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ROLE OF PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

Changing the needs of customers, focusing on food safety, traceability, and availability of quality products at affordable prices each year alongside existing products, development is transforming the field of agriculture. Agricultural infrastructure at various levels of the agricultural value chain is essential to the strength and competitiveness of the agriculture and agro-industrial sector. Public and private partnerships can be useful tools to drive development in many business and infrastructure areas. This article discusses About PPP initiatives in India at various levels of productive agriculture such as crop distribution, formation of farmer groups, trade, agricultural contracts and agricultural services. With the government's commitment to investing in agriculture and international trade and experimenting with new financing and contracting models, there are many ways to spread private sector responsibility in infrastructure construction through the PPP model.

The importance of public-private partnerships (PPPs) in agriculture is understood as a process of sharing between partners in terms of inputs, resources, work, risks, technologies and benefits. Moreover, the analysis of various studies shows the perspective of PPPs in various fields such as knowledge management, capacity building of women and youth, technological development pressure, trade and commerce and gender economics in agriculture. This collaborative approach gives farmers access to technology and markets in India through the community farm, as well as the development of specific technologies. Women farmers in difficult areas can support themselves through gender education. With the right operating procedures and policy support, the limitations of PPPs such as a focus on high technology, high yields and crops, uncertainty of partners and lack of vision, and non-compliance with recommendations can be overcome. The creation of PPP groups in R&D organizations will lead to the development of PPPs that lead to sustainable agriculture and livelihoods for millions of poor farmers in India.

Introduction

Public-private partnerships are generally long-term collaborations and partnerships between two or more public and private organizations. A public-private partnership is a contractual agreement between a public entity (federal, state, or local) and a private entity. Through this agreement, the skills and assets of all projects (public and private) are shared while providing services or public facilities. In addition to sharing resources, the parties also share the risks and rewards of services and/or delivery processes. The PPP approach adds scarce public resources, creates more competition, and helps increase efficiency and reduce costs. The reasons for public participation differ between different types of services and affect the type of participation required. The Planning Commission of India defines PPP as a general term as "a model of implementing government plans(s) in partnership with the private sector". PPP Management is an important role; pre-planning with time, budget, process and equipment, desired outcomes of established PPP.

Agricultural GDP is sloping towards high-value products (soup, livestock, dairy, poultry and fish); today these products contribute up to 75% of the agricultural GDP value. Probably the only way for India to achieve 4% growth in agriculture is to focus on trade. India's agricultural R&D and education expenditure, which is currently about 0.6 percent of GDP in agriculture and other activities, needs to be increased to at least 1 percent.0% (As per Planning Commission of India). It can be used in many areas such as agricultural research, agricultural supply chain management, water management, agricultural management, biotechnology. Public-private partnerships are preferred in developing countries that have a high level of welfare and can provide good infrastructure such as transportation, education and treatment. In developing countries, rural migration has led to urbanization, while economic growth has increased demand for infrastructure and the pressure to maintain and operate existing facilities. Therefore, the private sector can be attracted by a profitable contract for joint use of good resources, modern equipment, design and better use and improved performance.

India is one of the fastest growing economies with an annual growth rate of over 8%. Indian agriculture has been growing at an average annual rate of about 2.7% over the past few years, making it the slowest growth ever. The challenges facing agriculture demonstrate the urgent need for innovation through collaboration between the private and public sectors.

Maharashtra, the first state to follow this new approach, Maharashtra launched the Public-Private Partnership for the Development of Agricultural Industries for Maharashtra Crop Production. However, successful cooperation between the public and private sectors faces problems such as high operating costs of operation and integration, different objectives of all projects, misconceptions and conflicts, and uncertainty about the true benefits and results of PPPs, and other problems.

Agriculture is the pillar and support of the rural economy, to realize the change and development of the type, the system must be strong. With the emergence of the popular and widely used technology, the brought with it many new features in agriculture. Currently, policymakers and governments face the difficult task of protecting resources while feeding a growing population. Therefore, PPP plays an important role in agriculture. PPP offers a win-win solution for all interested parties. PPPs allow the government to take advantage of the new capacity of the private sector Can be used in many fields such as Agricultural Research, Agricultural Supply Chain Management, Watershed Management, Agricultural Extension Management, Biotechnology. PPP in Agriculture Education: In the survey so far, PPP has been higher than in other areas of agriculture. The private sector invests heavily in research as, especially developing countries do not have the means to do so. Research through PPPs to increase agricultural productivity and quantity of group, improve access to scarce resources, reduce food costs and protect resources is not good. According to the report of the Agricultural Marketing Committee, Government of India DAC, 2001 Public-private partnership term explained the relationship that will exist between public and private entities in infrastructure and other services. The PPP concept proposed a process that enables the private sector to participate, while enhancing the role of government to fulfill the different obligations, ensuring successful changes in the economy and achieving the objectives of public investments. A successful PPP model provides for a good division of labor, responsibility and risk between citizens and partners. The 4,444 public partners in PPPs are government agencies, including ministries, 4,444 departments, municipalities, or state-owned enterprises. Private partners can be local or international and include businesses or investors with project-related skills or financial knowledge. PPPs increasingly include non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and/or community-based organizations (CBOs) representing stakeholders directly affected by the project. Public-private partnerships have been successful in recognizing that all public and private partners have comparable performance in a particular area. Government subsidies for PPPs can take the form of capital investment (available from taxes), asset transfers, or other agreements or partnerships in to support cooperation. The state also provides social responsibility, environmental awareness, local knowledge and the ability to support politics. The private sector's role in collaboration is to use its skills in business, management, business and innovation to do good business. Partners can also put in capital under the contract. Partnerships should be organized to allocate risks among partners according to their ability to manage risks, thereby improving performance and reducing cost. The Canadian Public-Private Partnerships Council defines a public-private partnership as a partnership between the public and private sectors. Create each skill pair that best meets similar needs by allocating appropriate resources, risks, and rewards. Two points that explain the meaning given by the Council are the provision of public services and the sharing of risks among partners. The definition provided by the United States National Committee on Public-Private Partnerships also refers to the provision of public services and the sharing of risks and rewards between the two partners. The definition of public-private partnership is a contractual agreement between a public entity (federal, state or local) and a private entity. With this agreement, skills and assets of all enterprises (public and private) are shared in providing services or facilities to citizens. In addition to sharing resources, all parties share potential risks and rewards in providing services and/or facilities. Gerrard notes that public-private partnerships (PPP) combine the distribution of private resources, and sometimes public funds, to improve public services or the management of public resources. By focusing on public service outcomes, provides the best and most effective way to manage public risk, as is often done with goods normally used as part of public sector procurement. Many elements of Public Private Partnership focus on services provided to the public, resulting from the government's greatest responsibility. As noted in the Asian Development Bank's study of Thailand's PPP policy, PPPs cannot simply be considered as infrastructure projects. This study states that Law on Public and Private Partnerships (PPP) in the public sector mainly focuses on infrastructure projects. There is a lot of experience showing that private participation is not just private money but also management and skills, so increasing the quality and value of programs helps with housing while saving government money. Recently, infrastructure built under the PPP model goes beyond construction projects to include public services.

Conclusion

PPPs can be a useful tool to drive improvement in many areas of business and construction. There are already PPPs in agricultural contracts, river basins, commercial aviation and other fields. However, these studies are still limited and are intended to be examples or models rather than specifications.

A PPP project must go through only four main phases, i.e. Project planning, procurement, project construction and operations. All this time must be carefully considered, planned and worked on. The government has always emphasized creating a favorable environment for real estate investment through PPP. India has set a target of doubling agricultural income by 2022-23, which will require significant investments. Therefore, further integration of the private sector in agriculture through public-private partnerships is needed.

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