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Farmers' Welfare for Viksit Bharat 2047: Making Farming's Future Successful and Sustainable

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Abstract

The agricultural sector has always been the backbone of India's economy, providing residents a livelihood, ensuring they ought to are at enough food, and keeping rural communities' social and economic fabric strong. As India nears its centenary of independence in 2047, the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) prioritizes farmers' welfare and agricultural sustainability as fundamental to national development. This study investigates the revolutionary agenda necessary to establish a resilient, profitable, and climate-smart agricultural system. It looks at important government programs like PM-KISAN, PMFBY, the Kisan Credit Card (KCC), the Soil Health Card, the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), PM-PRANAM, SVAMITVA, and the Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM).

These programs help modernize rural economies by making them more accessible to everyone, giving them more power through technology, and helping them manage their resources. The paper also looks at sustainable farming methods like organic and carbon-based farming, agro-silviculture, and branching out into horticulture as important parts of keeping the environment in balance and making sure that farming stays productive over time. It looks at how digital technologies, precision farming, and climate-smart innovations can help farmers deal with risks and become more flexible. The analysis also points out major problems, such as a lack of awareness, gaps in infrastructure, and unequal access to technology. It also suggests policy changes for integrated water management, renewable energy use, value-chain development, and agro forestry-based land use.

In the end, Viksit Bharat 2047 can only be reached by changing the way we think about agriculture from one that is based on survival to one that is based on innovation, cares for the environment, and includes everyone. Farmers' welfare must include not only higher incomes but also social respect, caring for the environment, and the ability to use technology. The study finds that sustainable agriculture is not just a goal for advancement; it also represents the key to India's future wealth, ecological resilience, and global leadership in climate-smart food systems.

Keywords: *Viksit Bharat 2047; Farmers' welfare schemes; Sustainable agriculture; Organic & carbon-based inputs; Climate-smart agriculture; Renewable energy in farming; Precision farming & drones; e-NAM and market linkages; Rural infrastructure development; Water resource management*

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1. Introduction

For a long time, farming has been the main source of income for India. It gives jobs and food to almost half of the people in the country and helps keep rural India socially stable. Farming is more than just a job; it's the center of life in rural areas and a big part of the country's cultural and economic growth. India will celebrate its 100th anniversary of independence in 2047. The governments vision of "Viksit Bharat" (a developed India) shows that farmers' welfare and empowerment must be a key part of national policy. India won't be able to reach its development goal by 2047 if it doesn't put the needs and rights of farmers first. The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision says that farming should be able to make money, be productive, and last. It also needs to be able to deal with climate shocks and work better with new markets and technologies. There is a change happening in Indian farming. Modernization, digitization, and diversification are all moving forward. Policy changes, new technologies, and investments in infrastructure are all making the process go faster. The goal of public policy is to change the agricultural economy from one that focuses on subsistence farming to one that focuses on new ideas. This will keep farm income steady, protect the environment, and make sure that everyone has enough food to eat. This paper looks at the main government programs and policies that have been put in place to help farmers. It also talks about sustainable farming methods like organic farming, carbon-based inputs, agro-silviculture, and fruit culture. It also talks about how these things can work together to help India reach Viksit Bharat by 2047.

2. Study Goals

The following main goals are what this study is based on: The study seeks to analyze the importance of farmers' welfare in attaining the Viksit Bharat 2047 objective. The study's goal is to look into government programs that are meant to give farmers more power and help them stay financially stable. The research will investigate the contributions of carbon-based fertilizers, organic agriculture, and agro-silviculture to the advancement of sustainable agricultural systems.

3. The central government's plans to help farmers

The Indian government has started several important programs to promote farming that is strong, good for the environment, and makes use of technology. The programs' goals are to raise farmers' incomes, fix up the infrastructure, and keep the environment healthy until 2047. PM-KISAN (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, 2019): This program gives small and marginal farmer families with up to 2 hectares of land direct income support of ₹6,000 per year. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) sends three equal payments to about 12 crore families, making sure they receive their money in a clear and timely way. It makes it less likely that farmers will need to borrow money informally and it helps with their daily costs. The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a full crop insurance plan that pays farmers for losses caused by pests, diseases, floods, or droughts. The government covers a portion of the premiums, utilizing drones and satellite imaging to promptly assess the extent of damage. This makes people want to keep putting money into farming. The Soil Health Card Scheme (2015) sends farmers detailed reports on the pH, nutrient levels, and fertilizer suggestions for their soil. It helps people use the right amount of fertilizer, cuts down on pollution, and keeps the soil fertile over time. The Kisan Credit Card (1998) provides farmers low-cost, flexible loans to grow crops, raise animals, and fish. It makes it easy to get loans from banks and other institutions when used with PM-KISAN, and it stops people from relying on moneylenders. The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has ₹1 lakh crore in assets and helps with long-term loans for infrastructure like warehouses, cold storage, processing, and marketing. This helps cut down on losses after harvest and makes rural value chains work better. PM-PRANAM (2023): It wants states to use less chemical fertilizer and more organic and bio-based inputs to make the soil healthier and lower greenhouse gas emissions. SVAMITVA Scheme (2020): Uses drones to map village properties and distribute out ownership cards. This makes it easier for people to settle land disputes and obtain credit from banks. Digital Agriculture Mission (2021): Uses AI, IoT, and GIS to provide advice based on data, predict diseases, and help farmers get to market. All of these

things promote precision agriculture and openness. Agro forestry helps farmers make more money and improves soil moisture, biodiversity, and carbon storage. It includes farming trees, crops, and animals.

4. Farming in the Viksit Bharat 2047 Vision

The Viksit Bharat 2047 vision says that farming is an important part of becoming self-sufficient. By 2047, technology should help the agricultural sector grow, make it competitive with businesses around the world, and make sure that the environment is protected. Farmers are more than just people who grow food; they also protect natural resources and help the economy change. Some of the most important goals for policy are: Make sure that all farmers have a steady source of income. Strengthening agricultural value chains. Promoting farming methods that don't put carbon into the air and can handle climate change. Using different ways to make rural areas less poor and less unequal. Encouraging diversification to make food and nutrition more secure.

5. Making the economy and infrastructure better

5.1 Taking care of water

Water management is a long-term part of farming that is important. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) and other programs like it aim to make better use of water and increase the amount of land that can be watered. Small farmers can get safer water by using micro-irrigation systems, developing watersheds, and using solar-powered pumps. 5.2 Markets and Logistics: Reforms to the market and infrastructure like e-NAM (Electronic National Agriculture Market) and Grams (rural agricultural markets) make it easier to find prices and trade between states. Better cold chains, storage, and rural connectivity cut down on losses after harvest and give farmers more power when they negotiate.

6. Technology and digital farming

6.1 What is the goal of digital agriculture?

By using AI, IoT, remote sensing, and block chain together, DAM could make farming better by giving farmers personalized advice, disease alerts, accurate inputs, and open supply chains.

6.2 Drones and Farming with Care

Drones help keep an eye on things on a large scale, figure out how much damage has been done (for insurance), and spray only where it's needed, which cuts down on the amount of chemicals needed and speeds up the process. With precision farming technologies, you can control nutrients on a site-by-site basis and cut down on waste.

7. Farming that helps the environment and can deal with climate change

7.1 Farming that is natural and organic

Programs like Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and others that encourage organic bio-inputs and natural farming help keep soil healthy by cutting down on synthetic inputs. Using these kinds of methods makes the soil more productive over time and less harmful to the environment.

7.2 Farming that is Good for the environment

We need to use climate-smart methods like drought-resistant seed varieties, solar irrigation, agro forestry, and conservation agriculture to make farming a low-carbon sector. Policies use technology and changes to the landscape to help India reach net-zero agricultural emissions.

8. Results and Talk

These are the big effects that the policy mix has had so far: Programs that help people with low incomes, like PM-KISAN, and credit tools, like KCC, have made it easier for smallholders to get money. PMFBY and PM-PRANAM have made things safer and encouraged the use of environmentally friendly inputs. Tests on organic farming and carbon-based inputs have shown that they can make the water in the soil better. Agro-silvi culture and fruit culture could help farmers make more money by giving them more ways to do so. e-NAM has opened up the market and helped people find better deals on a lot of things. Problems that keep happening: Smallholders don't know a lot about new programs and ways of doing things. A lot of people in rural areas don't know much about computers and don't have good internet access. There are still big problems with rural infrastructure, such as roads, power, cold storage, and places to store things. Extreme weather and climate change keep putting crops and jobs at risk. Structural risks: mechanization, better yields, and new technologies could make fewer people want to work on farms, which could mean fewer seasonal workers. There are trade-offs between social and economic factors: Changes like turning farmland into housing and building cities could make less land available for farming by 2047. This would mean having to choose between food security and urbanization. So, policy needs to make sure that land-use planning is balanced and that existing farmland is used well.

9. Ideas for Policy

To make sure that farming can continue in the future in line with the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, the following steps should be taken: Strengthen Farmer Education and Extension: To get farmers to use more environmentally friendly and accurate farming methods faster, increase the number of training programs, digital literacy campaigns, and community demonstration projects. Extend incentives for carbon-based fertilizers, bio fertilizers, and organic inputs to get people to use them more. Give private companies money and make it easier for them to get these inputs to people. Help young farmers and Aristech startups by giving them money, helping them get started, and giving them better loan terms if they come up with long-term, scalable solutions. Encourage the use of solar pumps, biomass energy, and micro grids to get more people to use renewable energy. This will make farms less dependent on fossil fuels and make their energy systems stronger. Put cold chains, pack houses, processing units, and storage facilities at the top of the list of things to invest in under AIF to improve infrastructure after harvest. This is very important for smallholders who work together in groups like FPOs. Make climate risk assessment a normal part of agricultural planning, encourage practices that save water, and make more insurance products that cover losses caused by climate change. These are all ways to make climate adaptation stronger. Make it easier for organic and horticultural goods to get into the market by setting up special market links, export routes, price-support systems, and certification support. Improve Land and Property Rights: Speed up SVAMITVA and other programs so that farmers can get formal loans, mortgage their land, and make improvements to it. Invest in research and seed systems: Support the development of crop varieties that can withstand pests, drought, and nutrient deficiencies. Make seed systems stronger so that seeds are always available when they are needed. Improve Regulatory Frameworks: Keep an eye on and control the markets for pesticides and fertilizers so that people don't use them inappropriately. Also, invest in local advisory services and soil-testing labs. Support long-term job changes: Give agricultural workers who are likely to lose their jobs because of mechanization or changes in land use training and programs to help them find new jobs. Use integrated landscape approaches: Encourage agro forestry, watershed management, and intercropping as part of a whole land-use plan that aims to protect biodiversity, store carbon, and make farms more productive.

10. Last Thoughts "Farmers are not weak

They are the foundation of national prosperity." To reach the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, changes in agriculture must be based on new ideas, sustainability, and modernization. The welfare of farmers should not just be about money; it should also include social inclusion, technological empowerment, secure land tenure, and environmental stewardship. By 2047, every farmer should know how to use technology, every plot should have a reliable water source, every village should be able to make, process, and sell goods all in one place, and every farmer should be using eco-friendly methods that improve the health of the soil and the ecosystem over time. If India can make all of these changes at once, it will make sure that everyone has enough food, nutrition, and a stable climate. India will become a climate-smart, innovation-driven agricultural superpower thanks to these changes. This is what a truly Viksit Bharat will look like. So, Viksit Bharat 2047 is more than just a slogan for economic growth. It's a plan for a future India that is in harmony with nature, has strong farmers, and is strong because of technology and policies that include everyone.

10.1 Agro-Silviculture

Things to think about and Good Things about It Agro-silviculture are the practice of planting trees and crops together to get a lot of benefits. To keep plants from fighting over water and nutrients, it's important to pick the right species, put them in the right order, and take care of them properly. For example, planting nitrogen-fixing plants like Leucaena in alley cropping can add nitrogen and organic matter to the soil without stopping crops from growing in the alleys. Agro forestry has worked well in Telangana (Bhadradri Kothagudem, Khammam, and Mahabubabad) and other states in India, where trees like neem, teak, and fruit trees grow well with crops. Things to think about when designing are Putting trees and crops together in a way that works with how much light and moisture is in the soil. Putting up shelterbelts or boundary plantations to keep the wind out and slow down evapotranspiration. Making money in different ways with woodlots and getting materials for animal feed or energy for the home. Pros: The woodlots can better handle changes in the weather. Making wood, fruit, and other products from trees brings in more money for families. Keeping carbon and making biodiversity better.

10.2 Digital Agriculture

A Plan for How to Make It Happen You can get the most out of the Digital Agriculture Mission by using a phased approach: Data Foundation: Create a federated agri-data system that links land records, crop calendars, and farmer IDs while respecting privacy and consent. Decision Support: Use AI and ML models to find diseases, keep track of nutrients, and plan irrigation schedules to the minute. Market Connectivity: Make sure prices are clear by connecting e-NAM and private marketplaces with places where farm produce is collected. Building Capacity: Set up digital literacy programs and support centers just for smallholders to help them get started.

10.3 Finding a Balance between Work and Productivity

Technology will make workers more productive, but it may also make fewer people want to work in the short term. So, policy should be about: Making jobs by promoting value-added processing in rural areas. The policy should also help a wide range of labor-intensive farm businesses, like fishing, beekeeping, and horticulture. The goal of this program is to make it easier for young people from rural areas to find work in agriculture and technology maintenance.

11. Conclusion

The fields of India are the way to Viksit Bharat 2047. Farmers don't just grow food; they also protect the country's soil, water, and biodiversity. To have a developed India, the farming community must be developed, respected, and able to use technology. Farmers' well-being goes beyond just giving them money; it also includes education, new

ideas, secure land ownership, and taking care of the environment. The merging of major programs like PM-KISAN, PMFBY, KCC, AIF, and the Digital Agriculture Mission marks a historic shift toward an agricultural ecosystem powered by technology. At the same time, programs like PM-PRANAM and Soil Health Cards are making farming more environmentally friendly and regenerative, which means that it replenishes the soil instead of taking away from it. Agro-silviculture, carbon farming, and organic farming are all examples of sustainable techniques that need to go from being isolated models to being widely used systems with strong policy and institutional support. Every farmer, no matter how much land they own, will be able to compete in national and global markets if we invest in irrigation, renewable energy, cold chains, and rural connectivity. India should work on making every farmer financially independent, digitally literate, and environmentally aware by 2047. Every hamlet should be a center of production, processing, and wealth, driven by new ideas and based on long-term growth. If India can combine technological advancement with environmental balance and respect for people, its agriculture would not only feed the country but also set an example for the globe in terms of resilience and accountability. So, Viksit Bharat 2047 is not just a plan for economic progress; it is also a promise of peace between people, machines, and Mother Earth. Empowered farmers will be the key to that promise, turning Indian farming into a model of success, sustainability, and national pride.

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