

LAW AND POLICIES FOR AGRICULTURE IN INDIA: A STUDY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FARMER'S RIGHTS

Mr. Sukhwinder Singh, Dhanveer Singh

ABSTRACT

Indian Agriculture is facing several challenges. These include sustaining investment, climate change, high fluctuations in prices and production, undeveloped markets, relative profitability of Agriculture vis-a-vis other sectors, raising small holder productivity, providing livelihood to large numbers, containing the cost of production and retaining International Competitiveness. Opportunities available for development include, diverse agro-climatic conditions, high domestic demand and large domestic market, fertile soils, capability for adoption of S&T for agriculture, access to global markets, enterprising farming community, well developed research and extension capabilities, scope for increasing cropping intensity. Areas for focus include dry land farming, wasteland development, precision farming-horticulture development, supply chain- storage, processing, cold chain development, commodity exchanges/futures markets, food processing and value addition activities, grading and standardization of produce; focus on fisheries, livestock development, dairying and organic farming. To face the challenges and realize the potential for development following policy areas need attention. These are Marketing Reforms particularly APMC reforms, development of competitive national market, encouraging contract farming, producer companies and cooperatives, modernization of seed farming, developing integrated food law, development of rural infrastructure and rural extension services, and agro-based food processing and cold chain development, modernizing credit markets. Additional policy measures should encompass risk reduction through insurance, adopting technology and organic farming.

PROBLEMS AND ISSUES RELATED TO INDIAN AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTION

Golait, in a Reserve Bank of India paper, acknowledged the positive role of crop diversification initiative announced in government's response to reports of farmer suicides. Golait added, "Indian agriculture still suffers from:

1. Poor productivity
2. Falling water levels
3. Expensive credit
4. A distorted market
5. Many middlemen and intermediaries who increase cost but do not add much value
6. Laws that stifle private investment

7. Controlled prices
8. Poor infrastructure and
9. Inappropriate research.

Thus the approach with mere emphasis on credit in isolation from the above factors will not help agriculture". The farming techniques we currently use such as use of tractor and other machines are foreign country oriented where people have larger land where as in India, more than 80% of Farmers have land less the 5 Acre which makes farming unaffordable. The use of harmful Pesticide and Insecticides also make farming an unhealthy profession. The Cancer train which travel from Punjab to Rajasthan is the symptomatic proof of it. The Inflation is one of the serious issues in the country, to curb the rate of food products someone in the food production chain (Farmer, distributor, retailer etc) has to face the blow, which is directly or indirectly faced by our farmer. Government policies so far are centralized policies that mean a single policy for all the farmers in the nation. Each and every farmer has his own independent infrastructural problem which is needed to be solved individually. Government's main focus on irrigation is appreciable but the lack of drainage system leads to over flow of water during Monsoon season. The minimum support prices (MSPs), announced by various State governments, have traditionally been the instrument used to fight declining prices; they have scarcely been effective at the farm level. Moreover the impact of climate change is the major cause for crop failure.

•OVERVIEW OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Approximately of Indian population is reliant on agriculture sector directly or indirectly. It provides the essential goods or raw material to other sectors & industries. By the efforts of Central government & state government & farming community the sector achieved the mammoth turnover of 244.78 million tonnes of food grains. All this was possible only through latest production technologies to our hardworking farmers through different schemes implemented by Agriculture department & through increased MSP.

During the present 12th five year plan, Ministry is focussing on carrying on the present momentum by pacing up with grain production for maintaining food security. To maintain production levels there is dire need of looking for new avenues of grain production along with keeping up with present levels of production. New inputs & technologies are very much essential & efficient use of the inputs is also necessary to attain high yield with sustainability aspect & better patterns of cropping. Due to the positive steps undertaken by government the Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in agriculture & related sectors is shooting up these years. GCF in agriculture sector is increasing from in 2004-05 to in 2010-11. The agriculture & other related sectors contributed exactly 13.9% of India's GDP. Sharp decline is noticed in the share of agriculture sector in GDP from 16.8% in 2007-08 to 13.9% in 2011-12. India represents simply around 2.4 % of the world's geographical area and 4 % of its water assets, yet needs back around 17 % of the world's human masses and 15 % of the tamed creatures. Agriculture is a fundamental fragment of the Indian economy, representing 14% of the nation's GDP, around half of the people still relies on agribusiness as its principle source of survival and it is a source of crude material for a number of industries. Stimulating the improvement of this segment is likewise not simply to accomplish a general GDP

focus midst of the twelfth Plan and deal with the climbing demand for food, yet moreover to construct salaries of those dependent on cultivating to ensure completeness.

During 2011-12, there was record production of food grains at 259.32 million tons, of which 131.27 million tons was in the midst of Kharif season additionally 128.05 million tons in the midst of the Rabi season. Of the total food grains generation, production of grains was 242.23 million tons. As per second move gages for 2012-13, total food grains production is assessed at 250.14 million tons (124.68 million tons in the midst of Kharif and 125.47 million tons in the midst of Rabi seasons). The 6.59 million tons diminish in kharif crop has been a direct result of late onset of rainstorm and lacking precipitation in a couple of states affecting kharif generation. The production of rice (both kharif and Rabi) is assessed at 101.8 million tons, beats at 17.58 million tons, oilseeds at 29.46 million tons, sugarcane at 334.54 million tons and cotton at 33.80 million groups (of 170 kg. each).

Falling share of farming & other related sectors in GDP is a normal result in a quickly developing & structurally evolving economy. Venture or Capital development in broad daylight division incorporates irrigation system, command area improvement, land recovery, forestation, advancement of state agriculturists, and so on. Capital development in private part incorporates development exercises, including change/recovery of area, development of non-private structures, homestead houses, wells, other irrigation works and so on. The machinery part incorporates tractors, farming apparatus/supplies and so forth. It additionally incorporates livestock advancement.

This plan, propelled in 2007-08 with an expense of Rs. 25000 crores for the 11th plan, goes for incentivizing states to improve open venture to attain to development rate in farming & related sectors amid the arrangement period and to choose, plan, support & execute development creating intercessions & assemble agri-base according to their needs & agro- climatic prerequisites. RKVY has succeeded in incentivizing states to dispense more subsidies to agriculture & associated segments. Allotment to farming & associated parts was Rs. 8770.16 crore in 2006-07. This has gone up to Rs. 22158.46 crore in 2010-11.

There was generous deceleration in development amid the Ninth and starting few years of Tenth Plan in the agriculture and related sectors (development declined to 2.5% in Ninth plan and was as low as amid initial three years of Tenth Plan, with agriculture and associated sectors development amid Tenth Plan being just . This was by virtue of, amongst different reasons, decrease out in the public investment in agriculture which was at 5% of GDP in farming in 1980-85 and declined constantly to achieve the most reduced level of 1.8% in 2000-01, climbing gradually from that point to reach to in 2002-03 and to in 2006-07. NDC, set out to go with the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as an Additional Central Assistance Scheme (ACAS) for Agriculture & Related Zones with an imagined overhead of Rs.25, 000 crore amid the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

RKVY is essentially a venture oriented plan. Nonetheless, RKVY accommodates extra expenses on existing state and central plans in non- projectized mode additionally used by the States. RKVY incentivises the states to expand open investment in agriculture and other associated sectors considering agro climatic conditions, regular asset issues and innovation and coordinating domesticated animals, poultry and fisheries all the more completely while

giving more adaptability and independence in arranging and execution of plans. It likewise coordinates allotments to the downpour nourished states and states with higher development potential in agriculture. RKVY was started with a moderately little allotment of Rs.1489.70 crore in the first year in 2007-08. Notwithstanding, distribution for the Scheme has been expanding quite a long time and in 2011-12, Rs.7860 crore have been given. States have taken up more than 4000 undertakings under the RKVY the whole way across agriculture and associated divisions that incorporate the accompanying: products, cultivation, natural cultivating, micro and minor watering system, watershed improvement, agriculture promoting and stockpiling, seed farms, soil and compost testing labs, dairy advancement, fisheries, expansion and agrarian research, and so on. Discriminating framework, for example, State Seed Farms, Soil and Fertilizer testing labs, starved through the years because of lack of stores, got a quite required measurement of aid over the states. RKVY does not endorse any particular part to be taken up under RKVY ventures. States have the adaptability to pick those activities which, in their judgment, can create development in farming and associated parts and will add to the targets of RKVY. RKVY rules contain just a demonstrative rundown of parts/exercises which States can take up.

2.1.1 Agricultural Development In Eastern India

With a specific end goal to diminish over abuse of the natural resources in North West Region & to bridle the capability of Eastern Indian Plains for improving Agricultural production, a project specifically "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" under RKVY was declared in the Union Budget with an objective to expand the benefit of rice based cultivation framework by escalated development through advancement of suggested farming advances and bundle of practices by tending to the fundamental limitations of diverse agro climatic sub areas.

2.1.2 Saffron Mission In Jammu & Kashmir

National Plan on Saffron has been endorsed for execution in Jammu & Kashmir with an allotment of Rs. 50 crores for the restoration of saffron development.

2.1.3 Pulses & Oilseed Villages

For upgrading production & profit of pulses, Govt. of India began the project of "Coordinated Development of 60,000 pulses village in Rainfed Areas." The system is being executed in eleven noteworthy pulses developing states. The project gives backing to dampness protection, showing of generation & security innovations in minimal squares under the plan & checked connected augmentation backing to little agriculturists for setting up of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPO).

2.1.4 National Food Security Mission (Nfsm)

The National Food Security Mission is a govt. supported plan is in operation in 480 regions of 18 critical rice, pulses & wheat developing states to expand the production. The striking part of the mission is that it has been conceptualized to focus on those locale which have lower gainfulness than the state normal however can possibly

enlarge the benefit & production. New agricultural practices have been empowered alongside enhanced agri. setup consisting water sparing gadgets have been disseminated.

To tackle the capability of bamboo harvest, Department of farming propelled a govt. supported plan called 'National Bamboo Mission'. This plan is being executed in 27 states of the nation. The push of the mission is on range based, territorially separated technique for plantation of bamboo in both woods & non-woodland territories. Critical exercises being backed for mounting profit & nature of bamboo under the mission are: intensifying territory under bamboo expansion, large scale built-up of value planting material of recommended species, change of prevailing stock, bug & disease supervision, improvement of human assets & of endorsing amenities.

To give satisfactory & timely backing from Financial system framework to the agriculturists for their development needs incorporating buy of inputs in an adaptable & practical way, a model Kisaan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) was presented in August, 19998 for short & medium term credit & was amplified further covering a wide range of the advance prerequisite of borrowers of State Cooperative Agriculture Rural Development Bank.

2.1.5 Amendment to the Constitution in respect of Cooperatives

In accordance with the Common Minimum Program of the UPA govt. to guarantee equitable, self-sufficient & expert working of cooperatives, it was chosen to launch a proposition for revision to the Constitution for this reason. Appropriately, the Constitution Amendment Bill was presented in fourteenth Lok Sabha. Anyhow the same couldn't be talked about for passing. The Bill slipped by upon disintegration of fourteenth Lok Sabha. After that the Constitution (One Hundred & Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 was presented in the Lok Sabha on 30.11.2009.

The Standing Committee presented its proposals which were inspected by the govt. The bill was passed & got consent of President. The object of the bill is to guarantee that the Cooperative Societies in the nation work in a fair, proficient, self-governing & monetarily sound way. The change in the Constitution looks to engage the parliament in admiration of multi state Co-agent social orders & the State Legislatures if there should be an occurrence of other Cooperative Societies to make fitting law, setting down matters like:-

Right to structure Cooperative Societies as a Fundamental Right by insertion of the words 'Agreeable social orders' in sub provision (c) of proviso (1) of Article 19. Insertion of Article 43B to some part IV of the Constitution as Directive standards of State strategy for deliberate development of Cooperative social orders.

2.1.6 Problems And Issues Related To Indian Agriculture

Plans for the Green Revolution in India started to advance amid the 1940s food emergency in India that came about because of the overall retreat and the bedlam of the Partition. Agriculture Ministry set out to reconstruct the biological base for agricultural productivity with decentralized and participatory programming. Guides and specialists from America had an entirely distinctive affability as a top priority, on the other hand. Amid the 1950s and 1960s, private American Foundations, the American Government, and the World Bank attempted to exchange the American model of agriculture to India.

This methodology was portrayed by escalated utilization of composts, pesticides, year-round irrigation, and hereditarily altered seeds. The new agri. Minister in 1964, C. Subramanian, unequivocally backed the Green Revolution system, however numerous others in India were careful about the high outside trade costs for importing the obliged inputs and of decrease in the self-rule of Indian farming research. Nonetheless, the dry spell in 1966 expanded India's food reliance on the U.S., which utilized precincts on sustenance support to weight the Indian government to acknowledge the Green Revolution approach.

As ecological lobbyist Vandana Shiva states, "The Green Revolution was in lieu of the suspicion that innovation is a prevalent substitute for nature, and henceforth a method for conveying over the top development, unreasonable by environment's limit". The Green Revolution assured food opulence and the willpower of India's sustenance emergency. American agricultural researchers accepted that Indian researchers and agriculturists were not fit for enhancing their own farming and hence looked to force the American model, despite the fact that its central techniques had added to the American Dust Bowl of the 1930s, converting numerous fertile territories into deserts.

Numerous pioneers and supporters of the Green Revolution touted it as a win. As an after effect of the Revolution, the years 1978 and 1979 accomplished a record grain yield of 131 million tons and created India as one of the world's greatest agricultural makers. Yield every unit of farmland expanded by more than 30% somewhere around 1948 and 1979. Regardless of the point that the manifestation "Green Revolution" was coupled to large portions of the extensive scale farming investigations that occurred in developing nations, India's Green Revolution is viewed as the most fruitful.

Nonetheless, this point of view neglects to record for the Green Revolution's devastation of nature and the absence of supportability of its practices and accomplishments. The cropping examples of the Green Revolution, taking into account rehashed planting of soil exhausting yields like rice and wheat, prompted disintegration and erosion of area. The flood of hereditarily adjusted seeds for monocultures made agriculturists dependent on agrochemical and seed companies and decimated hereditary differing qualities, making harvests considerably more helpless against new bugs and illnesses.

The evidently "high yielding mixtures" of seeds needed significantly a bigger number of inputs than the customary varieties, and farmers went into obligation to purchase these seeds and the composts, pesticides, and irrigation water to help them. Notwithstanding, the seeds delivered an increment in yield that was immaterial when the immense increment in input was considered. The escalated utilization of chemicals brought about soil lethality in a lot of India, undermining the strength of plants, animals, and people. Today, there is an emergency in groundwater because of consumption from substantial watering system, and agriculturists are determined further into obligation to introduce progressively capable and extravagant pumps to use this water. Numerous Indian agrarian specialists discover agriculture to be unsustainable and unbeneficial, and some anticipate a quick decrease in agri. yield later on.

Radio trumpeted the profits of the inputs and practices of the Green Revolution, yet unskilled farmers couldn't comprehend the usage directions and warnings on compost and pesticide bundles and the greater part of

agriculturists got no individual direction in legitimate utilization of these inputs. Immense abuse of these chemicals vigorously dirtied land and prompted to a great degree high rates of malignancy among Indian cultivating families, making extra wellbeing issues for agriculturists to manage in their destitution. Poor farmers have long experienced issues getting access to fund, and when cash was expected to buy inputs, numerous turned to informal moneylenders who charged high premium rates.

A significant number of these agriculturists today are amazingly somewhere down owing debtors and sinking deeper, not able to pay off the high-investment credits. While political thought processes made the Green Revolution about more than basically helping agriculturists and expanding agrarian output, the failings of the Green Revolution are a demonstration of the need to contemplate farmers' absence of instruction, of sufficient data and preparing, and of access to funds when creating projects and approaches to profit agriculturists. I now investigate other agrarian issues that existed before the Green Revolution and have kept on existing a while later.

• **Low Agricultural Productivity**

Low agrarian productivity is an issue at two levels in India—at the national level, and at the level of individual agriculturists and their families. At the national level, India has a populace that needs 210 million tons of grain, yet India delivers just 200 million tons. India has as of late put bans on export of rice, wheat, and corn to help guarantee food security and stable costs, however this system does not resolve the issue that populace development is keeping on outpacing development in agri. productivity. Previously, India has guaranteed development by expanding agricultural region and yield, yet future development will need to expand yield with economical and enhanced administration of contracting area and freshwater assets.

Then, the absence of interest in agrarian research and innovation improvement in India throughout the most recent two decades has reduced the rate at which better approaches to build yield are found. While augmented use of manures and pesticides with the sweeping methodology of the Green Revolution is not the way to expand rural benefit, yield can be expanded reasonably through educated and mainly adjusted utilization of high return mixed variety seeds and bug, illness, and supplement management advancements. Then again, studies demonstrate that utilization is scattered and befuddled.

• **Impediments to domestic sales and exports**

Two noteworthy obstacles to domestic sales and fares are sustenance dangers and absence of base for transforming. India's agriculturists will need to overcome critical administrative, infrastructural, and institutional difficulties to meet domestic, and also global, necessities. India's national business is giving expanding quality to the quality and security of foods, and in spite of India's colossal offer of worldwide food generation, India contributes just 1.5% of fares of transformed sustenance. In the meantime, and post-harvest misfortunes are 25 to 30%.

A few state strategies right now hinder production and transforming of sheltered and top quality agricultural items. First and foremost, the state's necessity that all agrarian commodities run through directed markets obstructs

quality protection and traceability. Poor base, waste management, at wholesale markets and restricted access to stockrooms likewise decrease food quality and security and lead to food wastage.

Lastly, the laws administering the handled food sector are to a great degree confounding, as they are implemented by eight separate ministries that occasionally recommend contrasting or even conflicting models. Small landholdings, absence of education, and credit limitations among farmers obstruct them from undertaking the required interests in procedure changes, stockpiling, and affirmations to meet quality and safety necessities. Then, the legislature has not been proactive in attempting to meet universal food safety guidelines, rather seeing them as out of hindrances not related in science. Agriculture is contributing major part in Indian economy; around 56% of populace depends up on agriculture and the majority of rural India getting work from agriculture and unified division. Subsequently, the govt. of India and state government giving backing to agriculture through Minimum Support Price (MSP) for chosen crops, Statutory Minimum Prices (SMP) for sugarcane, sponsored inputs, innovation, irrigation, marketing and storerooms, power and so on. MSP, buffer stocks, (PDS) are the premise of India's food security and evaluating framework. In this framework, the MSPs are reported as the floor at market costs and are intended to guarantee farmers profitable costs for twenty-five chosen crops, as agriculturists have the alternative to either offer these yields in the open market or offer them to the Food Corporation of India at the MSP.

Lately, the Indian government has consistently and fundamentally expanded MSPs for specific yields to counter claims of MSPs excessively low to help agriculturists, and also to fulfil the requests of all the more effective farmers and locales. The World Bank reported in 2005 that advantages accumulated to substantial agriculturists as a consequence of the MSPs were 13 times bigger than those to a small farmers in the same state and 95% of acquisition of wheat, for which there was a high MSP, happened in just three states. More awful than these disparities is that the legislature has here and there been unwilling to backing its declared MSP, neglecting to buy at this cost from farmers trying to offer to them for lack of a superior cost somewhere else.

The MSP qualities may at present be insufficient for a few crops, yet the overriding issue with the MSP is in execution. Actually when the administration does help the MSP, an issue is that market solidity is so thin it would be impossible dispose of the intermediaries who purchase crops from farmers underneath the MSP. A 2010 Oxfam report expressed that a negligible 19% of agriculturists were aware about the MSP, and 10% who were aware about it didn't know where to offer their produce to utilize the MSP.

In the interim, announcement of the MSP for every harvest comes in the wake of sowing and is hence past the point where it is possible to help the agriculturist choose what to plant. Furthermore, the time hole between the administration's announcement of intent to obtain crops under MSP and genuine acquisition gives dealers time to mediate, purchase crops from farmers, and offer to the state government at the MSP. In these cases, the higher MSP completely comes up short the farmers. Indeed in nearby mandis, the legislature managed wholesale farming markets, agriculturists may get not exactly the MSP if the nature of the item is dead set to be underneath the MSP quality edge for the item.

Besides, the few purchasers at the markets routinely plot to acquire farmers' items at well underneath the market value; agriculturists' neediness additionally adds to their abuse in light of the fact that they can't bear to hunt down different purchasers. Then, numerous farmers are not mindful of market costs, and agriculturists of yields for which no MSP exists are let well enough alone for any current value advantages through and through.

Farmers face numerous unpleasant instabilities by the way of their work and their absence of access to protection and to funds at sensible investment rates. The Indian rainstorm is regularly eccentric, and surprising climate, for example, long stretches of dry spell can result in harvest disappointments, radically decreasing the agriculturists' pay. Natural specialists anticipate that atmosphere shocks will get to be more incessant later on as a consequence of a worldwide temperature alteration and moves in climatic zones.

While one may believe that casual systems with relatives, companions, and neighbours could viably substitute for formal protection frameworks, found that the casual systems really give little insurance against dangers. Indeed the Self-Help Groups (SHGs) well known in India, which include individuals collecting investment funds together and giving advances from these investment funds, include under 10% of poor people. In the interim, government plans for insurance may have "food for work" open livelihood programs, yet the predetermined number of occupations may be appropriated in a way that victimizes poor people.

- **Sustainable Green Revolution in Organic Farming**

The natural harm coming about because of the Green Revolution has driven many for, sustainable revolution. To a few this essentially means utilizing new methods as a part of a way reinforces environmental frameworks and protect natural assets; for others, this is a call for a comeback to conventional, natural cultivating. Absolutely natural cultivating uses no off-homestead inputs and synthetic materials. Farming specialists are in difference about the potential for natural cultivating, yet zones of agreements are abridged: natural cultivating offers an option that is eco-accommodating and secures human wellbeing, however major difficulties incorporate monetary suitability, accessibility of organic inputs, and instructing of abilities needed for profitable organic cultivating.

Organic farming is especially guaranteeing in dryland area, where climatic variability makes it playing point to grow a differences of products. Then again, there is as of now no govt. help for change to organic farming, and the transformation period will bring about yield misfortune. Organic cultivation has gotten little consideration in research and strategy hitherto, so as transformation to organic cultivating happens at a moderate rate, advantages and negative outcomes ought to be deliberately measured and evaluated. Such assessment will empower ideal utilization of natural cultivating in farming later on. Extensive scale change to organic farming is unfeasible in the short-term.

- **Agriculture technology & input solutions & expanding agriculture research**

Arrangements proposed to bring farmers out of neediness have normally planned to build yield, and these arrangements have frequently suggested reception of "modern" inputs and advances, as in the Green Revolution. The Green Revolution demonstrated that a sweeping arrangement connected without sufficient earlier

comprehension of long haul impacts and without training farmer can be amazingly adverse. There still stays awesome potential for inventive farming advancements and inputs to enhance farmers' yield reasonably, however arrangements will need to be particular to local conditions. Studies have demonstrated that Indian agriculturists are significantly more actually effective than they show up at the total farming level: instead of consistently wasteful, farmers are proficient in development of a few plots and wasteful in others because of local situations and unique development practices for distinctive harvests and land types.

Consequently, there is presently an in number requirement for examination to produce area specific cultivating innovations and to survey their adequacy. Once these innovations are distinguished, their deployment ought to be joined by ability advancement preparing projects and endeavours to guarantee that all required inputs are accessible to framers. Since the advances will need to be embraced generally to have their full effect, research on selection of these advancements is additionally significant. Interests in examination, adjacent to interests in rural framework and instruction, have been demonstrated to advance agricultural development more viably than endowments to inputs, for example, manure and irrigation. Interest in agri. research work has additionally been a standout amongst the best approaches to cope up hunger and poverty.

•Capacity building of farmers & rural infrastructure

Higher literacy ranks midst the farmers with the alteration of crucial primary learning will be vital to raising farmers' living norms. Without broad proficiency, preparing projects ought to be established to make farmers less defenceless to misuse and provide for them the data they have to settle on more profitable decisions in yield choice, utilization of farming inputs and innovations, and conveyance and offer of their produce. Interests in rural infra. Will likewise be urgent to tackling issues for agriculturists and for guaranteeing food security for India. Agri. markets need to be extended, and storage conditions must be moved forward.

Invest. In infrastructure to encourage transportation of agrarian items will help farmers get reasonable costs and will help in food security and quality. With post-harvest misfortunes, particularly of fruits, vegetables, & other perishables, adding up to over Rs 1,00,000 crore every year, there is huge requirement for expanded investment in food processing. With a specific end goal to influence trade opportunities and meet the requests of a developing populace progressively concerned with food quality and wellbeing, food processing ought to be construct in consistence with national and worldwide food security benchmarks. The tremendously required development of India's food industry would help broaden and marketing agriculture by broadening item time span of usability, increasing the value of produce, and expanding agriculturists' income, and would likewise create work and foreign exchange profit for India.

•MSP Policy change & appropriate broadcasting of price information

The system for landing at the MSP ought to experience occasional, straightforward, and exhaustive audit by both academicians and farming pioneers to take out extensive contrasts crosswise over products for the estimation of the MSP in correlation to the market cost. The MSP should likewise be reported prior, before farmers have

sowed their seeds, so it can adequately impact supply and in this manner cost. State and local level checking of costs and markets would help guarantee that agriculturists get advantages from the MSP. Arrangement must give added emphasis to dispersal of valuing data and markets available for sale at the MSP.

•Program for access to insurance

Regardless of advancement of irrigation and change in framework and correspondence the danger in farming production has expanded in the nation. The danger is much higher for farm income, as is apparent from lower hazard in area and higher hazard underway. State results demonstrate that just in the states where irrigation is extremely solid, it helped in lessening the danger. Those states where irrigation is not exceptionally reliable keep on confronting high hazard. In a few states agriculturists face twin issue of low benefit joined by high danger of production. As, with the progression of time, not innovation or some other variable aided in decreasing creation hazard, especially in low profit states, there is solid need to devise and stretch out insurance items to farming sector. Crop insurance project functions as insurance security, accordingly additionally profit banks. At the point when claims are paid, banks first modify the claims against their dues, and equalize if any is credited to the farmers. Subsequently, the Crop Insurance Scheme likewise profits the banks. In Philippines, banks are made to impart a part of the premium burden. For rice where the premium is 10.81 %, farmer pays just 2.91%, while the govt. pays is 5.90% and the loaning foundation, 2.00%.

A comparative course of action can be suggested for banks in India. Such game plan would likewise bring non-loanee agriculturists into the fold of the system, therefore institutional loaning of yield credits. Numerous past projects to expand access to funds have fizzled on the grounds that they were not composed or executed with a sharp comprehension of agriculturists' circumstances, despite the fact that corruption was absolutely an alternate pervasive issue blocking farmers' advantage. In 1904, the Indian government began a great many 'Primary Agricultural Credit Societies' with a specific end goal to diminish reliance on moneylenders in rural areas.

An alternate planned arrangement that reverse discharged was the govt.'s waiving of all extraordinary farm debt meeting certain criteria in 1989. Following the time when then, financiers have been far less eager to make new advances to farmers. An enormous credit waiver issued by the Indian government in 2008 at an expense of \$15 billion has effectively reverse discharged, prompting an extensive increment in ranchers defaulting on obligation. The waiver likewise has neglected to achieve the poorest agriculturists in light of the fact that it doesn't include debts with moneylenders. .

•Improved Mental Health Services

The substantial number of suicides by farmers in different parts of the nation is maybe the most upsetting sensation saw in India throughout the most recent decade. These suicides, which arrived at just about epidemic extents in specific pockets of the nation, were initially gotten and reported by press around the late 1990s. People in general worry that these reports prompted a portion of the state governments like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra to set up inquiry commissions to go into this marvel in the particular states.

The information bases that either the press or these inquiry commissions relied on upon were somewhat clumsy: they were either impressionistic, or taking into account information grouped by lobbyist sources like the Kisaan Sabhas, or little scale reviews directed by the inquiry commissions. While the amazingly helpful part that the press and the inquiry commissions played in educating general society about this upsetting circumstance must be perceived, these endeavours could simply be released – and frequently were rejected – as the results of fevered imagination of a few writers and social activists. At last, mental well-being need to be fortified at the primary level essentially to give backing to farmers. Confronting the numerous different, complex, and extreme issues, farmers frequently resort to suicide: more than 150,000 agriculturist suicides happened in India somewhere around 1996 and 2006. Answers for the issues farmers face will oblige much time, exertion, and assets to work out as intended on a wide scale, and vulnerable farmers need help quickly to avert death toll.

Similarly as with any suicide, mono-causal clarifications for farmers' suicides would be completely deficient. What's more they can't be clarified absolutely as far as behavioural examples and individual, mental inspirations; they need to be seen as social phenomena and one needs to uncover the hidden social reasons. It merits underlining this basic point on the grounds that there have been endeavours at late, particularly by state functionaries – especially in the most influenced states like Maharashtra – to delink farmers suicides from the agrarian emergency. The case frequently made is that various farmers' suicides are not attributable to agrarian emergency and are because of elements like unsustainable ways of life of agriculturists, liquor abuse, expansive costs on marriages, or because of some serious sicknesses and so forth. Furthermore these sorts of clarifications, we accept, are truly defective, since they don't see suicides as a social issue.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

GATT is a special agency started with the special task of working out principles for the general conduct of international trade and to draw up proposals for the implementation of policies to expand multilateral non discriminatory world trade.

•Globalization

Globalization is the international integration of an economy with modern world markets by the process of transnationalization of production and circulation of ideas, goods, services, information and people into one global economy with the help of international institutions like World Bank, International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization.