

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

RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 79
TO BE ANSWERED ON 09/02/2024

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES

*79. SMT GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to State?

(a) whether the funds allotted to Kerala, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra and Bihar under various schemes of the Ministry during the period 2021-24 are higher as compared to the recent past;

(b) if so, the allocation of funds there of annually from 2021-22 to 2023-24;

(c) whether Government has approved any special packages for Kerala, Karnataka, Assam, Maharashtra and Bihar from 2021-22 to 2023-24; and

(d) if so, the list of new special packages and the amount sanctioned thereof annually during the period 2021-22 to 2023-24?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

(a) to (d): A statement is laid on the table of the House .

STATEMENT IN RESPECT PARTS (a) TO (d) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 79 DATED 09/02/2024 REGARDING ALLOCATION OF FUNDS UNDER VARIOUS SCHEMES.

(a) to (d): Agriculture being a State Subject, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support under various schemes/programmes. Farmers are beneficiaries of some of the Schemes implemented by other Ministries like Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries and Ministry of Rural Development etc to make agriculture more remunerative and farmers get maximum benefit.

Funds from Budgetary Allocations are released to various States through the schemes operated by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's Welfare are broadly categorized as Central Sector Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The entitlement based schemes among the Central Sector Schemes like PM-KISAN envisage direct benefit transfer (DBT) directly into the accounts of the farmers as per the extant guidelines of the scheme. The centrally sponsored schemes, on the other hand, are implemented through State Governments as per the prevailing practice.

The government's dedication to the agriculture sector is demonstrated by a consistent rise in budget allocations and the introduction of numerous new schemes, majority of which are Central Sector schemes. In the financial year 2024-25, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare received Rs. 1,27,469.88 crore as budget allocation, a significant rise from the Rs. 27,931.59 crore allocated in 2012-13, showcasing sustained support for farmers. List of new schemes launched is as follows:

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
4. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
5. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
6. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

7. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
8. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)
9. National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)
10. Crop Residue Management, under SMAM
11. Nam0 Drone Didi
12. Agri Startups programme under RKVY
13. Digital Agriculture

In addition to introducing new schemes, the government has also restructured ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes in to Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and Krishonnati Yojana (KY) schemes to align them with emerging changes and effectively address the evolving challenges in agriculture. Centrally sponsored schemes have significantly contributed to agricultural development. For instance, the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) component of the RKVY has covered 78 lakh hectares under micro-irrigation from 2015-16 to 2022-23. Additionally, through the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) component of the RKVY, over Rs. 6748.78 crore has been released, leading to the distribution of more than 15,75,719 agricultural machinery and equipment, establishment of 23472 Custom Hiring Centres, 504 Hi-Tech Hubs, and 20597 Farm Machinery Banks. Details of achievements in respect of PDMC and SMAM in the states of Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala are as follows;

Number of Machinery Distributed under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization Since 2017-18 to as on date

State	TOTAL
ASSAM	970
BIHAR	28559
KARNATAKA	166538
KERALA	84778
MAHARASHTRA	65090
ALL INDIA	1575719

Year-wise area covered (2015-16 to 2023-24) under Micro Irrigation-PDMC Scheme**Area in Ha**

S. N o.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Assam	0	0	782	70	10873	6731	12849	7960	1435
2	Bihar	5155	4228	3143	924	3967	1275	2087	4252	0
3	Karnataka	64220	139405	236107	234853	250591	321178	336053	166841	0
4	Kerala	561	310	358	965	583	389	385	1758	85
5	Maharashtra	35242	106172	132829	159959	171097	49878	113479	168389	0
	All India	572980	839961	1048934	1158519	1172572	937114	1015074	1102576	409980

The benefit accruing from the schemes are summarized at **Annexure**.

These schemes are applicable to all the States and fund release is dependent on the proposals received from the respective State Governments. Since 2023-24, a consolidated Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Centrally Sponsored Schemes is prepared by each state at the beginning of the financial year and is approved by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC) chaired by the Chief Secretary and representatives of other stakeholders including that of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. This provides an opportunity for state governments to prioritize their specific requirements among various schemes. Moreover, flexibility to reallocate funds from one component to another among various components of RKVY has also been introduced, allowing states to make the best use of funds according to their specific needs. The revised system has also eliminated the multiple and varied approval mechanisms previously employed for different schemes.

Fund releases are based on utilization of previous installments and SNA balance under the schemes. No special package has been announced during the last 3 years for any State / States. The allocations/release for the 5 States from the Financial Year 2021-22 to 2023-24 are as given below:

Funds Allocated/Released During Last Three Years

(Amount in Rs crore)

State	2021-22			2022-23			2023-24	
	CSS*- allocation	PM KISAN- Amount released	PMFBY Premium Paid (Central Share)#	CSS- allocation	PM KISAN- Amount released	PMFBY Premium Paid (Central Share)#	CSS*- allocation	PM KISAN- Amount released##
Assam	493.82	926.47	76.07	672.67	560.57	65.69	991.53	768.93
Bihar	429.85	5033.44	-	418.17	4851.82	-	335.91	3181.83
Karnataka	1109.96	2872.39	877.95	1121.02	3414.03	1075.53	902.80	1975.20
Kerala	165.59	2186.05	47.16	184.16	1598.63	63.62	128.43	1213.80
Maharashtra	1100.67	6431.63	2455.91	1104.44	5655.85	2314.02	836.00	3850.28
Total	3299.88	17449.98	3457.08	3500.46	16080.90	3518.87	3194.67	10990.04

*Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS)

Figures as on 31 Dec 2023

only 2 instalments released so far in 2023-24

ACHIEVEMENTS OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMER'S WELFARE

i. Record Production in Food and Horticulture

Food grain production has increased from 265.05 million tonnes in 2013-14 to record 329.69 million tonnes in 2022-23, which is the highest ever food grain production. The horticulture production was 351.92 million tonnes in 2022-23 which is highest ever for Indian Horticulture (as per 2nd advance estimates).

ii. Growth in Export of Agricultural commodities

The country has witnessed emphatic growth in export of agri and allied commodities. Agri and allied export has increased from 50.24 billion USD in 2021-22 to 53.15 billion USD in 2022-23 i.e. an increase of 5.8%.

iii. Increase in Minimum Support Price

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. MSP for Paddy (common) has increased from Rs. 1310 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs. 2183 per quintal in 2023-24. MSP for Wheat increased from Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs. 2125 per quintal in 2022-23. Also there has been an increase in procurement from farmers.

iv. Income support and Risk Cover

PM-KISAN provides income support to farmers. Till now, Rs. 2.81 lakh crores have been transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to more than 11 crores beneficiaries (Farmers) through various instalments.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016 addressing problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. A total of 5,696.8 lakh farmer applications were insured under the scheme since 2016-17. Total Rs 154469.0 crore has been paid as claim.

v. Institutional Credit for Agriculture Sector

Institutional credit for agriculture sector is increased from Rs. 7.3 lakh crore in 2013-14 with a target to reach Rs. 20 lakh crore in 2023-24. 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.

Currently, a KCC Saturation drive, i.e. “Ghar Ghar KCC Abhiyan”, has been launched with a special focus on saturating PM KISAN beneficiaries to extend the benefit of KCC and interest subvention to the maximum farmers. Further, the GoI took an initiative under Vikist Bharat Sankalp Yatara (VBSY) to raise awareness through outreach activities to achieve saturation of various schemes, including the Kisan Credit Card (KCC). In addition, the GoI has launched the PM JANMAN Yojana, which aim to saturate PVTGs with other centrally sponsored schemes, including the Kisan Credit Card (KCC).

vi. Promotion of Organic Farming

The schemes Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) cater to the promotion of organic farming in the country. Under PKVY Scheme 32,384 clusters (20 ha each) formed, 6.53 lakh ha area covered and 16.19 lakh farmers have been benefitted.

GoI has already initiated Natural Farming through implementation of Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP- a sub scheme of PKVY) since 2020-21. A total of 4.09 lakh ha area has already been covered in 8 States under BPKP. The BPKP scheme is being up scaled in Mission Mode as a separate as National Mission on Natural Farming to cover 7.5 lakh ha area by developing 15000 clusters. Under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), scheme for holistic growth of the horticulture sector, an additional area of 12.95 lakh ha. of identified horticulture crops has been covered.

vii. Agricultural Infrastructure Fund

In order to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in agri Infrastructure, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) of Rs one lakh crore was launched in 2020. All loans under this financing facility have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of 2 crore. As on 26.01.2024 Rs.35,103 Crores have been sanctioned for 48,011 projects under

AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount 27,782 Crores are covered under scheme benefits. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs 59,627 Crores in agriculture sector.

viii. Promotion of FPOs

The Government of India has launched the Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)” in the year 2020. Formation & promotion of FPOs are to be done through Implementing Agencies (IAs), which further engage Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) to form & provide professional handholding support to FPOs for a period of 05 years including preparation and execution of business plan for the concerned FPOs for ensuring better marketing opportunities & market linkages on sustainable basis. So far 7,853 FPOs have been registered under the scheme in the country.

ix. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

In order to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched during 2015-16. An area of 78 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro irrigation through the PDMC scheme from 2015-16 to 2022-23.. Moreover, a Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) of initial corpus Rs 5000 crore was created with NABARD. In the Budget Announcement for 2021-22, the corpus of the fund was increased to Rs.10000 crores.

x. Promotion of Drone Technology in Agriculture

Looking into the unique advantages of drone technologies in agriculture, a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) has been released. In order to make this technology affordable to the farmers and other stakeholders of this sector, financial assistance @ 100 % cost of drone together with the contingent expenditure is provided for its demonstration on the farmers’ fields. So far an amount of Rs.141.41 crores have been released towards Kisan drone promotion.

xi. Nam0 Drone Didi:

The Government has recently approved a Central Sector Scheme for providing drones to the Women Self Help Group (SHGs) for the period from 2024-25 to 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores. The scheme aims to provide drones to 15000 selected Women Self Help

Group (SHGs) for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides). Under this Scheme, Central Financial Assistance @ 80% of the cost of drone and accessories/ancillary charges upto a maximum of Rs. 8.0 Lakhs will be provided to the women SHGs for purchase of drones. The Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) of SHGs may raise the balance amount (total cost of procurement minus subsidy) as loan under National Agriculture Infra Financing Facility (AIF). Interest subvention @ 3% on the AIF loan will be provided to the CLFs. The Scheme will help in infusing advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation for the benefits of farmers. The scheme will also provide sustainable business and livelihood support to SHGs and they would be able to earn additional income of at least of Rs. 1.0 lakh per annum.

xii. Setting up E-NAM extension platform

Government has set up a National Agriculture Market (eNAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. 1389 mandis of 23 States and 04 UTs have been integrated to e-NAM platform and more than 1.76 Crore Farmers & 2.5 Lakh traders have been registered on e-NAM portal.

xiii. Agri Startups

Under RKVY Agri-startup Programme, since 2019-20, 1524 Start-ups have been selected and Rs. Rs. 106.25 crore released as grants-in-aid for funding the Start-ups.

xiv. International Year of Millets

Since the declaration of the International Year of Millets (IYM) 2023 by the UNGA in 2021, Government has taken a proactive multi stakeholder engagement approach to achieve the aim of IYM 2023 and taking Indian millets globally. In order to investigate the gaps and challenges across the millets value chain and implementation of suitable solutions, 6 task forces were constituted. Also, 25 seed-hubs have been established to ensure availability of quality seed of latest improved varieties of Nutri cereals in the country. Millet missions have been launched across 13 states including Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Gujrat, Rajasthan and

Uttarakhand. More than 500 start-ups and 350 FPOs have been established and are operational in the millet ecosystem as of now.

xv. Release of High Yielding Varieties of Crops

During 2014-23, 1890 climate resilient crop varieties including 893 of cereals, 319 of oilseeds, 338 of pulses, 103 of forage crops, 182 of fibre crops, 45 of sugar crops, and 10 of other crops were developed by the ICAR. Crop bio fortification is one of the sustainable and cost-effective approach to address the malnutrition particularly among the undernourished population. ICAR with needed policy support has accelerated the efforts to develop bio fortified varieties of crops. During 2022-23, 27 bio fortified crop varieties and 05 of Horticultural crops were developed which have higher essential nutrients.

xvi. Agristack

For better planning, monitoring, policy making, strategy formulation and smooth implementation of schemes a federated architecture is being developed.

AgriStack architecture has the following foundational layers: -

- Core registries
- Base databases
- Farmers Database: Farmers ID linked with land records
- Geo-referencing of plots
- Crop Survey, Crop planning and
- Soil Mapping, Soil Fertility
- Unified Farmers Service Interface for state.
- Data Exchange
