

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW
MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 5 | Issue 5

2022

© 2022 *International Journal of Law Management & Humanities*

Follow this and additional works at: <https://www.ijlmh.com/>

Under the aegis of VidhiAagaz – Inking Your Brain (<https://www.vidhiaagaz.com/>)

This article is brought to you for “free” and “open access” by the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities at VidhiAagaz. It has been accepted for inclusion in the International Journal of Law Management & Humanities after due review.

In case of **any suggestions or complaints**, kindly contact Gyan@vidhiaagaz.com.

To submit your Manuscript for Publication in the **International Journal of Law Management & Humanities**, kindly email your Manuscript to submission@ijlmh.com.

Scope of Entrepreneurship in Agro Industry in Bihar

PRANJAL CHATURVEDI¹ AND AISHWARYA²

ABSTRACT

Bihar is third most populous state in India, with total population of 124 million (12.4 Crore) with its immediate successor Maharashtra and Uttar-Pradesh, agriculture industry of Bihar engages about to 77% of workforce and does 38% contribution in State Domestic Product. Agriculture sector in Bihar is plunged with several difficulties like flood, disguised employment, lack of agriculture infrastructure and modern technologies, leaving behind 40.4% of population BPL (Below Poverty Line) but this was not always. Major crops produced in Bihar are rice, Wheat, Red-Gram, Fox-Nut, Maize, and Sugar Cane, in fruits Mango, Lychee, Banana, in fiber Cotton, Silk and etc hence, Bihar has huge potential to not just fulfill its economic need but to serve the needs of nation and also effective management of agro-based industries can eradicate problem of poverty for Bihar. The healthy management of agricultural sector of Bihar will attract agro-industries in Bihar, resulting in Employment Generation, Eradication of Poverty, Rise in per-capita income, and Improvement in standard of living and lot more. Hence this research paper to grope scope of entrepreneurship in Agro-Based Industry in Bihar leading towards economic advancement and self-sustenance.

Keywords: Agriculture, Agro Industries, Bihar, Entrepreneurship, etc.

I. INTRODUCTION

Bihar is state having geographical area of 19,163 sq km³ located in Eastern Part of India, which was separated from Bengal presidency in 1912 and Patna became capital of Bihar which was also important center of Trade at that point of time having 38 districts state is surrounded by Nepal in the North, West Bengal in the East, Uttar Pradesh in West and Jharkhand in South, actually Jharkhand was part of Bihar but in 15- Nov- 2000 Bihar was bifurcated and Jharkhand was created from southern part of Bihar, Southern part of Bihar was very rich minerally, hence part having rich mineral resources got separated from Bihar in 2000. by lives in villages and Indian village life is highly based on agriculture, fundamental and primary source of livelihood of about 58% of Indians is based on agriculture doing GVA, (Gross Value Addition) of 19.48

¹ Author is a Student at Sharda University, India

² Author is a Student at Sharda University, India

³ <https://www.ibef.org/states/Bihar.aspx>

Lakh Crore, states of Northern India (UP, Bihar, Chhattisgarh) are overly dependent on agriculture for survival and livelihood, specially talking about Bihar, 77% of population of Bihar is based on Agricultural work for livelihood, Bihar is 4th largest producer of vegetables and 8th largest producer of fruits in India, currently also for Mango, Darbhanga, Samastipur, Mujjafarpur, East Champaran, Vaisali makes contribution of 36% for Lychee Mujjafarpur alone makes contribution of 25% , Hajipur and Samastipur for Banana, Saharsa, Kishanganj, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Supol, Katiyar, Arariya, Samastipur are few largest producer of Fox Nut and currently Bihar makes contribution of 4% in sugar Industry and some point of time it was even 40% and there is good scope of Milk Industry, Cotton Industry, Silk Industry in Bihar.

Agro Industry is industry which is regarded as industry working in process of raw material including ground crops, tree crops as well as live stock, degree can be categorized by transformation that is happening, with raw material, basically in agro industries raw materials are converted in intermediate goods, which includes transforming products which originates from forest, agriculture and fisheries.

Bihar is state which was culturally, intellectually and economically extremely rich and was prospering with its full glory, overall economy of India started shrinking in Mughal period, per capita GDP of India, declined drastically during time period of (1600–1871)⁴ and which largely affected states which were based on agriculture, Bihar has landlocked boundary hence there was also less scope of external trade and generation of wealth, around 321 BCE Mauryan Empire, Patliputra current Patna was capital of largest empire at that point of time, Magadha Empire, hence Bihar has large saga of glory and prosperity but post Mughal period when control of India went in hands of Britishers they pushed Bihar in agriculture of Neil, which after a period of time makes land barrel and unfertile, for their own economical and monetary gain, destroyed local industries, handlooms, started purchasing raw materials at less price and selling finished goods manufactured in Industries of UK on high cost and imposed high taxes as a gift they gave zamindari system, which caused high economical imbalance and raised gap between rich and poor and left Bihar completely in predicament and plight. After British rule and transfer of power, from Britishers to rulers of Indian origin, moderm of economic governance became socialism which was slightly bent towards USSR, In Nehruvian India major attention was towards Cities and infrastructural development took place on same place, and villages were not looked as primary place to be developed despite of Gandhi Jii “*Gramya Swaraj Philosophy*” villages remained away from development and modernization for very long due to which life

⁴ <https://warwick.ac.uk/fac/soc/economics/staff/sbroadberry/wp/indiangdppre1870v4>

of villages lagged far behind cities and major towns, backwardness of villages directly affected agro industries, farmers were still farming with tradition techniques and were not able to use modern mechanism for agricultural work.

Agriculture in Bihar having population of around 12.4 Crore and 90% of population is from villages rural background, 76% population of Bihar is dependent on villages, Arable Land in Bihar is 68 Lakhs Hectare (1.70 Crores Acres), Average land per person engaged in farming): 0.22 Acres, Major crops of Bihar is Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Tomato, pulses, Honey, Cauliflower, Banana, Guava, Litchi (71%), Fox Nut (85%), Mango (13%), Honey (14%), Vegetables (9%) and per capita Income of Bihar is 5772, which is lowest in India, average per capita of India is 22946, 82% - 86,45,932 are marginal farmers (0-1 Ha), 9.6% - 10,05,650 – are small land holders having 1-2 Ha, 5.7% - 590970 are semi medium farmers (2-4 Ha.), 1.7% - 178295 are medium scale farmer (4 – 10 Ha) and lastly 0.1% - 11570 are farmers having land holding of more than 10 Ha⁵.

Entrepreneurship is defined in *oxford dictionary* as the activity of making money by starting or running business when it involves taking financial risk or ability to do this⁶, agricultural work in itself is entrepreneurial work which involves high risk not due to good reason but due to bad reason, after 74 years of Independence and 71 years of India turning democratic republic, livelihood of Indian farmers is based on mercy of monsoon hence risk element of entrepreneurship is very present in agro industry, farmers are already taking risk due to lack of proper irrigation facility in Bihar and no reach to water conservative scientific approach for farming.

II. PROBLEMS FACED BY AGRO INDUSTRY OF BIHAR

a) **Disguised unemployment** - Disguised unemployment is when one does not work across year or work in redundant manner, it is also when more no of people work on any place than required, this is very high in agricultural sector large no of people are employed in field than what number is necessary, this leaves huge mass unproductive or less productive of what they are capable in Bihar this is most commonly seen, whole family is engaged or employed on piece of land, this ultimately reduced per capita income, does not make addition contribution in wealth generation of state or nation and have very deleterious impact on economy and also adversely impact per capita income from agriculture industry causing very high reliability on agriculture.

⁵ Agricultural Census Division, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.

⁶ <https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/english/entrepreneurship>

- b) Rainfed agriculture / Inefficient irrigation facility** – Bihar lacks effective irrigation facility, due to lack of water crops get adversely affected, 52% area of Bihar enjoys irrigation facility⁷ and reading this otherwise makes understand that 48% of land area have poor or no irrigation facility, even when Bihar has water resource abundant, canal system is scanty in Bihar and irrigation about to 70% in Bihar is dependent on diesel based tube wells irrigation which is very costlier even for Rabi crops, on the other hand flood and drought are two disastrous elements for agriculture in Bihar on one hand drought is problem on other hand Bihar faces drought almost every year which make land face huge soil erosion and crops vanished and leaves agricultural industry Vulnerable and unstable.
- c) Traditional way of Farming** – Still modern techniques are not being used in Bihar and also in other parts of India, for agricultural work reason behind is equipments required for agricultural work is either costly or expensive that farmers can either have it or it's far from reach of farmers, Traditional way of farming is bulky, cumbersome and much more energy, resource and time taking, whereas modern way with the use of tech is less time taking, easy to handle and cost – energy and resource efficient, but largely unreachable and unapproachable.
- d) Less Technology efficient farming** – Technology has played very crucial role in development of agricultural industry, by use to bio-technology we can now grow crops even in deserts, it has been proved boon for all sectors, which contribute in economy and have capability to make human life easy. Technology utilization has made man's life easy and purpose of technology is also same, modern technology has replaced traditional way of work which was cumbersome and replaced with easy and convenient one, as ox based tilling has been replaced tractor and tiller, so by use of technology we can work much more then what could have been done by traditional way, monsoon depending irrigation system has been largely replaced by tube well, canals, and lot more, by this life and livelihood of farmers does not depends on mercy of rain and farmers could not be crushed on wish and whim of nature, on contrary farmers will be able to use natural resources as per own convenience to serve mankind and humanity.
- e) Lack of proper scientific mechanism** – There is lack of scientific approach towards agriculture work specially in Bihar , Orisha is performing far better in respect of this than any other state, but Bihar is lacking way behind, it is largely seen on ground that irrigation work for all kinds of crops is being done by running water, even when water conservative

7

<http://inficentre.blogspot.com/2011/07/irrigation-in-bihar.html#:~:text=Presently%2C%20around%2052%20percent%20of,hectares%20to%2049.2%20lakh%20hectares.>

mechanism can be used as like as drip irrigation or furrow for crops like Potato, Tomato, Radish and lot more, same instead of running water sprinkler can be used for irrigation on the place of running water, but less scientific approach causes this problem, there are lot many better way of irrigation, which are water conservative then running water in field type of irrigation as Ditch irrigation, Surge Irrigation and seepage irrigation.

- f) Lack of proper Agricultural Infrastructure** – Bihar largely lacks proper infrastructure required for agricultural works and make produced crops reach to market place, roads and availability of electricity were not proper post 2014 union government has done tremendous job for development of road and availability of electricity, under *saubhagya* scheme Bihar has completed 100% household electrification⁸ and road infrastructure has been also tremendously developed by not that much as it should be, due to reason of lack of road infrastructure farmers are not able to easily take their crops to market place commonly being regarded as *mandis* and neither manufacturing industries get able to purchase raw materials (farmers crops) from doorstep of farmers as well as buy and sell process also get delayed.
- g) Lack of Institutional credit** – Lack of Institutional credit is in Bihar for agricultural sector is one of the major problem, reason behind this can be regarded as poor regulation for lending credit, small and marginal farmers are not able to receive agricultural loan, due to slow implementation of KCC (Kishan Credit card) has led farmers to go for credit to non institutional lending agencies, of which interest rate is so high that's it unplayable, proper institutional credit is condition essential for having new, modern effective and efficient technology.

III. HOW TO BOOST AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN BIHAR

For boosting agro industries which will also certainly going to inject entrepreneurship willingness and courage to take risk and enter in work of agriculture, responsible institution will have to all what they are supposed to do but have not yet doing and not capable to do will all their effort and political will, not for purpose of benefit of mass support in electoral politics but for sole will to do benefit farmers are agro industry.

For boosting farming and agro industries facilitation of institutional credit facility needs to be restructured and made available for young entrepreneur, who are showing interest and are willing to enter in agro industries with creative and modern new ideas which seems beneficial for who industry as well as revolutionary ideas should be promoted by perks, government

⁸ <https://energy.economicstimes.indiatimes.com/news/power/all-villages-in-bihar-are-now-electrified-chief-minister-nitish-kumar/62268560>

should develop fundamental infrastructure for facilitating farmers like better road connectivity, electricity availability, warehouse arrangement, proper mechanism for cold storage and lot more. So, not only farmer can yield better production and can safely store and scrabble better market opportunity and reach to market place to sell their product but also other consumer goods and intermediary good manufacturing industries, shopkeepers and mega mart holders can also reach directly to farmers eradicating middle man's from between which will directly increase profit of farmer, government should also arrange mechanism for food processing in Bihar. Bihar is such a large producer of Mango, Wheat, Pulses, Paddy, Mango, Litchi, Fox Nut, Banana, Sugar Cane but all this for food processing go out from Bihar and Come back in Bihar at more costlier price and if these does not go out for processing then 1/4, nearly 25% of production go waste, which reduces profit of farmers, producers tremendously, There is need of development of proper scientific temperament in farmer, there is illiteracy among farmers so largely existing that farmers can't even think of raising level of farming bringing modern techniques and equipments, exception are recently known IIT' ns coming by being influenced from faring who are earning plenty of money by using their scientific approach towards farming, by using scientific approach we can protect our soil from erosion, which will enhance soil productivity, farming can move for water conservative way of farming, like adopting mechanism of sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation and etc, farmers can move for organic farming which is not only beneficial for soil but also for health, on the otherwise organic farming is environment friendly, farming by chemical fertilizer increases water pollution, causes soil erosion, air pollution, takes low energy and very natural, as well as scientific approach, another move that government should take is to commercialization of agriculture, farmers are basically engaged in farming just to earn their livelihood and to sustain themselves with family, where as agriculture needs to be commercialized, so that farmers do farming to not earn livelihood but to earn profit, mandis should be made available to nearest markets to farmers, government should provide land to make mandis, government regulated mandis so that farmers may very conveniently sell their products, to nearest market they do not get compelled to sell their produced products to vendors on low rate, government should provide seeds and manure to farmers timely, there is huge shortage of manure on local village distribution center and there is also very large corruption in the same on ground level, government should provide better mechanism of irrigation, by facilitating irrigation system like canals, and ponds should also be made on government land, like banzar which is in villages and gram-panchayat land, which will increase ground water level and will also be used for irrigation during time required, places where there is abundant water or flowing water during flood they could be and should be stored by making dams, which

could be made reached to farms when required during farming, this will also solve problem of flood in Bihar to some extent and make positive impact, government will have to make people promote to not only stick to conventional farming but to move more towards horticulture, fish farming, floriculture, establishing flower nursery, and bee keeping like sort of things, this will help in more profit generation and ultimately government have to do something to reduce high dependency on agriculture for peoples of Bihar, there is very high dependency on agriculture in Bihar level of disguised farming is very high, this can only be done by providing skill either for agricultural work or imparting skill widely in works other than agriculture, government will have to take large steps in making farmers aware of what they are doing and how that is going to affect soil, as there is practice of burning residual of crop in field, which adversely affects soil and its productivity, it degrades micro organism which are good for soil and government will have to take steps to make look agriculture look more attractive and fascinating and profit generating for youth.

Entrepreneurship is the act of being self-reliant, which involves starting own economic activity for generating employment for self. Entrepreneurial activity is being affected by many things, like person comes from which strata of society, his background environment in which he has developed and grown, occupational background of any person, migratory character and lot more, there is very wide scope of agriculture in Bihar, but what is essential is to tap the opportunities and resources available, it also depends on ability to exploit resources, in Bihar about 77% of labor force is dependent on agriculture, which generate about 33% of revenue for Bihar.

IV. SCOPE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP OPPORTUNITY IN BIHAR

Soil of Bihar is very fertile and productive, which is alluvial plain, annual rainfall Bihar enjoys is 1297.2 mm. which has great irrigation potential, surface water in Bihar is 6.33 million Ha, ground water is 4.85 million Ha, total it comprised 11.19 million Ha and area of irrigation that Bihar has is 4.88 million Ha. Agricultural production scenario of Bihar is also very persuasive to make new experiments in Bihar and to commercialize agro industry of Bihar, (all unit is in million tons) Vegetable production – 8.59, Fruits – 3.35, Food Grains – 11.90, Sugarcane – 13.00, Fish – 0.27, Milk – 4.6 and share in national pool is as (all in percentage) vegetable – 9, Fruits- 8.0, Food Grains – 11.90, Sugarcane – 5.5, Fish – 8.3, Milk – 4.4, Bihar is gifted with diverse climate, warm in June – July, cold in December – January and Rainy in September – October, due to which all three Rabi, Kharif and Zaid are produced in Bihar, demand for feed, manure and fodder, bio-fertilizer is also increased in Bihar, application of agriculture education,

recently developed bio-tech has been proved boon for production, live-stock is abundant in Bihar, due to which large production happens of meat, milk products, poultry, products etc. 6.87% of land area of Bihar is forest⁹, forest resource can be utilized for production of forestry by products, and beekeeping and apiary can be taken up on great extent in India, by improving techniques of production and enhancement of domestic consumption and export. One more thing that is very important is farmers should well know why and to attain what they are endeavoring. In Bihar small 1-2 Ha. farmers are 10, 05,650 (9.6% of holding and marginal are 0-1 Ha. (82.9%)¹⁰ are not at all ready to take security to take risk government needs to lead in this and promote farmers to take risk and leave their mental comfort zone, provide adequate safety to farmers by proper insurance facility on any new innovation in agriculture, current situation is that farmers are neither truly entrepreneur nor they are market oriented, farmers need to be market oriented, current situation is farmers just are engage in this activity to fill their thirst and hunger, rather farmers need to be more market oriented and they should scabble market demand and opportunity, this is highly missing in farmers of Bihar, it's generally seen that farmers are preferring to re-cultivate crop which went high one year and it's also evidently seen that due to so high, plantation price of crop fall very badly, In Bihar farmers needs, resource, finance, information, labour, knowledge to be more successful and profit generating, farmers of Bihar are not ready to make any long term investment in farm, reason behind that is they are highly insecure and neither they have willingness nor they have courage to invest in land, there is a sect of farmers who is farming just to earn they demand of intestine, there is another sect of farmers who sell what is left out from themselves another sect is which just engage in agriculture activity to earn wealth by meeting market demand, they exploit soil and agricultural resources to fullest to maximum extent, Creating value chain and to be part of that chain – just participating in agricultural activity is not sufficient, producing and selling could be just part of chain but, to be entrepreneurship farmers need to participate and make contribution in value chain, proper marketing and branding could be done of product by farmers which will give then scope of generating profit after that farmers could directly enter into selling contracts, eradicating middle man's working in agro industry, pre – production enterprises is also part of agro-industry farmers can enter into contract to supply pre-production organic inputs to other farmers, they, may supply organic insecticide and pesticide to farmers who are not able to develop by themselves, as pre-enterprise they can do this work same on the other hand post-harvesting farmers can involve then them in cleaning, packaging, marketing transportation,

⁹ <http://forest.bih.nic.in/B-forest.aspx>

¹⁰ Agriculture census division, ministry of agriculture, New Delhi

cooling, labeling activity, this can be done post-harvesting, further after post harvesting these activities what comes next is food processing, this is very important and crucial part of agricultural activities, many multinational companies just by engaging this short activities are earning wealth in tons, this activities comprises drying of mood, crops, meat which are sold in dry form, milling grains like maize, mixing currying and create hand crafts with flowers, grass, farmers may also engage themselves in nursery work, they may grow saplings and sell them, sapling is widely used as token of appreciation in cities, this will take very less area and is highly profit generating business, goat farming is most profitable animal for purpose of agriculture, goat is one of the most profitable because it's multipurpose animal, gives milk, meat, hide, fiber and manure, which is always in demand continue for 12 months, after that poultry farming, which can be done in small space, in small investment and creates large profit, fish farming is another profit generating , it can be used in multi-ways, good quality fish like golden fish could be sold directly for aquarium ornament and fish meat could also be sold in market after expansion it could be supplied on large scale, dairy farming is one of crucial and lot of profit generating sector, milk can be directly sold to cooperative societies and milk industries, milk products can be sold in marked as cheese, ghee manure can be developed but, this needs large space and well organized plan dedication and spirit to work in same, rabbit raising can also be done for various purpose, it could be done in very small area, but rabbits need to be taken care, duck farming is very popular and lucrative business young educated and employed peoples are entering in this business and giving employment to more number of peoples, mushroom farming is another very important profit generating areas, what the good thing is, it takes very less time just few weeks to mature, and is easily grown, as well as is sold at very high cost in market, it can be processed and sold directly as well as could be supplied on large scale to wholesale sellers, fox nut processing is also very good revenue generating, but to be done by progressive mindset peoples, these peoples can extract large profit from fox nut production and processing, traditional way of farming will not yield that much profit as modern way will yield, bee keeping and honey production has very good scope in Bihar, it could be done and could be exported, there is very high demand of natural honey, in Metro-Politian areas and towns, honey can be sold be high net-worth also to those who prefer to take pure honey, Bihar is very good producer of fruits like Mango, litchi, Banana, Guava¹¹, what needs to be done is production of export-products on large scale and could be directly exported out of village, vegetable farming s most consumable, layer poultry farming could be done for eggs, it's long term work but needs short/less investment, and is highly revenue generating sector,

¹¹ <http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/Bihar.pdf>

egg processing is also very important, takes small investment, less competition and low risk, frozen chicken production but this sector needs big investment and huge profit, fruit juice and jam jelly production is highly profit generating and skill requiring sector, this could also widely help in eradicating unemployment, as well as potato chips production is also low cost work, not takes much resource, agro-clinic establishment is also very helpful it takes huge capital, this is capital-intensive sector, primary objective is to provide paid service to farmers, for great income generation of service provider and production enhancement of farmer, this is highly required sector because on ground level less educated farmers are rarely concerned about soil health and what is need of soil, instead of this what culture is of, regularly putting DAP, Urea after a set period of time, which not only degrades soil health, cause soil erosion, land , air and water pollution, degrades in productivity and production but also turns disastrous for health, hence individual lead in soil/ agro-clinic is dire need of an hour, micro-irrigation provider is very profit generating in agro-industry it's water conservative approach of irrigation and is highly trending these days, as well. Milk chilling plant is also very trending as micro-irrigation, it's very good venture to start, these days, what is required is enough ilk to be chilled, large amount of milk is required, cash crop farming and vegetable oil production also needs to be promoted and it's highly in demand in these days and will always be, in village processing units to turn wheat into floor and to turn mustard into oil should be promoted and established, this will give employment and also will make available intermediate goods into form of finished goods on door steps, which will be free from chemical and costlier packaged or bottle packed item, as well also make access for villages to good and healthy item convenient, agro equipment rental and agro equipment maintenance and repairing is one of the good sector to generate revenue in villages and can be very easily done by one who knows, service provider will be able to earn and service receiver will be able to avail service on door step, which will be very easily available whenever required even in emergency and immediate necessity work will not stop, further seed production is very strong revenue generating sector, in villages apart from all these there could also be work, which could be proved beneficial as like as opening agriculture training school in block or at taluka level, by which farmers could be trained regarding how to do effective farming, shops of seeds could be opened in area, vegetable, organic manure and insecticide and pesticide can be developed from excreta of Cow, Buffalo, Neem and mixing some more substances, which will not only increase soil fertility, reduce pollution in soil, water and air, reduces soil erosion as well as is good for health.

V. CONCLUSION

There is very good scope of agro-industry in Bihar, which is gift of nature people's are very

laborious and hard working, they have received this blessings might from god, but even apart from this state having very large labour force around 12.4 Crore and around 70% of population is engaged in agro industry contributing around 38% in state GDP, Bihar has huge potential to work very well in this industry but even after this if Bihar is not bale, then reasons needs to found out very seriously, some are very evident like natural calamity in form of flood, in Bihar, lack of political will to take strong decision and implement running policies, some are also behavioral as distaste from agriculture, this also needs to be researched and looked, ultimately at end of day what matters is result, government of Bihar needs to looks every aspect very cautiously and target and provide solution for that, solution will be very general as like as attracting FDI, providing better irrigation facility, better infrastructure facility, and lot more, agriculture is sector which has capability and ability to fed whole Bihar and need to be very cautiously looked and taken care of, to uplift agriculture, what measures government needs to take is eradicate problem of drought and flood which Bihar faces, promote water conservation approach of farming and promote organic farming, industries needs to be carried to Bihar, by which middle mans could be eradicated and profit can be directly made reach to farmers and they get benefited, proper mandis needs to be setup and regulated, where farmers can directly sell their produce at MSP of above of that, farmers not get trapped in trap of middle man and brokers and exploited, organic manure should be promoted by funding and giving monitory or prize in kinds to those who are using and organic manure will be very easily available to all, there will be no hustle and bustle for expensive chemical fertilizer, ultimately Bihar is going to thrive with Agriculture sector and agro-Industry, strengthening of agro-Industry will lead to growth of Bihar, increase per capita income and make living standard better, agriculture is backbone of Bihar, on which Bihar is heavily relied, and betterment of agriculture sector will make better life of large section of peoples of Bihar, and this could be done by commercializing of agriculture and doing it's glorification and bringing reform, green reform has made India self reliant but, has failed to fulfill aspiration of people. Betterment of Agriculture has capability and caliber to serve needs and aspiration of people, what we really need is political will and courage to take big decision, responsible citizenry is very essential to the development of any industry.

Lal Bhardar Shastri ji has said –“Jay Jawan – Jay Kishan” – Long Live Solider – Long Live Farmer.
