GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1471
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29/07/2022

ASSISTANCE TO FARMERS IN MAHARASTRA

1471. DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE**:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of initiatives taken by Government to help the farmers to increase their income, especially in Maharashtra;
(b) whether any social audit has been carried out to find out the extent to which the schemes like PM-KISAN, PMFBY and PMKSY have reached small and marginal farmers and benefits accrued to them;
(c) if so, the details thereof;
(d) the number of farmers benefitted by availing production loan through Kisan Credit Card (KCC) in the State during last three years; and
(e) any other plans or schemes proposed to mitigate the sufferings of farmers in the country?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (e): Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies for achieving higher incomes for the farmers. There have been several reforms to tap the potential for income enhancement, which have been able to augment income of farmers, directly or indirectly, including the farmers in Maharashtra. These include:

(i) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production,
(ii) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN,

(iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY),
(iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),
(v) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore,
(vi) New procurement policy under PM-AASHA in addition to FCI operations,
(vii) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
(viii) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs,
(ix) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.
(x) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture.
(xi) Benefits accruing under Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, agro-forestry, restructured bamboo mission, implementation of new generation watershed guidelines, etc
(xii) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.

Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, to achieve 100% coverage of eligible beneficiaries, the States/UTs conduct saturation drives based on the analysis of enrolments from all over the country done by the Central Government. Physical verification of the beneficiaries is also done. They also organize publicity/awareness camps to ensure expeditious Aadhaar authentication of the data of the beneficiaries along with new registrations and correction of already registered data. The PM-KISAN Portal also ensures physical verification of randomly generated list of 5% beneficiaries by the States.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a voluntary scheme for the states as well as for the farmers. Aadhaar has been made mandatory for availing Crop insurance from Kharif 2017 season onwards. States are advised to integrate their digitized land records of individual farmers with the National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) so as to reach and identify individual beneficiaries and bring utmost transparency and authenticity in benefit transfer. An impact assessment study has also been carried out.

With regard to the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, it is stated that under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme, evaluation study was done by NITI Aayog during 2019-20. The study indicated relevance of the scheme in achieving national priorities such as substantially improving on-farm water use efficiency, enhancing crop productivity, increase in farmers' income, generating employment opportunities etc. The scheme has been quite effective in terms of showing benefits in terms of increase in productivity; reduction in fertilizer consumption, water consumption, power consumption etc.

The number of farmers who have availed Short Term Agri loan through KCC during the last three year is as under:

S. No.	Year	Number of Farmers who have availed Short Term Agri loan in Maharashtra
1.	2018-19	46,07,603
2.	2019-20	39,43,966
3.	2020-21	69,48,404

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