriculture to reach its potential.

- Small and Fragmented land holdings
- Lack of Marketing and Storage facilities
- Poor Adoption of Mechanization
- Credit Availability
- Poor irrigation facilities
- Soil fertility depletion
- Inadequate access to crop insurance schemes etc.

### PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE LABOURS:

**Marginalisation of Agricultural Workers:** The workforce in agriculture (cultivators plus agricultural labourers) was 97.2 million in 1951 and this rose to 185.2 million in 1991. This implies that (i) the number of agricultural labourers increased by almost three times over the period from 1951 to 1991;

- **Unorganized sector:** The **landless labourers** are unorganized. Most of them also don't know the laws and their rights.
- **Wages and Income:-** Agricultural wages and family incomes of agricultural workers are very low in India.
- **Employment and Working Conditions:-** The agricultural labourers have to face the problems of unemployment and underemployment. For a substantial part of the year, they have to remain unemployed because there is no work on the farms and alternative sources of employment do not exist.
- **Indebtedness:-** In the absence of banking system in the rural areas and trial process of sanction by the commercial banks, farmers prefer to take loans from un institutional sources. This exorbitant rate traps in the vicious circle of debt.
- **Low Wages for women in Agricultural Labour:** Female agricultural workers are generally forced to work harder and paid less than their male counterparts.
- **High Incidence of Child Labour:** Incidence of child labour is high in India.
- **Increase in Migrant Labour:** Green Revolution significantly increased remunerative wage employment opportunities in pockets of assured irrigation areas while employment opportunities nearly stagnated in the vast rain fed semi-arid areas.

#### WHY LABOUR PROBLEM IS EXISTING?

There are a number of factors responsible for the continuous and enormous increase in the number of agricultural labourers in India. The more important among them are:

1. Increase in population
2. Decline of cottage industries and handicrafts
3. Eviction of small farmers and tenants from land
4. Uneconomic Holdings
5. Increase in indebtedness
6. Spread of the use of money and exchange system
7. Capitalistic Agriculture
8. Displacement of means of subsidiary occupations
9. Disintegration of peasantry
10. Break-up of joint family system
11. Growth of absentee landlordism
12. Disintegration of village communities of the pre nineteenth century
13. The extension of money economy to rural areas in replacement of payment in kind
14. Deforestation
15. River erosion
16. An ageing farmer population
17. Minimum wages of farmers
18. Reluctance to live in rural areas etc.

**Why agricultural labour is vanishing?:** The turning point, according to the farmers, came in 2008 when the state government launched the Rs 2 per kg rice scheme for the 5.6 million below-poverty-line families in the state. "It is

normally seen that when the minimum food requirement of a family is secured, its members explore new livelihood options for higher income. So government welfare schemes such as providing cheap rice and other necessary commodities through public distribution system could be the reason behind the disappearance of the labour force. The situation worsened with the industrialization in the state. "The state economy has been experiencing a sectoral shift from agriculture towards industry and services sectors in recent decade.

**GOVT. MEASURES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF AGRIL. LABOURERS TILL:** In order to improve the conditions of agricultural labourers in India both the central as well as the state Governments have taken various steps since independence. These measures are as follows:

**Abolition of Bonded Labour:-**In order to remove agrarian slavery after independence Indian constitution has undertaken legislative measures to abolish the practice of bonded labour.

**Minimum Wages Act:-** In 1948, the Minimum Wages Act was passed and the state Governments was advised to fix the minimum wages accordingly.

**Distribution of Landless Laborers:-** After passing legislation for fixing ceiling on land holdings, state Government acquired surplus lands and distributed it among the landless labourers.

**Provision for Housing Sites:-**Various states have passed necessary legislations for providing housing sites to agricultural labourers.

**Various Employment Schemes:-**For providing alternative source of employment among the agricultural labourers various schemes have already been launched by both the central and the state Governments. These schemes include

- Rural Works Programme (RWP),
- Crash Scheme for Rural Employment (CSRE),
- Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) by the Government of Maharashtra,
- Food for Work Programme (FWP),
- National Rural Employment Programme (NREP),
- Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP),
- Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) etc.

**Special Agencies:-** During the Fourth Plan two special agencies —Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALA) were developed for conducting various works like irrigation, land leveling, soil conservation, dairy development, piggery development, poultry breeding etc.

During the Fifth Plan both agencies were merged into a single programme.(vii) 20-Point Programme:-The Government introduced the 20-point economic programme in July 1975 in which steps were taken to improve the economic condition of landless workers and other weaker sections of the society in the rural areas.

## CONCLUSION

In India, agriculture has been considered as a depressed industry and one of the major problems in Indian agriculture is the problem of agricultural labourers. The income of agricultural labourers is very low for a considerable part of years. The level of living of agricultural workers in the country is very low. They do not have even the minimum clothing, education and health facilities are not existent for them and their houses are no more than the places for animals which they share with them. They also suffer from many serious diseases. To meet these expenditure, they take loans and are driven into the clutches of money lenders. Fixation of minimum wage is very essential for them. The condition of agricultural workers is not so good in many parts of India. For the improvement of the conditions, government should take proper steps for various aspect for agricultural labours, like wage reforms, new methods for agriculture, hours of works, improve the living conditions and overcoming the natural factors like flood and erosion etc. In order to guarantee sustainable agricultural development in the new millennium, rural workers and their families should have access to adequate working and living conditions. A technology which best suit and fulfill the requirement of agricultural labours should be promoted in the direction of sustainable agricultural without affecting livelihood security of agricultural labour in India. A balanced approach towards capital intensive technology without affecting the interest of manual labour is the need of the hour in the Indian context.

In the past, India was a beautiful, wealthy and prosperous country in every respect of development, in respect of education and literature, in respect of health (treatment), agriculture, culture, sculpture, science, astrology, astronomy, trade etc. Mainly its resources tempted invaders to invade the country. For many years, many invaders invaded the country and looted its resources as much. As a result, now India is a resource poor country. Hence several measures have to be taken for development of this country and to gain its lost heritage. In this respect, after independence, the Indian govt. have taken many measures to develop the country. Though there are still the problems of concern. Many problems are interrelated problems. Hence, a well understood and well thought few measures have to taken to remove the most of the problems and to provide the basic facilities to the countrymen, in the way developing country to make our country a developed country. The few of strongest steps are the followings:

- Education for all and every citizen must possess secondary level of education (upto class 10) minimum. Otherwise he/she will lost his/her citizenship. Without basic education to all citizen a country can not develop herself.
- Population control:- Time has come to introduce two child policy strictly. Follow the rule or loose your citizenship.
- Seal the border with war time quickness:- By opening your home door, you will never be able to provide 100 percent security to your family members.
- Irrigation infrastructure in whole country:- Agriculture is our country's basic occupation. To make sound occupation from basic occupation this is firmly needed.
- Do not waste food:- Huge population of a country gives pressure on natural resources. In this background, wasting food will shrink natural resources heavily.
- Agriculture is not only farmers' affairs, but it is the affair of every citizen. Many developed country having a rule that is to provide two years from your life for serving nation by engaging yourself in military. In India agriculture is the base of every culture and powerhouse of all powers, hence, every citizen must provide two years of his/her life in agriculture directly or indirectly, it is compulsion.
- Respect farmers and farm labour:- Every profession has more or less respect but we do not respect farmers and farm labour. That is the most important causes of recent days generation leaving agriculture.
- Research on weather:- More emphasis should be given on weather research. Weather is the most problematic factor of agriculture. If weather is stable, agriculture is stable, otherwise not. Hence, perfect weather forecasting is the need of the hour. Therefore, govt. should release more fund for weather research. In this respect, govt. may engage 100 top scientists of our country in various field for weather research.
- Agriculture is a multitask activity and input intensive activity. Many inputs are required for cultivation i.e. seed, fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, irrigation water, agricultural implements etc. These inputs are useless when there is no cultivator. A cultivator having few kathas of land to few acres of land, as a result, he/she is not able to cultivate his/her field, so he/she takes the help of labours. Ultimately labours are carrying out cultivation activities. Hence, labour/labourers are the most important input in agriculture. Without labour/labourers on a large scale agriculture/cultivation is not possible. Hence, how to get agricultural labourers for cultivation, it is the main concern of cultivators/farmers/land owners. Now-a- days, labourers are not available sufficiently and easily due to several reasons. Most important reason is low wage for agricultural activities, seasonal engagement, rigorous activities, no schedule hours of activity etc. aboveall, no respect in this profession. Aboveall, if labourers get wage at right time, they can carry out their activities but farmers are not always able to provide wage at proper time due to their low profit as well as natural calamities. Ultimate character of agriculture is that, it is a instable profession because it depends on mood of weather. Hence, to stop the vagaries of weather, we need strong weather research and perfect forecasting on weather. If it is possible, agriculture will be upto a certain extent stable.

### Hence, the ultimate few major requirements for a stable agriculture are

- Good weather forecasting
- Irrigation facilities (Irrigation infrastructure)
- Available of quality and quantity inputs
- Available of farm machineries
- Well-organized agricultural marketing system
- Good transport facilities
- Good storage facilities
- Announcement of MSP by the Govt. on major agricultural crops
- Support of govt. to the farmers during natural calamities

- If agriculture is stable, in farmers hand money will be there and labourers will get wage at proper time, ultimately agricultural labourers many problems will be solved automatically and the availability will be comparatively stable. There are problems of agriculture, problems of farmers and problems of agricultural labourers, if problems of agriculture and problems of farmers are solved many problems of agricultural labourers will be automatically solved.

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