Doubling Farmer’s Income – Options and Strategies for Makhana Growers

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The aggressive promotion of Makhana high-value crop may bring closer the target of doubling farmers’ income by 2022-23, provided the shortage of seeds of improved varieties and of skilled processors can be managed. Also, there is the need of a Mission Mode approach to integrate and federate farmers in an alternate value chain to cut the costs of redistribution of Makhana through distant wholesale markets. Enabling features of e-NAM and product diversification to explore good demand from the ‘Wellness and Nutritional Care’ industry may be helpful. But all of this would essentially need a state level Makhana specific Anchor to hold hands.

Key words: Doubling farmers’ income, high-value crops, e-NAM, Anchor, nutrition, Maharashtra


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This paper addresses the question: how do interventions in natural resource management, agronomy and livestock integration influence whole-farm bio-economic outcomes. The proposed interventions are modelled for farming systems in Telangana considering labour supply, consumption and market prices using the integrated analysis tool (IAT). The study is based on data collected from a random sample of 100 households in the Waddeman village of Bijinapalli mandal of Mahabubnagar district and was undertaken in 2016-2017. The study finds that simple interventions like in-situ soil moisture conservation and adoption of recommended level of nitrogen fertiliser on crops could increase whole-farm net returns by 7 per cent and 12 per cent during normal and drought years, respectively. Intensification of farming systems through replacing low-yielding cows and buffaloes with high-yielding showed increased net returns of 20-57 per cent during normal years and 35-136 per cent during drought years. These studies using system analysis tools will help researchers and extension agents to effectively evaluate a range of strategies exploring system intensification across diverse contexts for designing better livelihood improvement pathways.

Key words: Whole farm modelling, trade-offs, ex-ante evaluation, system intensification, Telangana