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Research Paper

Role of BabhLeswar Agricultural Science Center in Ahmednagar District in Agriculture Development."

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Introduction:

Agriculture is an important sector for the development of any economy. The majority of the world's population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Food is the primary need of this region. The role of agriculture sector in the process of economic development of every nation is considered to be very useful. Agriculture plays a vital role in the economic development of developing countries.

The development of the agricultural sector was the beginning of the industrial revolution and many economies of the world depend on agriculture in terms of exports. That is why world-renowned economists such as Adam Smith, Rickard and Malthus have said that agriculture is "the engine of economic growth" and have acknowledged the importance of agriculture in economic development.

India is an agricultural country. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. And that's the Indian way of life. The contribution of agriculture in the economic development of India is immense. Since ancient times rural areas and villages were somewhat self-sufficient. The small and cottage industries in the villages were mainly dependent on the raw materials of agricultural production. During the British rule, these industries were destroyed, due to which the number of people earning their livelihood on agriculture increased. Mahatma Gandhi had said, "Agriculture is the soul of India as it is the main means of livelihood for the people of India." Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in India. Agriculture is considered as the backbone of Indian economy.

The place of agriculture in the economic progress of Maharashtra:

Maharashtra is a progressive state. About 55% of Maharashtra's population is dependent on agriculture. Agriculture and allied activities such as dairy, sheep and goat rearing, fisheries, agriculture, innovation and sugar mills have increased. In Maharashtra, there is a trend towards modern farming rather than traditional farming and that technology is being used. In modern times, organic farming is on the rise. Maharashtra is on the path of progress in the cooperative sector. There has been remarkable progress in the cooperative sugar industry in Maharashtra Dairy business, poultry farming, silk cutting, cotton bale making, oil distillation, jaggery production etc. due to the cooperative sector, the agricultural ancillary industries are increasing day by day.

Government plays an important role in the development of agriculture. To achieve the development of agriculture, government investment is required in infrastructure, irrigation, organized marketing system, agricultural research.

NGOs play an important role in the development of agriculture. This mainly includes making the farmers self-reliant, providing modern agricultural technology to the farmers, high-value management of water-logged areas. **e**fforts are made by NGOs to bring agricultural development through many program activities such as encouraging farmers to take up market-based crops, setting up ancillary businesses along with agriculture, biotechnology, forestry, attracting youth towards agriculture. Keeping in view the work of NGOs in agricultural development, the Indian Council of Research gives approval to the NGOs to run the Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

Role of NGOs in Agricultural Development:

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi is a Centrally Sponsored Undertaking of the Government of India and functions as an autonomous apex body at the national level for the development of agriculture.

The concept of the Agricultural Science Center:

Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute Agricultural University and other research institutes in agriculture and allied sectors

The first Krishi Vigyan Kendra was established by the Government of India in 1962 in Pondicherry to reach out to the farmers. At present there are more than 640 centers in the country. Shevgaon taluka Dahigaon-Ne also established Krishi Vigyan Kendra in 2011. These centers are run by agricultural universities or non-governmental organizations, among which non-governmental organizations play a major role in running the centers in Ahmednagar district.

The objectives of the Agricultural Science Centre are:

The Ahmednagar Krishi Vigyan Kendra is playing an important role in the development of the agricultural sector and rural development. Krishi Vigyan Kendras have been set up to achieve various objectives such as making the farming business of the farmers more profitable, increasing the production, providing self-employment to the youth through skilled vocational education, modifying and improving ancillary technologies, working to solve the problems of local needs, taking programs to provide schools to the service-oriented farmers, etc.

The Center for Agricultural Science:

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) works as per the guidelines of Indian Council of Research. The Krishi Vigyan Kendra implements various programmes and activities keeping in view the needs of the farmers and the development of the agriculture sector. Agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agriculture engineering, home science, food technology are the major departments working in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.

In 1983, the Pravara Institute of Research and Education in Natural and Social Sciences, a non-governmental organization, was established in the village of Loni in Rahta taluka of Ahmednagar district.

Anganwadi Training Centre, Women Empowerment Programme, Self Employment Training Programme, Nodal - Non-Governmental Organisations, Family Counselling and Guidance Centre, Watershed Development Project etc.

In 1992, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), New Delhi, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, approved the establishment of a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in

Bableshwar village of Rahej taluka in Ahmednagar district. In Rajuri, 55 acres of land was taken for research and demonstration. Krishi Vigyan Kendra (Ahilyanagar), an independent institution for agriculture and rural development, is functioning in Ahilyanagar district with the support of Pyrenees.

The objectives of the Agricultural Science Centre are:

1. Increase agricultural production and productivity.

2. To promote self-employment of youth in rural areas.

3 To raise the economic and social status of the rural community.

The Agricultural Science Center:

4. Short and long-term training programs are implemented for farmers based on technology.

5. Efforts are being made to create self-employment through skilled vocational training by the youth.

6. Demonstrations are held on oilseeds, pulses and other new technologies.

7.Agriculture experiments are done by conducting experiments on actual farming according to the climatic conditions.

8. Agricultural extension workers are trained and supported through various programs and activities to promote and disseminate technology.

Centre for Agricultural Sciences:

The Center for Agricultural Science

the chief scientist

Head of Agriculture and Assistant

Horticulture and
Horticulture
Assistant

Principal and Crop Protection
Assistant

Head of Veterinary Science
nd Assistant

Head of Home Science
and Assistant

Head of Agricultural Extension

and Assistant

the soil
Science
The chief and
Assistant

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the laboratory worker

The Office of Management

Account management

foom the above structure the structure of the agricultural science center is explained. There is a chief scientist in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, this scientist has control over the entire Krishi Vigyan Kendra. The main departments of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra for agriculture and rural development are agricultural science, production extension and soil science. The departments of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra have been formed with the head of the department and an assistant in each department. There is a laboratory attendant for various experiments and research.
Project Training Programmes implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendras Planning of visits of experts and officials and progress report of the programmes implemented by the Kendras Office Management is the main department for managing all the components of their records and day-to-day activities of the Kendras etc.
The scope of the Agricultural Science Center:
The area of Ahmednagar Agricultural Science Center is 17413 km. In terms of area, Ahmednagar district ranks first in the state of Maharashtra and has a total of 14 talukas and 1518 villages.
Krishi Vigyan Kendra implements the projects received from Department of Biotechnology (New Delhi), CAPART, NABARD, Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, ATMA, National Horticulture Board, etc. for the farmers of Ahmednagar district. Krishi Vigyan Kendra has adopted 45 villages of Ahmednagar district in 1993. Efforts are being made to increase agricultural productivity in these villages. The scope of the main work of the center mainly depends on the departments of agricultural extension, agricultural science, horticulture, conservation, animal science, home science, soil science. Krishi Vigyan Kendras have started training programs for self-employment and increasing the productivity of agriculture, agro-processing, agro-based industry and non-agro sector etc.
The training program:
The training has been imparted mainly on subjects like Rural Economics, Fruit Science, Animal Husbandry, Home Science, Agricultural Engineering, Plant Protection, Soil Science, Organic Farming, Vermicomposting, Biological Pesticides, Nursery Management, Poultry Farming, Use of Modern Tools in Agriculture, Farming Industry, Farm Extension and Labour Based Technology.
With this training of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra, the farmers were able to learn new techniques of farming and started using these techniques directly on the farm for the development of agriculture. The unique feature of these training programmes is that women self-help groups

(SHGs), sericulture, fruit processing, dairying, poultry, vermicomposting and other agri-businesses have flourished and farmers have confidently emerged as an alternative industry and an important source of alternative production. Today, even when the economic condition of the farmers is adverse, they have overcome it. The realization of this scenario has become possible only because of the training program of the Agricultural Science Center.

The conclusion:

1. The training program of Krishi Vigyan Kendra was found to be regular and very important. Through this training program, farmers and rural youth were mainly trained. The main purpose of this training program is to change the knowledge and skills of farmers and rural youth.
2.A Krishi Vigyan Kendra was found to have imparted training in major subject-wise areas like Crop Production, Crop Protection, Animal Husbandry, Home Science, Horticulture, Rural Economics, Soil Science. It has been seen that farmers and rural youth have taken maximum training in soil science activities under the training program of Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
3.Other extension activities include training activities in vermicomposting, goat farming, nursery management, spirulina production, poultry farming, fashion designing and agri-centres and agri-business.
4.A Under the programme of Krishi Kendras and Agribusinesses, trainees themselves have set up Krishi Kendras and Agribusinesses, some of whom have taken loans from nationalised and cooperative banks.
5.A Krishi Vigyan Kendra and a variety of facilities are provided to them which include services like organic fertilizers, liquid fertilizers, seed preparation etc. Along with this, the work of giving them attention and training from time to time has been done by the center.
6.The training programme of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Delhi has led to an increase in the employment of the beneficiaries and a drastic change in the crop structure of the beneficiaries.
7.Instead of producing non-cereal crops, the profit-seeking traders have shifted to producing crops and the per hectare productivity of crops has increased. Similarly, agriculture-based businesses and services have increased and the income level of the beneficiaries has also changed significantly.
8.The standard of living of the poor has increased. The training program of the center has improved the processing industry of the farmers. In this, the business of making Amla Papad Pickle Ayurvedic Powder has increased. There is also an increase in the training of irrigation resources.
9 The role of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra is satisfactory in that the social and economic growth of the farmers has increased due to the Kendra.

Recommendations:

1.A The effect of weather is most effective on the agricultural sector, as well as various weather problems are arising today, for example, hailstorm, heavy rain, drought, etc. In order to reduce the intensity of these problems, farmers should be given daily information about the weather through various media by providing the facility of weather station in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra.
2.Ahmednagar district is the largest district in Maharashtra by area and the jurisdiction of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra is the entire district, so the Indian Council of Agricultural Research needs to increase the number of subject experts in the Krishi Vigyan Kendra considering the scope and scope of work.
3.In the recent times, the problem of pollution is occurring on a large scale and the impact of this

pollution is also seen on the agricultural sector.
4.Farmers should be trained separately and the activity or program should be started in the presence of all the farmers.
5.The farmers should be informed about the new reforms and government subsidies in the management of agriculture and agro-based industries. Just as increasing agricultural production is important for the development of agriculture, on the other hand, getting the right price for that product is equally important when there is substantial increase in agricultural production. in the Indian agricultural sector.

There are problems of such a nature that the post-harvest technology does not seem to be developed so the central and state governments should develop post-harvest technology by diversifying through training, warehousing facilities, market information centers, e-commerce to give more emphasis on awareness among farmers about post-harvest technology.
The end:
Krishi Vigyan Kendra is a basic permanent vocational training institute. Farmers, women, farmers, rural youth, rural youth etc. are regularly trained by the Krishi Vigyan Kendra on subjects related to agriculture and allied sectors. The main objective behind this is to develop skills, knowledge and self-confidence among the farmers.
The role of Babaleshwar Krishi Vigyan Kendra of Ahmednagar district is found to be satisfactory by studying the three roles of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the development of agriculture.
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