
An Analytical study of Swaminathan Report

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Abstract

Agriculture plays an of import function in the economic life of India. From clip immemorial, agribusiness has occupied a polar place in India's economic development and it has been regarded as a major economic human dynamo that has a bearing on the whole economic system. It has been realized that the success of economic planning in India mostly depends on the growing of agricultural sector. The agricultural sector has been accorded top precedence since independency. A casual expression at the growing of agribusiness in the past five decennaries indicates that agricultural production has reached comfy highs particularly after the Green Revolution. India has reached a phase of self sufficiency but it is still dominated by nature, which means that the instability still haunts agricultural sector and earnestly threatens the Indian husbandman's ability to step up the agricultural end product and their viability. It has been observed that in the Indian sub-continent, fluctuations in harvest outputs have chiefly been due to the bad weathers of conditions. The presence of ups and downs in dry land agricultural production over the old ages bears ample testimony to the going instability in agribusiness

Keywords: Economy, Green Revolution, Technology, Population, Nation.

Introduction

To those who are hungry, God is Bread –
Mahatma Gandhi, 1946 (1)
Everything else can wait, but not agriculture –
Jawaharlal Nehru, 1947(2)

India is second largest populous country in the world and seventh largest country by area. The centre government has to make many committees for various issues which are important for their people. In 2004, when congress government was in power, a National Commission was constituted to present a report on farmers problems, improvement of farmers life, agro markets, debts and insurance scheme etc, so that the quality of production can be improved. This commission was set up under the chairmanship of Professor M.S.Swaminathan and it has presented four reports respectively December 2004, August 2005, December 2005, and April 2006. The last and the fifth report were submitted by the commission on 4 October, 2006. It has given many suggestions for betterment of farmer's life.

The main recommendations of the reports were as under (3):

Land Reforms:

Land is a very important factor for every country, but the land distribution has been faulty system of the time. In the past the land distribution was according to three systems which are as Ryotwari system, Mahawari system and Zamindari System. These land distribution system increased the number of landless labor. Some points are suggested here for land reforms.(4)The purpose of this service would be to connect land usage decisions with ecological meteorological and marketing factors. Some points are as under :-

1. Waste land can be given to those who are landless farmers.
2. Make the awareness programme to educate the farmers.
3. Financial help should be provided under the government scheme.
4. Availability of technologically better equipment to farmers
5. An advisory land committee on capable to take decision on agriculture land.

Advantages:-

1. Employment potential:- An agrarian economy has a higher potential for employment generation, especially for unskilled laborers, as compared to an industrial based economy.
2. Availability of raw materials:- most of the developed countries today can trace their growth to agriculture. Whether it's Britain or US. If you develop industry based on the raw materials available at your disposal, you tend to develop a successful enterprise. In fact due to the good availability of raw material, Indian textile industry grew during the 19th century onwards.
3. Social advantages:- India has been an agrarian economy largely. Even today, although around 14% contribution to GDP comes through agriculture, yet almost half of the population is dependent on it. Despite modernization, institutions like joint family, caste based marriages, religious practices, small traditions which might be useless to some, still exist in India. And in my view, the stability in Indian society is attributed to this agrarian based economy.

Disadvantages:-

1. Unskilled labor in majority:- It's as simple as that. When you have a readymade employment opportunity in field, you tend to ignore the other fields. And in the end, most of the populace ends up being unskilled and it affects the manpower availability in services and manufacturing sector.
2. In a developing and less developed country agriculture and poverty go hand in hand. This situation is further worsened for political gains. The major focus of politicians becomes giving short term gifts to affected population rather than a bitter medicine for long term health. Consequently, the modernization of agriculture gets adversely affected and agriculture actually becomes a burden to the economy.
3. Precisely, agrarian economies also breeds inequalities and widen the gap between the haves and have notes.

Irrigation Reforms:

It recommended framing a set of reforms to provide farmers with sustained and equitable access to water for irrigation. Ensuring boost in water supply by rainwater harvesting, water level recharging by mandatory aquifers; Million Wells Recharge programme to be initiated targeted at private wells.(5) The target increase in investment in irrigation sector under 11th five year plan.

- a) Equal distribution of waters to famers
- b) Through government scheme, some facilities to be provided like this : rain harvesting technique, new wells.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

Har Khet ko Pani “Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana”(6)

Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management. To this effect Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending

the coverage of irrigation ‘**Har Khet ko pani**’ and improving water use efficiency ‘**More crop per drop**’ in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister has accorded approval of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in its meeting held on 1st July, 2015.(7)

Productivity Growth

Foodgrains: All-India Area, Production and Yield along with coverage under Irrigation(8)

Area - Million Hectares, Production - Million Tonnes, Yield - Kg./Hectare

Year	Area	Production	Yield	Area Under Irrigation(%)
1989-90	126.77	171.04	1349	35.0
1990-91	127.84	176.39	1380	35.1
1991-92	121.87	168.38	1382	37.4
1992-93	123.15	179.48	1457	37.4
1993-94	122.75	184.26	1501	38.7
1994-95	123.86	191.50	1546	39.6
1995-96	121.01	180.42	1491	40.1
1996-97	123.58	199.34	1614	40.0
1997-98	124.07	192.26	1552	40.8
1998-99	125.17	203.61	1627	42.4
1999-00	123.10	209.80	1704	43.9
2000-01	121.05	196.81	1626	43.4
2001-02	122.78	212.85	1734	43.0
2002-03	113.86	174.77	1535	42.8
2003-04	123.45	213.19	1727	42.2
2004-05	120.08	198.36	1652	44.2
2005-06	121.60	208.60	1715	45.5
2006-07	123.71	217.28	1756	46.3
2007-08	124.07	230.78	1860	46.8
2008-09	122.83	234.47	1909	48.3

2009-10	121.33	218.11	1798	47.8
2010-11	126.67	244.49	1930	47.8
2011-12	124.75	259.29	2078	49.8
2012-13	120.78	257.13	2129	51.2
2013-14	125.04	265.04	2120	51.9
2014-15	124.30	252.02	2028	–
2015-16*	122.65	252.22	2056	–

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW

Credit and Insurance

Expand outreach of formal credit system; reduce crop loan interest rates to 4%; provide moratorium on debt recovery; agricultural risk fund; kisan credit cards for women farmers; integrated credit-cum-crop-livestock human health insurance package; crop insurance across country for all crops with reduced premiums; sustainable livelihoods for the poor, investment in human development; institutional development services etc. Crop insurance was conceived as an instrument of hazard direction in agribusiness and as a step to supply alleviation to husbandmans whose harvests were damaged by one or the other agencies. Limited success in traditional harvest insurance strategies is attributed to the fiscal non-viability

Due to non – actuarial based premium every bit good as the serious job of moral jeopardy, inauspicious choice and complex administrative process. In contrast the conditions indexed insurance strategies would ensue in fiscal viability for the insurance company by efficaciously reassigning his hazard to the investors in the secondary capital market and extinguishing inauspicious choice and moral jeopardy jobs while cut down administrative costs by utilizing an objectively deliberate index. The strategy would besides guarantee speedy colony of claims attributed to the independently monitored conditions indices besides protecting

husbandmans for overall income instead than harvest specific output.

Food Security

The commission recommended Implementation of a universal public distribution system; reorganizing delivery of nutrition support programmes on a life-cycle basis with panchayat participation and that of local bodies; elimination of micronutrient deficiency induced hunger and food cum fortification; community food and water banks to be operated by women self-help groups; help small and marginal farmers; formulate national food guarantee act with features as food for work and employment guarantee programmes.(9)

According to the definition of UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) food security exists "when all people at all times have access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life." (10)Food security is built on three pillars:

1. Food availability: sufficient quantities of food available on a consistent basis.
2. Food access: having sufficient resources to obtain appropriate foods for a nutritious diet.
3. Food use: appropriate use based on knowledge of basic nutrition and care, as well as adequate water and sanitation.

Food Security Law in India:

The National Food Security Act, 2013, it gives assurance to the people which they will get sufficient food for their life. It includes Mid Meal scheme, Integrated Child Development service scheme and Public Distribution System. Under this act people will get food at following prices:

Wheat- 2 Rupees, per K.G.

Rice- 2 Rupees, per K.G.

Coarse grain- 2 Rupees, per K.G.

Public Distribution System, people will get 5 kg per person, per month. The food security is the birth right of every one of our country. Unfortunately, the birth rate of our country is going to increase rapidly but, they are not able to get complete food even one day, As a result they are suffering from malnutrition. Food security is a must in the name of helping poor, Public Distribution System items are swindled in many ways. First country must have a proper list of people needing food security.(11) Merely saying 50% to 75% are not enough. It must unlist people who can afford. This is very much lacking those who do not need Public Distribution System are included and their quality is looted. Millions of people are suffering from diseases caused by malnutrition and yet food security has been almost overlooked by rulers. The Supreme Court has taken a positive stand to address the issue.(12)

Conclusion

India has done well in production, but not in consumption. What we are witnessing today is Grain Mountains on the one side and hungry millions on the other. The Food Security Act must be implemented properly to address the situation. We should also enlarge the food basket

to include nutri-millet. Food security for all the people is essential. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court injunction on this sensitive topic ensures that both the central and states government of India work to ensure the food grains are accessible to all in our country. Prof. M.S.Swaminathan report has given a proper diversification and rotation of crops, adopting scientific method for water management adequate price for agriculture land, so every government has to take it seriously. Agriculture is back bone for country and it should be nurtured and not broken.

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