

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 186**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 23/12/2022

**ROADMAP FOR REVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR**

\*186. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has prepared a three year roadmap for evergreen revolution in agriculture, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the action taken by Government to double the farmer's income and the achievements made so far along with the steps proposed to be taken up by Government?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO PART (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 186 FOR REPLY ON 23.12.2022.**

(a): Evergreen revolution is the improvement in productivity in perpetuity without ecological and social harm. It takes care of the adverse impacts of climate change, environmental pollution, soil degradation, groundwater depletion and loss of biodiversity for increasing yield. The objective is to produce more crop from less water, less land, less pesticide, less fertilizer. Evergreen revolution is necessary for ensuring food, nutrition and environmental security in a sustainable manner.

For Evergreen revolution Indian Council of Agricultural Research is continuously working on development of high yielding and climate resilient varieties. During the last eight years (Since 2014 to till date), National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under the aegis of ICAR has released 2122 high yielding stress tolerant crop varieties/hybrids of field crops which include 1008 of cereals (rice 496, wheat 132), 310 of oilseeds, 313 of pulses, 277 of fibre/commercial crops, 130 of forage crops, 68 of sugarcane and 16 others for different agro-climatic zones of the country of which 1752 varieties are climate resilience for one or the other biotic and abiotic stresses. These varieties also include 87 biofortified varieties of rice (8), wheat (28), maize (14), pearl millet (9), finger millet (3), small millet (1), lentil (2), groundnut (2), linseed (1), mustard (6), soybean (5), cauliflower (1), potato (2), sweet potato (2), greater yam (2) and pomegranate (1).

Making the good quality seed available to the farmers at affordable prices well in time is also key to the success of ever green revolution. All the above varieties have been included in the seed chain. Breeder seed is being produced and supplied on the requirement of the states and other seed production agencies as per seed rolling plans of the states. During 2017-18 to 2021-22, total 5701 tonnes breeder seed of more than 1400 varieties of 56 crops has been produced and supplied to various public and private seed production agencies for its downstream multiplication to foundation and certified seed against 4257 tonnes breeder seed indent of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

(b): The efforts of the Government to double the income of farmers have yielded very positive results. In this regard Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)" and recommended strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its

final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers' income through various policies, reforms & programmes. To achieve the objective, the Committee identified following seven sources of income growth:-

- i. Increase in crop productivity
- ii. Increase in livestock productivity
- iii. Resource use efficiency – reduction in cost of production
- iv. Increase in cropping intensity
- v. Diversification to high value agriculture
- vi. Remunerative prices on farmers' produce
- vii. Shift of surplus manpower from farm to non-farm occupations

As per the strategy, Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly. These include:

### **1. Unprecedented enhancement in budget allocation**

In the year 2015-16, the Budget allocation for Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (including Department of Agriculture Research & Education) and Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying was only Rs. **25460.51** crore. This has increased by more than **5.44** times to **Rs. 1,38,550.93 crore** in 2022-23.

### **2. Income support to farmers through PM KISAN**

Launch of PM-KISAN in 2019 -an income support scheme providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments. More than Rs. **2.2 lakh crore** has been released and more than **11 crore** eligible farmer families have been benefited as on 30.11.2022.

### **3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

PMFBY was launched in 2016 addressing problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. In past 6 Years of implementation – 38 crore farmer applications has been enrolled and over 11.73 crore (Provisional) farmer applicants have received claims. During this period nearly Rs. 25,185 crore were paid by farmers as their share of premium against which claims of over Rs. 1,24,223 crore (Provisional) have been paid to them. Thus for every 100 rupees of premium paid by farmers, they have received about Rs. 493 as claims.

#### **4. Institutional credit for agriculture sector**

- i. Increased from Rs. 8.5 lakh crore in 2015-16 with a target to reach Rs. 18.5 lakh crore in 2022-23.
- ii. Benefit of concessional institutional credit through KCC at 4% interest per annum has also now been extended to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers for meeting their short-term working capital needs.
- iii. A special drive has been undertaken since February 2020 to provide concessional institutional credit with focus on covering all PM-KISAN beneficiaries through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC). As on 11.11.2022, 376.97 lakh new KCC applications have been sanctioned with a sanctioned credit limit of Rs. 4,33,426 crore as part of the drive.

#### **5. Fixing of Minimum Support Price (MSP) at one-and-a half times the cost of production –**

- i. Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least 50 per cent over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19.
- ii. MSP for Paddy (common) has increased to Rs. 2040 per quintal in 2022-23 from Rs. 1310 per quintal in 2013-14.
- iii. MSP for Wheat increased from Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs. 2125 per quintal in 2022-23.

#### **6. Promotion of organic farming in the country**

- i. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was initiated in 2015-16 to promote organic farming in the country. 32384 clusters have been formed and an area of 6.53 lakh hectare has been covered benefitting 16.19 lakh farmers. In addition, Under Namami Gange Programme 123620 hectare area covered and under natural farming 4.09 lakh hectare area covered. Farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Jharkhand have taken-up organic farming on either side of the river Ganga to control river water pollution as well as to fetch additional income to farmers.
- ii. Government also proposes to promote sustainable natural farming systems through the scheme Bhartiya Prakratik Krishi Padhati (BPKP). The proposed scheme aims at cutting down cost of cultivation, enhancing farmer's income and ensuring resource conservation and, safe and healthy soils, environment and food.

- iii. Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER) has been launched. 379 Farmer Producer Companies have been formed comprising of 189039 farmers and covering 172966 hectare area.

## **7. Per Drop More Crop**

Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched in the year 2015-16 which aims to increase water use efficiency, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. So far, an area of 69.55 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro irrigation through the PDMC scheme from the year 2015-16.

## **8. Micro Irrigation Fund**

A Micro Irrigation Fund of initial corpus Rs 5000 crore has been created with NABARD. In the Budget Announcement for 2021-22, the corpus of the fund is to be increased to Rs.10000 crores. Projects worth Rs 4710.96 crore covering 17.09 lakh hectares have been approved.

## **9. Promotion of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)**

- i. To bring scales of economy to agricultural operations a new Central Sector Scheme for Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on **29<sup>th</sup> February, 2020** with budget outlay of Rs 6865 crore till 2027-28.
- ii. As on 30.11.2022, 4029 no. of FPOs have been registered under new FPO scheme.
- iii. Equity Grant of Rs. 53.4 crore has been released to 1415 FPOs as on 30.11.2022

## **10. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)**

The National Beekeeping and Honey Mission has been launched in 2020 as part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan to increase productivity of crops through pollination and increase in honey production as an additional source of income. Rs. 500 crore for the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 has been allocated for beekeeping sector. **114 projects** for assistance of about **Rs. 139.23 crores**, sanctioned for funding under NBHM during 2020-21 & 2021-22 till date.

## **11. Agricultural Mechanization**

Agricultural mechanization is an extremely vital to modernize agriculture and reduce drudgery of farming operations. During the period from 2014-15 to March, 2022 an amount of Rs.5490.82 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanization. 13,88,314 numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy basis. 18,824 custom hiring centers, 403 high-tech hubs and 16,791 farm machinery banks have been established to make available agricultural machines and equipments to the farmers on rental basis. During the current year i.e. 2022-23, so far an amount of Rs. 504.43 crores have been released for distribution of around 65302 machines on subsidy, establishment of 2804 CHCs, 12 Hi-tech hubs and 1260 Village Level Farm Machinery Banks.

## **12. Providing Soil Health Cards to farmers**

Soil Health Card Scheme was introduced in the year 2014-15 to optimize usage of nutrients. The following numbers of cards have been issued to farmers;

- i. Cycle-I (2015 to 2017) – 10.74 crore
- ii. Cycle-II (2017 to 2019)- 11.97 crore
- iii. Model Village Programme (2019-20)- 19.64 lakh

## **13. Setting up of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) extension Platform**

- i. 1260 mandis of 22 States and 03 UTs have been integrated to e-NAM platform.
- ii. As on 31.10.2022, more than 1.74 crore Farmers & 2.36 Lakh traders have been registered on e-NAM portal.
- iii. Total volume of 6.5 crore MT & 19.24 crore numbers (bamboo, betel leaves, coconut, lemon & sweet corn) collectively worth approximately Rs. 2.22 lakh crore of trade has been recorded on e-NAM platform as on 31.10.2022.

## **14. Launch of the National Mission for Edible Oils – Oil Palm**

The National Mission for Edible Oils has been approved with a total outlay of Rs 11,040 crore. This will bring an additional area of 6.5 lakh hectare under Oil Palm plantation with 3.28 lakh hectare in the north-eastern states and 3.22 lakh hectare in the rest of India in the next 5 years. The major focus of the Mission is to provide Viability Prices of fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) to the farmers linked with assured

procurement by industry with a simpler price fixing formula. The Central Government will compensate farmers through a viability gap payment if price paid by industry is below the viability price upto October, 2037.

#### **15. Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF)**

Special attention is on creation of agricultural infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crores. Since inception of AIF in the year 2020, the scheme has sanctioned an amount of Rs.13681 crore worth agriculture infrastructure in the country for more than 18133 projects. With the support of the scheme, various agriculture infrastructures were created and some of the infrastructure are at the final stage of completion. These infrastructures include 8076 warehouses, 2788 primary processing units, 1860 custom hiring centres, 937 sorting & grading units, 696 cold store projects, 163 assaying units and around 3613 other kinds of post-harvest management projects and community farming assets.

#### **16. Improvement in farm produce logistics and Introduction of Kisan Rail.**

Kisan Rail has been launched by Ministry of Railways to exclusively cater to movement of perishable agrihorti commodities. First Kisan Rail was started in July 2020. Till 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2022, 2359 services on 167 routes have been operated.

#### **17. MIDH - Cluster Development Programme:**

The Cluster Development Programme (CDP) is designed to leverage geographical specialisation of horticulture clusters and promote integrated and market-led development of pre-production, production, post-harvest, logistics, branding, and marketing activities. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has identified 55 horticulture clusters, of which 12 have been selected for the pilot phase of the CDP.

#### **18. Creation of a Start-up Eco system in agriculture and allied sector**

So far, 1055 Startups during FY 2019-20 to 2022-23 have been finally selected by different knowledge partners and agribusiness incubators of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. A total of Rs. 6317.91 lakhs grants-in-aid has been

released for funding to these Startups to the respective Knowledge Partners (KPs) & RKVY RAFTAAR Agri Business Incubator (R-ABIs) as grants-in-aid support by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

### **19. Achievement in Export of Agri and Allied Agri- Commodities**

The country has witnessed emphatic growth in export of agri and allied commodities. As compared to the year 2015-16, the Agri and allied export has increased from **32.81** billion USD in 2015-16 to **50.24** billion USD in 2021-22 i.e. an increase of **53.1%**.

The efforts of Government at positive implementation of these schemes have yielded remarkable results towards augmenting the income of the farmers. As part of the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a book, which contains compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers out of innumerable successful farmers who have increased their income more than two times.

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