

INDIAN FARMER: CHALLENGES OF DOUBLING OF INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED FIELDS- A REVIEW

Anurag prajapati¹, Anil Kumar Patel¹, Vivek kumar Singh², Akash R. Chichaghare²

Received July 15, 2020 and Accepted July 25, 2020

¹Department of Soil Science & Agricultural Chemistry, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha, Mirzapur. U. P.

²Department of Agronomy, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha, Mirzapur. U. P.

ABSTRACT: In India, more than 75 % population depends on agriculture and taking income and employment from agriculture allied fields. Present time, the government of India initiated a movement to doubling the farmer's income and employment from agriculture and allied fields. The success in the movement of doubling farmer's income and employment by the Doubling rural income in nominal terms is possible by increasing agriculture output & minimum support prices. To achieve this target of doubling of farmer's income by 2021-22, this Department has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Policy) to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by year 2021-22. The broad mandate of the Committee is i) To study the current income level of farmers/agricultural laborers ii) To measure the historical growth rate of the current income level; iii) To determine the needed growth rate to double the income of farmers/agricultural laborers by the year 2021-22, iv) To consider and recommend various strategies to be adopted to accomplish v) To recommend an institutional mechanism to review and monitor implementation to realize the goal and vi) To examine any other related issue. The main issue of the doubling income of farmer's are the enhancing productivity in crop production, increasing availability of quality seeds and planting material for adoption of high yielding varieties and hybrids, Integrated Farming System, water use technology for high efficiency, Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) for enhanced income to farmers, branding of Indian food and Agri produce for export promotion, post harvest management for reducing post harvest losses (Food saved is food produced), covering the risk through crop insurance will bring stability in farm income, earning ancillary and supplementary income. Given above issues improve the interest of farmers to agriculture and employment.

KEYWORD: Doubling of Income and Employment of farmer's, their challenges & solution.

Income is very necessary for all farmers for their crop production and families for the doubling of farmer's income till to 2019 to 2022.

Doubling income is the challenges to the government of India, the

Government initiated many efforts as increase in minimum support prize, remove to mediator/broker, doubling income of farmer's are the enhancing productivity in crop production, increasing availability of quality seeds and planting material for adoption of high yielding varieties and hybrids, Integrated Farming System, water use technology for high efficiency, Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) for enhanced income to farmers, branding of Indian food and Agri produce for export promotion, post harvest management for reducing post harvest losses (Food saved is food produced), covering the risk through crop insurance will bring stability in farm income, earning ancillary and supplementary income. Fundamental problem lies in MSP policy, Govt. procurement, access to institutional credit need to be addressed to achieve target of doubling incomes of farmers. According to Govt. agricultural distress is short term as farmer unable to get gainful return due to price crash, poor marketing facilities, rising credit burden, increase in cost of input and frequent

occurrence of natural calamities. Farmer distress is such lies in farmer that farmers of A.P. decided not to sow in kharif season in 2011. Farmers of Western Maharashtra also decided to not to produce in Rabi season in 2016. Farmer distress pushed farmers to a brink of suicide. Although farmer wants reasonable price for their produce better marketing facilities, institutional credits, irrigation and quality seed fertilizer, procurement during market glut. Though India is second largest irrigated country after china, improper irrigation, causes problems like soil salinity, erosion and degradation.

The policy makers, researchers and scientists given the different instruction which will help in doubling income of farmers, they are given following:

Need for right information to farmers

Public investment in extension

Strengthening agricultural extension

Agricultural extension policies

ICT-tools and public-private partnerships

Awareness and improve to income status of small farmers and backward areas

Timely help and service for farmers about agriculture and allied activities

Autonomy to local extension officers- Lack of autonomy of district and block level officers is an important hindrance for *proactive agricultural officers to contribute to society*.

And there is major important movement and policies are given in following which helps in doubling farmer's income:

Minimum support price is price at which Govt. purchase crop from farmers decided by CACP. MSP is tool of control sharp fall and rise in price. It helps to keep floor price which do not fall below that point. It provides security to farmer in case of price fall. Some consider that rise in MSP increase food inflation though MSP is only remunerative price. Only change in MSP mechanism does not solve the problem. According to NSS Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Household 2013, even for paddy and wheat only one third of farmer were aware of MSP forcing them to sell their produce bellow MSP. High MSP for wheat and rice makes farmer divert their quality land to produce wheat and rice instead of growing pulse and oilseed that it is suitable. This may create shortage in other crops not produced and raises prices and inflation.

Farm credit: increase in agricultural credit and subsidy do not release depend on shop former on in former sources for credit. According to NSS data 40 % farmer reliable on non-institutional there are some loopholes which allowed bank to avoid landing directly to farmer and meeting farm credit target that fixed by RBI. Farmer also exploits cheaper finance for non-agriculture purpose. 38 % of Punjab total agriculture debt was channel through non-institutional sources. Majority of financed by middleman and agent which forced farmers to produce sell their produce to middle man and agent. Agriculture is simply absents from everyday cognitive radar of metropolitan policy elites. Agriculture takes less than 5% coverage in main media. Though 700 million people directly engaged in agricultural activities directly. India is blindly following footsteps of industrialized world. Recently, decision was taken by the high court, to provide water to metropolitan population by cutting water to irrigation for farmers of Tamil Nadu.

Insurance: PMFBY is superior scheme but diluted and compromise at state level. Administrator does not sampling

on ground level and only do paper work. Administrate do not investigate losses in calamities properly. Recent study show that only 20% of farmers in India insured for crop damages. Premium is seen as additional burden over and above loan they already struggling for to pay. Terms and condition are downright absurd. Farmers have to report losses within 48 hours of actual occurrence to following disaster this is very difficult task for farmers. States are unwilling to share burden of PMFBY with cent as they are too high.

Soil health Card: Only one sample taken from 10 ha in rainfed land and 2.5 ha in irrigated land. it ignores heterogeneous and diverse characteristics of soil, to be little help to farmer for improving their land productivity as average land holding is 0.8 to 1.11 ha to get soil tested 10-15 farms have to collect only one sample and sample just taken from one land .mere N, P, K and micro-nutrient status is not useful in for improve productivity as it based on soil-water relationship. Acceptability of soil health card is questionable if soil is not taken from his land. Excessive extraction of water makes water scarce for agriculture .It is outside of ambit of PMFBY to address.

Budget for agriculture grows 111% still 8007 farmers suicide in 2015, unpaid agricultural Loan rose upto 20% during the year 2016-17. There is loan waver unrest in 8 states, which cost cumulative loan waver of 3.1 lakh crore which is equal to 2.6% of GDP, at par with defense budget. Still loan waver does not improve income and condition of farmers. Lack of association in farmers, non availability of warehouse and storage facilities at local level increases huge post harvest losses. Reliable and credible farmer's data not available and 53% farmer households lie in poverty. Farmers evolved in farming, dairy, poultry, and other non farming activities. Disparity in farming and non-farming activities are increasing day by day. In 1983-84 average income of farming household is one third of non-farming household. In year 2004-05 it reduced to ¼. Then there is improvement upto 2013-14 due to agricultural growth.

Table-1: Trend in Farmers income in India, 1993-94 to 2015 to-16

Year	Net Value added at market price (Rs. crore)	Wage bill at market price(Rs. crore)	CPIAL(2004-05=100)	Total Farm Income of all farmers(Rs. Crore)		Cultivator s(Number in crore)	Farm income per cultivator(Rs.)	
				Market price	Real price		Current price	Real price
1993-94	223709	45755	59	1771954	303814	14.39	12365	21110
1999-00	426582	90951	90	335631	372923	13.88	24188	26875
2004-05	577289	93130	100	434160	434160	16.61	26146	26146
2011-12	1409932	252804	183	1157127	632514	14.62	79137	43258
2012-13	1558480	245750	220	1312730	596695	14.36	91416	41553
2013-14	1753691	276532	245	1477159	602922	14.10	104763	47260
2014-15	1849931	291708	261	1558223	597020	13.85	112507	43106
2015-16	1940636	306010	273	1634625	598764	13.60	120193	44027

Sources: Ramesh Chand. Doubling farmers Income, New Delhi, March 2017

CONCLUSION:

Doubling incomes of farmers upto 2025 not taken effects of inflation under consideration. Doubling farmer income necessary for retaining farmer in farming activities and attract youths in agricultural sector. Cooperative farming, collective farming, producer organization, leasing out land, contract farming are possible way to aggregates of local resulting in volume of produce amenable to store transport or sell. Capital investment in water saving and micro irrigation technologies is not affordable even after considerable subsidy given. Participatory research and extension approaches for technology required to develop location specific resource management. Infrastructure building of both soft and hard infrastructure is necessary; soft pertains to information, research and extension service to farmers. Involvement of large number of corporate sector like biotechnology, crop science, solar energy, required with public sector. Only 0.4% is spent on technology need to spend more on research in technology. Strategy has been made for increasing productivity, minimizing cost of input, strengthening infrastructure, value chain creation, insurance and transformation in policy making.

REFERENCES:

- Report 2016, director, Major challenges to doubling ryots income, National institute of Agricultural Extension and Management, Hyderabad, The Hans of India, Friday, 25 November.
- Mruthyunjaya 2017, Doubling Farmers Income by 2022: A Reality Check. Former National Director, NAIP, ICAR, Indian Weed Science Society Conference, MPUAT, Udaipur.
- K.J S Satyasai and Sandhya Bharti 2016, Doubling Farmers Income: Why Forward. NABARD, Issue- XIV, March- April
- Ramesh Chand. Doubling farmers Income, Rationale,

Strategy, Prospects and Action Plan, National Institute for Transforming India Gov. of India, New Delhi, March 2017.

Chand, Ramesh and S. K Srivastava (2014), Changes in Rural labour market and its implication for Indian Agriculture, Economic and Political Weekly; Vol. XLIX, No. 10, Marc 8, pp.47-54.