

Policies on Doubling Farmers Income in India: A Critical Review

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Abstract

The agriculture sector in India is the backbone of our economy. More than 55% of our population depends on agriculture as our main stay. A relative quantity of farmers in Indian placid depend on rainfall to commencement the agricultural inactivity. During the early days of independence, the prime focus of the agriculture sector in India, was to enhance food security by raising the agricultural output. The Green Revolution was a great strategy introduced by Shri M S Swaminathan, and aimed at the same. Increase in productivity by the use of better agricultural technology, use of quality seeds, fertilizers, better irrigation mechanisms and the use of agro chemicals aimed at improving the agricultural output. In addition, an incentive structure was introduced like subsidies on farm inputs, remunerative prices of some crops, public investment in agricultural sector. As such, the country was able to mitigate the crisis of food shortage in the mid 1960s. The 1990s saw a negative trend in terms of a disparity in the incomes of the farmer and the non agricultural worker. The Indian country as well witnessed a majority of farmers attempt suicides in the period of 1995 to 2004. because there was a sharp retardation in the output of agricultura. (Chand and Parappurathu, 2012). All this resulted in the younger age groups to leave farming, causing detrimental effect on the future of agriculture in India. Hence, the Government of India, led by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi realized the need to pay special attention to the problems of our farmers. The new name Ministry of Agriculture and farmer welfare was changed in the year 2015 from of the Ministry of Agriculture. It was recognized that the agricultural income generated by a farmer is vital for addressing issues of agrarian distress (Chand, 2016). As such, the Prime Minister Shri Modi set out a goal to double the farmers income by 2022–2023 and also to focus on farmer’s welfare, reduce agrarian distress and to reduce the disparity between the income earned by the farmers and the income of the people working in non agricultural occupations. The present paper aims to analyse the pros and cons of these policies and its impact on the Indian agricultural sector.

Keywords: Agrarian crisis, green revolution, income disparity, farmer’s welfare

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Received Date: December 24, 2022

Accepted Date: February 05, 2023

Published Date: February 16, 2023

Citation: Paparao Areti, Aparna Yerramilli. Policies on Doubling Farmers Income in India: A Critical Review. NOLEGEIN Journal of Financial Planning & Management. 2022; 5(2): 13–19p.

INTRODUCTION

“If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right in the country.”

—M. S. Swaminathan

“Farmers look towards governments after God and it is imperative on us to ensure that the farmers are looked after well,”

—Shri Narendra Modi February 2016

India is an agriculture based country. Agriculture was main occupation for many people before independence. After independence rapid industrialization led many people turn in to

industrialist and employees but still many people were dependent on agriculture through the profits less and it is purely dependent on the climatic conditions. In present condition younger people were not showing interest in agriculture because the income is lesser than many the occupation it is purely dependent on climate conditions

“If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right in the country.” In 1961 M.S swaminathan started green revolution it helped farmers to improve productivity and income but still some farmers are in financial crisis and could not be able to continue farming

“Farmers countenance towards governments after God and it is peremptory on us to ascertain that the farmers are looked after well,” in the year 2016 Prime minister of India Shri Narendra Modi establish a policy on doubling farmers income this policy seems to be an inspiration from policy which was implemented by China in 1978-1984 because of this policy the poverty was reduced to 50% in China [1].

The government has appointed Dalwai committee under the leader ship of Ashok Dalwai to study the doubling farmers income related issues this committee examine it and a report with 7 recommendations on September 2018 like

1. Crop productivity increase
2. Effectively use of resources with lesser cost
3. Live stock product improvement
4. Rises the intensity
5. Adaptation of high value of crops
6. Betterment of farmers income
7. Shift non farm occupations to farm occupations

Based on these recommendations union govt of India initiated various schemes to reach the doubling of farmers income

These are

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
- e-Nam Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraksshan Abhiyan
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
- Soil Health Card

PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA

Government of India is dedicated to concordance top precedence to consumption of water& its governance. To this phenomenon Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been established with the imagery of expand the lookafetr the irrigation ‘Har Khet ko pani’ and rising up usage of water efficiency ‘Much more crop per drop’ in concentrated property with point-to-point solvent on distribution of origin, creative activity, organization, application of field and activities of allowance. The Planning board on Economic Affairs meeting chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister sanctioned of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) done on July 2015.

PMKSY has been framed mingling present continuing programmes viz. Quicken Irrigation Benefit scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Merged Watershed Management scheme of Department of Land Resources and the On Farm Water Department of Agriculture and Cooperation

Benefits

- Reduced need for water for irrigation
- Developed yield of crop(s)

- Reduced consumption of water over the use of efficient technology
- Improved and higher yield resulting in higher profits
- Decrease in input use cost(s) due to micro-irrigation

Constrains

- High price of tube wells
- Augmented dependence on variable power supply
- Drop in the water table
- Lack of training/responsiveness among farmers about the scheme and its benefits [2]

PRADANA MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

Rural population of Indians maximum farmers depending on agriculture activities. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi discovered the new scheme on 2016 in the month of January Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

This PMFBY scheme majority helps in reduction the evacuate of premiums on farmers who take loans for their cultivational needs and will also protective covering them against the bad weather.

This Scheme has also been distinct to get the process of clearance the insurance claim, speed and mellow so that the farmers feel happy to get their claims with out any disturbances. This PMFBY scheme will be implemented in every place of India, this scheme works with co-ordinate with respective State Governments with organized under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. In this scheme Up to 2% of premium for Kharif harvest and 1.5% premium for Rabi harvest will be bare by farmers in the total premium. For the yearly commercial transactions and horticultural harvests, 5% of Premium will be bare of total premium. The premium charges to be paid by agriculturalists are very less and remaining amount premium will be paid through the Government to stipulate entire insured amount to the farmers against crop damage in any natural calamities.

There is no higher limit on Government support. Even if proportionality premium is upto 90%, it will be bare by the Government.

Previous, there was a facility of covering the premium amount which is small amount claims being paid to agriculturists. Present this is separated and agriculturists will get claim against entire sum insured without any deduction.

The use of proficiency will be boost to a outstanding degree. Smart mobiles, GPS technologies and drones will be utilized to detention and load data of harvest cutting to reduce the obstacles in the claim payment. Allocation is in budget 2016–2017 is. 5, 550/-cores.

Benefits

- Come up with insurance coverage and commercial facilities to the agriculturists in the event of natural calamity of any of the informed harvest as a result of disaster, pests & diseases.
- Agriculturist have to pay 2% premium on kharif season and 1.5% premium on rabi season and the balance of premium paid by government.
- Smart mobiles, drone and GPS technical tool will be utilized to collect data and upload data.
- Food harvest (Pulses & millet), Oil seeds, Annual Commercial and Annual Horticultural harvests

Constrains

- The main problem faced by farmers are getting their claims delay
- There is no awareness program mes on this scheme
- Indirect interaction between the farmers and insurance companies [3]

e-NAM

e-NAM & e-trading level for the National Agriculture Market (NAM) was implemented by the honorable Prime Minister shri Narendra Modi, on 2016.

e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is a pan-India electronic exchange website that nets the usual Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) Mandis for making a united national market for agricultural based goods

The e-NAM scheme would exercise through the online website that is connected to the states' Extensively markets. All the active states will be supply the software (Website) for e-NAM at free of cost. The central government provide help line services relating to mandis

Benefits

- Clear Online Trading
- Actual Price Discovery
- Better Price Understanding for Producer
- Reduced Operation Cost for Buyers
- Constant Price and Availability to Consumers

Constrains

- There is no suitable storage or warehouse capacity for farmers in villages where they can hoard their agricultural produce
- Most Indian farmers are tremendously poor and have no capacity to delay for a better pricing on their crop in the absence of proper credit facilities
- Indian farmers are not continually aware of the dominant prices of their produce in big markets [4]

PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSSHAN ABHIYAN

The Government of India has engaged another huge leap towards enhancing pro-farmer initiatives. With the modern aid of the umbrella scheme Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), that is hoped-for towards gurantee reasonable prices to agriculturists for their products, the government has taken extraordinary period.

The recent scheme is awaited to complement the growth in MSP which will be provide to agriculturists income by way of healthy acquisition mechanism in management with the states.

Giving a main assist to the pro-farmer ability of the Government and in keeping with Government's promise and commitment for farmers. It will assist to protect farmers' income which is expect able to go long way towards the welfare of agriculturists. Government has Early increased the MSP of Kharif harvest by following the principle of 1.5 times the cost of production. It is expected that the growth in MSP will be translated to farmer's income by way of strong acquisition device in cooperation with the State Governments.

Benefits

- The strategy is an major step to attain government's dedication to double farmers income. If accurately executed, the scheme is expected to help retrieve the rural economy by hopeful better income to agriculturist and thus address farmers' distress
- It will help in maintain product markets and will also help the farmers by providing alternatives to the state governments to compensate farmers when the market prices fall below Minimum Support Price
- MSP acquire system has been very poor in terms the crops covered and geography. The new arrangement would make sure better coverage of MSP and facilitate of crop-wise pick up is expected to benefit for farmers and states.

Constrains

- However, recent initiatives below PM-AASHA have not intensive on improving the gaining infrastructure.
- Detractors has also raised concerns over price handling by traders. The rural trader has extreme prestige in the current political set-up and can manipulate amount.
- Some of the states have failed implement the scheme [5]

PRADANA MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI

PM Kisan is a central government scheme with 100 percent funding through Government of India. It has started from February 2019. Under the scheme finance aid of six thousand rupees provided by the central government in three equal installments will be provided to small and marginal agriculturists families having joint land holding/ownership of up to five acres.

The scheme purpose to increase the financial necessarily of all landholding farmers' families in get different inputs to guarantee suitable crop health and appropriate yields, accordingly with the expected farm income along with for domestic want

Benefits

- The scheme will help full to reduce the below poverty families
- They can assist house hold to overcome credit limitations & control hazard.
- The programme can growth effective utilization of funds in proper way and get the effective financial benefits.
- It reduce the financial burden on farmers at the time of cultivation
- This scheme encourages the purchase of farm tools and live stock
- It can help as an significance complement to a wider rural development program, including a pro-poor development plan and most priority on agriculture.

Constrains

- This programme is not consider the Landless workers and farmers.
- A targeted money transfer scheme predicts the role of the state to only facilitate cash benefit to the poor.
- PM-KISAN Money transfer scheme is unable to replaced for subsidies and other allowed other systems.
- Money transfer is neither a supernumerary for the systematic improvements get into in agriculture, nor does it effectively compensate the agriculturists for the risks and doubt of harvest cultivation [6, 7]

SOIL HEALTH CARD

Government of india launched the Soil Health Card scheme on February 2015. According to this scheme, the central government will provide agriculturalists with soil health cards that cover crop-exact guidences for the nutrients and enriches needed for their specific farms. This will accept agriculturists to gain yield over the careful usage of inputs. All soil models must be analyzed at various soil testing facilities all over the country

The main aim of Soil Health Card program is instruct each agriculturalist about the point of their farm's soil nutrients and render direction on the amount of fertilizer to use and how to put on soil correct in order to reserve soil health over the lengthy period

Benefits

- The farmer can choose well which harvests they should cultivate and which ones they should omission
- The farmer will every time have modernized data about their earth.

- The central government will additionally engage experts to assist farmers in carrying out the remedy measures.
- The cultivator can intention of the future & their crops and land.
- The soil health card will allow the farmers a good design of crops they should capitalize in land. They will also inform which fertilizer they need. So, finally, the crop yield will see a increase.

Constrains

- The inadequate facilities for soil testing is the major job for this scheme.
- The Soil Health Card does not include wetness holding or microbial activity, which are vital.
- Many farmers are ineffective to know the information, making it fearful for them to executed the suggested actions.
- Some main signs, such as cultivate times past, soil wetness or water availability, slant, difficulty, soil colour and shape, micro-biological activity, etc., are left out.
- Cultivation extension middleman and agriculturalists lack management.

IMPACT OF POLICIES

We discussed above policies are influencing the agriculture in India this policies are very helpful to farmers

Pradana Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PM-KSY)

Rise the subject under technologies of micro irrigation to improve the usage of water efficiency and effectively in the country growth yield of crops and of farmers income through with accuracy water management. Uplift small irrigation automation in water severe/absorb crops like sugarcane, banana, cotton etc and give sufficient.

Pradana Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The main Goal at backup sustainable creation in aspect of agriculture by offering monetary assistance to farmers misery loss of crop/harm arising out of unexpected result stabilising the farmers income to guarantee their continuation in farming Hopeful farmers to adopt invitational and contemporary agricultural grooming [8, 9].

e-Nam scheme

The e-NAM that there is a optimistic and significant impact on farmers income. The policy also disclose that farmers are obtaining well paid prices along e-NAM mandi, and transparency has been increased, but technical awarness and training are mandator to gain the advantage of this platform.

Pradana Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakssshan Abhiyan

This scheme main goal is safeguarding fair price for agriculturalists and their crop. By strengthening the obtaining process, the PM-AASHA scheme will *expand the income of the agriculturalists to a better extent*

Pradan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi

The above study it can be implicit that agriculturalists obtain PM-KISAN benefit in the farming extreme season are *more possible to consume it on farming*, and those obtain it in the off-period are more probable to spend it on consumption. This clearly suggested that the timing of benefits has evinced on patterns expenditure

Soil Health Card

An influence evaluation presented that the redesigned Soil Health Card (SHC) improved agriculturalists' command of fertilizer commendations More times For every 1,000 spent on printing cards, 1 farmer is able to understand the recommendations on the old card, while 71 farmers are able to understand the recommendations on the new card 2

CONCLUSION

Ultimately the upward policies will assist farmers income more and more. The latest announcement given by State Bank of India points out that agriculturists' income in India has increased by nearly 1.3 to 1.7 in the time of period from 2018 to 2022. For commercial crops cotton, coffee, soya bean and tea the income has doubled for real, but for non-commercial crops like millets, maize, wheat, and rice income hasn't grow much [10].

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