

- Q Livestock rearing has a big potential for providing non-farm employment and income in rural areas. Discuss suggesting suitable measures to promote this sector in India.

As per the recent conducted census of animals, by Ministry of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, it is found that India has largest population of Cattles.

Also India rank top in Milk production, rank 3 in egg production, largest production of buffalo meat, 2nd largest in fisheries etc contribute significant to the India's economic growth.

Also this particular sector contributes 30% of total agricultural Gross value addition (GVA) and 50.73% to the total GVA.

As evident from above figures and impressive growth of livestock sector it poses a huge potential for employment as well as doubling the farmers income.

These livestock not only helpful for generation of employment & income are but are a way of farmers to live with as they possess more importance like -

- livestock provides for Milk and after nutritional supplement which are necessary for good health.
- Livestock contribute to manure.

- c) Enhances the farmers income
- d) Contribution to economic growth & GDP

etc are the potential benefits of livestock. But despite various benefits it also possess challenges -

- a) Diseases like foot & mouth disease
- b) Improper healthcare and vaccination
- c) Improper infrastructure
- d) Poor management practices
- e) Poor Antibiotic resistance among them, as farmers uses same doses of medicine on illness etc.

• For betterment and consistent increase in this sector following measures can be taken -

- a) Better healthcare system
 - ↳ Proper Vaccination
 - ↳ Poor take care illness reducing anti microbe resistance.
 - b) Proper infrastructure
 - c) By maintaining good management practices
 - d) Increased Research & Development
 - e) Proper take care of Climate change affecting animals
to avoid ↳ Increased Heatwaves
→ Increased Cold etc as they affect animals productivity. etc
- are the measures. Govt. also taking lots of initiatives like National Livestock mission, Gokul mission, helpline no. for animals emergency etc to implement and improve sector.

Q. Given the vulnerability of Indian agriculture to vagaries of nature, discuss the need for Crop insurance and bring out the salient features of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

With increasing climate changes or climate extremity, it is very necessary for farmer to enrol themselves for crop insurance as it provides security to farmer in case of distressing situation.

Crop Insurance provide stability and relief to farmers as farming income consists risk association with it. It is also needed to -

- a) Access to credit → In case of failure of crop, farmer has access to credit which stabilise food security.
- b) Food Security → farmer with access to credit won't have to distress and can again without debt-trap cultivate.
- c) Stability - As farming is risk-associated, it provides stability and relief to farmers.
- d) Provide Motivation to farmers.
- e) Also provide for Innovation by farmers & to mechanise for good & better yield.

etc. are the need for crop insurance. For this government has also started initiative called

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana in 2016. Which is operating by Ministry of Agriculture & farmers welfare. This policy replaced National Agriculture Insurance scheme (NAIS).

Salient feature of PMFBY are -

- (i) It covers pre-sowing to post harvest period.
- (ii) Yojana is available for sharecroppers, tenant farmers as well as loanee person.
- (iii) This scheme is optional for all including loanee person.
- (iv) Premium of this scheme is Rs 2 for Kharif crop, Rs. 1.5 for Rabi crop and Rs. 6 for horticulture crop.
- (v) It provides for PMFBY portal for land assessment.
- (vi) Premium rate and actual rate of insurance will be covered by government subsidy.
- (vii) Area wise approach for assessment and settlement of claims.
- (viii) Remote sensing technology will be used & drones also for the purpose of land settlement.
- (ix) Cluster based approach.

etc are the various features to implement PMFBY providing stabilisation to farmers in risk associated climate providing pre sowing to post harvest removing distress like condition and ensuring food stability and food security.