



An Insight into vision of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022

¹ Jitendra Ojha & ²Deepankar Tiwari

¹Faculty of Agriculture and Allied Industries, Rama University Kanpur (U.P)

²Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology Kanpur (U.P)

ABSTRACT

Indian Economy Nearly 54.6% Population engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The population contributes nearly 17% of the Gross Value Added. Government of India took several steps to sustainable development of agriculture and aims for doubling the Farmer's income by 2022. Many schemes and plans are started by the government of India for sustainable development of agriculture. To provide improved facility of irrigation & increased the water use efficiency launched PMKSY, to support organic farming launched PKVY, to support the facilitation in marketing a common hub made by G.O.I named e- NAM, where at present 470 Mandi are linked from 14 states with trade vale 24 crores and trade quantity 1137.72 Ton. A study conducted to examine realities for the vision of doubling the Farmer Income by 2022, after comparing past and present trends of agriculture like Net cultivated area, Crop production, Population engaged in agriculture, income from allied sectors, it can be said that agriculture sector require a growth of 18% for doubling the income of peasants. The goal is possible but not feasible, the way forward can be to augment production with touch of technology in each sector, area and aspects. Every sector related to agriculture should be utilized to its full capacity by providing integrated approach at all levels of production like from soil preparation to packaging and marketing. Vertical expansion in agriculture can be another way for raising output.

Keywords: Indian Economy, Agriculture Economics, Crop production

Received 15.08.2018

Revised 21.09.2018

Accepted 01.10.2018

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in Indian Economy. Nearly 54.6 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture. The population contributes nearly 17 per cent of the gross value added. There are lots of changes occurred in Net sown area, Cattle & buffalo number and many other things in relation to agriculture. The net sown area in British India was 91.85% & cattle and buffalo number was at that time 151 Million but at present the Net Sown Area is 160 Million Hactare and Cattle and buffalo number is 512. So it is confirmed that as the day passed our net sown area, production, total production from livestock is increasing very accelerating rate. But in past Farmer suffers due to low individual income of his own, he increase the production in to some extent, but he unable to increase his individual income at present time. In relation to this government of India took several important steps towards Sustainable Development and also aims for Doubling the farmers income by 2022. For the Sustainable Development of Agriculture GOI launched various schemes like PMKSY to provide the improved facility of irrigation, PKVY to support the Organic Farming, e-NAM to provide the Market integration or mandi integration. Other than this many schemes & plans are started by the GOI to support the Agriculture, Sustainable development of agriculture, also enhance the the income of individual Farmer [1,2].

The main objectives of the study are followings-

- ❖ The present status of Agriculture
- ❖ Can the Vision of Doubling the Income by 2022 will be true
- ❖ To find the obstacle in Doubling the Income
- ❖ To prepare the concept or roadmap for Doubling the income

PRESENT STATUS OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

At Present we are first & highly developed economy in the world. After registering GDP growth of over 7 Per cent for the third year in succession in 2016-17, the Indian economy is headed for somewhat slower growth estimated to be 6.5 Per cent in 2017-18. (First advance released by CSO) Even with this slower

growth for 2017-18 GDP growth has averaged 7.3 Per cent for the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18. Net cultivated Area 160 million Hectare And total production from that is 3006 MT at present [3].

WAY FORWARD FOR ACCOMPLISHING GOAL

A annual growth of 10.41 per cent required in farmers income, for doubling the farmers income till 2022 from the base year 2015-16. This shows that the on- going and previously achieved rate of growth in farm has to be sharply accelerated . the major sources of growth operating within agriculture sector are-

- (i) Improvement in productivity
- (ii) Resource use efficiency or saving in cost of production
- (iii) Diversification towards high value crops

The sources outside agriculture includes :

- (v) Shifting cultivators from farm to non-farm occupation
- (vi) Enhancement in terms of trade for farmers or actual prices received by farmer

Table 1: Data's representing the way forwarding in different sectors that discussed below-

S.No	Crop	Value (Rs Cr.)	Area (Mha)	Productivity (Rs/ha)	Adjusted Productivity* (Rs/ha)	Share(%)	
						In total Output	In total area
1	Pulses	62135	23.23	26748	26748	4.14	11.95
2	oilseed	112181	98.28	44707	44707	7.74	14.68
3	cereals	439383	28.53	40722	40722	29.26	50.56
A	Staple crops	617699	150.04	41169	41169	41.14	77.18
5	Fiber crops	95993	12.54	76549	76549	6.39	6.45
6	Sugarcane	76295	5.01	152285	109558	5.08	2.58
7	Condiments& spices	54163	3.24	167376	120415	3.61	1.66
8	Fruits	155547	7.19	216458	155725	10.36	3.70
9	Vegetables	234219	9.57	244820	244820	15.60	4.92
B	High value crops	616217	37.54	164154	142777	41.04	19.31
C	All crops	1501464	194.4	77236	61503	100	100

Data Source : CSO & DES data

* Productivity for annual crops like sugarcane , fruits and condiments and spices has been adjusted with present cropping intensity 139%

CAN THE VISION OF DOUBLING THE FARMERS BY 2022 IS TRUE

India is emerging as the largest economy in the world. Many initiative are took place by the GOI for doubling the income . Many new schemes and programs are also started by GOI for achieving the same objective. Some schemes like Pradhan Mantri Krishivikas Yojana , Pradhan Krishi Sinchahi Yojana , Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Electronic National Agricultural Market etc. other than this GOI launches many portals like Kisan suvidha portal , Pashu Poshan Portal , M- Portal etc. are continuously running for achieving the same objectives . the main reason behind launch of the scheme is the Extensive Development or Holistic Development of agriculture. Other than this adopting the New Technology and Mechanization in agriculture we can extends our income to some extent. A scheme named My Village My Pride by GOI to adopting the Modern technology in agriculture , under this scheme 20,000 Agriculture scientist adopting the Village and work for this. A common law named Rule of 72 states that to Doubling the income of farmer by 2022 there will the need of growth in agriculture nearly 18 percent . on the growth of 18 percent the individual income of farmer gets doubled.

OBSTACLES FOR THE VISION

There are many obstacles the hurdles to achieve the vision.

- ❖ Inadequate credit facility
- ❖ Proper un- utilization of resources
- ❖ Inadequate knowledge of Modern techniques
- ❖ Monsoon Independency

TO PREPARE THE CONCEPT OR ROADMAP FOR DOUBLING THE INCOME

- (i) Increase in productivity of crops

- (ii) Increase in production of livestock
- (iii) Improvement in efficiency of input use (cost saving)
- (iv) Diversification towards high value crops
- (v) Shift of cultivators to non-farm job

Various researches shows that if same level of progress in various sources of growth , as experienced in the previous 10-15 years , is maintained it can achieve 75 percent increase in per farmers income by 2022-23 over base year of 2015-16 with better price realization. This falls short of doubling the income by 25 percent . Thus , to double farmers income by 2022 the progress in various sources of growth has to be accelerated by 33 percent [3, 4].

Table 2 : Source of growth in farm income, Achievements and required growth rate for doubling farmers income

S.NO	Source	Recent achievement		Required growth rate for DFI
		Period	Growth rate/change	
1	Crop productivity 70% segment	2001-2013	3.1	4.1
2	Livestock value added 30% segment	2005-2014	4.5	6.0
3	Improvement in resource use efficiency	2001-2012	1% age	1.3
4	Crop diversification towards fruits and vegetable 70% segment	2003-2014	3.89	5.17
5	Better price realization: Crops	Karnataka experience. Reforms	13% total	17.0
6	Shift to non – farm occupation	2005-2012	1.81	2.4

It is important to know for achieve the overall growth of 18% , Crop productivity is required to increase by 4.1 per cent and livestock value added by 6 per cent , improvement in resource use efficiency by 3.0 per cent ,and from shift to nonfarm occupation by 2.4 per cent. Some important points also kept for doubling the Farmers income by 2022 that are-

- ❖ Indian farmer should increase raise area under two crops to 53 per cent from present 40 per cent recorded in recent years.
- ❖ Area under high value crops is required to follow an increase of 4.4 per cent each year
- ❖ Market reform are required to enable farmers to get 17 per cent higher prices than base level.
- ❖ According to NSSO , number of cultivators declined from 166.1 million during 2004-05 to 146.2 million during 2011-12. This number needs to fall further to 119.5 million by 2022, which will involve the shift 2.4 per cent farmers each year to nonfarm.

The action needed in sources of growth in farm income can be grouped in three categories as under:

- A. Development initiatives
- B. Technology generation and dissemination
- C. Policies and Reform
- A. Development initiatives**

Table 3 : Base level and target for development initiatives to double farmers income

Source	Base level and year	Target 2022-23
Quality seed (MT)	3.03 (2014-15)	7.97
Fertilizer(MT)	25.58 (2014-15)	36.24
Irrigation(MH)	92.58 (2012-13)	307.39
Area under more than one crop(percent)	40.00 (2012-13)	53
Area under fruits and vegetables(MH)	16.75 (2013-14)	26.38
Area under High Yielding varieties(percent)	69.30 (2014-15)	90.0

*MH- million hectare, MT-million ton

B. Generation and dissemination of improved technologies

India has a very large network of ICAR I institutes and state agricultural universities are continuously working for dissemination of technology and developing improved varieties , products, breeds, and

formulation for sustainable growth of agriculture sector. The system has also been equipped with network of Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every rural district for extension of technology .

C. Reforms and Policies

Table 4 : List of various types of reforms in agriculture sector

1.Institutional reforms: make provisions for 1.1 to1.7
1.1 Private mandi
1.2 direct mandi
1.3 Contract farming
1.4 e- Trading
1.5 Single point levy
1.6 Direct sale to consumers by farmers
1.7 Single trader license
2. special treatment to fruits and vegetable denotify from APMC
3. Participation in E-NAM

CONCLUSION

To secure future of agriculture and to improve livelihood of half of India's population , adequate needs to be given to improve the welfare of farmers and raise agricultural income . Doubling the farmer's income by 2022 is quite challenging but it is needed and it is attainable. Three pronged strategy focused on

- (I) Development initiative
- (II) Technology
- (III) Policy and reform

These three initiatives in agriculture is needed to double the farmers' income. The rate of increase in growth in output need to be accelerated by 33 per cent to meet the goal. for true the vision the country need to increase use of quality seed, fertilizers and power supply to agriculture by 12.8,4.4 and 7.6 per cent every year. The area under irrigation has to be expanded by 1.78 million hectare and area under doubled cropping system should doubled by 1.85 million hectare every year. At last it can be said by the LAW OF 72 when the agriculture sector growth rate attain to 18 percent then the individual income of the farmer gets doubled.

REFERENCES

1. Chand Ramesh(2016a).Addressing Agrarian distress; sops versus development, 23rd DR.B.P pal Memorial lecture, May 26 IARI New Delhi.
2. GOI(2005). Situation assessment survey of farmers- Some aspects of farming, NSS report 496.
3. Singh sukhpal (2008). Producers company as new generation cooperatives, economics and Political Weekly, 17 May.
4. GOI ,Report of the committee on DFI (November2017)volume V, Sustainability Concerns in Agriculture.

CITATION OF THIS ARTICLE

Jitendra Ojha and Deepankar Tiwari. An Insight into vision of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022 . Bull. Env. Pharmacol. Life Sci., Vol 7 [12] November 2018 : 06-09