

## Dealing with Agrarian Surpluses

### What is the issue?

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- Whenever there is surplus productivity in the farming sector, the wholesale prices of perishables seems to crash hard.

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- To safeguard our farmers, we need to devise innovative policies to deal with unexpected market gluts.

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### What are the trends in agro-prices in recent years?

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- When the National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government took charge in 2014, it had to deal with almost double-digit inflation (primarily food inflation).

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- Hence, the government naturally give priority to allaying the concerns of the consumers and made efforts to contain food inflation.

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- To this end, the government resisted announcing any sharp increases in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for various agricultural commodities.

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- It also tweaked the trade policy to ensure that there was enough agricultural produce to contain any sharp increase in retail prices.

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- Consequently, excessive supply in agro-produce has become a recurring and common market phenomenon in recent times.

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- This has caused regular price crashes, leading growing farmer unrest across the country, which is now making the government take note of the plight of farmers.

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- Notably, there have been multiple incidences of farmers throwing away

their produce to express dissent and vent their anger at the unfair prices being offered.

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### What are the reasons for higher productivity?

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- Multiple reasons has caused production across a whole range of agricultural commodities in India to go up year on year.
- There have been productivity gains due to improvements in the quality of seeds available because of better plant breeding and genetics.
- Added to this is the sustained improvements in scientific farming practices, such as high-density cultivation and use of drip irrigation.
- Investments in associated infrastructure, such as better road connectivity and improved access to electricity, have also helped in raising overall productivity.
- Also, with improvements in information technology and more inter-connectedness, demand signals are penetrating more rapidly than ever.

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### What has been the government response?

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- **Actions** - As the growing anger could have electoral repercussions, the governments at various levels has promised higher MSPs and loan waivers.
- But these measures are mere painkillers, and a sustained solution is needed to address the current crisis comprehensively.
- Notably, the promise of higher MSP would only incentivize the greater production of certain commodities than sustainably securing farmer incomes.

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- **The problems** - Government seems obsessed with supply-side management measures such as imposing stock-holding limits and allowing easier imports.  
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- Also, government policy has largely been biased against farmers to favour consumer needs by ensuring that prices are sustained at low levels.  
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- For instance, government tends to block exports when there are better international prices, in order to ensure that domestic prices doesn't spike.  
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- Contrarily, when there is a spike in domestic prices, the government opens up for cheap imports to ensure safeguard the consumers from price rise.  
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- Hence, it can be said that farmers are indirectly subsidizing consumers for long, which needs to correction in order to ensure economic justice to our farmers.  
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## **What is the way ahead?**

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- Improving market access for the farmers (rather than artificial pricing manipulations) would help in reducing the frequency of market gluts.  
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- By facilitating long-term purchase agreements between farmers and agro-companies could improve storage infrastructure.  
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- Such storage infra could help in creating buffers that can absorb market gluts and also ease food inflation and hence benefit both famers and consumers.  
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- Monsoonal vagaries trouble Indian farmers regularly, but present agro-policies are proving to be even more troublesome, thereby needing immediate correction.  
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**Source: Business Standard**

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