

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2249**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 31<sup>ST</sup> JULY, 2018

**AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

2249. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE †ãðŠãäÓã एवं किसान कल्याण ½ãâ"ããè  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps for agricultural reforms in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number of States which have been agreed with the Union Government so far, for agricultural reforms; and
- (c) the time by which the said reforms are likely to be implemented for the welfare of the farmers?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

†ãðŠãäÓã एवं किसान कल्याण ½ãâ"ããè ½ãñâ Äã•¾ã ½ãâ"ããè ( SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(a) to (c): Agriculture being as a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for the growth and development of agriculture sector and developing perspective plans for their respective States and ensuring effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/ Programmes.

The strategy of the Government is to focus on farmers welfare by making farming viable. The Government is targeting to double the income of the farmers by the year 2022. To achieve this, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has taken a number of measures. The Government has been reorienting the agriculture sector by focusing on an income-centeredness which goes beyond achieving merely the targeted production. The income approach focuses on achieving high productivity, reduced cost of cultivation and remunerative price on the produce, with a view to earn higher profits from farming. Various initiatives by way of schemes and policy reforms have been rolled out in consonance with this approach. Further, these initiatives are supported by a big jump in the much needed budgetary allocations for the agriculture sector. For the period 2009-2014, the budget for agriculture was Rs.1,21,082 crore. During 2014-2019, the allocation has been enhanced by 74.5 per cent to Rs.2,11,694 crore. Besides, Non-budgetary resources have been mobilized to supplement budgetary resources. Following are the corpus fund created during 2014-19:

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- Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) to complete long pending 99 irrigation projects and create 7.6 million ha of irrigation by December 2019 - Rs.40,000 crore (2016-17 and 2017-18). The total investment is expected to be Rs. 80,000 crore (approx)
- Micro Irrigation Fund for water use efficiency - Rs.5,000 crore (2017-18)
- Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund - Rs.10,881 crore (2017-18)
- Fisheries and Aqua Culture Infrastructure Development Fund - Rs. 7,522.48 crore (2018-19)
- Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund – Rs. 2,450 crore (2018-19)
- Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund - Rs. 2,000 crore (2018-19).

Further, the Government is implementing a number of reforms in agriculture sector for the benefit of farmers such as:

(i) Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM ) which is an innovative market process to revolutionize agri-markets by ensuring better price discovery, bringing in transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce moving towards 'One Nation One Market'. The Department has achieved the target of integration of 585 mandis with e-NAM by March 2018. Additional 200 mandies to be integrated by 2018-19 under e-NAM.

(ii) Existing 22,000 rural haats to be developed and upgraded into Gramin Agricultural Markets (GrAMs). These GrAMs, electronically linked to e-NAM portal and exempted from regulations of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), will provide farmers facility to make direct sale to consumers and bulk purchasers.

(iii) The Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 released in April, 2017 for adoption by State/UTs to promote alternative competitive marketing channels for better pricing for farmers.

(iv) The Model Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018 released in May, 2018, for adoption by State/UTs to encourage private investment in developing efficient marketing infrastructure and value chain.

(v) To address the issues in the area of land leasing, NITI Aayog has developed The Model Land Lease Act, 2016 for adoption by States. The Model Act offers an appropriate template for the states and UTs to draft their own piece of legislations, in consonance with the local requirements and adopt an enabling Act.

In addition, the Department has been implementing various schemes for betterment of agriculture sector viz; Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme; Neem Coated Urea (NCU); Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY); Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY); National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM); Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY); National Food Security Mission (NFSM); Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH); National Mission on Oilseeds & Oilpalm (NMOOP); National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY). In addition, schemes relating to tree plantation (Har Medh Par Ped), Bee Keeping, Dairy and Fisheries are also implemented.

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Further, Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified for both Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of activation and recommends MSP. In the budget for 2018-19 the Government had announced that MSP for all unannounced Kharif crops will be 1.5 times the cost of production. Giving a major boost for the farmers income, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 04.07.2018 has approved the increase in the MSPs for all Kharif crops for 2018-19 season at a level of at least 150 percent of the cost of production.

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