



ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER

Economics

AN ARTICLE ON RECENT NATIONAL POLICES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA.

KEY WORDS: agricultural policies, tertiary processes, price stability, product choices, land usage

Chintha Yella Swamy

PhD Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

ABSTRACT

Agricultural policies involve predefined goals, objectives, and routes set by an individual or government with the intention of obtaining a certain outcome for the benefit of the individual(s), society, and the overall economy of the country. Primary, secondary, and tertiary processes in agricultural production are all taken into account by agricultural policy. A fixed supply level, price stability, product quality, product choices, land usage, and employment are only a few examples of possible outcomes

INTRODUCTION

Agricultural policy describes a set of laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products. Governments usually implement agricultural policies with the goal of achieving a specific outcome in the domestic agricultural product markets.

The first and second plans put a lot of focus on establishing big and medium irrigation projects to enhance irrigation capacity. Land reforms and community development programmes, for example, were implemented on a national scale to reorganize agricultural relations and promote rural development. The community development programmes was a comprehensive rural development initiative that touched every facet of rural life. The expansion of agriculture was only one aspect of these plans. Improved communications, rural housing, rural industries, animal husbandry, and other aspects of rural literacy, health, and sanitation.

Objectives:

1. What are the recent policies related to agriculture?
2. What are achievements of these policies
3. Growth of agriculture sector based on these policies

Earlier we had approximately 13 policies developed for agriculture sector, recently some of new policies also introduced by the Indian government in we discussed major policies and their output.

E-NAM;

The National Agriculture Market (eNAM) is a Pan-India electronic trading platform that connects the current APMC markets to establish a single national agricultural commodities market.

Under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India, the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the principal agency for eNAM implementation. The major goal of this plan is to enhance agricultural marketing consistency by simplifying procedures across linked marketplaces, eliminating information asymmetry between buyers and sellers, and encouraging real-time price discovery based on actual demand and supply.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was created with the goal of increasing agricultural output, particularly in rainy regions, by focusing on integrated farming, water efficiency, soil health management, and resource conservation synergy.

Through the adoption of a sustainable development pathway, NMSA will address key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency,' 'Nutrient Management,' and 'Livelihood diversification,' among others, by gradually shifting to environmentally

friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipment, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, and so on.

Schemes under NMSA

Rained Area Development (RAD): RFS Division is implementing RAD; Soil Health Management (SHM): INM Division is implementing SHM; Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF): NRM Division is implementing SMAF.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): The INM Division is implementing the PKVY.

The RFS Division is implementing the Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI).

The RFS Division is implementing the National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA).

National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF): being implemented by INM Division. Mission Organic Value Chain Development in the North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): being implemented by INM Division. Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI): implemented by INM Division.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Har Khet ko Pani "Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana" Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management. To this effect Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Across 2015, the NDA administration established the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a project to encourage organic farming in the country.

Farmers will be encouraged to create groups or clusters and switch to organic agricultural practises across huge regions of the country under the initiative.

Over the next three years, the goal is to establish 10,000 clusters and convert around five lakh acres of agricultural land to organic cultivation. In addition, the government plans to subsidise certification fees and encourage organic farming by utilising traditional resources.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the government sponsored crop insurance scheme that integrates multiple stakeholders on a single platform.

main Objectives are bellow mentioned;

1. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
2. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
3. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
4. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

Gramin Bhandaran Yojna

we are giving important things about these scheme.

- Create scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas.
- To meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs.
- Promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability.
- Prevent distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit by strengthening agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country.

Livestock insurance Scheme

This scheme aims to provide protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people and popularize it with the ultimate goal of attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

Scheme on Fisheries Training and Extension

It was launched to provide training for fishery sector so as to assist in undertaking fisheries extension programmes effectively.

National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen

This scheme was launched to provide financial assistance to fishers for construction of house, community hall for recreation and common working place. It also aims to install tube-wells for drinking water and assistance during lean period through saving cum relief component.

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

The government approved a dedicated Rs5,000 crore fund to bring more land area under micro-irrigation as part of its objective to boost agriculture production and farmer's income.

The fund has been set up under NABARD, which will provide this amount to states on concessional rate of interest to promote micro-irrigation, which currently has a coverage of only 10 million hectares as against the potential of 70 million hectares.

CONCLUSIONS

Final Thoughts and Implications After achieving near-self-sufficiency in basic food production, Indian agriculture is shifting its focus to exports. Aside from the typical export, Arora: India's Agricultural Policies: A Look Back and a Look Forward 153 commodities, India is now now a rice and wheat exporter, as well as animal goods. The direction of commerce is shifting as well. Although commerce with the region's neighbours continues to dominate, trading with OECD nations is becoming increasingly vital, particularly for high-value food exports.

Liberalization of the sector by abolishing tariffs and QRs, globalisation of agriculture by offering an outer perspective to the mind-set, and a renewed focus on the commercial elements of agriculture are among the rising agricultural policy directions. As a consequence, private investment in agriculture has increased (in addition to governmental investment), farmers are becoming more market-oriented,

the amount of value addition has increased, agricultural exports have increased, and farm income has increased.

In order to address the difficulties that farmers face, as well as the macro-level obstacles that policymakers face, the following elements must be included in the policy framework: Legalization of Agricultural Land Leasing Land leasing for agricultural purposes is prohibited in most states, with the exception of Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. Despite the fact that land leasing is in use. Land leasing will be legalised, attracting entrepreneurs with a love for agriculture to start commercial farming. Such businesses would use scientific technology to get optimum output while also ensuring long-term soil health. Small landowners will prefer to lease out their fields rather than risk losing title, thus they will look for work elsewhere. This will result in landholdings being consolidated, and the size of the holdings will be substantial enough for adoption of technology.

Liberalization of APMC Act — Flexibility in APMC Act will enable farmers to benefit from demand–supply phenomenon. Currently, this benefit is reaped in by middlemen, as buyers are not allowed to trade directly with farmers. Investment in food processing industry is also not happening due to this reason. Under APMC Act, operating cost is high which is keeping the investors away.

Investment in Infrastructure in Agricultural Sector — The infrastructures like roads, canals, micro irrigation, tube-wells, warehouses, food processing facility, etc. are important for the growth in agriculture. Investment in such infrastructure is to be made by the government as well as attract private investment to make agriculture processing viable. Higher the investment, better would be the growth and income of farmers.

Skill Development – In agriculture, a skill shortage has been a serious worry. It stymies the adoption of technology and agricultural automation. Given the importance of agricultural production in ensuring food security, developing a system to institutionalise skill development is essential for progress. Agriculture's rising inefficiencies will be halted by skilled drivers, operators, and technicians, who will persuade farmers to use new technologies for improved yields.

Monsoon Forecast Accuracy — Monsoon is responsible for more than half of all food grain output. Monsoon forecasting accuracy is critical for maintaining and increasing output. Scientific technology is available for proper forecasting for adoption.

Agricultural Regulatory Authority – Land, as a valuable resource in a country with a large population, cannot be underutilised. Agriculture regulatory agencies must create methods and systems to assess and monitor the most efficient use of land for food grain production.

Government support for farmers in agriculturally advanced countries is commensurate with their needs. — Farmers from less developed nations suffer in the global economy as a result of the government's inconsistent assistance. In a free market, assistance must be equitable in order to create equal playing fields for all and to eliminate any natural or artificial advantages in the bigger interests of low-income farmers.

REFERENCES:

1. Acharya, S.S. (1988) Agricultural Production, Marketing and Price Policy in India, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi, pp.317;320-27.
2. Bhalla, G.S. and Singh, G. (1997) Recent developments in Indian agriculture: A state level analysis, Economic and Political Weekly, 32(March):A2. 18.
3. Bhattacharya, B. and Pal, Parthapratim (2002) Agricultural trade policy during the tenth five year plan, Agricultural Situation in India, LX(5): 255-258.
4. MAKING INDIA FOOD SECURE WHILE ENSURING FARMER INCOME SECURITY 289 AGRICULTURAL POLICIES IN INDIA © OECD/ICRIER 2018
5. Artuch, P. and S. Kornstein (2012), "Sustainable Approaches to Reducing Food Waste in India", An MIT independent activities period research project, http://web.mit.edu/colab/pdft/papers/Reducing_Food_Waste_India.pdf.
6. Banerjee, K. (2011), "Decentralised Procurement and Universalised PDS", Economic and Political Weekly, XLVI(52): 19–22.

7. Deuss, A. (2017), "Impact of Agricultural Export Restrictions on Prices in Importing Countries", OECD Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Papers, No. 105, OECD Publishing, Paris, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/1eeeb292-en>.
8. Government of India (2017b), "Determinants of MSP", Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, <http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/content.aspx?pid=62>.
9. Government of India (2017c), "Organisation of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices", Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, <http://cacp.dacnet.nic.in/content.aspx?pid=32>.
10. Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India, http://www.enam.gov.in/NAM/home/about_nam.html# (accessed 5 July 2017).
11. Government of India (2017f), Annual Report 2016-17, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, New Delhi: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, <http://agricoop.nic.in/annual-report.a>