

**AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: DIMENSIONS AND PROGRAMMES**

By

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(2018-11-112)

**SEMINAR REPORT**

*Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the course*

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COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE**

**KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY  
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2019

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the seminar report entitled “**Agriculture development in India: Dimensions and programmes**” has been solely prepared by **GAYATHRI B. R. (2018-11-112)**, under my guidance and has not been copied from seminar reports of any seniors, juniors or fellow students.

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## DECLARATION

I, Gayathri B. R. (2018-11-112) declare that the seminar entitled **“Agriculture development in India: Dimensions and programmes”** has been prepared by me, after going through various references cited at the end and has not been copied from any of my fellow students.

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## **CERTIFICATE**

Certified that the seminar report title entitled “**Agriculture development in India: Dimensions and programmes**” is a record of seminar presented by **Gayathri B. R. (2018-11-112)** on 05<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 and is submitted for the partial requirement of the course EXTN 591.

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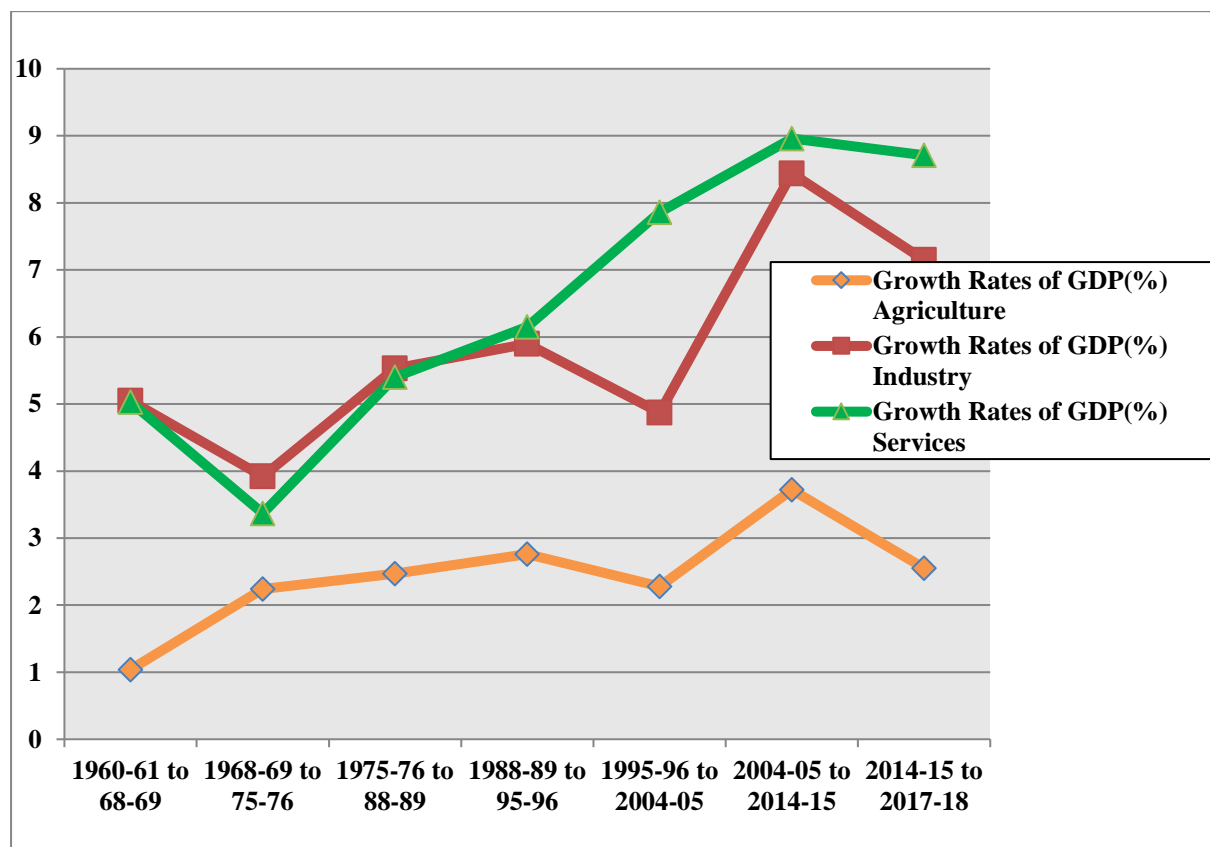
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# Agriculture development in India: Dimensions and programmes

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

Agriculture and allied sector activities supports 54.6 % of the total workforce and accounts for 17.1 % of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2017-18 (MOAFW, 2019).

### Comparison of growth rates in major sectors:



(National Accounts Statistics, 2014-15 to 2017-18)

Growth rates of the three major sectors of Agriculture, Industry and Services have been compared over the period from 1960 to 2017-18. Trend indicates a sprout in the growth of service sector in the post liberalisation phase after 1991. As a result of this predominance of service sector, share of agriculture in GDP has fallen. However, despite the lower pie share

of the sector in total GDP, Agriculture continues to play a very important role in India's economy as 54.6 % of Indian population still depends on agriculture for their livelihood.

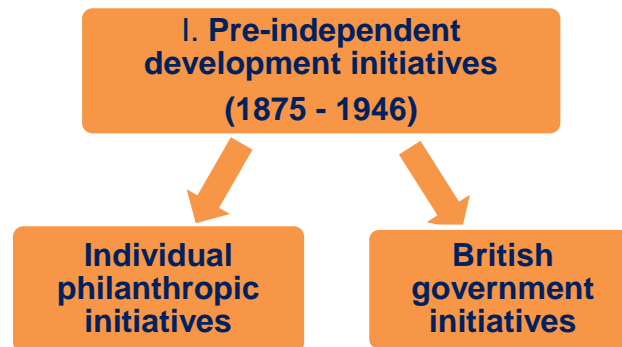
The declining trend is reflected in the total GDP contribution also i.e. In 1950 54% of GDP was from agriculture and over 70% of population were depended on agriculture. Directly or indirectly, which later became 30% in the early 1990s and is around 17 % in the current fiscal. However the percentage of people depending on agriculture continues to be high near 60%, indicating symptoms of fatigue, unemployment and disguised employment in the sector. The major reason for this stagnation is the rapid growth of service sector at the expense of agriculture/industry. This has resulted in unemployment/ disguised employment in agriculture where the people get stagnated as they cannot be absorbed into the service sector as its employment potential to absorb the unskilled, untrained persons is highly limited.

Agriculture has significant role in food and nutritional security and also in the adaptation mitigation strategies related to climate change. It was in this context, an analysis of dimensions and programmes of agricultural development in the country has been attempted.

Historical perspectives of Indian agricultural development of around 150 years are divided into pre-independent, post-independent and post-liberalization phases.

## 2. PRE-INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Pre independent phase is the period from the last quarter of 19th century to independence (1875 to 1947). The entire period can be grouped under two sub heads viz. Individual philanthropic initiatives and government initiatives under the British rule.



### 2.1. INDIVIDUAL PHILANTHROPIC INITIATIVES:

Organized development initiatives in the country can be traced to the works of Rachell Metcalf in the last quarter of 19th century, credited to be known as the mother of rural development in India. She came to India as part of the Quaker movement, which was a popular movement in the west during the late 19th and early 20th century. She came to India on a mission of female education and later led a rehabilitation centre for the children orphaned in the recurring famines of late 19th and early 20th century. Established the famous Rasulia workshop where furniture making training was imparted to the orphaned children as a vocation. It is considered as the first vocational training programme in the history of India. This furniture sold in the market is still being used in the collectrote and railway station of Hoshangabad. Vocational training and preliminary education was imparted to the children under her. She was crippled to wheelchair after small pox infection and died of a stroke in 1889. Its incidental to report that it was in this workshop the famous Hoshangabad winnower was build. (Tiwari and Sinha, 1988)



## 2.2. MAJOR INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVES:

### 1. Sundarban Experiment (1908), Sir Daniel Hamilton:

Sir Daniel Hamilton was a Scottish businessman who made Bengal his second home. He focused on rural upliftment and started rice mills and self-help cooperatives.

### 2. Sriniketan Project (1908), Rabindra Nath Tagore:

Rabindra Nath Tagore, a visionary and poet set up the Sriniketan Institute of Rural Reconstruction and provided trainings.

### 3. Gurgaon Project (1920), F. L. Brayne:

The rural upliftment programme on a mass scale was started by F.L.Brayne in the Gurgaon district of Punjab in 1920. It included village guides and model farms.

### 4. Marthandam Project (1921), Sir Spencer Hatch under YMCA:

Fivefold programme for all round development of individual, spiritually, mentally, physically, economically & socially. Successful outputs included egg selling clubs and honey clubs.

### 5. Nilokheri Experiment (1946), S. K. Dey:

Mazdoor Manzil model- Mazdoor Manzil is rural cum urban township with all essential requisites like school, agriculture, farm, poultry, piggery, dairy, printing press, garment factory, workshop, soap factory etc. Polytechnic training centre to rehabilitate refugees were created. At present known as Extension Education Institute and is one of the pioneer training institute of the country.

### **2.3. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES UNDER BRITISH RULE:**

In 1871, the imperial government created the central department of Agriculture to generate income from Agriculture. However in the decade that followed there were repeated droughts and calamities causing acute food shortages. This led to the establishment of Famine Commission in 1880 to suggest measures to cope up with the situation. The commission recommended the strengthening of the Department of Agriculture to mitigate the situation. This led to the establishment of state departments of Agriculture under the central department in all provinces in 1882 under administrative control of Secretary. Later in 1892 the headship was taken over by a technical person in the name of Chief soil Chemist & soil Chemists.

Agriculture became a state subject as per Government of India Act 1901. This saw the start of Agricultural Education in the country with establishment of six colleges and one at Pune in 1906. Establishment of Imperial Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) at Pusa, Bihar marked the start of agricultural research in the country and in 1919 Agricultural Education and development became a state responsibility. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in 1926 recommended the establishment of ICAR which came into being in 1929, July, 16 (Foundation Day of ICAR) to guide, coordinate and promote agricultural research & education in India which is at present one of the largest National Agricultural research system in the world.

### **2.4. INFERENCES AND LESSONS FROM PRE-INDEPENDENT PHASE:**

Most of the pre independent initiatives were individual philanthropic initiatives and were confined to regional areas of operation. Most of them failed to get the desired government support. Many of them were aimed to solve specific problems of which agricultural development formed a part and none covered the problems related to agricultural development comprehensively. However successful approaches from these were taken for initiating new programmes. This includes cooperative credit in agriculture, vocational training programmes, Mazdoor Manzil concept of Nilokheri experiment, and Village Guide approach from Gurgaon experiment as multipurpose village Extension Officers etc.

### 3. POST-INDEPENDENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:

Dawn of independence was plagued by acute food shortage in the aftermath of World War II, Bengal famine and partition refugees.



Though Grow More Food campaign was started under V. T. Krishnamachari, it failed and was relaunched as Etawah pilot project under Albert mayor in 1948. India's Grow more Food Campaign, started in 1942, was continued after getting the independence with the main objective to fulfil the need of food by increasing production, which had been created due to the Second World War, Bengal famine and aftermath of partition. This campaign was the first one to be organized on a national level. In this campaign, the new seeds and chemical fertilizers were distributed among the farmers. Agricultural departments of state governments organized this campaign.

Our first Prime Minister, J.L. Nehru visited soviet Russia in 1927 and was impressed by Five Year Plan of Russia. Planning Commission (1950 - 2015). It consists of 12 Five Year Plans (1951 -2017), three annual plans (1966-69) and one rolling plan (1978-80).

FIVE YEAR PLAN	PRIORITY AREAS
1 <sup>st</sup> FYP	Agriculture & Allied sectors
2 <sup>nd</sup> FYP	Emphasis on Industry
3 <sup>rd</sup> FYP	Food self sufficiency
4 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Growth and Justice
5 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Poverty alleviation and self reliance
6 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Family Planning
7 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Food production, employment & productivity
8 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Employment generation, population control and economic reforms
9 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Growth rate of 4.5 % in agriculture

10 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Self employment, resources and development
11 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Improvement of Health, Education and Sanitation
12 <sup>th</sup> FYP	Faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth

(Prabha et al., 2015)



### **3.1. FIRST AND SECOND FIVE YEAR PLANS:**

First rural development programme of independent India with pan country coverage called Community Development Project was launched in 1952. It had Multi-purpose comprehensive coverage of all sectors as issues could not be prioritized. It stressed on agricultural development and had thrust on participatory approach. But it failed to have peoples' participation and ended as government programme. So in the second five year plan, Balwant Rai Mehta committee was set up to find ways to make the programme participatory in 1956 and they also recommended III tier Panchayati Raj system with local self governments at grama panchayat, Block panchayat and district level in 1959. The Panchayati Raj system was launched in Rajasthan, but did not take it forward due to emergency from 1961 India- China War. But it was reconsidered in 1977 Janata Government which constituted the Asok Mehta Committee and it recommended the II tier system. Later in 1992, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, it was made mandatory for all states except Nagaland, Meghalaya Mizoram and all UT except Delhi to implement the Panchayati Raj system of local self governance.

### **3.2. THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN:**

Priority Area was to achieve self sufficiency in food grain production. Agricultural Development Programmes for Increasing Production under the third FYP included Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP) in 1960, Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP) in 1964 and High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) in 1966. IADP and IAAP were package programmes which promoted intensive agriculture and had area and cluster based approach. The HYVP was a comprehensive package consisting of agricultural research, irrigation, supply of inputs (seeds, fertilizers and credit). During this plan, the most



remarkable food production achievement of India called green revolution took place. It has been the results of dynamic political leadership, visionary scientific outlook merged with technologies from research and development adopted by market driven risk taking farmers. This transformed the Indian food production.

**Agricultural Development Programmes for Increasing Production:**



**Green revolution:**

Political will & farmer friendly policy



Research & development-great institutions



Science & technology vision

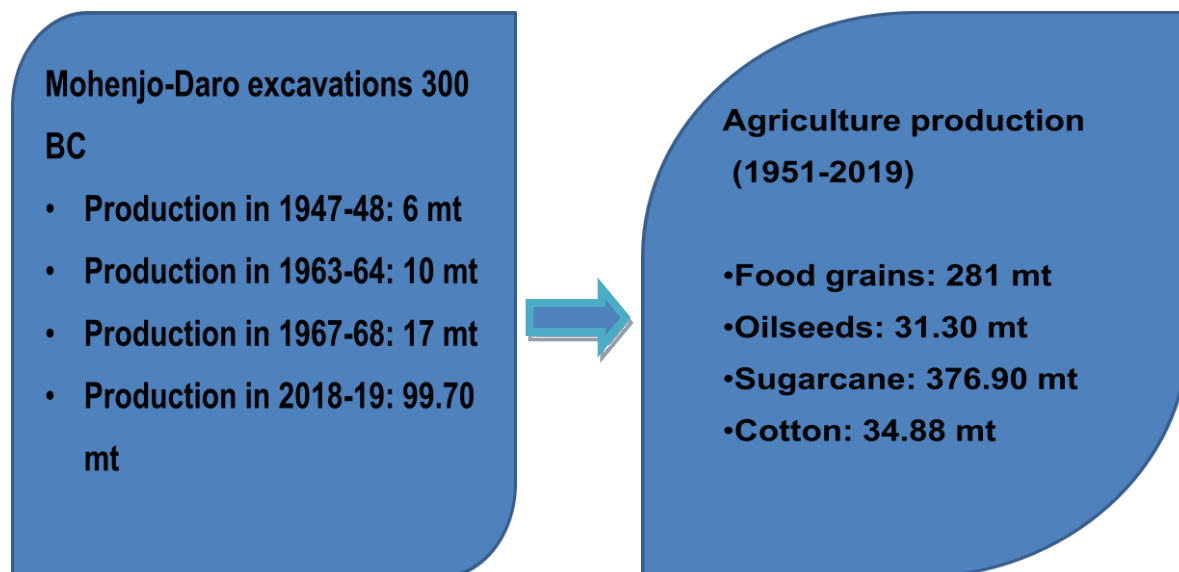


Market driven -risk taking farmers



**Unique Success of Green Revolution:**

Wheat: 4000 years of achievement in production condensed in four years



Wheat production that we achieved over 4000 years from days of Indus Valley civilization to 1964 was almost doubled in a span of just four years i.e. in 1967-68. The trend spread to other crops and led to food self-sufficiency of the country. But our problems in the social sector continued and required new policy directions and treatments.

### **3.3. FOURTH AND FIVE YEAR PLAN:**

In the 4<sup>th</sup> FYP there was a shift in the strategy. Focus was on the development benefits to the poorer sections and backward areas using a target approach.

The majority of rainfed areas which went unattended in the green revolution was targeted and also the small and marginal farmers who were not covered in the green revolution had to be supported. So new area development and social justice based initiatives were started.

#### **AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES:**

- i. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
- ii. Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)

#### **DEVELOPMENT WITH SOCIAL JUSTICE:**

- i. Small Farmers Development Agency (SFDA)
- ii. Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers Development Agency (MFALDA) were started.

### **3.4. FIFTH TO SEVENTH FIVE YEAR PLANS:**

In a nutshell, the fifth to seventh five year plan focused on poverty alleviation and employment generation. Poverty alleviation programmes included Antyodaya of 1976 which focused on the poorest of the poor and the Integrated Rural Development Programme(IRDP) of 1978. IRDP was launched on 2 October and is reported as the most successful rural development programme of India where in credit linked loan was given to farmers for acquiring income generating assets for self employment. This programme integrated all earlier successful approaches like package approach of IADP, cluster approach of IAAP and target approach of SFDA and MFAL.

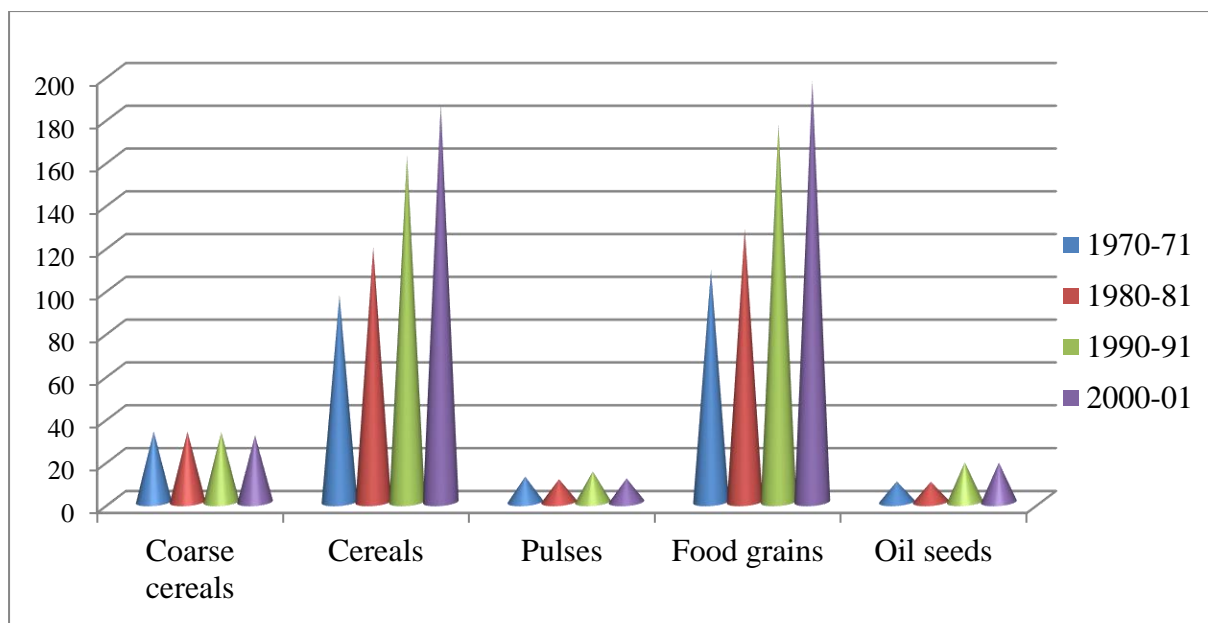
The employment generation programmes during this plan included Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) of 1979, National Rural Employment Programme of 1980 and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLGP) of 1983.

### **4. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN POST-LIBERALIZATION PHASE (SINCE 1991):**

The 8th Five Year plan saw the dawn of a liberalised economy. There were changes in development domains that brought changes in priorities. After the 12<sup>th</sup> FYP, the Five Year Plans were replaced by NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) which aims to achieve sustainable development goals (SDG) with cooperative federalism by involving State Governments of India in the economic policy-making process using a bottom-up approach.

### **5. AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION SCENARIO IN THE NEW MILLENNIUM:**

Green Revolution emphasised only on food grain production. In case of nutrient rich coarse cereals & protein rich pulses and oil seeds the growth was not reflected.



(Peter, 2018)

Food security refers to the availability and access of food to all the people whereas nutritional security refers to the absorption of essential nutrients. As Nutritional security is an integral component of food security, for preventing hunger nutritional security must be ensured. Considering this, new develop programmes were initiated.

## 6. AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN INDIA



### NATIONAL HORTICULTURE MISSION-2005

National Horticulture Mission focused on holistic growth of the horticulture sector to improve nutritional security and income support to farm households. It was launched under the 10th five-year plan. While Government of India contributes 85%, 15% share is contributed by State Governments.

In 2014, Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was launched, in which NHM became a sub scheme. MIDH is a centrally sponsored scheme for the holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root & tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. Under MIDH, Government of India (GOI) contributes 60%, of total outlay for developmental programmes

in all the states except states in North East and Himalayas, 40% share is contributed by State Governments. In the case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GOI contributes 90%. The State Horticulture Mission is the implementing (SHM) agency. (MIDH, 2019)



## **NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION- 2007**

National food security mission was launched under the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP. The National Development Council (NDC) launched a Food Security Mission comprising rice, wheat and pulses to increase the annual production of rice by 10 million tonnes, wheat by 8 million tonnes and pulses by 2 million tonnes by the end of the Eleventh Plan (2011-12). Accordingly, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, 'National Food Security Mission' (NFSM), was launched in October 2007. The Mission met with an overwhelming success and achieved the targeted additional production of rice, wheat and pulses.

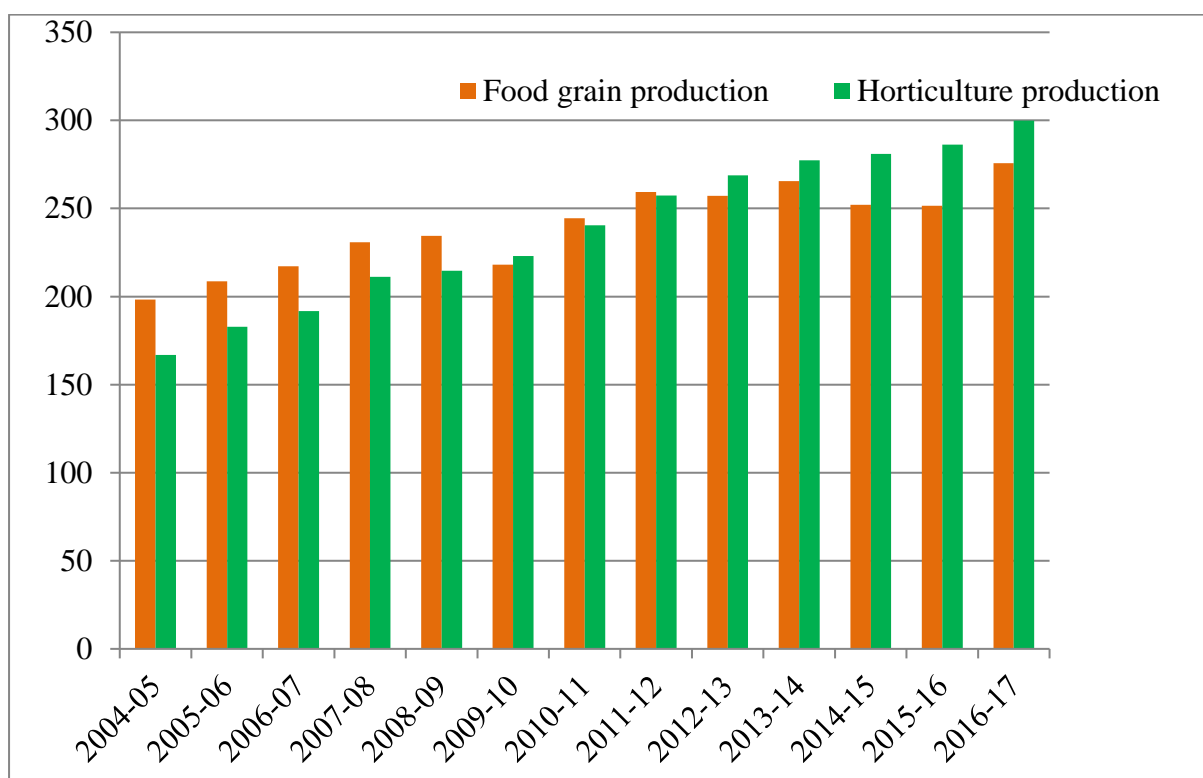
### **Objectives of NFSM:**

1. Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize and Barley) and Nutri-Cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country
2. Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level
3. Enhancing farm level economy (i.e. farm profits) to restore confidence amongst the farmers.(NFSM, 2018)

The Mission continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new targets of additional production of food grains of 25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of 12th Five Year Plan. (NFSM, 2019). New initiative from 2018 is the Nutri cereals (Millets). So 2018 is considered as the National Year of Millets.



## PRODUCTION OF FOOD GRAINS AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS (2000-2015)



(Directorate of economics & statistics-DAC&FW, 2018)

Government of India stepped up agricultural investments through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and other schemes in the post-liberalization phase (Ganguly *et al.*, 2010).

### NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ACT – 2013:

National food security act is a legal entitlement for existing food security programmes of the Government of India. It is the largest food security measures in the world addressing the availability, accessibility and affordability dimensions of food security (NITI Aayog, 2019). It aims to cover 75 % of rural population and 50 % of urban population in two categories viz. Households under Antyodaya Ann Yojana and Priority Households. Under this act, Rice, Wheat & Coarse grains distributed @5kg/family/month. Amount of food grain distributed per family living BPL is 35 kg/family/month. It covers two-thirds of India's 1.3 billion people (NFSA, 2019).

## **RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)-2007:**

During the 11th plan, there was slow growth in the agriculture sector due to decrease in investment in the sector by the state government. To tackle this, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched in 2007. The scheme was implemented as an additional Central Assistance to State Plan Scheme with 100% central assistance. It was converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in 2014-15 also with 100% central assistance. Since 2015-16, the funding pattern of the scheme has been altered in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States). For Union Territories the funding pattern is 100 % central grant. RKVY scheme incentivizes States to increase public investment in Agriculture & allied sectors (RKVY, 2014)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) was launched on 2017 for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 to make farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under RKVY-RAFTAAR, major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

## **CLIMATE CHANGE: A THREAT TO AGRICULTURE:**

Recently, climate change is taking a toll on India's agricultural productivity. So government has launched programmes for combating the impact of climate change.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for development and National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) for research were the schemes aimed at combating the impact of climate change on crop yield (NITI Aayog, 2018).

### **1. NATIONAL INITIATIVE ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE (NICRA)- 2011**

Mega project launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) for which climate resilient agriculture is the goal. The project aims to enhance resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change and climate vulnerability through strategic research and technology demonstration. The research on adaptation and mitigation covers crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management. It includes strategic research, technology demonstrations and capacity building (NICRA, 2019)



## 2. NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE (NMSA) – 2014

NMSA is envisaged as one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It aims at promoting sustainable agriculture through climate change adaptation measures. It involves enhancing agriculture productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, soil health management, and synergizing resource conservation (NMSA, 2019)

Soil Health Management (SHM) is a sub mission under National mission for Sustainable Agriculture (2014). The programmes under SHM include the Soil Health Card (2015) and Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (2015). Soil Health Card Scheme is a scheme launched by the Government of India in 19 February 2015. Under the scheme, the government plans to issue soil cards to farmers which will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilisers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs. Under PKVY Organic farming is promoted through adoption of organic village by cluster approach and PGS certification. (NMSA, 2019)



## 7. PROGRAMMES FOR DOUBLING OF FARMERS' INCOME BY 2020

The income security of the farmers, who were providing food security to us, started eroding. Thus the government has set up a target of doubling of farmer's income by the year 2022 by adopting many agriculture development programmes. Focus on enhancing farmers'



income rather than just increasing production has emerged as an overwhelming challenge in recent years. NITI Aayog and the Ashok Dalwai Committee have given several suggestions for doubling farm income by 2022 (GOI, 2018). ). In the last five years, the government has introduced several programmes covering irrigation, crop insurance and minimum support price to improve agricultural growth and farmers' income. Some of the main programmes of the government focusing the issue are: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card Scheme, e-NAM (National Agricultural Market), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). Agriculture continues to be an area of government concerns and investment though the development priorities continue to evolve over the years.



PMKSY



PMFBY



### 7.1. PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)-2015

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana is a national mission to improve farm productivity and ensure better utilization of the resources in the country. The primary objectives of PMKSY are to attract investments in irrigation system at field level, develop and expand cultivable land in the country, enhance ranch water use in order to minimize wastage of water, enhance crop per drop by implementing water-saving technologies and precision irrigation.

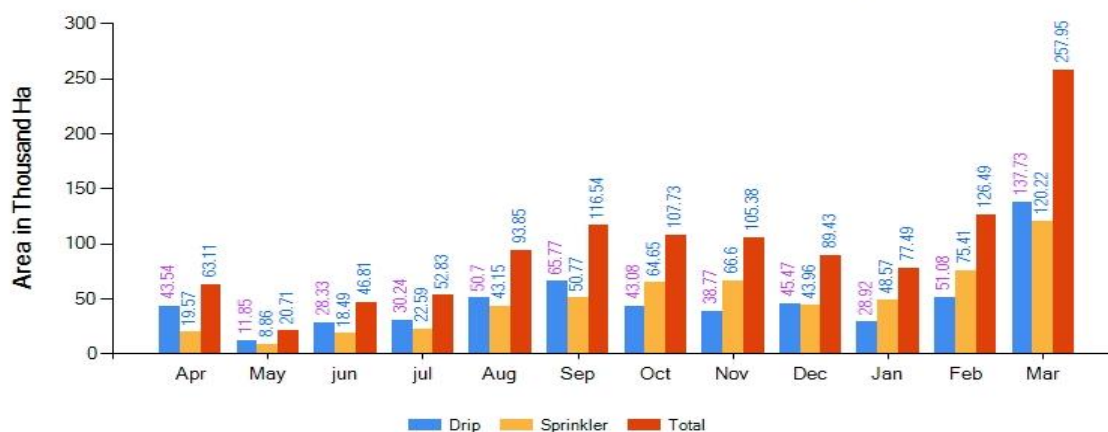
Four Components:

- i. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)
- ii. Har Khet Ko Pani (water to every field)
- iii. Watershed Development
- iv. Per Drop More Crop (Improve the water use efficiency)

COMPONENTS	MINISTRY	KEY PURPOSE
Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	Ministry of water resources, river development & ganga rejuvenation	Faster completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects
PMKSY- Har Khet ko Pani	Ministry of water resources, river development & ganga rejuvenation	Creation of new water resources Strengthening of networks from source to farm Water management Traditional water storage systems
PMKSY- Watershed	Department of land resources- MoRD	Water harvesting structures Rainfall management
PMKSY- Per drop more crop	Ministry of Agriculture	Micro irrigation structures

(PMKSY, 2019)

**Micro Irrigation Area Coverage (2019-2020)**



## 7.2. PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY) – 2016

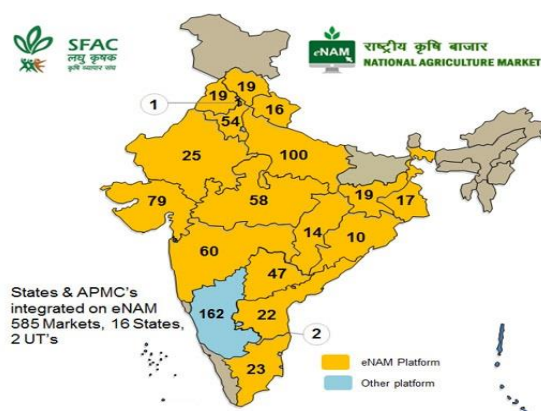
PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance from pre-sowing to post-harvest period against non-preventable natural risks at extremely low premium rate of 2 per cent for kharif crops, 1.5 per cent for rabi crops and 5 per cent for horticulture and commercial crops. The scheme covers loanee farmers (those who have taken a loan), non-loanee farmers (on a voluntary basis). The PMFBY operates on an area approach. Thus, all farmers in a particular area must pay the same premium and have the same claim payments. It recommends the use of technology in agriculture. For example, using drones to reduce the use of crop cutting experiments (CCEs), which are traditionally used to estimate crop loss; and using mobile phones to reduce delays in claim settlements by uploading crop-cutting data on apps/online. (PMFBY, 2019)

## 7.3. ELECTRONIC NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (e-NAM) -2016

Pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC) is the lead agency for implementing eNAM under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.

### Advantages of e-NAM:

1. Transparency in auction process
2. Access to nationwide markets for farmers- better price, better quality produce
3. Based on actual demand and supply
4. Online payment



#### **7.4. GREEN REVOLUTION- KRISHONNATI YOJANA -2017-2020**

An Umbrella scheme in agriculture sector beyond 12th Five Year Plan.

##### **Key objectives of the scheme:**

1. Betterment of agricultural base – Only with the extension, implementation and proper monitoring of these 11 schemes, it will be possible to develop the overall agricultural condition of the nation and status of farmers as well
2. Doubling of farmers' earnings – The central already has the mission of doubling the net income of all agricultural labours by the end of 2022. The implementation of these missions under the Krishonnati Yojana will help to make this dream a reality
3. Appropriate agricultural infrastructure – Proper agricultural infrastructure is also necessary for developing the agrarian condition. These missions under the umbrella scheme will offer the required foundation
4. Adequate market for sale of produce – Production of crops must be adequately supported by markets, where farmers will be able to sell the produce. The development of the umbrella mission makes this possible

Recently, the government is hoping to double farm incomes by providing meagre financial support through various programmes. This includes Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan- Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

#### **7.5. PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN (PM-AASHA)**

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) was launched on September, 2018 to provide assured price for our Annadata, farmers, who provide us food security and protect them from making distress sale during bumper harvest and is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.

##### **Components of PM-AASHA:**

1. Price Support Scheme ( PSS)- Physical procurement of pulses ,oilseeds and copra by central nodal agencies like NAFED and Food Cooperation of India (FCI)

2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)- There is no physical procurement. Direct payment of the difference between MSP and selling price is given. All payment will be done directly into registered bank account of the farmer
3. Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS)- Procurement by private agency when prices in market fall below the notified MSP

#### **7.6. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMMAN NIDHI (PM-KISAN)**

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) was launched on February, 2019. It provides income support of Rs.6000/- per year to small & marginal farmer families (three equal instalments of Rs.2000/-

#### **7.7. PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN MAAN- DHAN YOJANA (PM-KMY)**

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan- Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) was launched on 12th September 2019 and provides pension of Rs 3000 per month to small and marginal farmers who attain 60 years of age.

### **8. AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN KERALA**

Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai was deputed to Europe for necessary scientific and practical training and on his return, a Department of Agriculture was established in 1907-09 and he was posted as the Director of Agriculture. The department farms in Thiruvananthapuram and Quilon were placed under his charge.

Organized extension activities in Kerala commenced in 1952 with the introduction of Community Development Blocks. Afterwards, many attempts like National Extension Services (NES), Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP), Intensive Agricultural Development Programme (IADP) and High Yielding Variety Programme (HYVP) were launched. IADP was launched in alappuzha and palakkad districts in Kerala. The package programmes could not bring breakthrough in rice production. So ela programme was started. For organising rice production, the ela or the padasekharam (cluster of rice farms) was taken as the basic planning. The Ela programme, also called Integrated Paddy Development Programme (IPDP) was launched in 1971. Crop oriented programmes like paddy development units, coconut package units, pepper package units were started. But these had its own limitations in the coverage of crops, areas and farmers. So during 1980-

81 T &V system of extension/ Kerala Agricultural Extension Project was introduced in the state adopting individual contact farmer approach. Responses to these programmes were varied with a mix of success and failures. After discontinuation of T & V system since 1987, State department of agriculture has been restructured with the establishment of panchayat level Krishi Bhavans which became the next phase of agriculture extension in Kerala. The Krishi Bhavans are supposed to cater the agricultural development support of the panchayat area.

In 1989-90, the Department of Agriculture has launched the group approach as the major extension strategy deviating from the individual contact farmer approach followed under the T &V system of extension. Group farming for paddy was the first systematic attempt in this line where farmers groups were formed on the padasekharam. Considering the good response from the farmers, the group approach was extended to other major crops like vegetables (Haritha Sanghams), floriculture (Floriclubs), coconut, pepper etc.

Current Agricultural Extension Services in Kerala includes Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA), State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) etc. ATMA in Kerala is a three-in-one agricultural extension innovation with ATMA, LEADS (Lead farmer centred extension advisory and delivery services) and ATMA PLUS components. SAMETI are the Institutions at the state level to enhance the efficiency of ATMA through capacity building, consultancy, project planning, impact assessment etc. In 2013-14 the ATMA plus model of extension was launched. (Rajasekharan and Bhaskaran, 2016).

## 9. SUMMARY:

- ❖ The pre independent phase witnessed the emergence of organized agricultural research, education and extension. Successful approaches from these initiatives were integrated into the post-independent programmes like the cooperative credit in agriculture, vocational training programmes, Mazdoor Manzil concept of Nilokheri experiment, Village Guide approach from Gurgaon experiment as Multipurpose village Extension Officers etc.
- ❖ The post-independent phase witnessed the most remarkable food production program heralded as the Green Revolution. It was initiated in Punjab, Haryana and western UP. It has been the results of dynamic political leadership, visionary scientific, outlook merged with technologies from Research and development adopted by market driven risk taking farmers. This transformed the Indian food production
- ❖ The post liberalization phase saw changes in development domains that brought changes in priorities

## 10.CONCLUSION:

Agriculture continues to be an area of govt. concern and investments. However the development priorities have changed over the years from food availability to food & nutritional security, self employment to agripreneurship/ agri-startups, farm productivity to farm resilience, increasing farmer's income to doubling farmer's income, green revolution to evergreen revolution, challenges of controlling market volatility and farm subsidies to farmer pensions and insurances.

## 11.WAY FORWARD

Target of Sustainable Development Goals 2 is “End Hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” because “A hungry child cannot wait”



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### 13.DISCUSSION:

1. What is the difference between NITI Aayog and Planning Commission?

Planning Commission	NITI Aayog
Enjoyed the powers to allocate funds to ministries and state governments.	To be an advisory body, or a think-tank. The powers to allocate funds might be vested in the finance ministry.
States' role was limited to the National Development Council and annual interaction during Plan meetings.	State governments are expected to play a more significant role than they did in the Planning Commission.
Had power to decide allocation of government funds for various programmes at national and state levels.	No power to allocate funds
Imposed policies on states and tied allocation of funds with projects it approved.	NITI is a think-tank and does not have the power to impose policies.

2. What are the eligibility criteria for getting pension through PM-KMY scheme?

- Small and Marginal Farmer (SMF) - a farmer who owns cultivable land upto 2 hectare as per land records of the concerned State/UT.
- Age of 18- 40 years.

3. What is flexi-fund under RKVY Programme?

RKVY Flexi Fund with 10% of annual outlay. States can undertake either Production Growth or Infrastructure & Assets projects with this allocation depending upon state specific needs/priorities. It is also called Flexible fund.

4. What is the advantage of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana over other insurance schemes?

Features	NAIS	MNAIS	PMFBY
Premium rates	Low	High	Lower than even NAIS
One Season – One Premium	Yes	No	Yes
Insurance Amount cover	Full	Capped	Full

Localized Risk coverage	No	Hail storm Land slide	Hail storm, Land slide Inundation
Post Harvest Losses coverage	No	Coastal areas - for cyclonic rain	Coastal areas- for cyclonic rain and seasonal rain
Use of Technology	Yes	Intended	Mandatory
Insurance companies	Only government	Government and private companies	Government and private companies

5. Nirmala Sitharam, our finance minister recently said that we should dismantle APMCs and adopt eNAM. So what are the advantages of eNAM over APMCs?

Advantages of eNAM:

- Transparency in auction process
- Access to nationwide markets for farmers- better price, better quality produce
- Based on actual demand and supply
- Online payment

6. What is Participatory Guarantee Schemes under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana?

Participatory guarantee system (PGS) certification- decentralized organic farming certification system. Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) are locally focused quality assurance systems. They certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange.

**KERALA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF HORTICULTURE, VELLANIKKARA  
Department of Agricultural Extension**

**EXTN 591: MASTER'S SEMINAR**

**Name** : Gayathri B. R. **Venue** : Seminar Hall  
**Admission No.** : 2018-11-112 **Date** : 05-12-2019  
**Major advisor** : Dr. Bino P. Bonny **Time** : 9.15 am

**Agriculture development in India: Dimensions and programmes**

**Abstract**

Agriculture and allied sector activities support 54.6 per cent of the total workforce and accounts for 17.1 per cent of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2017-18 (MOAFW, 2019). Thus, it plays a significant role in food and nutritional security and also in the adaptation and mitigation strategies related to climate change.

Historical perspectives of Indian agricultural development of around 150 years are divided into pre-independent, post-independent and post-liberalization phases. The pre-independent phase witnessed the emergence of organized agricultural research, education and extension. Successful approaches of this phase were integrated into the post-independent programmes like community development and Integrated Rural Development Programme. This phase witnessed, the most remarkable food production programme heralded as the green revolution which led to food self-sufficiency in the country. The post-liberalization phase saw changes in development domains that brought changes in priorities from food availability to food and nutritional security and self-employment to agripreneurship. There has been also shift from farm productivity to farm resilience, increasing farmers' income to doubling farmers' income, green revolution to evergreen revolution, farm subsidies to farmer welfare along with programmes for controlling market volatility.

Government of India stepped up agricultural investments through Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), National Food Security Mission (NFSM) and other schemes in the post-liberalization phase (Ganguly *et al.*, 2010). India also implemented one of the largest

food security measures in the world, the National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA), addressing the availability, accessibility and affordability dimensions of food security (NITI Aayog, 2019). National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) for development and National Innovations on Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) for research were the schemes aimed at combating the impact of climate change on crop yield (NITI Aayog, 2018).

Focus on enhancing farmers' income rather than just increasing production has emerged as an overwhelming challenge in recent years. NITI Aayog and the Ashok Dalwai Committee have given several suggestions for doubling farm income by 2022 (GOI, 2018). In the last five years, the government has introduced several programmes covering irrigation, crop insurance and minimum support price to improve agricultural growth and farmers' income. Some of the main programmes of the government focusing the issue are: Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana (PMFBY), Soil Health Card Scheme, e-NAM (National Agricultural Market), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). Agriculture continues to be an area of government concerns and investment though the development priorities continue to evolve over the years.

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