

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SCHEMES ON AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

Wellbeing of farmer marks the top importance of Indian Government. Government has made various scheme or yojana to recover farming sector & to develop the economic situations of farmer. The agricultural scheme are very advantageous for farmers and farmers need to know regarding such yojanas such they can enjoy their advantages. The Indian farming sector has experiencing economic improvements ever since 1990s to liberalize the economy to get profit from globalization. The Indian Government inspires farmer in taking up the different project in selected area by funding a part of the total project's cost. All these projects target at increasing investment, continuous profits flow and employ parts of domestic importance. The Indian Government introduces various schemes to support farmers in every manner and to increase employment in country side areas where maximum of the population depends on farming practices. These government schemes improve the soil condition, plant matter and to rise the net profit of the farmers so to grasp quality prices. Current study is based on the brief discussion of the various yojanas and schemes provided by Indian Government for the wellbeing and wellbeing of farmer as they are not only the food provider but the produce from the agriculture also adds a huge amount to the (GDP) Gross Domestic Products of India. This study will help in the development and awareness to the individuals that are mainly depend on the farming for their living.

Key words: Agriculture, Development, Economic, Government, National, Productivity, Schemes

Introduction

India ranks 7th largest exporter of farming in the world. These schemes will be responsible for help to farmer in 2020, with the expensive stands at the moment. Agriculture is the projecting sectors of India's economy providing livings to almost all of Indian population. This is the backbone of the rural economy of the country by providing food security. It requires a proportion of public sector that support sustainable development. Agriculture plays a significant role in economy of India. About 70% of rural families depend on agriculture. It is main sector of economy of India that contributes around 17% of total GDP and provide occupation to 60% of population[1]. Just because industries has playing a very significant role in the economy of India, involvement of the agriculture in an Indian economy expansion can't be denied. The development of economy of India due to agriculture can be measured by various facts represented in Figure 1 are:

1.1.Agricultural influence on National income:

Agriculture plays a vital role in influencing National share profits. The influence of farming from the first two eras towards gross national product reached between 48-60%. In year 2001-2002, this involvement deteriorated only about 26% [2]. The portion of agriculture has declined slowly by the growth of another sector but share remained very high as compared to other developed countries. Agriculture shows different roles in an economy. Agriculture is the main basis of the food source in economy and gives to national income. Government of India earns significantly from the agriculture by means of internal and external trade as well. The role of Agriculture in economy of India is explained in Figure 1.

1.2.International trade importance:

Share in the nation income, basis of occupation, providing food grain, source of raw material to developed sector, market for developed product, wage earner of foreign exchange.

1.3.Living source:

About two-thirds of the Indian employing population are to be involved mainly on the agriculturing and depend for their living. Around 66% of an Indian employing people is involved in agriculture at this time. Around 2-3% in U.K. & U.S.A., 6% in France & 7% in Australia are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood[3]. The employment design of Indian country is most common to the different under-developed countries of all over world.

1.4.Food resource source:

Agriculture is the main food resource. Agriculture provide continuous supply of food to large group of country's population. About 60% of household intake is fulfilled by the products of agriculture.

1.5.Agriculture's role in Industrial Development:

Indian Agriculture is the main source of raw material to several industry of the country. Jute & cotton textile, vanaspati, edible oil, sugar plantation industry & agriculture which is based on industries are regularly taken-up the raw materials direct by the agriculture.

1.6.Commercial significance:

Agriculture of India is playing significant role in the internal & external trade of India as well. Products that is tobacco, sugar, cashew nuts, coffee, spices, tea are important items of the exports & organize like 50% of total export. Around 70% of exports OF India are developed from agriculture sector. Agriculture is serving the country in producing valuable foreign import or export to meet the need of import bill of country.

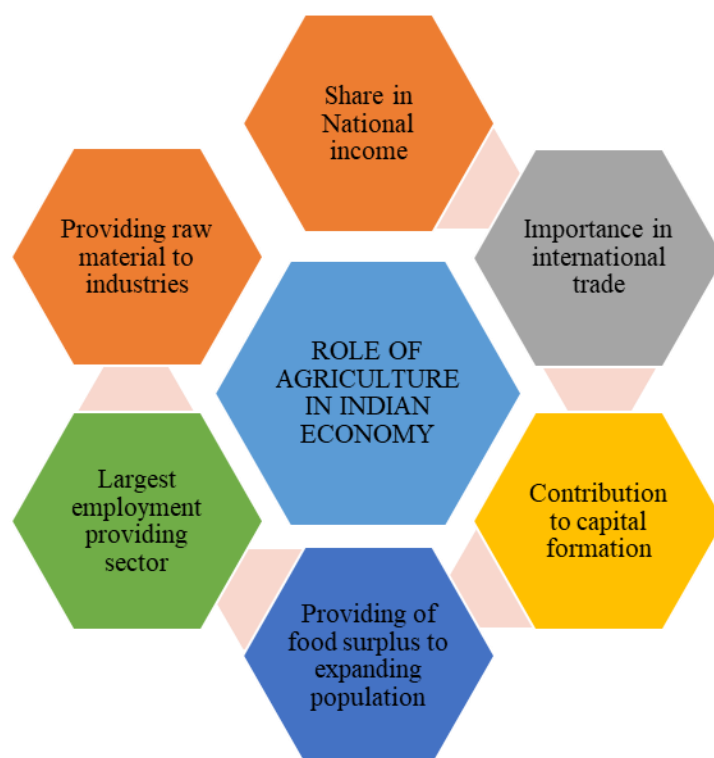


Figure 1: Illustrating the Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy

Major government initiatives from farm to fork are described in Figure 2 &



3:

Figure 2: Illustrating the Farm to Fork practices of the Crops.

Organic farming: Integrated farm system that strive for sustainability enhancement of soil fertility and biological diversity.

Soil health card: Crop-wise recommendation of fertilizers and nutrients necessary for individual farm.

Pradhan Mntri Krishi Sinchai Yojna: “Per-dropping-more-crops. To minimize wastage of water- precision agriculture.

Fertilizer: Neem Coated Area, to check heavily subsidized urea and reduced underground water contamination. Neem coating leads gradual release of urea.

Cold Storage and Food Processing: It is issued to preserve and to extend and ensure shelf life of agriculture produce.

e-NAM: pan India electronic platform.

Pradhan-Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: It provide insurance treatment & financial helping farmer in times of failures of any crop that are results of the natural crisis, diseases and pests.

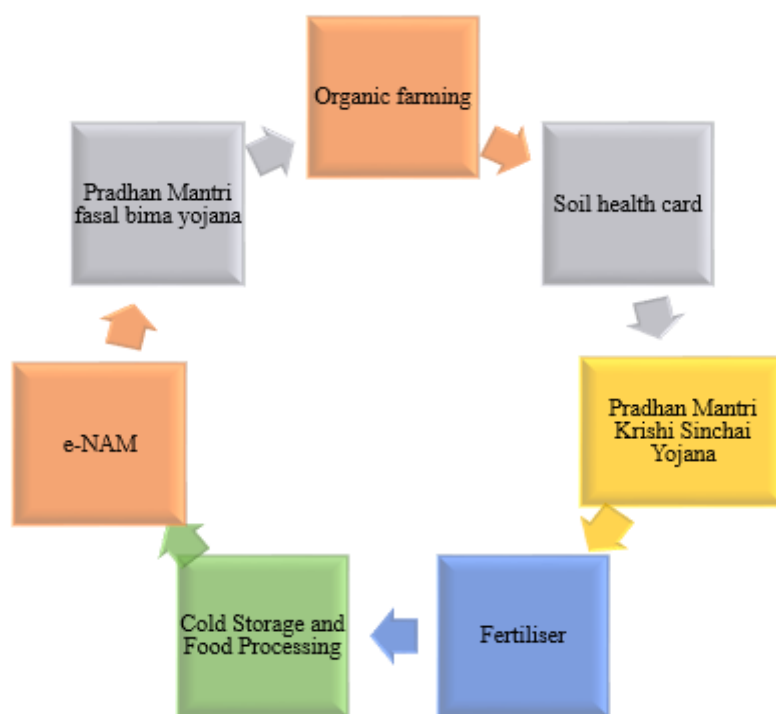


Figure 3: Major Government Initiatives in India’s Agriculture sector

Literature Review

Government has many implemented schemes and programmes for agriculture and rural growth that haven’t reached the goal up to reasonable level. Hence, by using appropriate methods efforts must be made to encourage them by a prominence on the needed areas. As we know that India’s economy is dependent on agriculture with a huge portion of its population involved in agriculture and related occupation, growth of the India’s agriculture determines the all over growth-rate of the national economy. Growth of agriculture related rural economy and development of rural life are the most important matter of concern of economists and also to the agriculturists.

This is a huge challenge for the nation as more than half of rural-population is still living under poverty line. The rural population are mainly involved in agriculture and the related sector that is still under backward stage. The constrictions in the agriculture and rural-development in rural area needs to be removed and country must be made self-adequate by looking on the achievement of the targets for agriculture and rural development. S.Goyal et al. [4] found that the development of agriculture rural income and development of rural life are the main problems of economists and also the agriculturists. These are the major test for nation as most of the population of rural areas are still living under the poverty-line. Pankaj Singh and Gaurav Agrawal[5] reviewed and analyze the data literature by content examination method the development & the performance examination perception by prevailing agricultural assurance scheme/yojanas in country India. Shweta Saini et al. [6] found the scope for digitization towards cash transfers in Indian Food and Welfare schemes. As country changes from its less income situation to become worlds' fastest developing budget in few years, transferring system of cash providing a society-security transferring that promote a development process which is broad, sustainable and efficient.

Navreet and Ravneet Kaur[7] studied the sustainable agriculture scheme governance in India with reference to Biofertilizer. She found out that the practice of organic manures is less compared the involvement whole of population in this agricultural sector because of the several government issue in the agricultural sector like the lack of an financial consistency, low establishment capability, poor liability & clearness, lack of awareness, lack of contribution & accessing of information. Various Attempt has been made for analyzing government mechanism for creating the market to organic compost in country India though accepting the role, capabilities & interactions between the various actors that are involved in the government processes. This positive results have negative side-effects also like salinity, soil fertility decreasing and resistance to insect's pesticides that had further affect the environment to large range which had been led to the degradation of land, contamination of water, depletion of groundwater and the changing climate. Rashmi Singh & J.R, et al. [8]studied the farmer's alertness on Agriculture Insurance Schemes in South Haryana. The awareness regarding governmental initiatives has always been among the major obstructing factors that take full advantage of the developmental efforts. S.B. Goudappa, et al. [9]studies farmer's perceptions and consciousness regarding crop insurance in Karnataka and revealed the regular size of family among borrowers & non-borrowers was 7. Around 44% are illiterate and 25% were educated upon primary level. The Level of education, the family-size and the experience in agriculture didn't display any major change between district that are selected for study. Dr.S S Raju and Ramesh Chand[10] studies the insurance schemes in place for agriculture and determine problems that prevent them from being applied on a larger scale. The objective of their study is to estimate the yield involved in different crops at national level, to determine the performance of the existing national agricultural insurance scheme implemented in India that explore the major problems of agricultural insurance in the country that look into the role of government in implementing different agriculture schemes and to suggest efficient agriculture insurance programme in India.

Discussion

The Indian Agricultural sector is mainly liable for engaging 50% of all country's' workforce. This donates 17-18% to Indian GDP on annual source. Indian Government introduces various scheme and programs for the wellbeing of the farmers. These schemes support the farmers financially and to revive agriculture sector. These schemes prove beneficial to farmer. Different schemes by Indian government are shown in Figure 4:

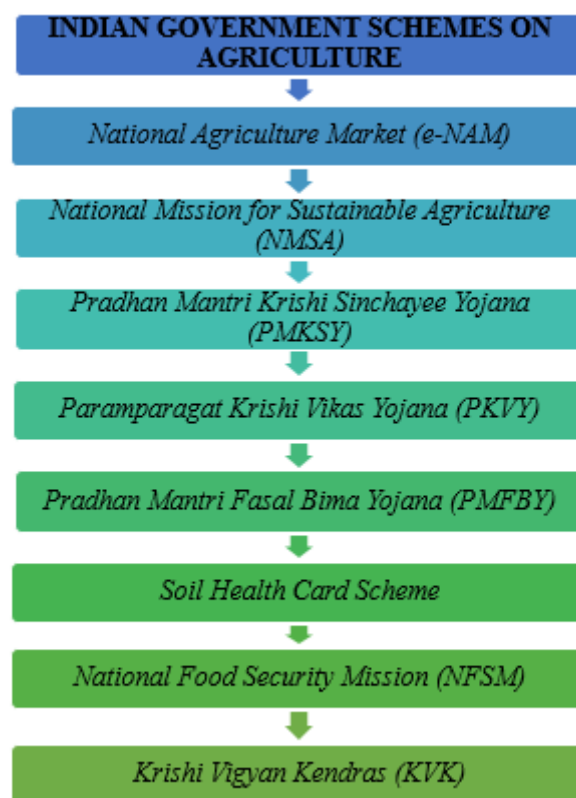


Figure 4: Schemes Implemented by Indian Government on Various Agriculture Practices for Farmers.

3.1.National-Agriculture-Market (electronic-NAM) :

e-NAM gives electronic marketing policy at nationwide level that support formation of structure to allow electronic-marketing. The novel market procedure transforming agricultural markets by the assure improved price sighting. This carries in clearness & cooperation to allow farmers get enhanced compensation for their yield that move towards 'One-Nation-One-Market'. The main motive of this scheme to support consistency in agricultural marketing by reform of events across the combined marketplaces, removes data irregularity among buyer & seller that promote actual price detection which is based on real-time claim and its supply.

3.2.(NMSA)Nationwide-Mission-for-Sustainability-of-Agriculturing:

This mission of Sustainability Agriculturing is directed at supporting Sustainable Farming by climate change measures, increasing agriculturing produce particularly in Rain fed area that focus on combined agriculture, soils'-health managing and synergizing resource conservation. NMSA provide an important proportions of 'Nutrients'-Management', 'Water-usage-efficiency' & 'Living-diversification' by approval of sustainability enhancement way by increasingly shift to the ecofriendly technology, energy adoption of efficient equipment, natural resources maintenance, and combined agriculture.

3.3.Pradhan-Mantri-Krishi-Sinchayee-Yojana (PMKSY):

PMKSY introduced on July 1,2015 with logo 'Har-Khet-Mein-Paani' that give every solution to supply of management by means of water resources, network of distribution and the farm-level application. PMKSY emphases on the introducing resources for secure irrigational practice by binding the rain water at small level by 'Jal Sanchai' & 'Jal-Sinchn'. The main purpose of this scheme is to increase the recharge of an aquifer & familiarizes sustainability-conservation of water practice by discovering viability of recycling that preserved

municipal waste water to a periurban farming that interest large isolated investments in precision agriculture system of irrigation.

3.4.Paramparagat-Krishi-Vikas-Yojana (PKVY):

PKVY was introduced in the year 2015 that encourage the concept of organic-agriculturing in our country. The objective of PKVY is to make 10,000 clusters up to next 3 years that bring about 5 lakh acres of agriculture area to practice organic agriculture. Under this scheme, growers will be motivated to make clusters that take to the organic agricultural practices by the large number of areas in India. To get avail this scheme, each cluster has 50 farmers who are ready to taken-up the organic agriculture under this PKVY that comprises a total of area of around 50 acres. Every grower enrolled in this scheme that will provide with Rs. 20,000/acre by Indian Government sector for a period of three years.

3.5.Pradhan-Mantri-Fasal-Bima-Yojana (PMFBY):

PMFBY is with One-Nation–One-Scheme theme. The objective of this scheme is to give protection & economical help to farmers' in time of the crisis of any notified crop that are a results of natural-calamity, diseases & the pest that consistent the wages of the farmers to confirm the continuation in the agriculture, that inspire farmer to accept advanced and up-to-date agriculture practices and to allow movement of credit to agricultural sector. The best rates that are paid by farmer are very less and remaining premium will also be paid by Indian Government that provide complete protected amount to the farmer against crop-loss on part of natural-calamities.

3.6.Soils'-Health-Cards-Scheme:

Soils'-Health-Cards-Scheme implemented in the year 2015. The main aim of this scheme is to produce soil card to farmer which consist of crop-wise approvals of nutrient and fertilizers that are required for individual farmhouse that help farmer to increase yield through sensible use of input. Every soil sample is to examined in the different soil-test labs all over the India country. Specialists will examine strength & weakness (micro-nutrients deficiency) of soil and advise methods to get dealt with. This scheme helps State Government for producing Soils'-Health-Cards to the farmers of India. The-Soils'-Health-Card give all the information's to farmers on the availability of nutrient in the soil and also with the reference on the suitable usage of nutrient to be applied for increasing soils' health & soil's fertility.

3.7.Nationality-Food-Security-Mission (NFSM):

NFSM introduced in 2007-2008 with the aim of improving the yield of wheat, pulses and rice by 10 million, 8 million & 2 million tons respectively to an end of the Eleventh Plan (by March2012). The key feature of this scheme is to increase the produce through area enlargement and produce to create employment availability and to increase the agricultural economy (farm profits) to return assurance of farmer. The method is to tie the yield difference in respect of the crop through distribution of developed technology and field management activities while aiming on district that have high-potential but low productivity at present.

3.8.Krishi's-Vigyan-Kendras (KVK):

Krishi-Vigyan-Kendras are agricultural extensions center that was created by the India's Council for Agriculturing Research (ICAR) and the associated institution at the district-level that provides various type of agriculture provision. KVKs provides various farm-support activities: provided the technology, propagation to farmer, trainings and alertness. They play an important role in directing on-farm practice testing to establish location specific agriculture technology. This scheme financially supports the rural household by varying agriculture technologies. This scheme provides various training to unexperienced farmers and spread awareness among farmers for performing various practices. This scheme helps the farmers in all ways by locating from different centers.

Conclusion

Agriculture is a main part of Indian economy. India is among the two top agriculture providers all over globe. Agriculture gives around 52% of total of the jobs that are present in our country India & adds about 18.1% in the GDP. The Agriculture is the only basis of livelihood for like almost 2/3rd of employees in the country. The economic data defined that in the economic the year of 2006-2007, the agriculture occupied 18% of the India's GDP. Indian Agricultural sectors acquired like 43% of total geographical area of country India. The Agriculture is among the large supplier of the living in the rural areas of country India. It also contributes about 25% to Indian GDP. Agriculture is quiet reliant on monsoon. The growth in agricultural produce has been immobile for the past years. Rural India is changing but it has to go a long still. Agriculture has profited by enhanced agricultural techniques but the increase is not reasonable. The using of land is changing in Indian rural areas because farmer is getting good value for their produce. The efforts must be to stop movement to urban area. Wholesale price is largely use to examine the weekly price movement. The large essential supplies should be decrease to an entirely less particularly non-food crop. The government introduces various scheme that proves very much useful for the farmers or other employing in farm activities that support farmers in financial needs.

Agriculture is the pillar of economy of India. But the farming sector suffer from various problems associated to over plenty of laborers, lack of appropriate irrigation facility, improper storage, complicated credit opportunity and complex marketing method. These issues develop problems in the growth of agriculture sector. Government has accepted various policies to report these issue and more action are need to expand this sector. India as an agriculture nation, agriculture cannot be ignored. Much attentively planned policy needs to be applied to remove limitations in this sector. Farming plays an important role in food security of India. India is the second largest country in population that's why the high food demand which is sustained by agriculture. Agricultural practices play a vital role in poverty improvement and growth of rural area. There is decline in rural-urban difference in the society due to agriculture that increasing the whole growth of the country. Growth of agriculture is linked with the growth of other sector also. Government earns largely from agriculture by internal and external trade as well. Government introduces various schemes to increase employment opportunities in agricultural sector and improving the financial condition of farmers. The government is trying to achieve this by increasing production, decrease cost and arrange crops with high-value, reduce risk and make agricultural sustainability.

Currently, Indian Government is taking more importance to wellbeing of the farmers'. Government is introducing various farmer's wellbeing scheme that renew agricultural sectors & enhance the financial condition. Government enrolled novel advantages, scheme, programme and plan to benefit all farmer. These agricultural scheme or programme are helpful for the farmer and everyone have to know about and has to take its benefits. Soils'-Health-Cards-scheme launched for providing information to farmer on the nutrient presence of the soil that recommend appropriate usage of nutrients that need for applying to improve soils' health & soils' fertility. PMFBY is a premium measure implemented by the Indian Government in which farmer need to pay premium of about 2 percent for the Kharif crop, 1.5 percent for the Rabi crop & oilseeds crop and the 5 percent for the yearly horticulture crop & other remaining part of a premium that shared equally by the State and the Central Government. Neem Coated Urea measure is initiated for controlling the use of the urea, increases presence of the nitrogen to the crops' & decrease the cost of fertilizers application. PMKSY scheme was launched for providing every end solution in irrigational chain of supply by the water resources, circulation network & field level application. PKVY was launched for promoting bio-agriculturing in India for improving soils'-health and content of organic-matter & increase the net-income of the farmers' so that they can release premium costs. National-Agriculture-Scheme is an electronic marketing platform at the national level which provision for creation of infrastructures to allow electronic market by ensuring better price discovery. Agriculture Contingency Plan was introduced to cop-up with the monsoon situations that leads to droughts and flood, extreme event like heat wave, cold wave, frost, hailstorm and cyclones that poorly affecting crops, live stocks and fisheries that also include horticulture. Rainfed-Area-Development-Programme was introduced under RKVY to enhance the superiority of farmer's life particularly marginal & the small farmers' with offering a complete package of actions to high farmhouse returns.

Project for Rainfed-Areas known as National-Watershed-Developmental project introduced on twin concept of combined crisis management and sustainable agriculture system for the conservation, growth and sustainability management of natural resource. Mission for Sustainability Agriculturing is among the 8 Missions that are

under National-Actions'-Planned-on-climatic-change (NAPCC) that projects at sponsoring Sustainability farming through climatic changes adapting various measure, increasing agricultural produce especially in the areas of rainfed that focus on the combined agriculturing, soils' health managing and synergize the resource conservation. Hence these are the various schemes implemented by the Indian Government in support of farmer. The constraint in the agriculture and rural area development need to be removed and country must be made self-reliant by focused on the goals of the 5 years plan that are prepared for agricultural and rural expansion

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