



Contemporary Agriculture Approaches for Escalating Farmers Income

(*Rahul Kumar Rai¹ and Himanshu Panday²)

¹Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture, Banda University of Agriculture and Technology, Banda-210001 (Uttar Pradesh)

²ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow-226002 (Uttar Pradesh)

* rahulncap@gmail.com

The progress of Indian agriculture sector has indicated that past stratagem in agriculture, the beginning of the county persistent basically on raise the farm output similar to cereal (wheat & rice) pulses, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, egg and marine fish etc. by means of the of foodstuff for enormous population in country. This is resulted that the remarkable agricultural food production has made the self-reliant to population in the country. Besides of this, the sector has also provide massive raw material for agro based industries, which also help to increasing export of produce in agriculture and provide employment round the year in county. There are several efforts remained and noticed for increasing the farmer's incomes are mentioned below:

- It does explicitly recognise the want to lift farmer earnings.
- It does mention any kind of through determine to support grower benefit.

The overcome of the strategy comes out as results of income remained low or not much increased in according to income increases in other sector of the county.

Earnings Problem of Farmers

Readily available are several reasons we are noticed which are creating difficulty in farmer earnings and which we are going away to talk about the part in detailed. The input cost in agriculture segment for ever and a day more rather than selling price of produce, which results low level of absolute income are realization by farmers and it indicate that the breakeven point in all agricultural operation. Further, It seems that the higher inequality between income of a farmer and non-agricultural worker has major reason to leaving the farming sector. In India, such type of anguish and trouble in agriculture sector faced by the farmers due to insufficient infrastructure facilities i.e. storage, godown and other marketing facilities etc.

The current history (1995-2020) in India, there are number of cases of farmer suicide increases at high alarming rate due to the low revenue growth in agricultural sector many of farmers, primarily small and medium, are often caught in a debt trap. There are several reasons behind for such increase in suicide cases of farmers are given below:

- Increasing the debt due implementation of new technologies
- Increasing the cost by using high yielding varieties
- Increasing the rent of leased land
- Increasing the post-harvest loses in farming

- Increasing the high fluctuation of in farms income and low income
- High fluctuating of farm income causes to determine the effects farm investment
- The younger generation of people moving toward non-agricultural sector where income is more in comparison to farming.
- Natural factors such as uneven, rains, hailstorms and droughts adversely affect the crop
- Marginal and small farmers entirely depend upon moneylender for credit the charge higher interest rate.

The above mention reason putting adverse result on the future agriculture in India, Income earned by a farmer from agriculture is crucial to address agrarian distress (Chand et al 2016). Now the understanding troubles of farmer in the background the set to goal to double the farmer income by 2022-23. The doubling farmer income it will help to overcome agrarian distress, farmer welfare and make agriculture field of earning profit.

Implication of Escalating Farmers Income

The growth of farmer's income do not make the equitable and remunerative price of their produce, as per cost involve in the production of agriculture due to supply and demand and many other factor involved to force the distress sale of farmers. In this connection the doubling of farmer income, the Prime Minister has put the target at his Bareilly speech on 28 February, 2016 to double the farmer's income within six years and the he has also set the time from 2015-16 to 2022-23, when the India complete 75th years of independence. It has income centric approach which is required for the farmer's welfare in the county. It should have some clarity for the policy planner for considering the following important points to assess the goal of doubling the income of the farmers. There are some important points are considered for clarity to the doubling farmer income are as mentioned below:

- What is goal of task i.e. increasing farmer income?
- What are the things we are going to be increasing?
- Is it to be value addition of farm product?
- Is it to do output increasing of farm product?
- a. Is to double farm income earned?
- b. Is to increase nominal income?
- c. Is to increase real income of the farmer?
- d. Is it include targeted income derives from agriculture activities?

On the basis of above points many economist, researcher and thinker has state that the doubling the farmer's real income rather than nominal income over the base year 2015-16 and the annual growth being required 10.41 percent in farmer's income. Thus, the several measures will be required the possible source of growth in the income of farmers within agriculture sector as well as beyond the agriculture sector. The plan for doubling farmer's income can be categorized under following headings.

- Reducing the cost of input
- Increasing the sale value of agricultural produce
- Crop diversification through high value crop
- Increasing the average productivity in agriculture sector
- Increasing the cropping intensity
- Promotion of sustainable agricultural intensification
- Augmenting agriculture income with adoption of integrated farming system
- Augmenting the producer share in consumer rupees
- Reducing the post-harvest losses
- Reducing the per-capita dependency in agriculture
- Strengthen the value addition infrastructure for agriculture produce

- Strengthen agricultural marketing facilities
- New farmer bill 2020 for doubling farmers Income

Way of Escalating Farmer Income

Doubling of farmer's income goals can be achieved by adopting following methods mentioned below

- Expansion of infrastructure.
- Expansion in of technical know-how and recent innovation.
- Proficient policy and plan.
- Institutional mechanism.

Expansion of Infrastructure Facilities

The government of India and State government has engaged many steps toward escalating several policy and programs to reduce the input cost in agriculture sector. Central government has implementing to perform this task that includes Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana, Soil health card etc. and many more initiatives has taken to ensure the farmers income. These programmes need work efficiently in proper time limits. Good quality of seeds and fertilizers are key pillars of increasing agriculture productivity as well as income of farming community.

Expansion in of technical know-how and recent innovation

Sustainable improvement in farmer earnings and output are requiring a idea shift from input centric technology, which liberated country agriculture seeing as green revolution. Additional effort should be done given on transformative gain rather than incremental gain. These require a vibrant, responsive and globally competitive research system should be equipped.

Proficient Policy and Plan

The government has bring a series of reforms in the agriculture sector in rapidly the beginning started from 2002. Polices affect production, price realization and farmer's income in many ways.

- Elimination of licensing requirements, stock limits and movements restrictions
- Milk and milk product order of 2002 modified of MMPO of 1992
- New farmer bill 2020

Institutional Mechanism

The small and marginal farmer has disadvantage to diversification of fruits and vegetables because of high price risk and small size farmer have less bargaining power. India is strengthening its hold in international agricultural market while majority (86%) of its farmers have small or marginal holdings of lands and continue to live with drudgeries of agriculture, trapped in vicious poverty cycle. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to streamline the consolidation of land as well as integration of smallholders into agricultural value chain, initiated farmer producer organizations. FPO is members based farmer's institution imperatives to feed the growing population of the world with shrinking resources climate. FPO were formed under various initiatives of the Govt. of India, state Governments, NABARD, and other organizations over the last 8-10 years, presently numbering around 5000 FPO. Out of these FPO 3200 FPO registered as Producer Companies and remaining as Cooperatives/ Societies, etc.

Prospects of Escalating Farmers Income

The diverse key points and different sources of income have already been discussed in on top of heading achieving the goal of farmer income doubling. The prospects of growth of farm

income explained. There are sum of all seven potential sources effect comes to 75.1% for 7 years and in 10 years it comes 107.5% is required.

Roadmap for Escalating Farmers Income

The doubling farmer's income by 2022 the progress in various sources of growth has to accelerate by 33%. The detailed are presented in table 6.1, table 6.2 base level and targeted expansion till 2022 and table 6.3 improvements in diverse reforms in agriculture sector.

Implication of New Farmer Bill 2020 for Doubling Farmers Income

The central government of India had passed three revolutionary bills in the context of agrarian distress manager and helps the farmers to double their income.

- **The Essential Commodities Bill 2020:** Cereals, pulses, potatoes are taken out from list of Essential Commodities Act restrictions and stand deregulated.
- **The Farmer Produce Trade Commerce Bill 2020:** It is completely open up the sale of the produce outside the agricultural produce market committees. Farmers are allowed to sell their produce outside of APMCs that create possibilities for more competition and better pricing for farmers.
- **The Farmers agreement of Prices Assurance and Farm Services Bill 2020:** Creates a framework for contract farming and the package legislation to seek to open up the farming at both ends – production and sale. Farmers are debt ridden, starved of funding and of assured prices mechanism. The three legislation if taken together then accentuate the crisis even further.

References

1. BIRTHAL P.S., VK TANEJA and WILLIAM THORPE (2006). Smallholder Livestock Production in India – Opportunities and challenges, proceeding of an ICAR –ILRI International Workshop, New Delhi, No. 14, National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research and International Livestock Research Institute, New Delhi.
2. Chand Ramesh (2016a). Address Agrarian Distress; sops versus Development, 23rd Dr. B.P. Memorial Lecture, May 26, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
3. Chand Ramesh (2016b). Why doubling farmers income by 2022 is possible, Indian Express Opinion Page, April 15.
4. Chand Ramesh (2016c). E-platform for National Agricultural Market, Economics and political Weekly, Vol.LI, No.28, July 9.
5. Chand Ramesh and Pavithra S. 2015. Fertiliser use and imbalance: Analysis of states, Special Articles, Economic & Political Weekly October volume 50 No. 44, pp. 98-104.
6. Chand, R., R. Saxena and S.Rana (2015), Estimates and analysis of farm income in India: 1983-84 to 2011-12, Economics and political Weekly, Vol. L No.22, pp.139-145
7. Chand Ramesh and Shinoj Parappurathu (2012). Temporal and spatial Variations in Agricultural Growth and its determinants, Economics and political Weekly Review of Rural Affairs, V.47 (26 & 27): 55-63.
8. Chand, Ramesh and S.K. Srivastava (2014), Changes in rural labour market and its implications for Indian agriculture, Economics political Weekly, Review of Rural Affairs, V. 47 (26 & 27): 55-63.
9. Fuglie, K.O. and N.Rada (2015), Agricultural productivity growth indices for individual individual countries, 1961-2012 United States Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (USDA).
10. Government of India (2005). Situation Assessment Survey of Farmers – Some Aspects of Farming, NSS report 496.
11. Government of India (2007). Report of the Steering Committee on Agriculture and Allied Sectors for Formulation of the Eleventh Five years plan (2007-2012). Planning Commission, April 15.

12. Gulati Ashok and Shweta Saini (2016). From Plate to Plough: Raising farmer income by 2022, March 28.
13. Gupta Abhinav Kumar (2015). Case Studies of Successful Pro-poor models in India. The World Bank, September 2015.
14. Himanshu, Praveen jha and Gerry Rodgers (2016). The changing Village in India, Insights from longitudinal Studies, oxford University Press, New Delhi.
15. ICAR-CIPHET (2015). Report on Assessment of Quantitative Harvest and Post Harvest Losses of Major Crops and Commodities in India, All India Coordinated Research Project on Post Harvest Technology, CIPHET, Ludhiana.

