

GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

The government policies refers to the plans of government, political activities of government, intention relating assumption of office etc. The government policies on agriculture have some laws that are related to import agriculture products and domestic agriculture. The goals of particular outcome in agricultural product markets are the basic cause of government agricultural policies. The present paper studies the various policies of government on agriculture and declares the relationship between government farm payment, farm structure and productivity. The review of policies analyzed the agricultural policies effectiveness and agricultural policies structural condition. After the study of different policies, it is also found that the measurement of government policies is done with respect to impact of such policies on stated policies objective and it is also declared that the agricultural policies cannot play role in changing the structure of economy prior to the reforms. For future scope the study of agricultural polices expand to variable thoughts and review of productivity and structure of policies on agriculture.

Key words: Agricultural policy, Economy, Government, Policies, Sustainability

Introduction

The representation of core issues, insight issue provides basic challenges, government strategies and building partnership in rural and agricultural development. The government policies are very successful in large countries with more populated density[1]. The successfully countries with respect to successful government policies are Thailand, china etc. The review of population of countries the total population younger one decline 31% to 33% from the year 2000 to 2025[2]. The urban population of countries increased from 35% to 51%. The poverty declines from 55% to 25%. The regions have 525 million undernourished chronic. Figure 1 shown the structure of sustainable agriculture.

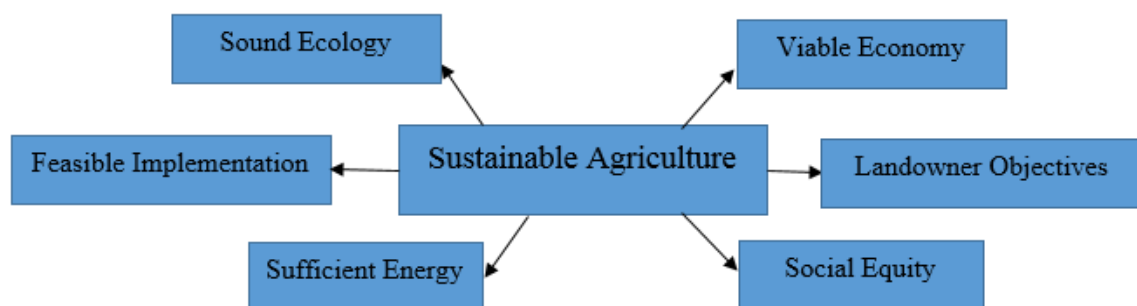


Figure 1: Structure of Sustainable Agriculture

1.1.Sustainable Agriculture:

1.1.1.Viable Economy:

- Positive affect on local economy
- Adequate infrastructure

1.1.2.Aim of Landowner:

- Planning of balance land
- Contribution recognized and values

1.1.3.Sufficient Energy:

- Expand use of renewable energy resources and new technologies
- Reduce energy demand
- Invest in research

1.1.4.Social Equity:

- All segments of society share wealth
- Public has opportunities for input
- Rewards fairly distributed

2.Research Question

Importance of government policies?

How economic stabilities depend upon government policies?

Literature Review

David sunding et al has given view in paper the agricultural innovation process: research and technology adoption in a changing agricultural sector published in 2020 reviews the new technology that is related to agriculture. The main two agricultural technologies are adoption and generation. There are different sections in which study of this paper has been done. The first section includes experimentation, induced innovation model, public investment political economy etc. The present agricultural related research addresses organizations and role of public investment in the field of agriculture that supports innovation activities. The other sectors of the agricultural technology influence the organizations, adopt government interventions and the review of policies challenges and outlines of future research[1].

Ellen wall et al explained in his paper climate change adaptation in light of sustainable agriculture published in 2004 that different study has been done related to agricultural technology. Agriculture technology includes the adaption of agricultural activities i.e. opportunity elements and diverse stresses in the field that develop and influence the sector of agriculture. There are some other factors that required adaption in the weather and climate conditions. The more significant the study of agriculture is with the climate changes. The study of the paper conclude the climate change adaption and sustainable agricultural technology that justify more government support for sustainable agriculture programs[3].

John carlo bertot et al explained in his paper big data open government and e-government issues, policies and recommendation published in 2014 that transparency, e-government services, government, openness, business sectors are the main factors for the transformative promises for the study of smart technology. There are some different policies related to government services in which some important sections are policy science and policy analysis. The different policies and analysis of government services are the properties that policy process and government can also employ. The review in this paper conclude the recent government policies information that address a number of these policy challenges[4].

Methodology

3.1.Design:

The government policies on agriculture strategy implementation concerns various design and structure of strategies to implement. The different agricultural policies, agricultural innovation policies, demonstrating

impacts of policies are studied and declares the relationship between government farm structure and productivity. As Figure 2 shown the structure of policy drivers in the agriculture sustainability and productivity agriculture and Table 2-3 shown the policy based demonstrating impact and farming system changes according to policies.

3.2.Data Collection and Data Analysis:

The social, economic and environmental sector context have the structural characteristics that are capable of adapting new opportunities and challenges. Here different studies have been done by collecting data from different sources. The studies are related to agricultural government policies such as sustainability and productivity perform natural resources, innovation and challenges. The back ground of the respondent helps the researcher to design the skill of the respondents and studies the various policies of government on agriculture and relationship between government farm payment, farm structure and productivity. The policy driver structure in the agriculture sustainability and productivity is shown in Figure 2.

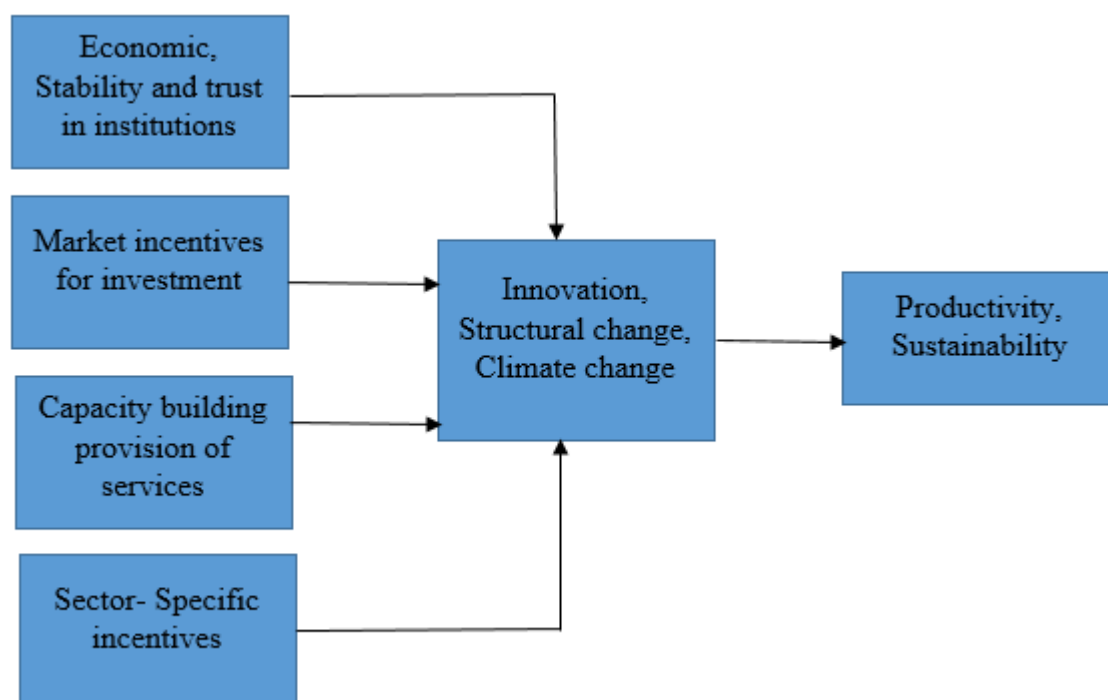


Figure 2: Structure of Policy Drivers in the Agriculture Sustainability and Productivity Agriculture

3.3.Market incentives for investment:

- Regulations
- Trade and investment
- Finance/credit
- Taxation

3.4.Capacity building provision of services:

- Infrastructure
- Education
- Labor

3.5.Sector-specific incentives:

- Agricultural policy
- Agricultural innovation system

The different policies participatory learning is shown in Figure 3 and Table 1 is shown the policy context list.

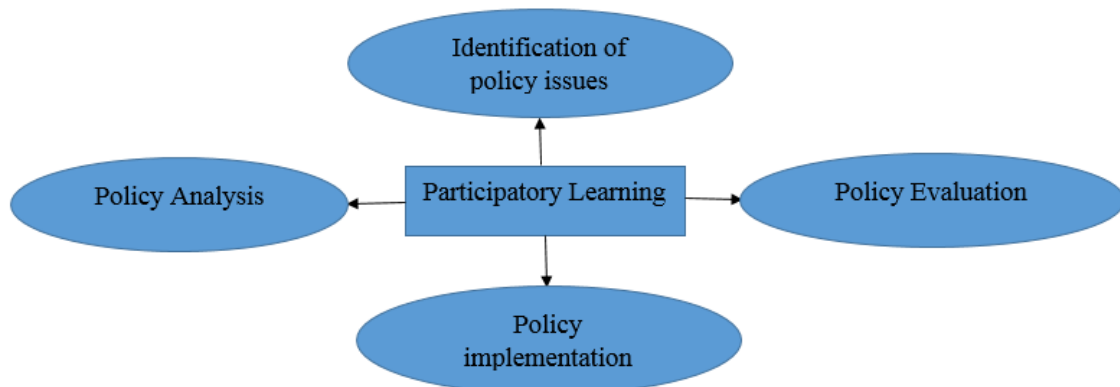


Figure 3: Participatory learning of policies

Table 1: List of policy context

Economic context	46%
Social context	32%
Environment context	13%
Political context	10%

Figure 4 shown the different agricultural policies[5][6]. Figure 5 shown the details of agricultural innovation policies.

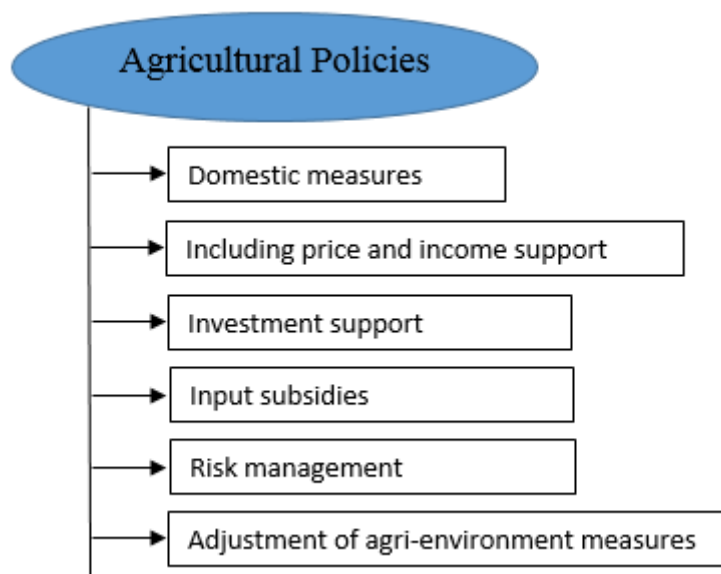


Figure 4: Agricultural Policies

.The details of different Agricultural innovation policies:

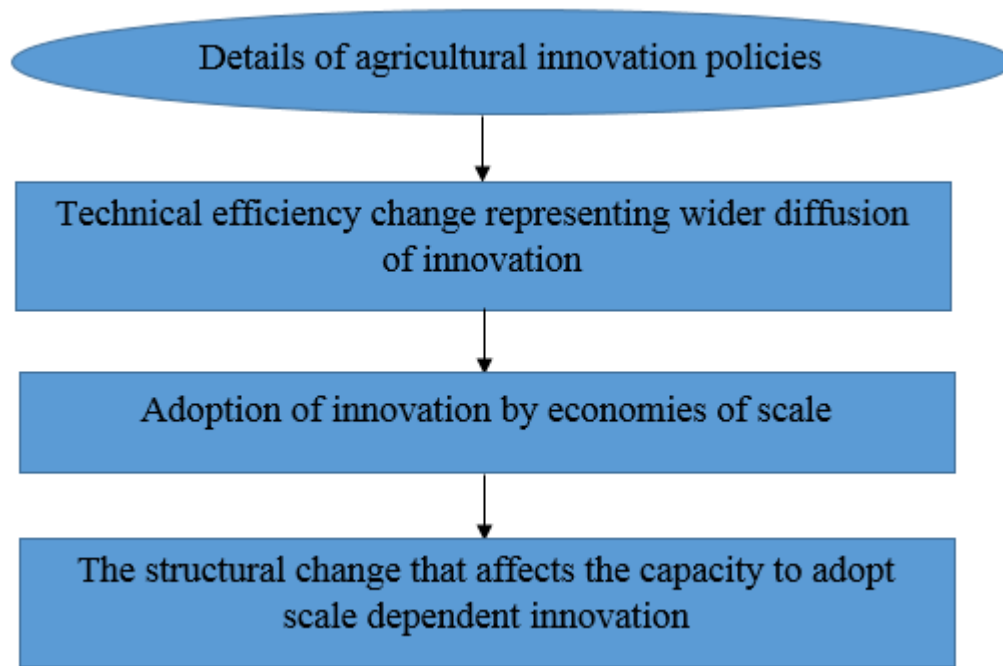


Figure 5: Details of agricultural innovation policies

The domestic agricultural policy area considers different measures such as: Policy measures is to support farm investment[7]. Incentive area: to reduce the cost of investment and thus facilitates. The agricultural innovation policy: The introduction of new technologies, that initiates new innovation in production methods[8]. The policy based demonstrating impact is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Policy Based Demonstrating Impact

Quantity	Input	Output	Technical	Financial
Farmer income	4	1	5	11
Production	9	6	4	9
Land allocated to farming	1	-	1	5
Net profit	2	-	2	3
Crop diversification	1	2	-	1
Off-farm employment	3	-	1	5
Poverty severity	1	-	-	-
On-farm employment	1	1	1	6

Land not allocated to farming	1	-	-	2
Yield	6	-	2	3
Exports	1	1	-	1
Farm size	-	-	3	1
Efficiency	1	-	-	8

3.6.The changes in agricultural polices:

3.6.1.Seed:

- In case of seed, the developed such technology at the 6% quantity in the year 1976.
- Seed policy was adopted in 1993.
- The Indian seed industry is rapid progress over the past 50 years, due to its ceaseless efforts various men and women. The initiatives further strengthening the Indian seed industry as part of “Atmanirbar Krishi”.

3.6.2.Fertilizer:

- The technology to motivate farmer through fertilizer establishment.
- The main initiative on fertilizer is the transformation in the field of fertilizer and dependency on public monopoly[9].
- The fertilizer import is 15.8% and fertilizer sales is 14.08% in 2000-2021. The more augmenting the sales of fertilizers which has led to production increase.

3.6.3.Irrigation:

- The main initiative on irrigation sector features since 1961. The main systems are deep tube wells a, low lift pumps etc. The initiative taken through public sector 1961-1979.
- In India Approximately 77,312 crore rupees has been proposed in the year 2000-2021, for the schemes such as ministry of agriculture and farmer's welfare, ministry of Jal Shakti and ministry of rural.

3.6.4.Farm mechanization[10]:

- The farm mechanization divided into three categories: village level craftsman, small-scale industries and organised farm machinery industries. The largest market of tractor in the world is India and the best performance showed by increasing 21% in the year 2000-2021.

Table 3: Farming System Changes According To Policies

Major determinants	Period (1)	Period (2)	Period (3)
Human resource	Family	Permanent hired labours	Family and hired casual labours
Management	Family based management	Externalities in management	Men dominated management systems
Productivity	Low	High	Moderate
Objectives	Food security	Income	Yield maximization

Risk	Low	High	Medium
Land availability	Own	Own, mortgage, and leasing system	Own and share cropping
Technology	Indigenous	Modern and frontier technologies	Locally improved technologies and green revolution technologies.
Resource base	Natural resources	Mostly external resources	Natural and external resources

The Table3-4 shown the farming system and its changes according to policies. The outcomes policies in agriculture depend on policy incentives.

Table 4: List Of Major Changes In Farming System As Per Farm Categories

Pre-Globalization	Post-Globalization	Farmer Catogory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead Rice Production through share-cropping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive homestead Crop production through mortgage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household with homestead
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead Crop Livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead Crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own land upto 0.60ha with homestead.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead Poultry fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead Poultry Dairy high value crop agri-buisness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own land upto 2ha.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead price production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive poultry crop production. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household with homestead area and also own land upto 0.20ha.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead livestock fisheries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead crop poultry high value crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Own land upto 1ha with homestead.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead, cereal, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Homestead cereal, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having own land more than 2ha.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • poultry, • cash crop. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dairy 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestead • cereal, • livestock • fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Homestead, • Cereal • poultry, • high value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Own land upto 2ha.

Results & Discussions

The study of government policies on agriculture has been done successfully. The government policies on agriculture have some laws that are related to import agriculture products and domestic agriculture. The review has been done by taking different states into consideration with similar investment of agriculture. The goals of particular outcome in agricultural product markets are the basic cause of government agricultural policies. The present paper studies the various policies of government on agriculture and declares the relationship between government farm payment, farm structure and productivity. The study shown the mixed result with respect to role of extension in explaining productivity growth and a supportive result for the role of extension in productivity.

Conclusion

The present paper studies the various policies of government on agriculture and declares the relationship between government farm payment, farm structure and productivity. The review of policies analyzed the agricultural policies effectiveness and agricultural policies structural condition. After the study of different policies, it is also found that the measurement of government policies is done with respect to impact of such policies on stated policies objective and it is also declared that the agricultural policies cannot play role in changing the structure of economy prior to the reforms. For future scope the study of agricultural polices expand to variable thoughts and review of productivity and structure of policies on agriculture.

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