

Reform, Transform and Perform in Agriculture

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Article History

Received: 22.12.2020

Revised: 10.01.2021

Accepted: 16.01.2021

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture and allied sector continues to be pivotal to the sustainable growth and development of the Indian economy. Not only does it meet the food and nutritional requirements of 1.3 billion Indians, it contributes significantly to production, employment and demand generation through various backward and forward linkages. Moreover, the role of the agricultural sector in alleviating poverty and in ensuring the sustainable development of the economy is well established. To overcome the problem of food security in our country; Government of India had reform their agricultural policies, to retain farmers' in agri business farmers had transforms through various government schemes and last the result of above leads to increase performance in relation to production and productivity in agriculture and allied activities.

Reform in Agriculture

Government started various programmes for agriculture for the doubling the farmers' income in field of crop insurance, increasing productivity and market identification viz. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, Soil Health Card and eNAM. Discuss the respective scheme under following sub heads:

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna

This scheme started by Government of India in December, 2016 with the objectives to overcome yield losses, prevented sowing, post-harvest losses from localized calamities. The premium given by farmers' 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5 per cent for kharif, rabi and commercial crops, respectively. The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by GoI to provide full insured amount to farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities.

The unit of insurance, for widespread calamities at village and gram panchayat level and for localized calamities at farmers' field. The target of GoI is 30 per cent, 40 per cent and 50 per cent of farmers' comes under this scheme for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19, respectively.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

The scheme started for the farmers' by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare with the budget of Rs. 50,000 crore for 2015-16 to 2019-20. The objective of this scheme; to ensure access to some means of protective irrigation to all agricultural farms in the country, accelerated irrigation benefits, Har Khet ko Pani, watershed development and per drop more crop.

Soil Health Card Scheme

The target of distribution of 14 crore soil health cards in the end of 2017, this scheme was stated in February, 2017 with the objective to provide information to the farmers on nutrient status to their soil along with recommended on appropriate dosages of nutrients to be applied by soil health and its fertility. The advantages of this scheme were proper use of fertilizer will results in saving for farmers' and higher yield.

eNAM

eNAM is the platform provided by the government to the farmers' to sell their produce. National Agriculture Market (NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC markets to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. eNAM is constituted with the objective of transparent sale transactions and price discovery initially in regulated markets. Willing States to accordingly enact suitable provisions in their APMC Act for the promotion of e-trading by their State Agricultural Marketing Board/APMC. Liberal licensing of traders/buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop /premises in the market yard. One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State. Harmonization of quality standards of

agricultural produce and provision for assaying (quality testing) infrastructure in every market to enable informed bidding by buyers. Single point levy of market fees, i.e on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.

Transform in Agriculture

In today's world the farmers' of the India are not doing agriculture for the subsistence. Now, the farming is the business and farmers' becomes the entrepreneur.

ARYA

Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) was started in 25 states, one district in each state by Krishi Vigyan Kendras of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. This scheme was started to check the migration of rural youth and retain their interest in agriculture through creation of new employment opportunity.

PDU-UKSS

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme was started with budget of 5.35 crore rupees in 2016. The objective of this scheme is to promote agricultural education, build skill labour at village level relevant to national needs organic and sustainable agriculture. Rural India with preferred support in the field of organic farming, natural farming, rural economy and sustainable agriculture.

Village Self Governance Campaign

Gram Uday Se Bharat Uday Abhiyan was started on 125th anniversary of Dr. Baba sahib Ambedkar in Mhow, HP from 14th April to 24th April, 2016. This scheme was started with objective to strength Panchyati Raj, increase social harmony across village, rural development, foster farmers' and livelihood of the poor.

SAMPADA

Scheme for Agro marine, processing and development of Agro processing cluster was set up by cabinet committee for economic affairs under ministry of food processing industries with the budget of 26,000 crore rupees from 2016 to 2020 which benefits 20 lakhs farmers. The objectives of this scheme to

supplement agriculture, modernize, processing and decrease agricultural waste.

Perform in Agriculture

Due to the farmers' initiatives and various farmers' favourable scheme of government, India perform better in the agriculture sector. Various figures and facts about the pervious statement is describe under.

India is the second largest producer of the fruit and vegetables in the world. As per the National Horticulture Board database, during 2014-15 India produced 86.6 MT and 167.5 MT of the fruits and vegetables, respectively. India is the largest producer of Okra and Ginger and ranks second in production of cabbage, brinjal, potatoes, onion, cauliflower etc. Among the fruit crops, India ranks first in the production of Bananas (22.94 %), Papayas (44.03), etc.

Total foodgrain production is estimated at an all-time high of 272 million tonnes in 2016-17, 8% higher than the 251.6

million tonnes last year, and surpassing the previous record of 265 million tonnes in 2013-14. Further, the estimates show that production of key crops like rice, wheat and pulses will be at record levels during the year. While wheat production is estimated to rise by 4.7% to 96.6 million tonnes in 2016-17 (compared to 92.3 million tonnes in 2015-16), production of pulses is likely to rise 35% from 16.4 million tonnes last year to 22.1 million tonnes in 2016-17.

CONCLUSION

No doubt India is perform better in the agriculture sector, but there will be further scope of improvement in many fields viz. improvement in the productivity, saving in the cost of production, increase in cropping intensity, diversification towards high value crops and improvement in the term of trade of the farmers.