



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.
- 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).
- Hence, the government naturally give priority to allaying the concerns of the consumers and made efforts to contain food inflation.
- To this end, the government resisted announcing any sharp increases in Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for various agricultural commodities.
- It also tweaked the trade policy to ensure that there was enough agricultural produce to contain any sharp increase in retail prices.
- Consequently, excessive supply in agro-produce has become a recurring and common market phenomenon in recent times.
- 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.

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- There have been productivity gains due to improvements in the quality of seeds available because of better plant breeding and genetics.

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- Added to this is the sustained improvements in scientific farming practices, such as high-density cultivation and use of drip irrigation.

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- Investments in associated infrastructure, such as better road connectivity and improved access to electricity, have also helped in raising overall productivity.

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- 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.

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- But these measures are mere painkillers, and a sustained solution is needed to address the current crisis comprehensively.

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- 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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