

## **Thinking and Agricultural Problems of Nehru ji**

**Vijay Kumar Das**

**Research Scholar**

**Deptt.of political Science**

**L.N.M.U. , Darbhanga**

When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of India. The problem of agriculture in India was very serious then. Production here was so low that people could not get enough food. The fertile earth was vast and vast in India but could not be produced. Food was sourced from abroad, then people of India used to get a lot of food. If food does not come from abroad, then millions of Indians would spend many days without food. Nehruji was very upset with this problem. The idea of agricultural development developed in the mind of Nehru ji regarding the problem of agriculture in India. He started to solve the problem of irrigation first to solve the problem of agriculture. For this, he started arranging tap-wells in various provinces of India. Tubewells were buried in thousands of villages of different provinces. Which solved the problem of irrigation to a large extent. Now he had a problem of manure. To solve this problem, he started the production of chemical fertilizers in the provinces of Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra etc. And from this it started being distributed in different provinces of the country. Farmers in India started buying this manure and giving it to the fields. For this, Nehru called many agricultural scientists from abroad to India. These scientists started wandering in rural areas to teach new techniques of agriculture. In which Indian peasant people got inspiration of new technology of agriculture. Farmers in India traditionally used to cultivate from plow.

Due to which the fields could not be plowed properly and could not be produced. Nehru ji imported tractors, plows, fars from abroad and distributed among the farmers of India started using these instruments. Which led to a growth in production in agriculture.

Seed was a widespread problem for advanced agriculture in India. Traditionally people here kept seeds of paddy, wheat, corn etc. and used the same people used to do farming. There were no advanced seeds, so the production in agriculture could not increase. Nehru imported advanced

seeds from countries like Japan, America, France, Russia etc. for production in agriculture. And distributed it among the farmers. Farmers used these seeds in agriculture, this led to good results in agriculture. Production increased. This type of initiative was called the Green Revolution. This led to good development in agriculture. Land in India was useful for agriculture, but due to lack of resources, farmers were unable to use the land. Millions of acres of land was lying like this. Nehru developed a consciousness to make the degraded lands cultivable for the development of agriculture. This had a wide impact on the farmers. The peasants of India started cultivating the fallow land to make it arable and gradually started to produce food in it. This increased the level of production in India and led to a fall in the level of imports from abroad. In this way inspiration of food production was generated in the people. Nehru started making dams on big rivers and started producing electricity by making dams. In areas where there were no rivers, irrigation was made by setting up tube wells. In this way, the production of agriculture increased gradually in India and due to the production of agriculture, the poor started getting rich food. Nehru ji played a heartfelt role in the operation of this system. As a result of his role agriculture production increased in India and people in India started to get a lot of food. In this way, Nehru played an important role in the development of agriculture by taking help from abroad. He traveled to America and Russia and made several treaties for cooperation in the field of agriculture. As a result of this treaty, advanced agricultural machinery advanced seeds started coming to India. These instruments were distributed among the farmers. Due to which, the peasant people gradually started the process of development in this area. Agricultural scientists were called from abroad. Agricultural scientists inspected Indian farms. The farmers here were encouraged to plant different types of crops in different fields, after getting inspiration from it, people started farming. Gradually there was development in agriculture. Farmers started using different types of advanced seeds from abroad. This led to widespread change in agriculture. Gradually, peasant people used improved seeds.

The use of advanced tools accelerated the process of development of agriculture. Grain production increased gradually. All these works were executed during Nehru's prime ministership. This work was implemented not only in one province but in all the provinces of India. This led to

extensive development in the production of agriculture in all the provinces. The problem of hunger was gradually diagnosed in India by increasing production. With the increase in production, the poor and laborers also started getting food. Fruits were also developed for development in agriculture. Improved variety of flowering plants were imported from abroad in India, plants of reed, banana, pear, apple etc. were imported and planted from abroad. This also led to a wide increase in the production of fruits. The farmers of India started producing and selling fruits in the market. Large quantities of fruits began to be exported abroad. As a result of exports, India started getting foreign exchange profits on a large scale. This increased India's fruit exports. The consciousness of planting fruit trees was awakened among the people. Millions of trees were planted in the flat plains of Bihar. Millions of apple plants were planted in Kashmir. This work started growing uniformly throughout India. Farmers in the areas where there were fruits started planting trees of those fruits. In this way, a wide variety of fruit trees were planted in India and the production of fruits increased. This led to the export of fruits from India to abroad. The Government of India received a large amount of foreign exchange from the export of fruits. In this way, Nehru played a wide role in the production of grains and fruits during his prime ministership. Nehru worked tirelessly to bring India into the ranks of a prosperous nation. As a result, India grew widely. Even the problem of food and fruits was widely diagnosed, due to which the economic condition of India gradually started improving and India's income started increasing. With Nehruji's untiring efforts, India's economic system, which had been exploited for decades, turned into an independent system.

### **References:-**

- 1. Jawharlal Nehru speeches:Volume-4,publication division ministry of information and broadcasting government of India, New Delhi,1963 .**

- 2. Jawharlal Nehru memorial publication fund, Trimurti house, third impression, New Delhi,1963.**
- 3. Jawaharlal Nehru an auto biography, youth miyusing unresent event in India, Published in India, Mumbai, 1962.**