

Dealing with Surplus Scenario

What is the issue?

\n\n

\n

- India has moved from famines and agricultural shortages to surpluses.
- This demands a shift in the policy approach to balance among production, consumption and farm income.

\n

\n\n

What are the recent developments?

\n\n

\n

- The country produces more food than it can consume.
- There are 68 million tonnes of wheat and rice in stock.
- Notably, this is more than twice what buffer stocking norms require.
- Sugar output this year is expected to be 32 million tonnes when usual consumption is 25 million tonnes.
- Potatoes production has increased by 80% in a decade, while the population has grown by less than 20%.
- Farmers leave unwanted potatoes in cold stores, which is then dumped in tonnes in the open to rot.
- Milk production has been growing at four times the rate of population growth.
- Farmers, in protest at low prices, are pouring tanker-loads of surplus milk down highways.

\n

\n\n

What are the concerns and challenges?

\n\n

\n

- **Consumption** - It is flawed to have surpluses when per capita consumption of most food items is low.

\n

- The government could take steps to boost consumption.

\n

- But the consumption levels are mostly in relation to the income levels.

\n

- It is thus a challenge, as the main foodgrains are already being sold only at 10% of cost.

\n

- So, other options at absorbing the excess production should be resorted to.

\n

- E.g. milk could be included in the mid-day meal programmes in schools

\n

- **Export** - Surplus could be exported, but India already happens to be the leading exporter of rice.

\n

- It is also a significant exporter of some other food items.

\n

- When exporting rice and sugar, large quantities of water used in their production are also exported.

\n

- This is a concern given the country's water shortage becoming a crisis.

\n

- **Productivity** - India's agriculture remains uncompetitive because of low productivity.

\n

- E.g. China grows two-and-a-half times the tomatoes that India does, on slightly higher acreage.

\n

- This is something to be addressed but when productivity goes up, the problem of surplus gets worse.

\n

- E.g. sugarcane: billions of rupees are already owed by sugar mills to cane growers due to higher production and low prices

\n

- **Approach** - The latest hike in rice procurement prices and states offering subsidies will only encourage more production.

\n

- All of it is aimed at helping farmers to earn minimum incomes, or protecting

them from market vagaries.

\n

- But there are other shortfalls that make the existing production unremunerative.

\n

\n\n

What is to be done?

\n\n

\n

- Lasting solutions involve changing the demand-supply mix for the surplus products.
- \n
- There is a need for diversification of cropping into new products.
- \n
- It may include those crops which the country imports like oilseeds and pulses.
- \n
- The existing measures at this front are not enough and should be accelerated.
- \n
- E.g. output growth rate for pulses, after years of stagnation, has reached a 4%, when looked at over a decade.
- \n
- Likewise, oilseeds output growth has been slower, however a change from the earlier stagnation.
- \n
- The recent Operation Green aimed at stabilising the fluctuations TOP production could help.
- \n
- The policies should thus transform from a shortage mentality to that of surplus scenarios at present.

\n

\n\n

\n\n

Source: Business Standard

\n



SHANKAR
IAS PARLIAMENT
Information is Empowering