



Agri Articles

(e-Magazine for Agricultural Articles)

Volume: 04, Issue: 01 (JAN-FEB, 2024)

Available online at <http://www.agriarticles.com>

© Agri Articles, ISSN: 2582-9882

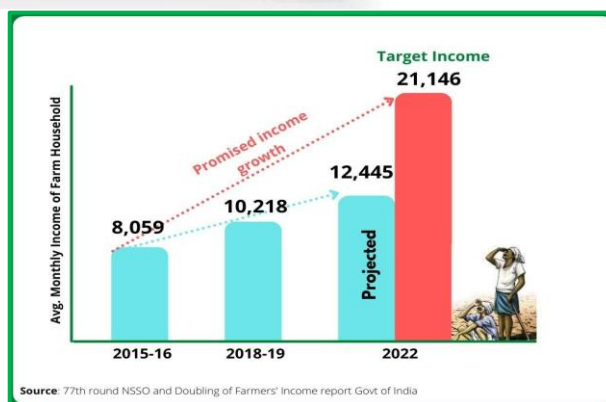
Achieving the Doubling Farmer's Income

(*Pawan Ahari and Dishita Aseri)

Rajasthan College of Agriculture, MPUAT, Udaipur, Rajasthan

*Corresponding Author's email: pawanahari176@gmail.com

Farmers depend on agriculture as their main source of income and nutrition, which is why it is their lifeline. It creates revenue, job opportunities and economic stability in addition to giving people access to food that is important. Agriculture represents traditions, beliefs and a strong bond with the land for farmers. It gives them the ability to provide for their families, enhance rural development and contribute to the nation's food security. The agricultural sector is one of the most important industries in India's economy. According to the 2020-2021 Indian economic survey, agriculture employs more than 50% of the Indian workforce and contributes 20.2% to the country's GDP. Based on the efforts of farmers, the farming sector is expected to achieve greater results, with total food grain production in the country anticipated to be at a record 3296.87 lakh tons. The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has published the Final Estimates of key crop production for 2022–2023. According to Final Estimates for 2022–2023, the nation's total foodgrain output is expected to reach a record 3296.87 lakh tonnes, which is 140.71 lakh tonnes more than the 3156.16 lakh tonnes of foodgrains produced in 2021–2022. In addition, compared to the average output of foodgrains over the preceding five years (2017–18 to 2021-22) the production in 2022–2023 is greater by 308.69 lakh tonnes. Traditionally, the main objectives of India's agriculture sector have been to double farmers' incomes through increasing agricultural output as well as improving food security. From 1965 to 2015, the Indian agriculture sector boosted food output by 3.7 times while the population increased by 2.55 times. The NABARD Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) (2016–17) reports that although farmers' average monthly income increased from ₹6,426 (2012–13) to ₹8,059 (2015–16), still fell short of both the fixed minimum wages for unskilled workers in the agriculture and less than 20% of the average per capita income of the nation. In 2011-12, the income-farmer ratio was 3.12 compared to the nonfarm sector population, which contributed to the deteriorating imbalance. The fact that 61 per cent of farming households out of 90 million have ≤ 1 hectare of agricultural land and a net negative monthly budget is even more problematic. These were the results of the serious problems that already existed, such as high levels of debt, frequent crop failures, poor terms of trade, unexpected and irregular produce returns at the market and the availability of false and inadequate inputs, resulting in crop losses. The Indian government established an interministerial group to assess the present situation and then make workable recommendations for achieving the goal of "Doubling Farmers' Income."



Schemes geared towards Doubling Farmer's Income

PM KISAN program: One of the most innovative programs for providing a basic universal income to a large number of small and marginal farmers is the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana also called PM KISAN program. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare is in charge of carrying out this program, which has full funding from the Indian Central Government.

To Boost Output and Reduce Cost: Initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil health card and Prampragat Krishi Vikas Yojana have been introduced.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides insurance coverage against crop and income loss, thereby encouraging investment in farming.

Operation Greens aims to address the price volatility of perishable commodities like Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP).

PM Kisan Sampada Yojana is designed to holistically promote food processing.

e – National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal that networks existing Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC) Mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.

Minimum Support Prices: MSPs have the goal of protecting farmers against a sharp decline in the price of their goods and assisting them in avoiding losses. Since 2018–19, the government has raised the MSP for all required commercial crops, including *Rabi* and *Kharif*, to guarantee a minimum 50% return over the weighted average cost of production for all of India.

Farmer Producer Organizations (FPO): These involve forming an effective coalition of producers, particularly small and marginal farmers, to address a variety of agricultural difficulties such as improved access to investments, technology, inputs and markets. A Producer Organization (PO) with farmers as members is known as an FPO.

Institutional Credit for the Agriculture Sector: It has extended from Rs. 8.5 lakh crore in 2015-16 to an objective of Rs. 18.5 lakh crore in 2023-24. The advantage of concessional organization credit through KCC at 4% intrigued per annum has furthermore been extended out to Creature Development and Fisheries farmers to meet their fleeting working capital necessities. Since February 2020, an extraordinary campaign to supply concessional regulation credit has been propelled, with the objective of covering all PM-KISAN recipients with Kisan Credit Cards (KCC).

Promotion of Organic Farming in the Country: The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was started in 2015-16 to encourage organic farming in the country. Through the Bhartiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati program, the government also plans to promote sustainable natural farming systems (BPKP). The objectives of this proposed plan are to lower cultivation costs, increase farmer income and guarantee resource conservation, safe and healthy soils, the environment and food.

Per Drop More Crop: Introduced in 2015–16, this program uses micro irrigation technologies, such as drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, to raise farm output, decrease input costs and improve water use efficiency.