

Q) Do you think Price Deficiency Payment Scheme is a better solution to ensure the welfare of the farmers in the 10:45pm Country? Comment. 200 words.

A) Price Deficiency Payment Scheme.

1. As the name suggests, ~~it~~ this scheme will help fill in any Price Deficiency.

Where does it fill in?

1. To understand where does it fill in, we need to ~~know~~ ^{know} ~~understand~~ ^{understand} what MSP is

2. ~~There~~ There ^{will} ~~be~~ be difference between Support Price 'vs' Market Price

MSP

1. Minimum supported Price, ^{Support} a Price which will be payed to the farmers for the crop Rice, wheat.

3. Using PDPS the difference between MSP & Market Price will be ~~the~~ payed by the Govt directly to the farmers via

2. The support Price will be announce before the sowing / cultivation start season.

DBT - Prorup

4. The scheme Applied for the targeted crops.

Rice, wheat shall follow existing MSP norms.

Challenges of MSP:

1. MSP's Geographical Coverage is minimal.
2. Rice, wheat cultivation is more as they get MSP
3. Because of this, Challenges like Mono Cultivation,
Excess use of Pesticides Usage is observed
4. Though ~~MSP~~ ^{APMC Procurement} is announced for 20+ crops, ~~it~~
Rice, wheat dominates.

Issues with WTO:

1. As a developing country, India has certain exceptions with regards to the subsidy. Also, it has few guidelines to follow.
2. USA, Canada offer raise to subsidies as a grave concern with WTO.

Benefit of PDS:

1. ^{price} Gap between MSP & market price is directly paid out to the farmers
2. Reduction/In control of overflowing buffer stocks of Rice, wheat can be monitored/Controlled ~~acc.~~ with precision.

3.

10 minutes

10:55