

ENHANCING FARMER WELFARE IN INDIA: EXPLORING THE FEASIBILITY OF MSP EXPANSION AND GOVERNMENT SUPPORT MECHANISMS

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Abstract

This research paper focuses on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system in India and its associated issues. It examines the mandated crops and recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The study analyzes the increase in procurement at the MSP from 2009-10 to 2013-14 and 2016-17 to 2020-21, highlighting the procurement of wheat and rice in major states. It addresses the challenges of unequal distribution of procurement and financial constraints faced by the government. The paper emphasizes the need for a more equitable distribution of procurement to ensure fair treatment and support for farmers across all states. Additionally, it discusses the problem related to the MSP system in India and presents a case study on Haryana's Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana, a state-level initiative. The research paper also examines the budgetary allocation and the share of the agriculture budget in the total Indian budget from 2013-14 to 2021-22, highlighting the significant percentage increase in the agriculture budget, agriculture credit, and total budget. Overall, the paper aims to provide insights into improving the MSP system and promoting equal opportunities and benefits for farmers nationwide.

Paper Identification



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Section 1:

Introduction: Setting the Context for MSP and Government Support in Indian Agriculture

The Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a crucial policy tool employed by the Indian government to provide support to farmers by ensuring a minimum price for their agricultural produce. The concept of MSP was first introduced in the 1960s when the government initiated support for wheat production to address food shortages and ensure an adequate supply for the Public Distribution System (PDS), benefiting both farmers and the poor.

In pursuit of ensuring fair and remunerative prices for farmers, the Union Budget 2018-19 introduced a significant policy decision to establish the Minimum Support Price (MSP) at a minimum of 1.5 times the

all-India weighted average cost of production. Subsequently, the increase in MSP for 23 crops across the nation has been aligned with this principle, aiming to provide economic stability and support to the farming community.

The government's MSP policy is a significant step toward safeguarding the interests of farmers and providing them with economic security. It guarantees a minimum return on their production costs, giving them the confidence to invest in farming and reducing their vulnerability to market fluctuations. However, it is important to note that MSP is not mandatory for farmers; they are free to sell their crops to non-government entities if they receive favorable conditions or higher prices than the MSP.

The coverage of crops under MSP is comprehensive, encompassing various categories such as Kharif crops, Rabi crops, and other commercial crops. The determination of MSPs for these crops is a recommendation made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The CACP considers factors such as production costs, supply and demand conditions, market price trends, and the implications for consumers and the environment when recommending MSPs for different crops.

Additionally, the MSP framework extends beyond traditional crops like paddy, wheat, and pulses. It includes crops such as cotton, groundnuts, soybeans, jute, and sugarcane, which are crucial for the country's economic growth and the well-being of farmers. The MSPs for certain crops like copra, de-husked coconut, jute, and sugarcane (through Fair and Remunerative Price - FRP) are derived based on the MSPs of related commodities.

Section 2:

2.1 Methodology:

Literature Review: A comprehensive review of existing literature, research papers, government reports, and relevant publications will be conducted to gather insights on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system, its significance in the agricultural sector, and the associated issues.

Data Collection: Data related to MSP and crops in India will be collected from various sources, including government websites, agricultural departments' reports, and statistical databases. The data will cover MSP rates, crop production costs, market trends, supply and demand conditions, and the implications of MSP on farmers and the agricultural sector.

Analysis of MSP Determination Process: The factors influencing MSP recommendations, such as production costs, market trends, supply and demand dynamics, and environmental considerations, will be analyzed. The methodology employed by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) in recommending MSPs for different crops will be examined, along with the rationale behind pricing decisions.

Evaluation of MSP System: The limitations and challenges associated with the current MSP system in India will be identified and analyzed. The effectiveness of MSP in ensuring fair income for farmers, its reach to different categories of farmers, and potential market distortions will be assessed. Various stakeholders' perspectives, including farmers, agricultural experts, and policymakers, will be considered.

Case Studies: Specific case studies, such as Haryana's Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (BBY), will be studied to understand the implementation of differential payment schemes and their implications. These case studies will provide

insights into alternative models and their potential impact on farmers' income and the agricultural sector.

Impact Assessment: The potential impact of MSP on nutritional security, food availability, affordability, overall economy, employment generation, and rural development will be evaluated.

Policy Analysis: A comprehensive analysis will be conducted to inform policy discussions and decision-making regarding MSP in India's agricultural sector. The research findings and insights will be synthesized to provide recommendations for improving the MSP system and enhancing the well-being of farmers.

By adopting this methodology, the research paper aims to provide a thorough and evidence-based analysis of the feasibility, implications, and future prospects of purchasing all crops at Minimum Support Price (MSP) in India. The research findings will contribute to existing knowledge on MSP and inform policy discussions in the agricultural sector

2.2 Objective: Research Objectives and Scope

This research paper aims to evaluate the feasibility of expanding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) system to include all crops in India while addressing the associated challenges. It also seeks to examine existing government schemes that support Indian farmers and their potential in reaching a larger proportion of farmers.

The paper acknowledges the limited reach of MSP, with only 6% of farmers benefiting from it. To address this issue, it emphasizes the effectiveness of schemes like Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), which provides financial assistance to nearly

11 crore farmers through an annual payment of ₹6000. The PM-KISAN scheme is recognized as a valuable initiative that extends support to small and marginal farmers nationwide.

Additionally, the paper highlights the positive impact of other government schemes, such as Kisan Credit Cards, which offer institutional credit and protect farmers from falling into debt. The implementation of PM Fasal Bima Yojana, the largest insurance cover for farmers, is also discussed to demonstrate its role in safeguarding farmers' interests and boosting food grain production.

Furthermore, the paper emphasizes the significant budgetary allocation for agriculture, showcasing a substantial increase in allocation over the years.

By incorporating information about these government schemes and budget allocations, the research paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the existing support mechanisms for farmers in India. The objective is to highlight the potential synergy between MSP and these schemes to ensure a broader reach and enhanced benefits for farmers.

Section:3

3.1 Factors Considered in MSP Recommendations: Understanding the Determinants of MSP

The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) plays a crucial role in recommending Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for agricultural crops in India. The CACP considers 22 mandated crops, which include 14 Kharif crops, 6 Rabi crops, and 2 commercial crops.

The Kharif crops encompass a diverse range of crops such as paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soybean (yellow), sunflower seed, sesamum, nigerseed, and cotton. On the other hand, the Rabi crops include wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed and mustard, and safflower.

Additionally, jute and copra are classified as commercial crops.

In the process of recommending MSPs, the CACP estimates three types of production costs for each crop at both the state and all-India levels. These production costs are categorized as 'A2,' 'A2+FL,' and 'C2.'

Under the 'A2' category, the CACP includes the direct expenditure incurred by farmers on seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, labor, leased land, fuel, and irrigation, among other factors. Moving beyond 'A2,' the 'A2+FL' category accounts for the imputed value of unpaid family labor in addition to the 'A2' costs. The most comprehensive cost estimation is captured by the 'C2' category, which incorporates rent and interest on land and fixed assets owned by the farmer, alongside the 'A2+FL' costs.

While recommending MSPs, the CACP primarily considers the 'A2+FL' costs for ensuring returns to farmers. However, the 'C2' costs serve as a benchmark for the CACP to assess whether the recommended MSPs cover these costs, particularly in major crop-producing states.

Ultimately, the final decision on the level of MSP and other recommendations rests with the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) of the central government. The CCEA takes into account the inputs provided by the CACP to determine the MSPs for various crops

3.2 Factors Considered in MSP Recommendations

The process of recommending the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for any crop involves the consideration of various factors by the Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission (CACP). These factors encompass the cost of agriculture, as well as supply and demand conditions, market price trends, implications for consumers, environmental impact, and terms of trade between the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

The CACP takes into account the cost of agriculture, which includes the production costs estimated for different crops. The cost calculations consider factors such as inputs, labor, land, and other expenses incurred by farmers in the cultivation process. By evaluating the cost of agriculture, the CACP aims to ensure that the MSPs recommended provide a fair return to farmers.

Supply and demand conditions for a particular crop play a vital role in determining the MSP. The CACP considers the prevailing market conditions, both domestically and globally, to assess the demand-supply dynamics. Market price trends are also taken into account, enabling the CACP to analyze price fluctuations and make informed recommendations.

Implications for consumers, such as the potential impact on inflation, are also considered during the MSP recommendation process. The CACP aims to strike a balance between providing fair prices to farmers and ensuring that consumers are not unduly burdened by high food prices.

Environmental considerations are vital in agricultural decision-making. The CACP evaluates the implications of crop production on soil health, ground water use, and environmental sustainability. By taking these factors into account, the CACP seeks to promote environmentally responsible agricultural practices.

Section:4

4.1 MSP Comparison for Rabi Marketing Season: Analyzing Price Variations

Table 1: MSP Comparison for Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) 2022-23

Crop	Cost of production	MSP	Return over cost in (%)
Wheat	1008	2015	100
Barley	1019	1635	60
Gram	3004	5230	74

Masur	3079	5500	79
Rapeseed/Mustard	2523	5050	100
Sunflower	3627	5441	50

The table provides information on the Minimum Support Price (MSP) comparison for various crops during the Rabi Marketing Season (RMS) of 2022-23. It includes the cost of production for each crop, the MSP set by the government, and the return over cost expressed as a percentage.

The data in the table highlights the following points:

Varying MSPs: The MSP for each crop differs based on the cost of production and market factors. For example, wheat has an MSP of 2015, barley has an MSP of 1635, gram has an MSP of 5230, masur (lentil) has an MSP of 5500, rapeseed/mustard has an MSP of 5050, and sunflower has an MSP of 5441. These variations reflect the government's efforts to provide adequate price support to different crops based on their economic significance and market demand.

Return over cost: The return over cost percentage indicates the profitability for farmers. In this table, the return over cost ranges from 50% for sunflower to 100% for wheat and rapeseed/mustard. This means that farmers cultivating these crops can expect to receive a profit equal to or higher than their cost of production. However, it is important to note that the return over cost percentage varies for different crops, highlighting the varying profitability levels across different agricultural commodities.

In conclusion, the table underscores the fact that while MSP is an essential mechanism to ensure fair prices for farmers, it is not extended to all crops and can vary across regions. The limited coverage of crops under the MSP scheme and the variations in MSPs can lead to disparities in the benefits received by farmers across different agricultural sectors. This highlights the need for a comprehensive and inclusive approach to MSP implementation that considers the interests of all

farmers and promotes a more equitable agricultural system.

4.2 Increase in Procurement at Minimum Support Price: Trends and Analysis.

Below is the table illustrating the increase in procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP) for various crops over a specified period of time:

Table 2: Increase in procurement at Minimum Support Price

Sr.No.	Crop	5 years from 2009-10 to 2013-14		Last 5 Years (2016-17 to 2020-21)		Increase in Times	
		Qty in LMT	MSP Value (Rs in Crore)	Qty in LMT	MSP Value (Rs in Crore)	Qty	MSP Value
1	Paddy	2,495	288871	3449	602156	1.38	2.08
2	Wheat	1395	168223	1627	285071	1.17	1.69
3	Pulses	1.52	645	112.63	56798	74.18	88.08
4	Oilseeds	3.65	1454	59.20	26503	16.22	18.23
5	Cotton in lakh Bales	29.15	5821	211.65	59094	7.26	10.15
Total			465014		1029622		4.51

The table presents the quantity (Qty) in LMT (Lakh Metric Tonnes) and the corresponding MSP value (Rs

in Crore) for various crops during two different periods. The first period spans five years from 2009-10 to 2013-14, while the second period covers the last five years from 2016-17 to 2020-21.

For the crop "Paddy," the quantity procured at MSP increased from 2,495 LMT to 3,449 LMT, representing a 1.38 times increase. Similarly, the MSP value for Paddy increased from Rs 2,88,871 crore to Rs 6,02,156 crore, indicating a 2.08 times increase.

In the case of "Wheat," the procurement quantity increased from 1,395 LMT to 1,627 LMT, with a corresponding increase in MSP value from Rs 1,68,223 crore to Rs 2,85,071 crore.

For "Pulses," there was a substantial increase in both quantity and MSP value. The quantity procured increased from 1.52 LMT to 112.63 LMT, representing a significant 74.18 times increase. The MSP value for Pulses increased from Rs 645 crore to Rs 56,798 crore, indicating a remarkable 88.08 times increase.

Similarly, "Oilseeds" witnessed an increase in both quantity and MSP value. The quantity procured increased from 3.65 LMT to 59.20 LMT, with the MSP value increasing from Rs 1,454 crore to Rs 26,503 crore.

Lastly, "Cotton*" experienced an increase in quantity from 29.15 LMT to 211.65 LMT, indicating a 7.26 times increase. The MSP value for Cotton increased from Rs 5,821 crore to Rs 59,094 crore, representing a 10 times increase.

The table provides a comparative analysis of the procurement quantities and MSP values for these crops during the specified periods, highlighting the trends and changes in MSP-based procurement over time.

4.3 Procurement of Wheat in Major States: Examining State-wise Patterns

Table 3 : Procurement of Wheat in Major State (2021-22)

State	Procurement in thousand	% of
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	tonnes	total
Punjab	13222	30.5
Madhya Pradesh	12816	29.6
Haryana	8493	19.6
Uttar Pradesh	5641	13.0
Rajasthan	2340	5.4
Others	831	1.9
All India	43343	100

From the information given, it is evident that Punjab is the leading state in terms of wheat procurement, accounting for 30.5% of the total procurement. Madhya Pradesh follows closely with 29.6%, while Haryana contributes 19.6%. Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan have respective procurement percentages of 13.0% and 5.4%. Other states collectively account for 1.9% of the total procurement.

The table highlights the distribution of wheat procurement among major states in India. Punjab and Madhya Pradesh are the top contributors, together accounting for more than half of the total wheat procurement in the country. These states have a significant role in meeting the wheat consumption demands of the nation.

The table provides information on the procurement of wheat in major states of India, along with the corresponding quantity in thousand tonnes and the percentage of total procurement.

The information presented in the table underscores the importance of these states in the wheat procurement process and their significant contributions to the overall food security of India. It can also inform policymakers and stakeholders about the regional variations in wheat production and procurement,

allowing them to make informed decisions regarding food distribution and management strategies.

The per capita consumption of wheat and rice in India is approximately 47 kilograms each, resulting in an annual consumption of approximately 75 million tonnes for each crop, totaling to 150 million tonnes for the entire country. In 2021-22, the government procured 43.34 million tonnes of wheat and 60.18 million tonnes of rice mainly for public distribution. The total production of wheat and rice in India for the same period was approximately 113 million tonnes and 127.93 million tonnes, respectively.

4.4 Procurement of Rice in Major States: Analyzing State-wise Trends

Table 4: Procurement of Rice in Major State

State	Procurement in thousand tonnes	% of total
Punjab	13589	22.6
Telangana	9453	15.7
Andhra Pradesh	5666	9.4
Odisha	5258	8.7
Chhattisgarh	4774	7.9
UP	4479	7.4
Haryana	3789	6.3
Tamil Nadu	3053	5.1
MP	2497	4.1
Bihar	2394	4.0
West Bengal	1890	3.1

Others	3553	5.6
All India	60185	100

The table shows the procurement of rice in thousand tonnes and the percentage contribution of each state to the total procurement in India. Punjab, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh are the top contributors, accounting for a significant portion of rice procurement. However, this also means that these states receive the maximum benefits of MSP, while other states struggle to sell their crops at MSP and often receive lower prices.

The minimum support price (MSP) has proven to be more of a maximum support price for these top-contributing states. They enjoy the benefits of higher prices for their rice crops through government procurement. On the other hand, states that are not able to sell their crops at MSP often face challenges in obtaining fair prices for their produce.

In conclusion, while Punjab, Telangana, and Andhra Pradesh play a crucial role in meeting rice procurement targets, they also benefit the most from MSP. There is a need to ensure that MSP benefits are more evenly distributed across all states to provide fair prices and support to farmers nationwide.

The implication is that if the government is unable to purchase crops from all states due to financial constraints, a more equitable distribution of procurement should be considered to ensure that all farmers, including those from poorer states, receive equal opportunities and benefits. The focus should be on ensuring fair treatment and support for farmers across the country, regardless of their geographical location.

Section 5:

5.1 Problem Related to MSP System in India: Identifying Challenges and Issues

Limitedness: Contrary to the official announcement of MSP for 23 crops, only two - rice and wheat - are

procured as these two food grains are distributed under the National Food Security Program (NFSP). For the rest of the crops, it is mostly ad hoc and insignificant. During the year 2019-20, a significant number of farmers, totaling 2,01,16,575 (out of more than 11 crore farmers) benefited from the government's MSP procurement program. Among these beneficiaries, 1.24 crore were engaged in paddy cultivation, while 35.57 lakh were wheat growers. Notably, Punjab and Haryana accounted for a substantial portion of these wheat and paddy growers, with a combined count of 3,255,297 farmers. This represents over 20% of the total number of farmers benefiting from the MSP. Additionally, there were 21.50 lakh cotton farmers, 11 lakh pulses growers, 8.42 lakh oilseeds farmers, 3,744 jute growers, and 3,439 copra growers who also availed themselves of the advantages provided by the MSP

Ineffectively implemented: The Shanta Kumar Committee in its report in the year 2015 said that farmers could get only 6% of the MSP, which means that 94% of the country's farmers are deprived of the benefits of MSP.

As to procurement price: The current MSP regime has no linkage with domestic market prices. Its sole purpose is to meet the requirements of the NFSP, leading to its existence as a purchase price rather than a minimum support price.

Agriculture dominated by wheat and paddy: The heavily skewed MSP system in favor of rice and wheat leads to over-production of these crops and discourages farmers from cultivating other crops and horticulture products when their demand is high. And they can make a significant contribution in increasing the income of the farmers.

Middleman-dependent system: The MSP-based procurement system is dependent on intermediaries/middlemen, commission agents and APMC officials, which small farmers find difficult and complex to access.

5.2 Budgetary Allocation and Share of Agriculture Budget: Assessing Resource Allocation

Table 5: Budgetary Allocation and Share of Agriculture Budget in Total India Budget

Sr No	Year/increase in Time/%	Total Budget of India	Agriculture Budget	Agriculture Credit
1	2013-14	1665297 cr.	27049	7 lakh cr.
2	2021-22	3483236 cr.	131531	16.5 lakh cr.
3	Increase in Times	2.09	4.86	2.35
4	Percentage increase	109	386	135

The table presents the budgetary allocation and the share of the agriculture budget in the total budget of India over a specified time period. It also includes the increase in times and the percentage increase for each category.

From 2013-14 to 2021-22, the total budget of India increased from 16,65,297 crores to 34,83,236 crores. During the same period, the agriculture budget increased from 27,049 crores to 1,31,531 crores, and agriculture credit increased from 7 lakh crores to 16.5 lakh crores. This represents an increase in times of 2.09, 4.86, and 2.35, respectively. The percentage increase for the agriculture budget, agriculture credit, and total budget is 109%, 386%, and 135%, respectively.

The table illustrates the budgetary allocation and the share of the agriculture budget in the total budget of

India. While there has been a significant increase in the agriculture budget and credit over the years, it is important to consider the overall balance of budgetary allocations across sectors. Increasing the allocation for MSP in the agriculture sector should be done cautiously, as it may lead to a disproportionate share and potential injustice towards other sectors. Balancing the budgetary allocation is crucial to ensure equitable growth and development across all sectors of the economy

Section 6:

Case Study: Haryana Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana: Exploring a State-level Initiative.

The Bhavantar Bharti Yojana is a case study of a unique scheme implemented in the state of Haryana. The scheme was designed by the government to address the issue of horticulture producers receiving low prices for their crops in the mandi, which is the local market.

The main objectives of the scheme are twofold. Firstly, it aims to reduce the risks faced by farmers when they encounter low prices for vegetables and fruits in the mandi. Secondly, it seeks to encourage farmers to diversify their agricultural activities by providing support for growing a variety of crops.

In the initial phase of the scheme, the focus was on four main crops: Tomato, Onion, Potato, and Cauliflower. For each of these crops, a protected price and a fixed production quantity were determined. The protected price represents the minimum price at which the government guarantees to compensate the farmers.

Here is a summary of the protected prices and estimated production per acre for the identified crops:

Potato: Protected price of Rs. 600 per quintal, with an estimated production of 120 quintals per acre.

Onion: Protected price of Rs. 650 per quintal, with an estimated production of 100 quintals per acre.

Tomato: Protected price of Rs. 500 per quintal, with an estimated production of 140 quintals per acre.

Cauliflower: Protected price of Rs. 750 per quintal, with an estimated production of 100 quintals per acre.

Additionally, the scheme also covers other vegetables and fruits with their respective protected prices and production quantities.

The salient features of the scheme include providing a risk-free environment for vegetable farmers and ensuring a minimum income ranging from Rs. 48,000 to Rs. 56,000 per acre for the four main crops. The scheme achieves this by fixing protected prices for the four vegetables mentioned earlier.

To avail the benefits of the scheme, farmers need to register through the Bhavantar Bharti Yojana e-portal available on the Haryana State Agricultural Marketing Board's website (www.hsamb.gov.in). Once registered, if farmers sell their vegetables at a price lower than the protected price within the specified period, the government compensates them accordingly.

It is important to note that the scheme is open to landowners, lessees, and tenants, making it inclusive and accessible to various categories of farmers.

Section 7:

Future Prospects and Conclusion: Assessing the Potential and Implications Prospects and Implications:

The existing government schemes, such as PM-KISAN, have demonstrated the potential to reach a significant number of farmers and provide direct financial assistance. By leveraging such schemes and aligning them with the MSP framework, there is a possibility to expand the reach of MSP and ensure that a larger proportion of farmers benefit from it. This would lead to greater inclusivity and a more equitable distribution of benefits across farming communities.

Strengthening Financial Security: The implementation of schemes like Kisan Credit Cards has played a crucial role in providing institutional credit to farmers and protecting them from exploitative lending practices. Integrating these financial support mechanisms with MSP can enhance the financial

security of farmers by providing them with access to affordable credit and insurance coverage. This, in turn, would empower farmers to invest in better agricultural practices, improve productivity, and mitigate risks.

Sustainable Agriculture Practices: As MSP covers a wide range of crops, integrating it with schemes that promote crop diversification and horticulture can incentivize farmers to cultivate a broader variety of crops. This shift can contribute to sustainable agricultural practices, reduce dependence on specific crops, and promote ecological balance. It would also enable farmers to tap into emerging market demands and reduce the risks associated with over-dependence on a few crops.

Market Integration and Price Stability: Linking MSP with market prices can provide a more comprehensive approach to agricultural pricing. By incorporating mechanisms that consider both domestic and global market trends, MSP can be adjusted to maintain price stability while ensuring fair remuneration for farmers. This integration would help align agricultural production with market demands, reduce price fluctuations, and facilitate better planning and decision-making for farmers.

Private Sector Participation and Value Chains: Encouraging private sector investments in agriculture, particularly in value chains, can unlock the potential for higher productivity, value addition, and market access. Government policies should aim to create an enabling environment for private sector participation, fostering collaboration between farmers, agribusinesses, and other stakeholders. Integrated value chains can improve post-harvest infrastructure, enhance market linkages, and enable farmers to receive a fair share of the final value of their produce.

Strengthening Policy Implementation: To realize the full potential of MSP and allied schemes, it is crucial to ensure effective and efficient implementation. This requires strengthening the administrative machinery, improving coordination between government

departments, and addressing challenges related to intermediaries and access to MSP procurement centers. Additionally, robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms should be in place to track the impact of these interventions and make necessary adjustments to optimize outcomes.

In conclusion, by leveraging existing government schemes, aligning them with MSP, and addressing the implications outlined above, India can enhance the feasibility of purchasing all crops at MSP and ensure a more comprehensive and sustainable support system for farmers. This would contribute to their economic well-being, improve agricultural practices, and foster inclusive growth in the agricultural.

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