

Q. Doubling farmer's income is not just a necessity for farmers but a crucial driver for India's economic growth.

"If agriculture goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right in the country".

India was and is a land of agriculture. Agriculture is the most important sector of the Indian economy and is considered its backbone. Nearly half of the population of India is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood as this sector provides employment to nearly half a billion people, either directly or indirectly. Improving the condition of farmer will reduce poverty, unemployment and increase the socio-economic condition of India which will increase India's growth as well as its development.

It has been some 12,000 years since humans gave up their hunt gatherer practices and settled around river and from neolithic stage agriculture

(8)

(2)

Candidate  
must not  
write on  
margin  
पर्याप्त

practice started which led to the establishment of civilisation. From the later Vedic period agriculture became dominant and surplus production lead to the establishment of market, army and Marajarpada. In 18-19<sup>th</sup> century, Britishers imposed repressive economic policies like zamindari settlement, mahalwari, ryotwari settlements were backbone of Indian economy. Rising high tax without any agricultural upgradation pushed India towards stagnant growth.

After independence, first five year plan i.e Harrod-Domar model focuses on agricultural growth and incorporate this growth to India's economic growth.

Later in 1960s when Swaminathan introduced Green revolution to make India a self sufficient nation in food production and increase its productivity was a milestone step in agricultural reform in India.

Currently, 85% farmers of India are from small and marginal criterion whose

land holding capacity is lesser than 2.5 ac  
hectare which lead to low yield and less productivity which lead to low income of farmer and poor economic growth.

so, land reforms act could increase the land consolidation and it will lead to higher productivity.

To increase farmer's income India

need to implement Ashok Salwan committee recommendation like reducing input cost, increasing productivity. To achieve this India need to adopt modern irrigation techniques like drip irrigation and sprinkler which reduces water wastage and increases productivity. and input cost and increases energy saving from 10 to 17%.

For e.g.: - Micro irrigation saves labour cost from 30% to 40%.

income is increased by 11% to 19%.

doubling farmer's income is our responsibility.

constitutional obligation to say if India wants

and he used mass movement like Jai Jawan Jai Kisan

To become a developed nation then its grassroots level people needs to be empowered. He emphasises on bottom-up approach that involves rural republic and rural self sufficiency.

E.g. Article 48 :- Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry.

Article 43 B :- Organisation of cooperative society.

Secondly, in our Preamble there is a principle of social and economic justice. This social and economic justice could be justified when there will be income equality and to achieve this doubling of farmer's income is necessary. Article 38 talks about that state may impose

should promote the welfare of the people and minimise inequality. Welfare of the people can be done through increasing living standard of farmers which will increase in modernising agriculture which will increase the agricultural contribution towards GDP and it will promote economic growth.

"Hernando de Soto in his book the mystery of capital says to empower rural economy and to raise farmer's income it requires finance, infrastructure and market access and adoption of modern technologies like AI and precision farming. When rural economy got boost up it increases in rural demand and supply which indirectly contributes to growth - increasing India's economic output which could be adopted by farmers to boost their income? Modern technologies helps in getting accurate information of market, weather forecasting, demand & supply-demand, markets strengthen, reduce post harvest loss etc. If farmers adopt AI based predictive pricing model then it will increase their income, AI regulated cold storages, digital banking infrastructure to reduce transaction cost, digital payment system etc.

informal lending and cob-web phenomena.

This adoption not only increase productivity but also quality of product by adopting genetically modified seeds where essentially we can't incorporate this will lead to increase in exports which not only increase farmer's income but also plays a key role in economic growth.

Primary sector growth is primary necessity in India because it directly impacts every sector and again they impact our environmental condition. Primary sector provides raw material for secondary sector like food processing industry, leather industry, textile industry etc. Primary sector need credit and transportation of raw material and for this they are dependent on tertiary sector. So, growth in primary sector will percolate in growth in every sector and ultimately it will increase farmer's income. It is need of time to change practices become more sustainable and logical.

the hour to mitigate climate change by 2030 according to the report of composite water index of NITI Aayog there is water scarcity by 2030 by 52% of agriculture is rain fed. Water management of existing irrigation sources, river inter linkage project, micro irrigation techniques will help in the optimum utilisation of remaining water resources.

Stubble burning practices need to be replaced with another technique to control air pollution, right amount of fertilizer and pesticides need to be sprinkled according to soil health care demand to prevent the degradation of soil fertility and the degradation of river water with the stop contamination of river water with excessive fertilizer and stop the eutrophication process to conserve marine biodiversity. This sustainable agriculture practice will reduce cost of production and increase productivity which will help in doubling farmers' income and less use of fertilizer will also reduce govt. expenditure as it provides subsidies on fertiliser and small

less govt expenditure will stop crowding out and controlled inflation will promote economic growth of India.

An increase in farmer's income will also help in upliftment of human development index released by UNDP. Increased income will percolate towards quality education, good health as there is a saying that 'Health is wealth' and that increased productivity will also eradicate hunger, poverty as rightly quote by Kumar Swami

"Bhuke Paito Bhajan Nia Hoi Croreka". So,

this will not increase economy growth but as well as economic development. many progressive steps like doubling of farmers of income like Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchay Yojana, giving financial assistance through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman

Nidhi Yojana, bringing digital banking etc. Along with it this crop insurance schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), e-Nam for integrating agricultural marketing

So that along with <sup>rise in</sup> farmer's income or economic growth of nation has also been taken place.

Thus, as said by Jules Pretty in his book Agriculture reconnecting people, land and nature and if India wants to get out from low yield farming then India need to implement agriculture AI technology, nano technology, precision ~~farming~~, multilateral financing. Along with this India need to adopt global best practices like Israel - kibbutz model and china - Rural industrialisation strategy to eradicate poverty, hunger and SDG 1, 2, 3, 13 and to fulfill the India's ~~vision~~ vision of having \$5 trillion economy by 2030 and with the entering in this Amrit Kal period,

"Let's pledge to double farmer's income by adopting modern technology."

Let's pledge to eliminate intermediaries.

Let's pledge to make India self sufficient in food production.

Let's pledge no one sleeps hungry in India.

Let's pledge to empower India by empowering farmer".



301

## प्रश्नों की संख्या दीजिए

**Candidate  
must not  
write on  
margin**