

Need of Community Intervention for Promoting Sustainability During Pandemic Crisis With Special Reference To Agriculture

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ABSTRACT

Social work is an integrated and important work in its first and second ways. In that civil society the old way of life as a society governs the orderly activities, the balance between public services and the real needs of society. In order to bring stability to society, but unexpected outbreaks of disease have greatly increased many social inequalities; disrupted health and delayed the country's development. Keeping the above in mind, the study is very focused, there is a need for community planning to strengthen the nation, and how to improve the state of cooperation and cooperation between communities to bring stability to society is paramount.

This conceptual framework describes both the natural and quantitative methods used to collect data from secondary sources to discuss the need for social planning for sustainability. In recent times, however, agriculture and rural health have been affected by the epidemic, so the study focuses on agriculture and rural health. Sustainability has many different aspects of balance such as economic, environmental and social goals. This type of match is hard to reach. Unless communities come together to achieve sustainable goals, in the agricultural sector.

To support this:

- The development indicators to assess the progress are required.
- Creating a cumulative inventiveness for future generation.
- Open and crystal clear communication

In the final analysis it is reality that formation and organizing community to bring the sustainability is possible through innovative, constructive ideas partnership with the community, by developing integration between community and people.

Key words: sustainability, organizing, development, pandemic, community

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I. INTRODUCTION

The task of community planning is not an easy task, because the formation of any community is only possible through the interaction of one of the community planners with the community. Sustainability in any society cannot be truly successful, unless communities collectively build an understanding of the concept of sustainability. As uninvited and unwanted guests of this century a devastating epidemic is affecting the world, in which social progress is being made in all sectors of society with a wide range of sectors.

Agriculture

- Pharmacy industry
- Automobile industry
- Chemical and intermediates
- Electronics industry
- Solar power plants
- Shipping companies
- Tourism and aviation
- Textiles
- Information technology

These situations are the world's economic challenges, and the developing world governments must deal with them. In this way a well-organized society will help because a civil society organization is the only work that brings human and non-human resources together, to understand development work to achieve sustainable

and sustainable development in society. Agriculture plays a very important role in a developing country like India. The sector provides about 52 percent of the total jobs created in India, and contributes about 25 percent to GDP. However due to the COVID-19 epidemic the agricultural sector is facing a challenging and critical period. Both farmers and rural livelihoods depended on agriculture and the struggling farm economy. Outbreaks of this epidemic affecting the entire population regardless of identity, religion, color but other vulnerable groups such as people living in poverty, the elderly, migrants and people with disabilities and farmers need special care to seek development.

II. OPEARATIONALIZATION FRAME WORK

According to 'United States environmental protection agency, "**sustainability** is based on a simple principal: everything that we need for our survival and well being depends either directly or indirectly on our natural environment. To pursue sustainability is to create and maintain the condition under which humans and nature can exist in productive harmony to support present and future generation.

1. According to Ross(1955) **community organization** is a process by which a community identifies its needs or objectives, orders (or Ranks) these needs or objectives, develops the confidence and will to work at those needs or objectives, takes action in respect of them and in so doing extends and develops cooperative and collaborative attitudes and practice in the community.
2. According to Merriam Webster an outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects an exceptionally high proportion of the population.

MAJORLY THREE FACTORS THROUGH THIS STUDY NEED TO HIGHLIGHT ARE AS FOLLOWS

- Effects of pandemic crisis on agriculture and rural lives.
- Evaluating sustainability initiatives taken by the government in the field of agriculture
- Need to process community organizing to balance the sustainability

EFFECTS OF PANDAMIC CRISIS ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIVES

Before we understand the consequences of the agricultural crisis in agriculture, let's look at some facts about agriculture in India, the role of agriculture in the Indian economy, the current situation and the impact of the agricultural crisis

Some important facts about the state of agriculture

- Agriculture is a major provider of livelihoods in rural India
- Contributes 25 percent of India's GDP
- Still very dependent on the rains
- Growth in agricultural production has stagnated for the past several years.

The role of agriculture in the Indian economy

1. **Share on National Income:** Agriculture is an important sector in the Indian economy as it contributes about 17% of total GDP and provides employment to more than 60% of the population.

2. **Highly Employed Employment Sector:** Agricultural-Based Services: With the need for integration, maintenance, processing, inventory, food preparation, restaurants and other services related to their importance, more job opportunities will arise on the farm, in large agricultural food systems.

3. **Contribution to capitalization:** "Increased agricultural productivity and increased per capita income in rural areas, as well as industrialization and urbanization, have led to an increase in demand for industrial production" - Drs. Bright Singh.

4. **The Agricultural Sector provides financial support in many ways such as:** agricultural tax, export of agricultural products, and the collection and sale of agricultural products at low prices by the government. This approach has been adopted by Russia and China, workers in hidden unemployment, especially those in agriculture, are considered a source of investment reserves, the transfer of workers and the capital from the farm to non-farm activities etc.

5. **Provision of industrial inputs:** Agricultural development is required to improve the supply of agricultural inputs, especially in developing countries. Shortages of agricultural inputs have an impact on industrial production and the subsequent rise in general inflation. It will disrupt the country's economic growth. Flour mills, rice mills, oil and dairy mills, bread, meat, dairy industries, wine mills, jute mills, textile mills and many other industries are based on agricultural products.

6. **Industrial Products Market:** Due to agricultural progress, the market for industrial products will be expanded. The increase in agricultural production leads to an increase in the income of the rural population

which in turn leads to increased demand for industrial products, thus improving the industrial sector. According to Drs. Bright Singh, "Increased agricultural productivity and rising per capita income in rural communities, as well as industry and urbanization, have led to increased demand for industrial production." In this way, the agricultural sector helps to promote economic growth by acquiring it as an addition to the industrial sector.

CURRENT STATUS OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIVES IN INDIA

The national closure from 25 March 2020 has significantly affected the lives and livelihoods of rural India. Agriculture and related sectors employ more than half of the country's workforce. The majority of Indian farmers (85%) are small and medium scale farmers with less than two hectares of land. More than nine million fishers rely solely on fishing grounds for their livelihood, 80% of whom are subsistence fishers; the industry as a whole employs more than 14 million people.

The Rabbi harvest was ready to be harvested in many fields where the COVID-19 problem stopped everything; This is also the time for harvesting crops such as peppers, coffee and bananas. After the closure, the harvesting of Rabbi crops has been delayed due to unavailability of personnel, machinery (harvesters, threshing, and tractors), transport facilities and restrictions on travel; growers of perishable crops such as fruits, vegetables and flowers in particular have been losing. her flowering season is high when demand is at its highest. Many smallholder farmers in Tamil Nadu, who grow flowers as a cash crop in their farming system, have lost out on what could have been a high-income season for flower sales. Harvesting of crops in Kerala and Tamil Nadu has been similarly delayed, disrupting the flow of money for farmers and farm workers. Agricultural workers are unable to go to work due to lack of transport. Employee employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNRGS) has come to a standstill.

The danger of spreading to rural areas is increasing. this is due to a number of factors, including lack of information, limited access to clean water, low levels of nutritious food, and most importantly, poor and inadequate public health facilities. Reducing economic activity in urban areas also affects rural areas. Numerous studies and experience from this field show that a large proportion of rural household income comes from migration and paid employees on a daily basis.

NEO CHALLENGES AND EVALUATING SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

NEO CHALLENGES

➤ In spite of all efforts and ongoing restrictions on the movement of people and vehicles, concerns have been raised regarding the negative effects of the COVID19 epidemic on the farm economy. This is the peak season of the Rabbi in India and crops such as wheat, gram, lentil, mustard, etc. (including paddy leaflets irrigated) are in the harvest stage or are about to mature. This is also the time when farm yields reach the mandis (market premises) of certified procurement activities by designated government agencies. In addition, any major disruption in the supply of rotting fruits and vegetables, dairy products, fish, etc. Combined to meet the growing demand from middle-class people as well as urban and rural consumers, it could cause irreparable damage to all actors in the sale of goods.

➤ The migration of workers from a few parts to their native areas has also created panic attacks, as they are important for harvesting operations and post-harvest production in storage areas and shops. As the situation has contributed to the unavailability of jobs, the provision of harvesting equipment, so this has affected the purchase of goods because the harvested crops did not arrive on the market in time. And they could not reach the demand and supply, the local farmers who had access could not sell. The Union's Department of Home Affairs, in a very significant step, has announced the removal of farmers, farm workers and harvesting and planting equipment from the closure.

➤ Making cereals of food, fruits and vegetables and other essentials available to consumers, in rural and urban areas, is a major challenge for Government machinery during the closure. The smooth operation of the supply chain, and the adequate safety measures of the people involved, are of paramount importance. The transportation of public goods (PDS) to end-to-end transit agencies, both by train and by road, must be approved by the relevant Government agencies. The distribution of property to vulnerable people, while maintaining guidelines and procedures, especially social segregation, should be carefully evaluated. But this was not guaranteed in many places the best example The largest market in Bangalore KR market Failed to follow the

rules set by the Karnataka government. And now there is an increase in the number of good cases in Bangalore, as well as the full KR Market and neighboring areas considered to be content areas.

➤ Sales of dairy products; fish; chickens, etc. they have also been acquired during the closing period as the acquisition by players of the organized industry has been affected due to staff shortages and transportation problems.

INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

In these critical times, it has become increasingly difficult for Indian agriculture to respond to this crisis and government action affects 140 million farm families across the country and thereafter contributes to the economy of the most important country in the developing world. The Government of India is examining the challenges accelerated by COVID19 in the farm sector and proposing mitigation measures to ensure a sustainable food system in the post-disaster period.

➤ Immediately after the announcement of the national closure, the Indian Minister of Finance announced a package of INR 1.7 trillion, specifically to protect vulnerable areas (including farmers) from any adverse effects of the Corona epidemic.

➤ The proclamation, among a number of benefits, contains the advance issuance of INR 2000 to farmers' bank accounts as funding under the PM-KISAN scheme.

➤ Government has also increased the salaries of employees involved under the NREGS program, which is the largest wage guarantee scheme. Under a special program to care for vulnerable people, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyana Yojana (Prime Minister's program for the poor of the poor) has been announced. Additional grain rations for registered beneficiaries were also announced over the next three months.

➤ Financial assistance and food for people working in the informal sector, especially immigrant workers, has also been announced where a special PM-CARES (Premier's Citizenship and Emergency Assistance Fund) fund has been created.

➤ The Indian Agricultural Research Council (ICAR) has issued wise government guidelines for farmers to follow during the ban. The advice refers to specific practices during harvesting and threshing of the various Rabies (winter sown) crops and post-harvest harvesting, storage and marketing of farm products.

➤ The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also announced certain measures to address the "debt burden" due to COVID19. Agricultural loans and plant loans have been suspended for three months (until May 31) by bank institutions with a 3% approval rate of plant loan interest rates of up to INR 300,000 for good repayment borrowers.

Under the COVID19 epidemic, which is a health problem of unprecedented proportions, a large portion of the future budget allocation will obviously (and logically) be allocated to the health sector. However, investment should not be concentrated in the primary sector to prevent irreparable damage to the farm economy. The manufacturing and service sectors are likely to be hit hard in the short term until the recession. It will be so much more appropriate to focus attention on the agriculture sector as a growth engine and also to bring resilience in food (and nutrition) security. At this critical stage, where climate change is already adversely impacting the agriculture sector, productive investments, including on research and innovation, would be very purposeful.

NEED TO ACCELERATE COMMUNITY INTERVENTION TO BALANCE THE SUSTAINABILITY

Communities plan for sustainability and how they plan for their sustainability issues are both important components of how sustainable communities thrive. Communities tend to organize their own operational structures and activities in relation to sustainability issues. Specifically, they plan to address the economic, social, and environmental problems that are the most pressing or highly valued in their society. Many times they also face administrative and managerial problems, such as social inequality, justice in their sustainability process, and management of the basics of the process. Integrating these issues is important, because communities are trying to address their problems in a holistic and integrated way.

The Process of Building a Sustainable Community

Communities promote resilience efforts in many different ways. However, to illustrate this process, a sample of some of the most common steps discussed in this chapter. Below are seven processes that communities often go through as they develop sustainable community efforts:

1. To promote the sustainable management structure of sustainable community efforts;
 2. Creating a vision of a sustainable society;
 3. Setting goals and objectives and indicators;
 4. Develop principles that guide sustainability;
 5. Design and prioritize potential jobs;
 6. Selecting and performing tasks; and
 7. Evaluate progress and review activities appropriately.
- Each of these seven steps is a sampling process for sustainable community development

III. CONCLUSION:

Agriculture in India is the theme of the State, and as has been seen over the years, policies and programs vary from state to state. However, agricultural activities, as they are connected to neighboring regions, agri-sops or profits should not interfere with the market situation. The cancellation of farm loans, evidence suggests, did not fully benefit many small and medium farmers. Instead, it affects the behavior of lenders in the future and thus has a negative impact on the agricultural credit system as a whole. As the kharif (rain / rainy) season is fast approaching, institutional lending for crop loans should be increased and facilitate a smooth (and sufficient) flow of credit to borrowed farmers. Agri inputs - seeds, fertilizers, agro chemicals, etc. - should be prioritized for easy access. The private sector must play an active role in funding the required policies. Here are two priority areas for global and regional stakeholders.

- Building trust and awareness
- Support government responses to new partnerships

This type of innovation and flexibility in responding to this crisis can play a significant role in the fight against the epidemic and support vulnerable communities, providing assistance and government support so that the community with the support of its stakeholders build a nation to fight any epidemic.

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