

Steps Towards Enhance Farmer Income

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SUMMARY

Agriculture is an art of raising plant life from the soil for the use of mankind. It is the milestone in the history of human civilization. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for a majority of the rural population dominated by small and marginal farmers. Agriculture has been the backbone of the Indian economy and it will continue to remain so for a long time. The Government of India has brainstormed on the topic of 'Doubling Farmers' Income by the year 2022. The challenges and opportunities in achieving the goal of enhance of farmers' income.

INTRODUCTION

India is the developing nation and main occupation of the peoples is farming. It is the primary source of live hood for nearly about 58% of India's population. Agriculture plays a vital role in the Indian economy. Over 70% of the rural households depend on agriculture. Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes nearly about 19% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of the population. But the condition of our Indian farmers, it doesn't sounds too good. So as a youth of this nation it's our responsibility to provide proper guidance to them by exploring in our respective fields of education.

Need for enhancing Farmers' Income:

The annual income of farmer is to be Rs. 50,000 to 60,000 which is not enough in this 21st century. So there should be an alternate side business which is relating to their main occupation which is farming. Accordingly, the distress of small and marginal farmers has drawn specific attention of policy makers lately. Considering this as a national priority, rightly called for doubling the farmers' income by 2022. It is often argued that Green Revolution mainly helped the country to achieve national level food self-sufficiency. Farmers are now faced with some global challenge major is climate change.

To make farming profitable, these farmers do require both new technologies that can save cost on agricultural inputs, while increasing productivity, and the policy support for getting credit at low interest and also higher income by linking them directly to the markets.

Farmer to Agripreneur

Provide shared services through Agripreneur backed by capital and a strong value chain of services that allow them to offer farmers, Mechanized farming, best packager of practice, soil testing, better seeds, connection with solutions, information on demand driven farming. Agripreneur would be aggregated as corporate entity to generate scale and manage the risks and attract long term capital.

Extension Education

Only providing information to farmer does not work, there is need to educate farmers or Agripreneurs by Agriculture professional. Agriculture education center must consider Industry lead research rather than conducting government grant based research. Integrated Nutrient and Pest Management with Good Agriculture Practices for Enhance Productivity.

Initiatives by the Government

Government of India started some inititaive as they launched schemes.

PM-KISAN scheme which is offering Rs.6000 per farmer in a single year.

Pradhanmantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) - established a robust fisheries managment frame work.

Pradhanmantri Kisan Pension Yojana (PMKPY) - Small and marginal farmer get minimum fix pension of Rs. 3,000 per month on attaining the age of 18-40 years.

Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)- solar-powered agriculture pumps and installation of solar power plants on barren or agriculture lands of individual farmers/cooperative/panchayat etc.

Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKPY) - This scheme, launched in 2016, has made significant progress in expansion of irrigated are by supporting and accelerating major and medium irrigation projects and promoting other measures, such as micro-irrigation, watershed development and harnessing of traditional water bodies.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)- Promote organic farming in the country. To improve soil health and organic matter content.

Strategies for effective Farming to generate source of income

- Minimizing cost of cultivation
- Diversified farming.
- Diversification towards high value crops
- Soil Health Card
- Neem Coated Urea
- Kisan credit card
- Marketing the Farmers Produce (e-NAM)
- Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)
- Agriculture Contingency Plan
- Focus on Allied Sectors
- Post-Harvest Technology
- Farmer Producer Organizations
- Kisan SMS Portal
- Improvement in livestock and crop production.

CONCLUSION

There is a need to diversify sources of income of a farmers by efficient management Practices and competitive value chain adoption of allied Agricultural activities. Farmers must be take opportunities of government policies.

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