

A Study of Problems of Farmers to Cope with Aatmanirbhar Bharat Mission in Latur District

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Abstract:

India is agrarian country; majority of working population is engaged in agriculture & its allied business. For the development in Indian economy there is need of proper attention is necessary from the Government. If proper care have been taken farmers and agricultural development is possible. For this purpose Indian Government has many taken initiative. In which Aatmanirbhar Bharat Mission is one of them. In India many farmers are dependent on traditional farming. There are various problems faced by farmers in India. There is need of attention to these problems. In this paper researcher has made an attempt to identify and study problems of farmers in India and its implications on Aatmanirbhar Bharat Mission.

Keywords: Agrarian Country, Traditional Farming, Initiative, Problems of Farmers.

Introduction:

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. On 12 May 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the nation giving a kick start to the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-reliant India campaign) and announced the Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP – to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India.

The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. He further outlined five pillars of Aatmanirbhar Bharat – Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand. Finance Minister further announces Government Reforms and Enablers across Seven Sectors under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. The government took several bold reforms such as Supply Chain Reforms for Agriculture, Rational Tax Systems, Simple & Clear Laws, Capable Human Resource and Strong Financial System.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To study problems of farmers for self-reliant
2. To study major reasons of problems.
3. To provide suggestions on the problems of farmers.

Review of Literature:

The critical issues that plague Indian agriculture at present are the knowledge Deficit and infrastructure deficit, especially in the rural areas. Problems related to irrigation infrastructure, market infrastructure and transport infrastructure add significant cost to farmers' operations. Another issue is lack of delivery mechanisms. There are a number of schemes aimed to bring development in agriculture.

Goyal, S.K., Rai, Jai P. and Kumar, Sushil (2016),

The critical issues currently plaguing Indian agriculture are lack of knowledge and lack of infrastructure, especially in rural areas. Problems related to irrigation infrastructure, market infrastructure and transport infrastructure significantly increase the work of farmers. Another problem is lack of distribution system. There are many schemes aimed at developing the agricultural sector.

Research Methodology:

The research paper is based on secondary data only. Information is collected through various sources like, Internet, books, journals, govt. and Non-govt. reports, magazines etc.

Aatmanirbhar Krishi:

Recently, Operational guidelines of the scheme have been launched. The Salient features of the scheme are as follows:

- Minimum number of members to be 300 in plain area, while 100 in North- East and Hilly

areas

- FPOs will be registered either under Companies Act or any State Cooperative Societies Act as decided by Members of FPO
- 15 % of the targeted FPOs are to be formed in Aspirational Districts & formation of FPOs is to be prioritized in notified Tribal areas.
- Scheme will be focused on the concept of “One District One Product” to promote formation of value chain, processing and export.
- SFAC, NCDC & NABARD have been chosen as the implementing agencies.
- Agriculture Value Chain Organization forming FPOs and facilitating 60 % of market linkages for members’ produce, then FPO management cost can be reimbursed
- Implementing Agency (IAs) will engage professionally managed Cluster Based Business Organization (CBBOs) to form, register and promote FPOs

Findings on Problems of Farmers to Cope with Aatmanirbhar Bharat Mission:

Farmers all over the world are suffering from many problems. These problems directly and indirectly affect the lives of farmers. Furthermore, farming practices and other aspects of farming can take resources and time. The problems faced by farmers in the food industry are not particularly addressed. The purpose of this article is to highlight the major problems faced by farmers. They are:

1. Inadequate transport

Farmers in developing countries have a hard time transporting their produce to markets due to lack of roads, vehicles and money. They often have to carry their produce from the farm to local markets on foot or by bicycle, which can be challenging and time-consuming. This means that they often have to sell their produce at very low prices because they cannot transport it to places where there is better demand for food.

2. Lack of capital

Farmers need capital to get their businesses off the ground and grow them into successful operations. However, they often have little access to credit or financing because lenders don't understand

their unique needs. The lack of financial resources affects not only productivity but also affects the quality of agricultural produce. Farmers in some developing countries do not have access to adequate funds to invest in better technologies, machinery and equipment which results in poor-quality agricultural produce.

3. Agricultural marketing

Agricultural marketing refers to the process of bringing a product from the farmer to the consumer. It includes activities such as finding buyers for the products, negotiating prices, transporting goods and getting feedback on quality. Because there are many people involved in this process, it can be quite challenging. Farmers have to find buyers who will pay them a fair price for their goods while also ensuring that they don't sell too cheap or too expensively. In many cases, they are forced to sell their products at a low price or even give them away because they cannot find buyers. This situation creates an incentive for small farmers not to produce more than what they need for their own consumption.

4. Soil erosion

Soil erosion is a natural process that happens when wind or water moves soil particles from one place to another. When this happens on a large scale, it causes serious problems for farmers.

Soil erosion is caused by many factors including over-tillage of the soil, which erodes soil quality and retains less water. When it floods, it removes the top layers of soil very quickly. Soil erosion can be prevented by controlling the amount of water used for irrigation, using mulch and cover crops to protect soil from wind and water erosion, and preventing overgrazing by livestock.

5. Irrigation problems

Irrigation is known to help improve agricultural production, and while irrigation methods have improved to help increase the income of farmers, there are still numerous irrigation-related hurdles that make it harder for farmers to get income commensurate to their expenditure.

Suggestions:

1. Government should provide concessional loans for agriculture implements.

2. Crop insurance schemes should be provided effectively.
3. Minimum selling price for the agriculture produce should be decided by the government as per the welfare of farmers.
4. Role of agents, middlemen and commission agents to be minimised in the APMC's.
5. Agriculture sector should get more packages in Self-reliant mission.

Conclusion:

Aatmanirbhar Bharat mission is very important and crucial step taken by the Government of India. Indian economy is low income developing economy, 47% population of India is engaged in agriculture sector of the country. Self-reliant i.e. Aatmanirbhar Bharat mission aims to make our Country Self-Reliant in the field of agriculture sector, industrial sector, technology enhancement etc. The study concluded that there are many problems are in the field of agriculture to cope with Aatmanirbhar Bharat mission. There is need of sincere attention of the government to remove these deficiencies. It will be more beneficial to farmers to take advantage of the Self-reliant campaign of the government.

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