ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

VISIONARY PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PLANS

Mohan Kumar Y

Koneru Lakshmaiah Educational Foundation, KLEF, Vaddeswaram, Guntur- 522302, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract

To promote agricultural productivity, the government of India has striving since independence and the green revolution encourages the use of high productivity seeds, the expansion of irrigation facilities is ensuring the availability of fertilizers, pesticides, and in this sequence, the central Government has made a provision of 9000 crore For the "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana". In the 2017-18 general Budgets to promote agricultural productivity, this will increase the scope of crop protection of the farmers, which will directly benefit the farmers. Agriculture sector is the basic pillar of the Indian economy. Based on the economic survey 2017-18 data. Agriculture contributes around 17.4% to India's GDP; along with this it also provides employments to 58% of the population of India.

The Government is committed to doubling the income of farmers by 2022, for which the Finance Ministry has made a provision of Rs. 142762 cr. For Ministry of agriculture and farmers welfare in the financial year 2017-18 Budget. With the use of new irrigation techniques, the productivity of the crop has increased by 20 to 30%. to increase the productivity of agriculture, the Government has expanded many types of schemes. To solve the problem of market related to agriculture the Government has linked 585 mandis with E-NAM Schemes. Apart from this, efforts are being made to develop 22000 rural mandis as rural agriculture market, which will increase the productivity of agriculture. In order to increase the productivity of agriculture, under the one drop more crop scheme. The Government will be able to reach water in that area through the Micro irrigation fund of Rs. 5000 cr. Where the water had not yet reached. Famers should get fair price for their produce, for this the Government has eliminated middlemen and is trying to upgrade the Mandis.

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

Key words: Agricultural productivity, Government Schemes, Standard of living, Rural Employment, irrigation.

Introduction

The Central Government is always making efforts to make the farmers of India self-reliant it is the intension of the government that farmers should get maximum products at less cost so that their economic conditions improves. Last year, the government has tried to increase the productivity of agriculture through various schemes like Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana, One drop more crop etc, as result of which the agricultural growth rate has increase to 4% this year. This increase shows that efforts of the Central Government towards increasing agricultural productivity are becoming fruitful.

To increase agricultural productivity, there should be a provision of adequate loan to the farmers on time. For such a system the Government has arranged funds for many agricultural schemes and animal husbandry etc.

The Government has made a provision with special emphasis to create rural agricultural infrastructure like digging of pond and canal through MANREGA with grant of 10000 crore which will improve irrigation facilities in drought prone rural areas.

To make the field fertile, compost manure is needed which will reduce environmental pollution and eliminate harmful elements in the crops. Animal dung will be used as composed, which will make the barren land fertile, which will increase the productivity of agricultural, which will prove to be helpful in improving the economic condition of the farmers.

Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present research paper are as follows

1. To study the schemes of the Government to increase agricultural productivity.
2. To study the productivity of agricultural and the standard of living of the farmers.
3. To study the importance of compost manure in making barren land fertile.
4. To study the effort of the Government to double the income of farmers.
5. To make a comparative study of rural employment and agricultural productivity.

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

Government schemes to increase agricultural productivity

The government is paying maximum attention to the agriculture sector. Over the years many advanced varieties of food grains, pulses and oilseeds have been developed. This will increase agricultural productivity. In the year 2007-08, 23 million tonnes of food grains where produced in the country which has been increase to about 28 million tonnes today.

Prime Minister's irrigation scheme

The government of India is committed to water conservation to water and its management, for which the government of India has operated a scheme named Pradhan mantri Krishi sinchai yojana. Which has been started by the cabinet committee on economic affairs under the chairmanship of the prime minister in 1st July 2015. This scheme will definitely prove to be helpful in increasing the agricultural productivity, which will strengthen the economic condition of the country and self-sufficiency. In food supply will be achieved. The budget for Pradhan mantri krishi sinchai yojana has been increased from Rs. 5189 crore to Rs. 7377 crore in 2017-18. A long term irrigation fund has also been set up in NABARD. This will contribute in increasing the irrigation facility. In order to achieve the target of 'more crope per drop' in NABARD, a micro irrigation fund with an initial fund of Rs. 5000 crore will be formed. Under the Pradhan mantri krishi sinchai yojana, the central government has allocated Rs. 4000 crore per drop for more crope in many states. Under this scheme subsidy will be provided to the farmers for doing agricultural work, which will make easier for the farmers to irrigate their fields

It has approved to continue the "Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana" from 2025-26, which will benefit about 22 lakh farmers, which will prove helpful in increasing agricultural productivity. Under the "Har Khet Ko Pani" 45 laks hectares will bw irrigated under the rejuvenation of water bodies through surface water sources and 1.5 lakhs hectares will be irrigated underground water irrigation in suitable blocks, which will prove to be helpful in increasing agricultural production.

State wise quantity of total sown irrigated and Rainfed area

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

(In thousand hectares)

S.N.	State	Total sown area	Total irrigated area	Rainfed area
1	Andhra Pradesh	11161	5090	6071
2	Arunachal Pradesh	215	57	158
3	Assam	2811	161	2650
4	Bihar	5396	3052	2344
5	Chhattisgarh	4677	41	91
6	Goa	132	41	91
7	Gujarat	10302	4233	6069
8	Haryana	3513	3073	440
9	Himachal Pradesh	538	106	432
10	J&K	746	319	427
11	Jharkhand	1085	125	960
12	Karnataka	9941	3440	651
13	Kerala	2040	409	1631
14	Madhya Pradesh	15237	7887	7350
15	Maharashtra	17386	3252	14134
16	Manipur	365	69	296
17	Meghalaya	285	65	220
18	Mizoram	97	13	84
19	Nagaland	379	84	295
20	Orissa	4394	1259	3135
21	Punjab	4134	4086	48
22	Rajasthan	18034	7122	10912
23	Sikkim	77	14	63
24	Tamil Nadu	4986	2964	2022
25	Tripura	256	60	196
26	Uttrakhand	714	339	375
27	Uttar Pradesh	16630	13411	3212
28	West Bengal	5198	378	2120
29	Andaman and Nicobar	15	0	15
30	Chandigarh	1	1	0
31	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	17	4	13
32	Daman and deep	3	0	3
33	Delhi	22	22	0
34	Lachdeep	2	0	2
35	Puducherry	18	15	3
Total		140800	65266	75534

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

Source-Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, June 2014, Directorate of Economics and Statistics

It is clear from the above table that there is still a lot of land in different states of India in which irrigation facilities are not present in sufficient quantity. Therefore the Government of India has allocated the following funds in the budget of 2016-17 for the development of irrigation facilities in various states.

State-wise Allocation for PMKSY(Per Drop More Crop) for 2016-17

(Rs in crore)

S N	State	Allocation			
		Micro Irrigation		Other Interventions	Total
		Initial	Revised		
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(B+C)
1	Andhra Pradesh	220.00	260.00	43.0	**303.00**
2	Bihar	25.00	0.00	36.0	**36.00**
3	Chattisgarh	20.00	30.00	28.0	**58.00**
4	Goa	0.50	0.50	1.0	**1.50**
5	Gujarat	220.00	250.00	40.0	**290.00**
6	Haryana	40.00	40.00	5.0	**45.00**
7	Himachal Pradesh	2.25	2.25	16.0	**18.25**
8	Jharkhand	20.00	16.00	31.0	**47.00**
9	Jammu & Kashmir	7.00	1.00	9.0	**10.00**
10	Karnataka	130.00	169.00	60.0	**229.00**
11	Kerala	7.00	2.00	23.0	**25.00**
12	Madhya Pradesh	140.00	140.00	62.0	**202.00**
13	Maharashtra	250.00	330.00	97.0	**427.00**
14	Odisha	18.00	13.00	29.0	**42.00**
15	Punjab	10.00	5.00	4.0	**9.00**
16	Rajasthan	120.00	120.00	95.0	**215.00**
17	Tamil Nadu	95.00	110.00	47.0	**157.00**
18	Telangana	115.00	165.00	24.0	**189.00**
19	Uttrakhand	10.00	10.00	13.0	**23.00**
20	Uttar Pradesh	20.00	15.00	49.0	**64.00**
21	West Bengal	6.50	6.50	32.0	**38.50**
22	Arunachal Pr.	0.75	0.75	4.0	**4.75**

23	Assam	1.50	0.50	43.0	**43.50**
24	Manipur	3.75	0.75	6.0	**6.75**
25	Meghalaya	0.75	0.75	6.0	**6.75**
26	Mizoram	6.50	6.50	4.0	**10.50**
27	Nagaland	0.50	0.50	9.0	**9.50**
28	Sikkim	6.50	6.50	3.0	**9.50**
29	Tripura	2.50	0.50	8.0	**8.50**
30	A&N Islands	0.00	0.00	1.0	**1.00**
31	Pudicherry	0.00	0.00	1.0	**1.00**
32	NCPAH (TSG)/HQ	1.00	1.00	11.0	**12.00**
Grand Total		**1500.00**	**1703.00**	**840.00**	**2543.00**

Source-https://pmksy.gov.in/Documents.aspx

Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme

Pradhan mantri fasal bima yojana was started in 2016 to protect the farmers from the loss of crops due to natural calamity. Under the Pradhan mantri fasal bima yojana, the premium amount payable by the farmers has been fixed separately for different crops. The farmers of the country will be provided insurance against the crop loss due to any kind of natural calamity. Under this scheme a budget of 8800 cr has been set by the Central government. Under this farmers will have to pay 2% of Kharif crops and 1.5% of Ravi crop to the insurance company, On which insurance will be provided to them.

Maximum insurance charges payable by farmers

S.N.	**Crops**	**Maximum insurance charges payable by farmers (% of sum assured)**
1	Kharif	2.0%
2	Ravi	1.5%
3	Annual commercial and horticultural crops	5%

Due to natural calamities, the crops of the farmers get ruined, which has bad effects on the agricultural productivity. Prime Minster crop scheme will prove useful in resolving of these farmers. Technology will also be used in this scheme so that the damage to crops can be assessed quickly.

Insured amount per hectare

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

Crop name	Insured amount per hectare
Wheat	Rs. 67460
Barley	Rs. 44108
Mustard	Rs. 45405
Gram	Rs. 33730
Sunflower	Rs. 44108

Resource – https://pmmodiyojana-in:pradhan-mantri-fasal-bima-yojana.application-forms/

Soil health card

India's agriculture is backward due to many reasons. One of the reasons is also that the farmers of our country do not know how much fertilizer to use. If farmers are aware of the health of their soil, they will use manure as needed. This will keep the soil fertile and farmers will get more yield. To overcome this shortcoming, the government of India has made a provision of mini soil testing labs for 648 krishi vigyan kendras located in the country in the budget . Apart from this, a provision has been made to start 1000 small laboratories.

The government has also made provision for lons and subsidies for this scheme. The soil health card is a report that will be given to the farmers for their holdings. Like primary nutrients, secondary nutrients, zinc, copper, magnesium etc. It will help in increasing the productivity of agriculture.

State-wise Status of Soil Health Card Scheme Cycle-I (2015-16 to 2016-17)

S.No.	States/UTs	Cumulative Target for Soil Samples Collection & Testing during Cycle-I	No. of Samples Collected (Cycle-I)	No. of Samples Tested (Cycle-I)	Percent Progress of Soil Samples Collected and Tested (Cycle-I)
Group - I					
1	Uttar Pradesh * *	4770399	4770399	4770399	100.00
2	Maharashtra	2347121	2347121	2347121	100.00
3	Madhya Pradesh *	2313977	2313977	2313977	100.00
4	Rajasthan *	2308013	2308013	2308013	100.00
Group - II					

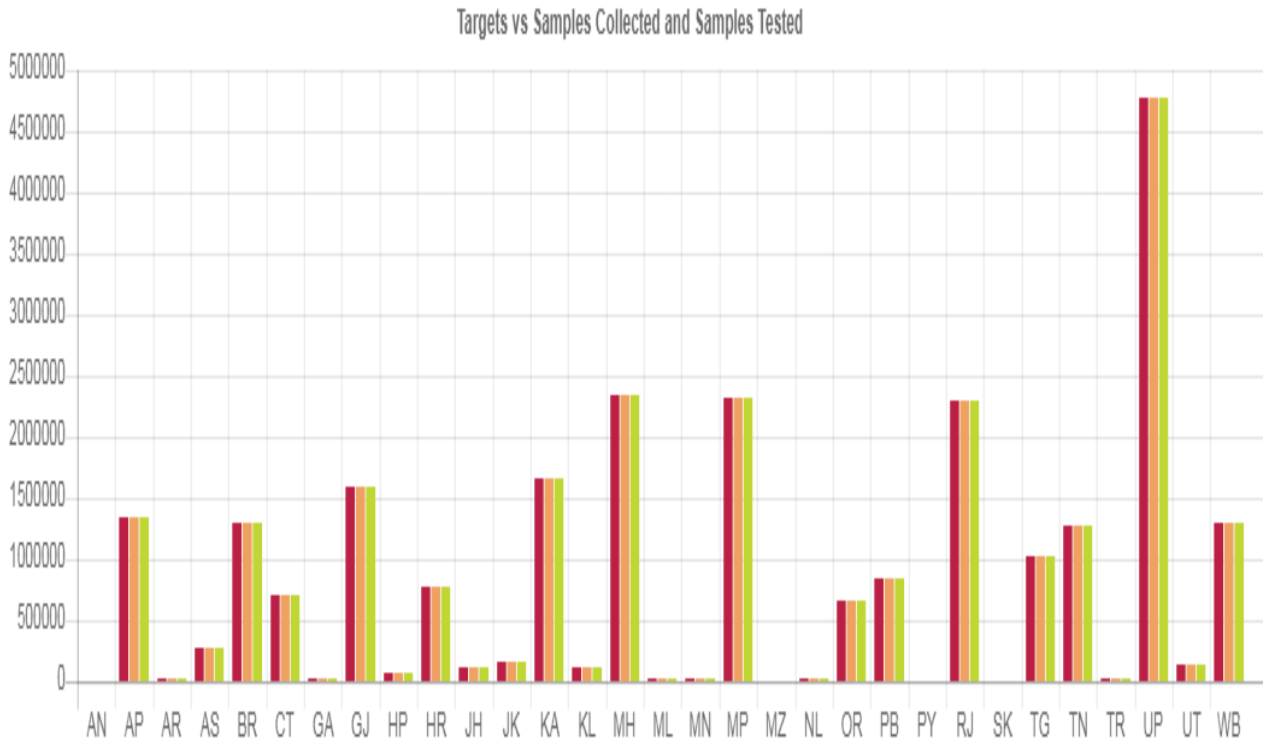
1	Karnataka *	1665765	1665765	1665765	100.00
2	Gujarat *	1589236	1589236	1589236	100.00
3	Andhra Pradesh	1348382	1348382	1348382	100.00
4	Bihar *	1308778	1308778	1308778	100.00
5	West Bengal *	1300349	1300349	1300349	100.00
6	Tamil Nadu *	1274536	1274536	1274536	100.00
7	Telangana	1034678	1034678	1034678	100.00
Group - III					
1	Punjab *	835526	835526	835526	100.00
2	Haryana *	788670	788670	788670	100.00
3	Chhattisgarh	703691	703691	703691	100.00
4	Odisha *	668635	668635	668635	100.00
Group - IV					
1	Kerala	127585	127585	127585	100.00
2	Goa *	25000	25000	25000	100.00
3	Uttarakhand	135738	135738	135738	100.00
4	Himachal Pradesh	69635	69635	69635	100.00
5	J & K *	160687	160687	160687	100.00
6	Jharkhand	115302	115302	115302	100.00
7	Arunachal Pradesh *	20532	20532	20532	100.00
8	Assam *	278707	278707	278707	100.00
9	Manipur	20713	20713	20713	100.00
10	Meghalaya *	39372	39372	39372	100.00
11	Mizoram	11986	11986	11986	100.00
12	Nagaland	33423	33423	33423	100.00
13	Sikkim *	13217	13217	13217	100.00
14	Tripura *	32736	32736	32736	100.00
Union Territories					
1	Andaman & Nicobar *	1405	1405	1405	100.00
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli *	2222	2222	2222	100.00
3	Puducherry	3530	3530	3530	100.00
Total		25349546	25349546	25349546	100.00

Source-https://soilhealth.dac.gov.in/publicreports/dashboardtargetreport

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

State-wise Status of Soil Health Card Scheme Progress Report (2015-16 to 2016-17)



Source- https://soilhealth.dac.gov.in/publicreports/dashboardtargetreport

Emphasis on dairy development by the government

The government of India believes that farming and dairy are complementary to each other by combining both together, the benefits of farmers can be increased, which will ledad to a higher standard of living of the farmers of India, which will strengthen the Indian economy . Under this intention, the government had made a budgetary provision of Rs. 1138 crore for the white revolution in 2016-17, which has been increased to Rs. 1634 crore in 2017-18 . The dairy processing and infrastructure fund will be set up with an accumulated amount of 8000 crore for the upliftment of milk processing units in operation flood. It will be started with Rs. 2000 crore. In this way livestock will be encouraged along with agriculture. Livestock sector has emerged as an important sector to ensure a more inclusive and sustainable farming system. The national sample survey office (NSSO) shows that around 23% of the agricultural households with plots of less than 0.01 hactares have made livestock their main source of income.

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

Contact farming law

The Government is promoting contact farming so that farmers do not face any problem in crop marketing. Under this it has been proposed to make the lease laws beneficial for the farmers. Contract farming will increase the income of the farmers, which will improve the standard of living of the farmers.

Contact farming is being promoted in various states. Farmers should not face any kind of problem. Keeping this in mind, it is proposed to enact a law relating to contract farming. There are mostly small farmers in our country. These farmers are unable to earn more income by producing crops. As a result, people leave the agricultural sector and migrate to the cities. To overcome this type of problem in agriculture, the government is working on a large scale for the agriculture sector, so that the productivity of agriculture can be increased.

The special thing about contract farming is that the farmer does not have to incur any cost in this area. Apart from this, the cost of fertilizers, seeds, irrigation and labor etc. is also borne by the contractor, as a result of which the productivity of agriculture increases. There are various benefits to the farmers from contract farming. As the productivity and quality of crops improves, this increases the productivity of agriculture. Due to pre-determined prices of crops, farmers are encouraged to increase agricultural productivity.

In contract farming, farmers learn to do agriculture in a new way. Farmers get freedom from fluctuations in the prices of crops in the market. In this way contact farming will help in increasing the productivity of agriculture and income of the farmers. Contract farming is good for farmers, but it also has some drawbacks. For example, in contract farming, the monopoly of traders over farmers can increase. Apart from this, farmers can also be exploited by traders by reducing the price of crops, due to which there is a fear of reducing agricultural productivity. Despite all these shortcomings, if contact farming is used wisely, then it can prove to be helpful in increasing agricultural productivity.

Promote Blue Revolution to save water level

In the absence of irrigation facilities, the crop productivity of the farmers is low. to deal with such a problem the Central Government has promoted the Blue Revolution. Blue revolution will increase the water level which will help in increasing the agricultural productivity. This will also improve the Economic condition of the farmers. In order to promote the Blue revolution, the Government has increase the budgetary provision of Rs. 247

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

cr from 2016-17 to Rs. 392 cr in the revised estimates. In the year 2017-18 it was increased to Rs. 401 cr.

Emphasis on planning for preparation of compost pits

To make the land fertile, the government is emphasizing on the compost pits scheme. Horticulture department is providing 75% subsidy for making compost pits. The remaining 25% subsidy is available under MGNREGA. The Government has made a provision of 5 lakhs ponds and 10 lakhs compost pits to promote this scheme.

Conclusion

There is a need to use modern technologies to increase agricultural productivity. In order to increase the productivity of pulses and oilseeds, emphasis will have to be laid on identification of new areas and agricultural research, so that high quality agricultural research and agricultural education, infrastructure can be established in India.

To increase agricultural productivity the Government is running various schemes. In the year 2007-08, 23 million tonnes of food grains were produced. Food grain production of 24.15 million tonnes was achieved during the year 2010-11 and similarly in the second advance estimates of 2017-18 totals food grains production of the country at a record level of 284.83, million tonnes. Thus it is clear that the scheme run by the Government is making and important contribution in increasing the agricultural productivity which is improving economic condition of the farmers.

Reference

1. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, June 2014, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
2. Puri,V.K. and Mishra, S.K., Indian Economy 36th revised and updated edition ISO 9001:2008
3. Datta, Rudra and Sundaram K.P.M. 2014, Indian Economy S. Chandra and company limited Ram Nagar New Delhi 110055.
4. Dev, S, Mahendra “Small farmers in India challenges and opportunity” working paper 2012-14 I.G.I.D.R. Mumbai June 2012
5. Economic Survey 2017-18, Governments of India.

ISSN PRINT 2319 1775 Online 2320 7876

Research paper UGC CARE Listed (Group -I) Journal Volume 11, Issue 2, 2022

7. Kurukshetra, Hindi monthly Magazine march, 2017
8. https://PMmodiyojana-in/pradhan-mantri-fasal-bima-yojana.application-form/
9. https://www.gonconnection.com/desh/who-will-benfit-the-farmer-or-comapny-form-contract-farming-understand-the-full-terms-and-condition-of-the-new-law-48136
10. https://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/file/vermicompst%20production%20unit.pdf
11. Government of India, planning commission, twelfth five year plan 2012-17 (Delhi, 2012) volume II, p.42.
12. Kapila uma, Economic development and policy, 2015-16 edition
13. Economic Survey 2015-16, Governments of India, (Delhi 2016) volume II, p. 105.
14. https://soilhealth.dac.gov.in/publicreports/dashboardtargetreport.
15. https://pmksy.gov.in/Documents.
16. Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, 2018, Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
17. Sen, A. (1980). Long-Term Prospects of Agricultural Growth- Constraints of Growth in Agriculture, India. Journal of Agri. Econ,**35**(4): 29.