

Modi Govt. & Farmers

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Abstract

This article discuss about the initiates taken by the Modi govt. for the betterment of the farmers and agriculture sector. How much they are beneficial? What is the actual condition of the farmers in India and the target of doubling the income of farmers is achievable or not.

Keyword: Farmers, Modi govt., Schemes

1.INTRODUCTION

As we all know agriculture in the pillar of the Indian economy. From the time of independence till now Indian economy is mainly dependent on agriculture. If we talk about the employment share of agriculture it is about 54%, it means the out 100 employed persons 54 are related to agricultural activities. So, any government cannot avoid this sector. Many steps have been taken by the Modi govt. for betterment of this sector. The main aim of this govt. is to double the income of the farmers by 2022. Here is the list of the main schemes launched by the govt. for the farmers.

2.KISHAN SAMMAN NIDHI YOJNA

This scheme was launched by the Govt. in February 2019. Under this scheme all farmers to get Rs.6000 per annum. The amount will be transferred directly into the a/c of the farmers in the instalments of Rs.2000 each. Earlier this scheme was only for the farmers those have the landholding less than 2 hectares but later this condition was abolished and all farmers are eligible under this scheme to attain the benefits. This scheme is mainly aim to provide financial help to the small scale farmers, with the this assistance they can purchase the required seeds and fertilizers.

2.SOIL HEALTH CARDS SCHEME.

This scheme was launched in February 2015 and second

cycle if this commenced on 1st may 2017. In the scheme soil health cards will be issued every year for all holders in the country.

Under this scheme samples were collected from 2.5 hectre irrigated and 10 hectre non- irrigated land. In first cycle (2015-2017) 2.53crores samples collected and 10.73 cr. Cards were dispatched. In total 4.42crore samples were tested. On the bases of these samples 17.08crores SHCs were printed and out which 16.77 cr. of SHCs were dispatched till November 2018. SHC is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of the holding. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely NPK (macro nutrients), 5 (secondary nutrients), Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (micro nutrients) and ph, Ec,Oc(Physical parameters). Based on this SHC will also indicate fertilizers recommendations and soil amendments required for the farm. Benefits of the SHC :-

- a) Farmers can decide which crop to grow according to the nutrients value contain by the soil.
- b) Authorities will monitor the soil on regular bases once in 3 years and provide the report about the farm.
- c) With the help of the soil health card the farmers will be able to save Rs. 3000 per acre or the cost of cultivation will be down by 15% and his production will increase by 15-20% .

3.PRAMPARAGAT KRISHI YOJNA

Under this scheme farmers are encouraged to use the traditional methods of farming. Under the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, 10000 cluster covering 2 Lakh area have been brought under organic farming from 2015-2018. With the help of this scheme alot of farmers in our country is adopting the organic farming. Assam is the first state in India which is totally do organic farming.

4. ELECTRONIC NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET (E-NAM)

Electronic National Agriculture Market E-nam was launched in April 2016. Electronic National Agriculture Market or E-nam is a virtual market connecting physical mandis with each other through an online trading platform for agricultural commodities in India. Farmers can sell produce to their highest bidder which means they will get best price.

By this platform there is not any limitation on the farmers to sell the product within one state. With this the farmers do not need multiple licenses to trade in different states. Multiple cost of removing produce to one market to another is eliminated. Now Farmers can develop direct touch with buyer. The Main Achievements of this scheme are over 1.28 crore farmers, over 1 lakh commission agents, over 1.2 lakh traders and 585 markets were registered on the E-NAM platform from 16 states and 2 Union territories. There are 90 commodities which are traded and Till 2018 value of trades is 48000 crore and over 164.53 lakh tonnes of commodities have been traded. As Prime Minister Modi aims to double the farmers income by 2022. E-NAM will play a huge role in that.

5. PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA

Our farmers to deal with many problems like flood, drought, damage of crops during transportation or by animal, lack of storage facilities. This scheme was introduced on 14 January 2016. Under this scheme in 2017-18 4.87 application were covered. Full minimum support price was given to the damaged crops. The main aims of this scheme were: - Providing financial support to the farmers. Stabling the income of the farmers.

6. PRADHAN MANTRI KISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA. (MICRO IRRIGATION)

this scheme was launched by the govt. on 1st July 2015. This mainly aimed at expanding the irrigation network, improving water usage efficiency. The Moto of this scheme is "Har Khet Ko Pani." Govt. is talking up various steps like construction of farm ponds, check dams, diversion channels and water conservation systems to

raise water collection and improve penetration of irrigation. Land micro-irrigated in the last 4 years.

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------|------|-----|
| 2014-15 | : | 4.26 | lakh | hac |
| 2015-16 | : | 5.73 | Lakh | hac |
| 2016-17 | : | 8.40 | Lakh | hac |
| 2017-18 | : | 10.49 | Lakh | hac |

A total sum of Rs. 5207 crore were spent on this during the last 4 years.

7. RASHTIYA KISHI VIKAS YOJNA

RKVY scheme was initiated in 2007 as an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme has come a long way since its inception and has been implemented across two plan periods (11th and 12th). The scheme incentivizes States to increase public investment in Agriculture & allied sectors. The Cabinet has approved (as on 1st November 2017) for continuation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Plans) - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a financial allocation of Rs. 15,722 crores with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship.

8. NEEM COATED UREA.

Urea is one of the main fertilizer for the crop production in India. Neem Coated Urea (NCU) is a fertilizer and an agriculture scheme initiated by the Government of India to boost the growth of wheat and paddy, and curb the black marketeering and hoarding of urea. Urea which is coated with neem tree seed oil is called neem-coated urea. The main advantages of the neem coated urea are as follows:- a) It acts as an organic pesticide. B) Reduces the use of pesticides. C) Increases yield D) Saves Government subsidy money of Rs.10000 crore as otherwise urea was diverted to paint and plywood industries. E) Easy and adequate availability to farmers as all urea produced/ imported goes to them. A department of Agriculture, cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) report in 2017 showed that neem coated urea raised yields of many crops like Yield of

sugarcane is raised by 17.5%, Red gram by 16.88%, Soybean by 7.40% Maize by 7.14% and paddy by 5.79%.

9.NATIONAL LIFE STOCK MISSION

National Live stock mission was an initiative of ministry of Agriculture and Farmer Welfare. This mission was started in 2014-15. The aim of this mission was the development of the livestock so it can increase the income of farmers. NABARD is the subsidy channelizing agency under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG) component of National Livestock Mission. This includes:- a) Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF) b) Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbit (IDSRR) c) Pig Development(PD)

Other Major Initiative taken by the Govt. in the favour of farmers Are as follows:-Kisan Sampada yojana which aims to double the farmers income by creating infrastructure for food processing and improving supply chain management. The scheme expected to attract an investment of Rs.31400crore benefiting 20 lakh farmers and generating 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment by 2019-20.

: Minimum support price (MSP) of Jowar is increased by 42%, Ragi 52%, moong 25%, nigar seeds 45%, paddy 19%, groundnuts 16%.

: A corpus of Rs.10000crore was created to provide infrastructure to fishery, agriculture and animal husbandry.

: The Budgetary allocation for welfare of farmers was Rs. 121,082crore from 2009-14. This rose to 211,694crore from 2014-19.

: Rs.1290crore allotted to National Bamboo Mission to help set up small scale industries.

10.PROBLEM OF FARMER SUICIDE

Govt. is doing a lot but still there is problem of farmer suicide and low level of income among Indian farmers. The main reason behind that is the land holding of the farmers. Mainly there are marginal farmers and so they cannot adopt the new technology. According to the report of **Accident Deaths and suicide in India (ADSI-2016)** published by the National Crime Records Bureau,11,379 farmers and agricultural labourers committed suicide in 2016 and the number was 12,602 in 2015. The farming sector

comprised 8.7% of the suicides in India. According to a RTI data over 15000 farmers in the state of Maharastra only have committed suicide.

| Year | Total cases of Farme suicide |
|------|------------------------------|
| 2013 | 1236 |
| 2014 | 2039 |
| 2015 | 3263 |
| 2016 | 3080 |
| 2017 | 2917 |
| 2018 | 2761 |

(Source RTI data published in Business Today)

Majority of the suicides are reported in Maharastra followed by Tamilnadu, West Bangal, Karantaka and Madhya Pardesh. The data of farmer suicide is very alarming but we cannot say that all suicide are because of financial reasons there can be other reasons for that also.

11.DOUBLING THE FARMERS INCOME

The main reason behind these suicides of farmer is their liability of loan. A farmer took a loan for many reasons but when he finds that it is not possible to return it back then he commits suicide. There is only one measure for the suicides the income of farmers must be increased.Govt. has announced that it will double the farmers income till 2022 It is very difficult to estimate the income of the farmer income because there not any specific data available. Two national level surveys of NSSO titled situation assessment survey of farmers in 2003(59th Round) and situation assessment survey of Agriculture households(SAS) in 2013(70th Round) provide various estimates to the farmers income from various sources including agriculture. According to SAS for the year 2012-13, the average annual income of a farm household from farm as well as non-farm sources was Rs.77,112. Sixty percent of the total income of an household was derived from farm activities (cultivation and farming of animals) and 40% was derived from non-farm sources (wages, salary,non-farm business etc.). There are mainly the seven sources of increasing the farm income:- a) Increase in the crop productivity . b) Improvement in the live stock productivity. C) Resource use efficiency or saving in the cost of production.d) Increase in the crop intensity.e) Diversification to the

high volume crops.f) Improvement in the real prices received by the farmer.g)shift from farm t non-farm occupation.

Several initiative has been taken by Government to improve all the sources which are mentioned in the earlier section of the article but these are not enough. Doubling the income of farmers till 2022-23 from 2015-16 will require growth rate near to 10.41%. so the government should do more efforts for the improvement of the condition of the farmers in India.

12.CONCLUSION

There is no doubt that the Modi Govt. has done a remarkable work for the improvement of the farmers. Total agriculture spending increased by 75% which was Rs. 121,082crore from 2009-14 to this rose to 211,694crore from 2014-19. But there are more efforts required from the government part because with the population around 135crore by 2022 and about 54% of the working population engaged in this sector the spending merely 2% of the GDP of the country are not sufficient. The schemes introduced by the government are very good and there more funds must be allocated to these schemes.

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