

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

**LOK SABHA**  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1613  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 2<sup>ND</sup> JULY, 2019

**RECOMMENDATIONS OF SWAMINATHAN COMMITTEE REPORT**

1613. SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the recommendations made by the Swaminathan Committee were in the interest of the farmers;
- (b) if so, the details of the policy of the Government to implement all the recommendations of the said Commission;
- (c) the number of recommendations of the said Commission implemented by the Government so far; and
- (d) the extent to which the State Government of Rajasthan has so far implemented the recommendations approved by the Union Government along with the details thereof?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b): The recommendations made by the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) under the Chairmanship of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, submitted its final report in 2006.

It also prepared the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' incorporating key recommendations made by the Commission in 2006, which was approved as National Policy for Farmers (NPF) in 2007. The policy aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. A brief details of policy provision of NPF, 2007 is at **Annexure – I**.

(c): An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Of the 201 number of action points identified, 200 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(d): Details of various recommendations of Swaminathan Commission implemented by the State Government of Rajasthan are at **Annexure- II**.

### **Annexure-I**

Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1613 due for 02.07.2019 Statement in respect of Part (a) & (b) of the Question regarding 'Recommendations of Swaminathan Committee Report'

The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, inter-alia,

(i)	Asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources;
(ii)	Supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material,
(iii)	Issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system;
(iv)	Region and crop specific implements and machinery;
(v)	Support services for women;
(vi)	Timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments;
(vii)	Support services and inputs like application of frontier technologies;
(viii)	Agricultural bio-security system;
(ix)	Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension;
(x)	Coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme;
(xi)	Effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community food grain banks;
(xii)	Development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture;
(xiii)	Curriculum reforms in agricultural universities;
(xiv)	Special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming;
(xv)	Rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and
(xvi)	Integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

**Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1613 due for 02.07.2019 Statement in respect of Part (d) of the Question regarding 'Recommendations of Swaminathan Committee Report'**

**Compliance of Recommendations Swaminathan Commission Report**

<b>SI No.</b>	<b>Recommendations</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Distribution of Soil Health Card to every farmer	In the first phase of Soil Health Card Scheme (year 2015-17) 91.09 lakh Soil Health Cards and in second phase of the Scheme (Year 2017-19) 103.17 lakh Soil Health Card have been distributed so far to the farmers free of cost.
2	Establishment of minimum one Soil Testing Laboratory in each district	In Rajasthan every district has atleast one soil testing laboratory. However, Department of Agriculture operates 101 Soil Testing Laboratories in State.
3.	Kisan Credit Cards to all farmers	Cooperative and Commercial Banks have distributed about 47.50 lakh Kisan Credit Cards to farmers.
4	Increase in total amount crop loan and decrease in interest rates	District Cooperative Banks provides crop loan at 4% interest and after State Government assistance crop loan is made available at 0% interest rate. Nationalized banks disburse crop loan at 7% interest rate and on timely repayment of loan, assistance of 3% interest rate is available.
5	Increase in water supply through rainwater harvesting and recharge of the aquifer.	Farm Ponds are constructed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.
6	Provision for Land Water Conservation works in employment oriented programmes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).	Under Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan ponds, farm ponds, wells have been constructed and rejuvenation works of Ponds and Bavari for water harvesting have been done.
7	Development of Mechanism for distribution, regulation and quality control system of Agriculture inputs	Distribution, regulation and quality control system of agriculture inputs seed, fertilizer and pesticide is well developed.
8	One person from every Panchayat level may be trained in Agriculture Technology	Under National Mission on Agricultural Extension & Technology (NMAET) Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), one Kisan Mitra has been selected, trained and deployed on two villages. Farmers are also trained under various CSSs.

9	Exposure visit of one farmer from Gram Panchayat Level in the country	Farmers go for exposure visits in the country under NMAET SAME.
10	Development of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) enabled and strengthened extension system	Agriculture technology is also communicated through Doordarshan, Aakashwani, News paper, Call Centre, Poster, Chart, Pamphlet, magazine etc.
11	Creation of State level Kisan Aayog	State Kisan Aayog has been created during 2007
12	Procurement of pulses on minimum support price	Gram, Moong and Urad have been procured on MSP during 2018-19.
13	Reduction in premium rates of crop insurance scheme	Under Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Farmers have to pay only 2% premium on Khariff crop, 1.5% premium on Rabi Crop and only 5% on commercial crop that are very low as compared to previous schemes.
14	Inclusion of all crops for crop insurance	Under Pradhanmantri Fasal Bima Yojana, all the crops that have more than five hundred hector area individually in a unit insurance are are covered.
15	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme (MIS)	Garlic has been procured under MIS, during 2018-19.
16	Creation of Small Farmers Organizations	Farmers Producer Organization have been created under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) scheme.
17	Organization of crop competition schemes and award to winner farmers.	Innovative farmers are awarded at State, Districts and block level under NMAET SAME.
18	Declaration of MSP for all the crops	Government of India declares Minimum Support Price (MSPs) of 24 crops. Majority of field crops of the state are included in the list of MSP.
19	Project for maintenance and rejuvenation water structure related to agriculture	Provision of for maintenance and rejuvenation of water structure related to agriculture has been included in District Agriculture Plan of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana.
20	Rain water harvesting for ground water sources	Rain water harvesting structures have been constructed in some of the Government building.
21	Timely availability of quality seeds and other inputs on reasonable price	Government of Rajasthan has prepared a seed rolling plan for 5 years, keeping in view the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) increase by 3% every year. To ensure the genetic purity of seeds a Grow Out Test (GOT) centre is developed at

		Banswara. To ensure timely availability for fertilizer every year advance stocking of DAP and Urea is done.
22	Recommendations of less risky and cost effective technology for increasing income of the farmers	Less risky and cost effective agriculture technologies are included in package of practices that is regularly communicated to farmers for increasing their income.
23	Development of Small farmers horticulture estate of perishable agriculture produce near consumption and export potential are	Farmers producers organization have been developed for exchange of technical know how and marketing of their produce. Under National Horticulture Mission (NHM) clusters have been developed for horticulture crops viz Jhalawar for mandarin, Barmer for Pomegranate, Sawainadhapur for Guava and Shriganaganagar for Kinova.
24	Linkages among Agriculture Universities, Research communities may be restructured and strengthened.	State Agriculture Universities are adopting villages for transfer of technology from lab to land.
25	Support to fisheries	A number of activities are taken up by fisheries Department to help farmers to raise their income.
26	Creating facilities of assured market for the produce of small holdings up to 1 to 2 Ha.	e-National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Grameen Haat, special markets for fruits, flowers and vegetables have been established to facilitate sale of agri-produce.
27	Contract farming between farmers and food processing industries to be made more transparent and farmer centric considering quality standards, value , mode of payment and natural calamities	Model Act for agri-marketing has been prepared which includes provisions of contract farming and FPOs.
28	Assured and profitable marketing mechanism to be ensured for rainfed agri-produce such as pulses, oil seeds, small millets, fruits, milk and meat etc.	Proper arrangements are made every year to purchase farmers crops such as pulses, oilseeds, etc on MSP.
29	Crop-Animal-Fisheries and other including organic farming to be encouraged	Integrated farming system is popularised among farmers which includes agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, agro-forestry and any other allied activities.
30	To enable small farmers to receive better price of their agri-produces, Farmers organization	Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) are formed under various schemes, farmers are supported with inputs,

	and tie up with agro processing and value addition industries	technology, value addition and marketing facilities.
31.	Pre Production sale agreement and contract farming rules to be more transparent and in favour of farmers	National Agri-Marketing Model Act has incorporated all these issues.
32.	Publicity of success stories	Success stories of farmers are popularized by way of both electronic & print media so that other farmers may get inspired.
33.	Farmers meeting at Mandi Level	Success stories of farmers are being popularized by way of both electronic & print media so that other farmers may get inspired.
33.	Farmers meeting at Mandi Level	Regular meetings of Mandi Development Committees are organized.
34.	Need to develop effective schemes to prevent soil erosion with 100 assistance from Government of India	A number of schemes & activities are taken up by Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department in the state to prevent soil erosion and for soil & water conservation.
35.	Promotion of Tank Irrigation	Work of rejuvenation of old water construction of new water storage tanks bodies and have been taken under MJSA.
36.	Farmers need to educate to adopt such a crop system that enable assured income on daily, weekly and monthly basis.	Through various training programmes, etc and print medias farmers are educated/advised to adopt integrated farming system which include agriculture, horticulture, Agro-forestry, Animal Husbandry/dairy/poultry/other allied activity to ensure them continuous income on a sustainable basis.
37.	Allied Activities need to popularized among farmers for livelihood security.	Farmers are encouraged and trainings are imparted on bee keeping, poultry, mushroom cultivation, shadnet cultivation, nursery raising, flowers and vegetables cultivation, food processing etc. to ensure regular income and livelihood security to farmers.
38.	Support for farm saved seed at the village level.	Mukhya Mantri Beej Swavlamban Yojana is in operation for production of quality seed and distribution among farmers.
39.	Farm/Crop loan at 4% interest rate.	District Cooperative Banks provides crop loan at 4% interest and after State Government assistance crop loan is made available at 0% interest rate.  Nationalized banks disburse crop loan at 7% interest rate and on timely repayment of loan, assistance of 3% interest rate is

		available.
40.	Availability of agri-inputs at Gram Panchayat level	Agri inputs are made available to farmers at their door-step by a large network of GSS/KVSS and private input dealers.
41.	Improvement in crop insurance scheme	After incorporating all the good features of earlier schemes, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is being implemented in the state since kharif, 2016 as per guidelines of GOI.
42.	Training to Agri graduates for entrepreneurship	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (NIAM), Jaipur, an Institute under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, is providing PG degree in Agri. Business management besides.
43.	Under ground water sources to recharge artificially	For rejuvenation/development and recharge of existing ground water resources, works have taken under MJSA in the state.
44.	Krishak Mitra to be selected from each village	In NMAET Submission on Agri, Extension, Krishak Mitra activity is implemented in the state.
45.	Custom Hiring Centres (CHC) for providing farm machinery and equipments to small and marginal farmers	Custom Hiring scheme is implemented in the state from 2014-15. MOU has been signed to establish 2652 CHCs in 295 blocks of the state Presently about 300 CHCs are working in the state.
46.	Online display of market rates for all the crops and in all the mandies.	Arrangements have already been made to display daily market prices in different mandies for all the crops for the benefit of farmers.
47.	Agriculture graduates having land to be encouraged for self business and those who don't have land may be trained and developed as service provider in Agriculture sector	Agriculture graduates can open CHC with the help of Agriculture Department. Others can get trainings on polyhouse, shadnet cultivation, fertigation etc. at International Horticulture Innovation And Training Center (IHITC), Jaipur
48.	Need to promote new fodder varieties and fodder preservation techniques like silages making, hay making etc.	Green Fodder production activity is taken up under Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP) sub scheme of RKVY.
49.	Assistance on conservation of indigenous cattle breeds	Projects on conservation and multiplication of indigenous cattle breeds like Gir, Tharparkar, Rathi, Kakrej etc. are implemented in the state.
50.	Popularization of medicine plants in dry areas	For research and training on dry land horticulture Central Institute for Arid Horticulture at Bikaner. Under dry land horticulture Ber, Amla, Pomegranate etc

		are being popularized among the farmers.
51.	Popularization of medicine plants in dry areas	Under dry land horticulture Ashwagandha, Aloevara, etc are being popularized among the farmers.
52.	On the pattern of Chandigarh market may be established where farmer can sell their produce directly to the consumer	25 mandies of the state have been linked with National agriculture market (e-NAM). For the strengthening of agriculture market system agro trade tower, private mandies, rural hat and market yards have been established.
53.	Numbers of unemployed graduated in agriculture and allied subject are increasing on other hand there is need. Immediate action is required to be remove this dichotomy.	Agriculture graduates can take training to start Agriclinic and agri business centres. After training some are establishing poly houses, shadenet and other high-tech agriculture technology for increasing their income.
54.	Custom hiring centres may be established for arranging agriculture machinery and implements to small and marginal farmers.	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with tractor manufacturing companies for establishing 2652 custom hiring centres in the state. Out of which about three hundred custom hiring centres are working.
55.	Minimum support price may be kept about 50% higher than average weighted cost of produce.	During kharif 2018 and Rabi 2018-19 GOI has declared MSP of crops equal to one and half time of cost of cultivation.

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