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YOUTH TOWARDS FARMING

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ndia is a country where agriculture is the main occupation. Unquestionably agriculture is that the largest livelihood provider in India, more so within the vast rural areas. It contributes a significant figure to the GDP (Gross domestic Product). We noticed different cases in this pandemic i.e. Covid 19 situation that more of the youth are placing a foot towards agriculture as well as in allied sector too. The COVID -19 has affected the food supply chains and markets of India and its states. People are compelled to buy vegetables in higher price or amount. The income of the household who depend on daily wage has been decreased which tends to increase food insecurity of individuals.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought significant effects on both production of agricultural products and its consumption due to shortage of agri-inputs. In addition, the lack of labour in the lockdown has affected the harvest of standing crops, sowing and transplanting of paddy that can reduce the products.

WHY?

Every day, 2,000 farmers stop farming, according to the Census of 2011. Agriculture is not particularly appealing to the youth of farming areas. Even the majority of agricultural university graduates go on to pursue careers in other fields. The "great Indian agro-brain drain" is a term used to describe this phenomenon. Despite its declining contribution to the country's gross domestic product, agriculture nevertheless employs 55 percent of the country's workers.



After the hit of COVID pandemic, now the youth are more conscious about farming, they realise and have felt the importance of local foods available especially agri- products. Instead of search for improved products, individuals are more interested in local foods and want to involve in agri-business and farming.

It is reported that more the returnee during the pandemic situation who were used to work in the other state are now engaging themselves to farming sector as a co-worker or as entrepreneur . After knowing the facilities given by the government of India they are now willing to join and create their own business in agriculture.



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SUPPORTOFGOVERNMENTTOWARDSNEWENTREPRENEURAND EXISTING FARMER

ODISHA GRAMYA BANK

After knowing the different scheme of Odisha government like KCC (Kisan Credit Card), OGBKCC, etc youth are more interested in agri-production or farming. KCC (Kisan Credit Card) has emerged as an innovative credit delivery mechanism to meet the production credit requirement of the farmers in a timely manner. The scheme has received wide acceptability amongst bankers and farmers. KCC scheme takes care of both the production credit and investment credit needs of Bank's farmer clients.

OBJECTIVE

- Raising different crops.
- Post-harvest expenses.
- Expenses for marketing of agricultural produces.
- Consumption needs of farmer household.
- Working capital for maintenance of farm equipment.
- Purchase of agricultural implements.

Other Schemes for Entrepreneurs

- Ambedkar Social Innovation & Incubation Mission : Provides information about Ambedkar Social Innovation & Incubation Mission under Venture Capital Fund for SCs
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund : Scheme facilitates incentivization of investments in establishment of infrastructure for dairy and meat processing and value addition, and establishment of animal feed plants in the private sector.
- Credit and Financial Assistance : This topic provides information about Credit and Financial Assistance.
- Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme : This page provides information

about Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme which is implemented by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

- Infrastructure Support : This topic provides information about Infrastructure Support.
- Interest Subvention scheme for MSMEs : Scheme offers 2% Interest Subvention on prompt repayment of Shishu Loans under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana for a period of 12 months.
- Livestock Insurance Scheme: This page provides information about the Livestock Insurance Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.
- PM SVANidhi : Scheme of Special Micro-Credit Facility for Street Vendors
- Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY): PMMY is a scheme that helps in facilitating micro credit upto Rs. 10 lakh to small business owners.
- Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) : Provides information about PMEGP for creation of rural and urban enterprises
- Procurement and Marketing Support : This topic provides information about Procurement and Marketing Support.
- Scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises : Scheme for formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME)
- Skill Development and Training : This topic provides information about Skill Development and Training.
- Stand-Up India (SUI) scheme : Scheme for financing SC/ST and/or Women Entrepreneur
- Technology up-gradation : This topic provides information about Technology up-gradation.



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 Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) for Specified Agriculture Products : Provides information about Transport and Marketing Assistance (TMA) for Specified Agriculture Products

YOUTH CHOOSING AGRICULTURE AS A CAREER OPTION

Youth in India are generally shy away from agriculture which is sad considering that we are primarily an agricultural country. For youth today, agriculture is not a cool option. It means a future with limited opportunity. But it is not true. Agriculture matters to the future of development. Economists point out that agriculture is 4 times more effective than other sector in reducing poverty. It can be gold mine for young entrepreneurs.

After experiencing a trouble in this pandemic condition more of the youth are choosing agriculture as career option. They are now joining in various agriculture colleges and universities to know more advance techniques and methods of farming, improve agriculture productivity. Every state is now having one agriculture university with several courses. Student after 12th are joining agriculture as a bachelor degree. Students or youth having no facility of study are also gaining knowledge by training programme by government like NMOOP, NMSA, VIUC, NFSM etc.

WITH OVER 40 PERCENT OF THE
COUNTRY'SWORKFORCEEMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE

India's response to the COVID-19 crisis has lasting implications for food supply chains with nearly 20 % of the world's population, India in unsurprisingly a major food producer. Like every country, India also trying to navigate the COVID-19 crisis without severely disrupting food supply chains. However, Govt. Of India has declared farming an essential service, leaving farmers and producers exempt from the lockdown – critical for a country in which 43.9 percent of the workforce is employed in agriculture.

CONCLUSION

Although India has emerged as selfsufficient and a net exporter of food in recent years, the pandemic led chain of events has variously affected the domestic agricultural systems specifically production, marketing and consumption. After complete overcome of this pandemic situation i.e. COVID-19, India should focus on their increase in productivity and sustainability. Government should start different schemes for training of farmer about organic farming, and developed techniques (machinery). There should be more orientation of youth towards farming because youth have not only the potential to make agriculture sustainable but are also assets in the rural communities. With proper guidance, youths can lead communities towards achieving local food security.

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