

The case of farming of India

With a view to double the farmer's income in India by 2022, the NDA government, led by Shri Narendra Modi has brought certain initiatives for the farmers in India. Here are a few steps that the UN Advisory Council can adopt for the farmers all over the world, taking the case study of India.

1. E-NAM is an approach where the produce of any field or paddy, is taken to a nearby mandi for weighing and quality check, which when measured- the produce is displayed on an electronic screen, such that direct procurement happens for the farmers at e-NAM. They are auctioned based on quality, weight and quantity to a nearby e-NAM, or for the procurement of the farmer. Integration of mandis with e-NAMs will reform the pay of the farmers.
2. NCCT or National Council for co-operative training is a timeline and ad-hoc based training that the paddy owners, tillers, farmers can take for training, awareness and evaluation programmes of the stakeholders, working in the farming sector in the country.
3. Genomic seeds or hybrid seeds for pulses and cottons produce a large quantity of pulse and cotton produce, which allow a greater output in the fields. A large variety of seeds that produce more, allow a greater acreage to develop than the common variety of seeds, and allow more use of the tilling lands for production.
4. Creating crop insurance for the farmers for crop cutting experiments post availability of yield data and total share of premium subsidy from the concerned state government. Crop failures and crop harvests are taken into consideration, and a premium at low cost is decided based on tilling lands and the acreage patterns in rabi and kharif, with a view to cover crop failures due to monsoons, rain failures or even natural calamities.
5. KCC or Kisan Credit Cards issues by the governments and linked with the Direct Benefit Transfer accounts, popularly, Jan Dhan accounts, at a reasonable cost in India, at 2-3% per annum with a view to credits for tilling, sowing and harvesting in another land or self acquired lands for crop sowing.
6. Green projects for agriculture, with a view of allied farming projects related to animal husbandry and fisheries, including industries based on paddies and leftover grains, can introduce cold storage for procurement and dispersion for sales to other states, inter alia best quality based output of farms for other countries as well.
7. FPOs or farmer producer organizations or groups, JLGs or joint liability groups, CIGs or common interest groups an Agriculture Act, and a Model Contract Farming Act for contract based farming or vertical integration from the corporate and corporate identities, adopting villages or blocks for agriculture would actually act in the interest of smaller farmers, where cultivation lands are less than 1.0 HA.
8. In house cultivation or agriculture or farming inside green rooms, inside glass houses or in covered areas would actually solve a lot of issues based on the 30% land available on earth for tilling and farming. Processing facilities can also push for in

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house cultivation inside farming houses to allow for small and effective acreage for farming.

9. Raising MSPs at regular intervals in the same quanta is not economically feasible. Proper harvest related sales, with procurements can trade-off raising MSPs or minimum support prices for acreage or harvest, can actually allow Governments of various countries to acquire land under 1 ha, and produce grains or soya or cash crops, based on land types, nature of soils, natural climatic conditions, and cultivation under the governments. Surveying the farmers, and taking their level of concerns, by statistically reviewing the importance of needs and wants, and hence formulating price and policy structures, can be a matter of national importance.
10. Specific microfinance companies with 6-15% of interest from microfinance under statutory laws, even from certain banks can raise awareness and concerns for the rate of interest, with a slab fixed for lending, can create lesser debt for farming. Realizing the importance of elements and line items, where a higher end is fixed for interests and borrowings, actually mitigates the loans for ploughing and other farming activities.

Taking into consideration, all of these activities in the longer run will produce better acreage and ward-off loans of farmers, with a view to help cultivation and harvest. In-house farming also requires a flagship under the nations, to raise awareness programs to allow cultivation.