

Current status of stakeholders: Electronic National Agriculture Marketing in India

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ABSTRACT:

The majority of farmers in India were unable to obtain timely market information about produce arrivals and prices on specific days at various markets because of a deficient market information system. In addition, the producer's share was quite low due to the vast number of middlemen in the supply chain. In an attempt to address these problems, the Indian government decided to introduce a trading platform where farmers and dealers can readily obtain all the information they need to market their produce. Farmers can easily sell their produce in local or distant markets through the "Electronic National Agriculture Market," an online market platform that also provides them with immediate produce value and a larger share in consumer rupee.

Key words: APMC, FPOs, Electronic trading platform.

INTRODUCTION:

Electronic National Agriculture Market (**e-NAM**) is a pan-India electronic trading portal that aims to connect existing Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs) in the country. It was launched by Honourable Prime Minister on 14th April, 2016 based on the concept of 'Rashtriya e-Market Service' (ReMS) Scheme in Karnataka which was started in 2012. Its main objective is to create a single national market for agricultural goods. By connecting these APMC markets through an electronic platform, e-NAM enables farmers and traders to trade online, creating a seamless market that can be accessed from anywhere in the country and also having more access to market their commodities.

RESULT & FINDINGS:

The success of e-NAM relies on the collaboration and participation of various key stakeholders, including: APMCs (Agricultural Produce Market Committees) or Mandis; Farmers; Traders; Commission Agents (CA); Farm Producers' Organizations (FPOs); Service Providers. In this section the current scenario of state-wise distribution of various stakeholders under this scheme in India and the ranking of different states based on the registered stakeholders are mentioned.

❖ Break up of stakeholders of e-NAM:

As on February, 2024 the total number of registered farmers under this scheme are more than 1.77 crores and the number of traders have become 2.54 lakhs all over the nation. FPOs have also joined the scheme and at present total 3510 FPOs are working under the scheme; at present total number of stakeholder under e-NAM scheme are more than 1.8 crores.

State and UTs	27 (23 States + 4 UTs)
Traders	253725
Commission agents	111488
Service providers	79
Farmers	17705211
FPOs	3510
Total	18074013

Table 1: Break up of stakeholders of e-NAM

(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

❖ **Number of registered mandis and traders in different states in India as on 31st Jan, 2024:**

State/ UTs	Mandis registered under e-NAM	Registered traders under e-NAM
ANDAMAN and NICOBAR Island	1	4
AP	33	3749
ASSAM	3	8
BIHAR	20	195
CHANDIGARH	1	121
CHATTISGARH	20	3250
GOA	7	877
GUJARAT	144	10140
HARYANA	108	16787
HIMACHAL PRADESH	38	2260
JAMMU And KASHMIR	17	2640
JHARKHAND	19	2486
KARNATAKA	5	743
KERALA	6	430
MP	139	23775
MAHARASHTRA	133	22210
NAGALAND	19	94
ODISHA	66	9052
PUDUCHERRY	2	216
PUNJAB	79	2953

RAJASTHAN	145	84630
TN	157	10748
TELANGANA	57	6221
TRIPURA	7	22
UP	125	39268
UTTARAKHAND	20	5807
WB	18	4939
TOTAL	1389	253725

Table 2: Number of registered mandis and traders under e-NAM scheme in different states in India

(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

❖ **Ranking of different states on the basis of number of registered stakeholders under this scheme:**

Uttar Pradesh ranks first in the number of registered farmers under e-NAM scheme as on February, 2024 having more than 33 lakhs farmers joined this scheme which is almost 18.65% of total registered farmers. Madhya Pradesh occupies second position and Haryana third position.

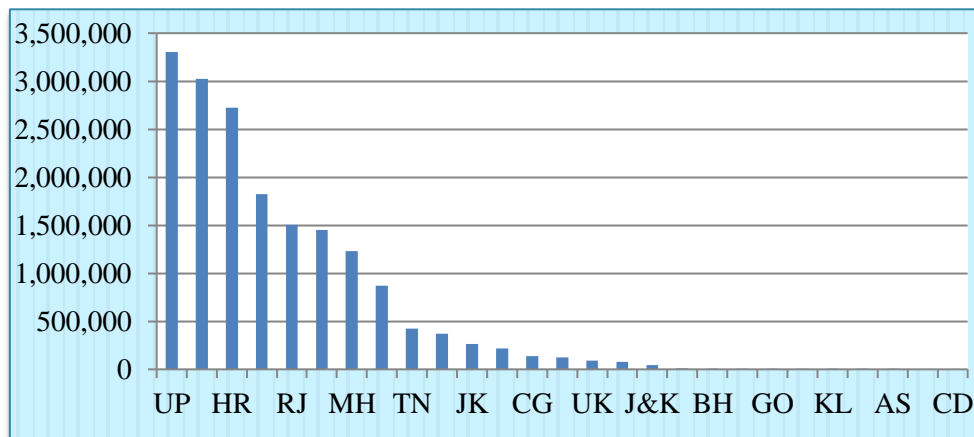


Fig 1: State-wise farmers' participation in e-NAM (in number)

(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

On the basis of number of registered traders Rajasthan ranks first having 84693 registered traders which is almost 33.38% of total registered traders followed by Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Haryana.

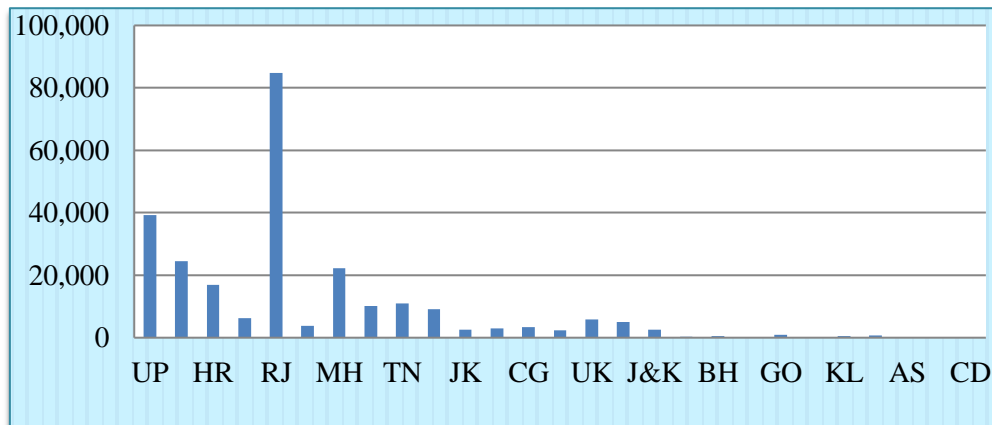


Fig 2: State-wise traders' participation in e-NAM (in number)
(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

Highest number of FPOs registered in Orissa (451) which is almost 12.85%, followed by Uttar Pradesh (358), Maharashtra (323), Rajasthan (286) and West Bengal (285).

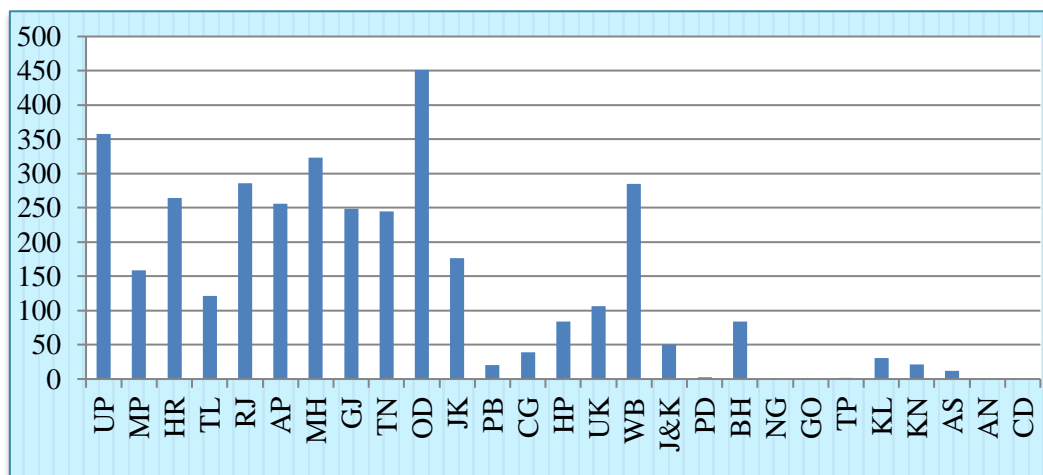


Fig 3: State-wise registered FPOs in e-NAM (in number)
(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of registered mandis (157) under e-NAM scheme which is almost 11.30%; followed by Rajasthan (10.44%), Gujarat (10.37%), Madhya Pradesh (10.01%) and Maharashtra (9.57%).

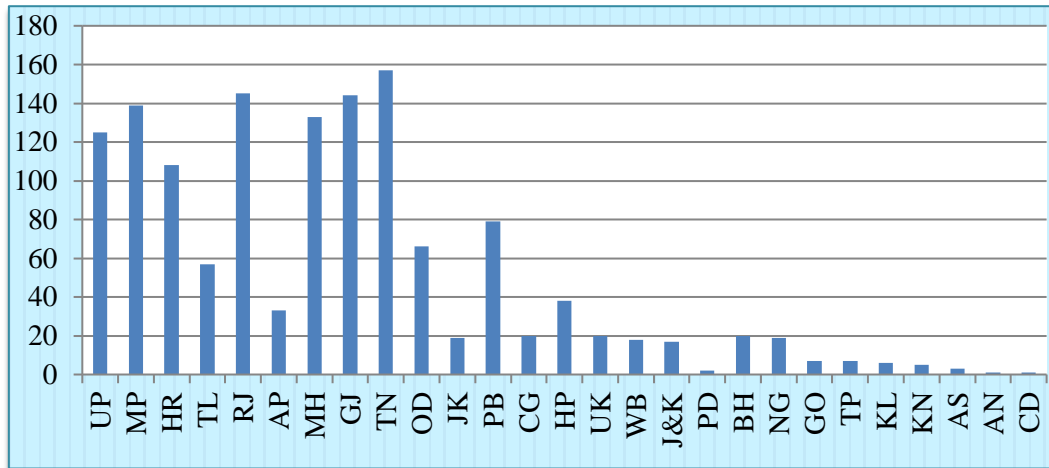


Fig 4: State-wise registered mandis in e-NAM (in number)
(Source: <https://enam.gov.in/>)

CONCLUSIONS:

The e-NAM system exhibits significant interstate diversity in the participation of different stakeholders. This variance can be ascribed to multiple variables, including the differing degrees of involvement of mandis, disparities in stakeholder awareness, and differences in their readiness to embrace novel technologies. In order to provide crucial information about trade, pricing, and agricultural logistics, the e-NAM gateway is required. Extension agents may be very helpful in this area by informing interested parties about the benefits of e-NAM, with a special emphasis on farmers. In general, in order to fully realise the potential of the e-NAM site to alter agricultural markets and benefit the farming community, it is imperative to raise awareness among stakeholders, particularly farmers, and encourage effective use of the portal.

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