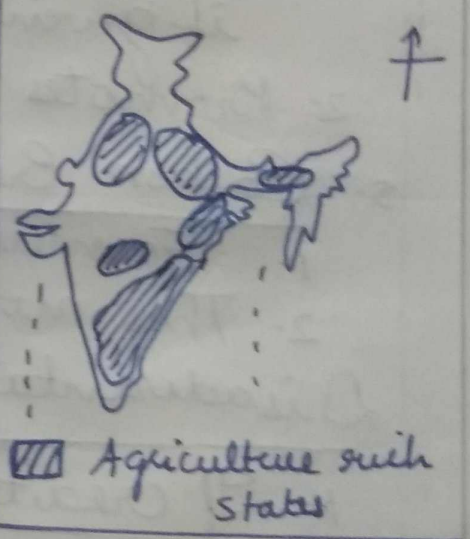
1. Commercializing the emission of carbon from the agriculture can help farmers in various ways. Discuss.

The agriculture in India contributes 52% of Indian population sharing 16% of India's GDP. The agriculture as backbone of the nations, needs strategy to double farmers income by 2022 by Ashok Dalwai Committee which facilitates the idea of commercializing the carbon emission of agriculture

Figure: Agriculture with states in India



Agriculture income for India:

1. As per agriculture census,
   Farmer = 126 M small & marginal farmers
   Land = 146 M operational land fragmented farms

Agriculture wage rate: less than ₹80 per day as per Economic Survey 2019

Carbon Emission from agriculture:

1. Major emitter of Methane gas (>40%)
2. CO_2 sequestation is more in Central India
3. Major contributor of Carbon monoxide in wetland agriculture (>20% as per M. of Environment)

Advantages from Carbon Emission - Commercialisation:

1. India's target of doubling farmers income can be achieved by 2022 once it diversify the income
2. Credit risk reduces: Thus if commercialised bank can also assure loan repayment from big land farmers.
3. Reduced Urea Usage:
   1. Farmers will reduce the NPK 6:2:4 7:1
   2. Thus reduces Ammonia emission
4. Soil fertility increases:
   1. Farmers will reduce stubble burning if given money for CO_2 sequestation
   2. Promotes the fertility and reduction in pollution
5. Carbon Credit:
   1. Farmers can gain money from it
   2. Thus more Green Cover will be achieved 30%

Disadvantages:

1. If credit is not attractive, then more stubble burning will occurs due to increased farming
2. Farmer may switch over to agriculture farms from non-farm business, reducing diversification
3. If not potent buyer is available, then maintaining farmers interest becomes problem

Future Prospects: 1. Maintain National level market
2. Increase the unit for/ton CO_2 to be attractive for the farmers to make them invest.