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Need of Agricultural Reforms in India

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Since agriculture is a primary sector, and it decides a healthy frugality for the country. In India, this sector contributes around 55 % of GDP in 1950- 51, which is dropped down to 14 % in 2011- 12, and it must be a serious concern for us in the growing script as there may be a population explosion in our country, as we're growing at a huge rate. If this decline continues in future, we will be dependent on foreign countries for agriculture products, which creates a serious threat to Indian economy.

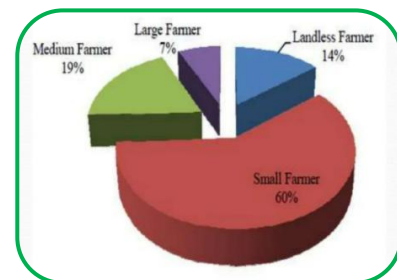
Nearly two- third of India's population depends directly on agriculture for their diurnal requirements, therefore it needs to enhance the sector with all our sweats. As the country's wealth is surely ever determined by the people living there, and the major working field of the people must be so strong as the supporting pillars of a structure.

Reforms may be defined as the positive changes in the former being state, which enhance the functioning, condition, or appearance of the earlier one. It can be a kind of elaboration, and there can be tremendous exemplifications of getting more advance through these processes. The reforms can help to give better field norms, quality products, increased productivity, increased attention towards agrarian sector etc. The sector has veritably huge area of working, furnishing employment to the people. During COVID- 19, all sector has downfall, but agrarian sector come forward to support the Indian environment. Therefore, it needs to grow such field, which can be done by taking new reforms into the field. Reforms are needed to take borderline growers towards their good days, along with the nation's growth. Reforms for enhancing the marketing strategies, furnishing better knowledge to growers will surely be included.

Agricultural Crisis

There are several cases of grower's suicide each over the country, according to the Times of India reports, the average self-murders are 16,000 per time, which is a serious concern for our agrarian administration and there must be some checks for these situations. Government of India took several ways for growers, but current plans must fail in supporting our growers, therefore it needs new reforms in this sector.

The Punjab Farmers Commission in 50 % townlets of Punjab says that around 62 % of growers are still not enough to gain proper knowledge. A platoon of people should be established which will work for the comforting of the growers, along with furnishing them education. The problem we may facing that our major growers group belongs to small order, and the problem is to spread information to them is a long task. Schemes can be made to concentrate more on borderline growers along with the large farmers. This will increase the effectiveness of small growers. (Picture Credit: Slide Share).



The poor state of infrastructure in our country is also a concern for the growers, in kharif season, borderline growers face storehouse installations and numerous of the grains are destroyed in rain, although GOI forms colourful schemes for erecting a good frame, similar as Gramin Bhandaran Yojana riveting on subventions for timber of godown in pastoral area. There can be certain reforms which are primarily for checking the working of other reforms.

Storage Conditions

There are several schemes and finances to support storehouse installations but lately according to a magazine Drishti, The Vision, 50 % of the onion stock stored by NAFED was destroyed due to inadequate storehouse installation and India must import the rest onion. There can be similar reforms under which this can be formulated that Agriculture Officer of every quarter has to go through his area and give a check on private lands under big industrialists and they're made to unite with the agencies to form small storehouse godowns. This will reduce the storehouse problems and growers have storehouse installations near to them. The establishment of godowns can also funded by GOI. The underground storehouse installations can be motivated which reduces the space demand for the same.

According to a report, Food Corporation of India (FCI) has inadequate storehouse space, and these are limited to only big metropolises viz. U.P, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Punjab. Also, about two third of the cold storehouse present in the country is used for storing potato only. Some schemes are must there to increase their effectiveness, more finances are to be allocated to the FCI. Shelf Help Groups can be encouraged to work for increasing efficiency of the drying places, storing houses etc. Traditional storages should be modified by sanctioning a good budget finance for their betterment, as around 80 % storehouses are working under similar styles in the country. Strict rules and regulation are made to strengthen the system, similar reforms are demanded to overview the situations. A regulating body of professors at agricultural colleges is formed which will submit the report to advanced authorities about the storehouse installations around their area.

Concern about MSP

Minimum Selling Price is the price fixed by the Indian government for 23 crops to ensure agrarian directors against any sharp fall in the prices. But the government agencies aren't fairly bound to this indeed if the prices are running below to the MSP. Major growers in our country don't have important knowledge about MSP, therefore they're continuously exploited by mediator, for removing these people from the market, reforms must be formed under which certain laws are made to give MSP to every planter. Borderline growers prefer loans from private plutocrat lenders which aren't covered under these schemes. GOI prepares a report which says that till Aug 2021 around only 14 % of Indian growers take advantages of MSP. Similar reforms which govern the policy making for MSP must be strengthen.

Crop	MSP (per quintal) (Rs)	Bureaucrats Price (Rs.)
Cotton	6,700	4,100
Rice	3,800	1,400

Source: Times of India

This data was some news on TOI, as during 2016 the farmers were not getting actual prices of MSP, keeping this in mind reforms can be formed like, fixing the MSP at a single price and exploitation of which comes under a criminal act, MSP can be used in a better way by the government that MSP for crops which can be exported will be increased, so that it will encourage the farmers to produce such crops, resulting in increasing the trade.

Conclusion

The scenario is all about to concentrate the focus on the agriculture sector and these all efforts are making it strong. Agriculture is a broad sector which provides several opportunities to the people for their livelihood, and this should be encouraged, also strengthen to keep a check on decreasing agricultural share. There may be also a session on Indian parliament which only discuss about reforms on agriculture or to modify sort comings of the earlier. In my opinion, any revolution can be spread across the nation by taking some steps which can be achieved by reforms.