

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

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 268**

TO BE ANSWERED ON 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2023

**SEPARATE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR AGRICULTURE**

\*268. DR. SANJEEV KUMAR SINGARI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री  
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce a separate annual budget for agriculture with the objective of increasing agricultural productivity, protecting farmers' welfare and working out legislations to regulate ground water use to protect the interests of both farmers and common people dependent on ground water as there are some water deficient States in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government for the same;  
and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the house

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 268 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 8<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2023**

(a) to (c): Both agriculture and water are state subjects. However, Government of India is actively supporting and supplementing efforts of state governments by implementing a comprehensive set of schemes and programmes for the benefit of farmers across agriculture and allied sectors as well as promoting sustainable groundwater management. Apart from the schemes, Government of India has also taken several initiatives to enhance income and improve quality of life of farmers which include unprecedented enhancement in budget allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. During 2012-13, when the Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying and Department of Fisheries were also part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, the total budget allocation was only Rs 27,931.59 crore. However, even after separation of these ministries/departments subsequently, total budget allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been increased to Rs 1,25,035.79 crore during 2023-24. However, there are no proposals under consideration of the Government to introduce a separate budget for agriculture. Major achievements of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare owing to its consistent and focused monitoring of various schemes/programmes are as follows;

**i. Record Production in Food and Horticulture**

Food grain production has increased from 265.05 million tonnes in 2013-14 to record 330.53 million tonnes in 2022-23 (as per 3rd advance estimates) which is the highest ever food grain production. The horticulture production was 350.87 million tonnes in 2022-23 which is highest ever for Indian Horticulture (as per 1<sup>st</sup> 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 to Rs. 2183 per quintal

in 2023-24 from Rs. 1310 per quintal in 2013-14. 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. Since its launch, more than Rs. 2.60 lakh crore has been released to more than 11 crore farmers. 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. In past 7 Years of implementation, 48.46 crore farmer applications enrolled and over 13.63 crore farmer applicants have received claims of over Rs. 1,40,599 crore.

#### **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.

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 16.06.2023, 420.69 lakh new KCC applications have been sanctioned with a sanctioned credit limit of Rs. 5,04,624 crore as part of the drive.

#### **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.

Gol 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 12.61 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 31.07.2023, Rs. 26064 Crores have been sanctioned for 33369 projects under AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount scheme benefits are extended for an amount of Rs 21083 Crores. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of Rs. 44208 crores in agriculture sector. Major projects sanctioned under AIF include 9990 warehouses, 6848 primary processing units, 1127 cold store projects, 1792 sorting & grading units, 6735 custom hiring centres, around 6877 other kinds of post-harvest management projects and community farming assets.

### **viii. Promotion of FPOs**

The Government of India has launched the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)” in the year 2020. 6319 FPOs have been registered under the scheme so far. A National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) has been launched in 2020 as part of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Rs. 500 crores for the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 has been allocated for beekeeping sector.

### **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 since 2015-16. 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. 134.56 crores have been released towards Kisan drone promotion.

#### **xi. 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. 1361 mandis of 23 States and 04 UTs have been integrated to e-NAM platform and more than 1.75 Crore Farmers & 2.45 Lakh traders have been registered on e-NAM portal.

#### **xii. Agri Startups**

Under RKVY Agri-startup Programme, during FY 2019-20 to 2022-23, 1176 Start-ups have been selected and Rs. 75.25 crore released as grants-in-aid for funding these Start-ups.

#### **xiii. 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 8 states including Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand. More than 500 start-ups and 350 FPOs have been established and are operational in the millet ecosystem as of now.

#### **xiv. Release of High Yielding Varieties of Crops**

For augmenting production and productivity, several High Yielding Varieties and Hybrids of field crops were developed. Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released 2279 varieties of different field crops which include 1092 of Cereals; 343 of Oilseeds; 343 of Pulses; 137 of Forages; 279 of Fibre crops; 68 of Sugarcane and 17 of potential crops.

Regarding legislations to regulate ground water use, Ministry of Jal Shakti has circulated a Model Bill to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact suitable ground water legislation for regulation of its development. So far, 21 States/UTs have adopted and

implemented the ground water legislation on the lines of the Model Bill, the details of which are given in Annexure-I.

As per the Guidelines Notified by Ministry of Jal Shakti for regulation and control of ground water development, the Authority issues No Objection Certificate (NOC) for ground water abstraction. The Ministry of Jal Shakti has notified the guidelines on 24.09.2020 (SO No. 3289(E)) for regulation and control of ground water development in the country. Amendment to guidelines have also been issued vide notification dated 29.03.2023 (SO No. 1509(E) according to which "Agriculture sector shall be exempted from obtaining NOC for ground water extraction".

**STATUS OF ENACTMENT OF MODEL BILL BY STATES****A. States/ UTs where Model Bill Enacted and Implemented (15 States and 6 UTs)**

<b>SL. NO.</b>	<b>STATES</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Bihar
4	Goa
5	Haryana
6	Himachal Pradesh
7	Karnataka
8	Kerala
9	Maharashtra
10	Nagaland
11	Odisha
12	Punjab
13	Telangana
14	Uttar Pradesh
15	West Bengal
	<b><i>Union Territories</i></b>
1	Chandigarh (Regulations & Byelaws)
2	Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
3	Jammu and Kashmir
4	Ladakh
5	Lakshadweep
6	Pondicherry

**B. States/ UTs where Initiatives taken for Enactment of Model Bill (10 States and 1 UTs)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>STATES</b>
1	Chhattisgarh
2	Gujarat
3	Jharkhand
4	Madhya Pradesh
5	Meghalaya
6	Mizoram
7	NCT Delhi (Regulation is being done through Govt. Orders)
8	Rajasthan
9	Tamil Nadu (Regulation is being done through Govt. Orders)
10	Uttarakhand
	<b><i>Union Territories</i></b>
1	Andaman & Nicobar

**C. States which feel it not necessary to Enact Legislation (4 States)**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>States</b>
1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Manipur
3	Sikkim
4	Tripura