

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3084
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08TH AUGUST, 2023

PM-KISAN SCHEME

3084. SHRI SUNIL DATTATRAY TATKARE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO JADHAV:
SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE:
SHRI SANJAY SADASHIVRAO MANDLIK:
SHRI TAPIR GAO:
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:

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

- (a) the details of schemes running for the welfare of farmers in the country;
- (b) whether it is fact that Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) has helped small and marginal farmers in the country and if so, the number of farmers benefitted under this scheme;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that some States have delayed the implementation of PM-KISAN scheme and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the disbursal of funds under the PM-KISAN in the last year; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to cover all the farmers under Kisan Credit Card with PM-KisanYojana and if so, the details thereof and steps taken in this regard?

ANSWER

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

- (a): The Schemes which are running for the welfare of farmers in the country is enclosed in Annexure I.

(b): The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), a Central Sector Scheme, aims at providing financial assistance to all cultivable landholding farmer families across the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6000/- is transferred annually in three equal instalments of Rs.2000/- directly into the Aadhaar Seeded bank accounts of the farmers.

A farmer-centric digital infrastructure has ensured the benefits of the scheme reach all the farmers across the country without any involvement of the middlemen, maintaining absolute transparency in registering and verifying beneficiaries. The Government of India has disbursed over Rs 2.60 Lakhs Crores to more than 11 Cr farmers.

The details of beneficiaries who received benefits under PM KISAN scheme state-wise, year wise, since inception are enclosed in Annexure II.

(c): The PM-KISAN Scheme was launched in Feb. 2019. The state of West Bengal joined the Scheme from 8th installment (April-July, 2021) as initially the State desired that the funds under PM-KISAN Scheme be transferred to the State Government for onward disbursement to the farmers through the State Government.

(d): In the last financial year i.e 2022-23, a total amount of Rs. 58,201.85 crores was disbursed to eligible beneficiaries.

(e): At present, there is no such proposal.

Brief details of major schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

SI No	Name of the Scheme	Purpose
1	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme launched on 24th February 2019 to supplement financial needs of land holding farmers, subject to exclusions. Under the scheme, financial benefit of Rs 6000/- per year is transferred in three equal four-monthly installments into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country, through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.
2	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	In order to provide financial support and security to the most vulnerable farmer families, Government launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana w.e.f. 12.09.2019 to provide pension benefits to small and marginal farmers. PM KMY is meant for Small and Marginal Farmers falling in the entry age between 18 to 40 years having cultivable land up to 2 hectares. The scheme seeks to provide Rs 3,000/- monthly pension to the Small and Marginal Farmers once they attain 60 years of age.
3	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	PMFBY was launched in 2016 in order to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops to farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest and to provide adequate claim amount. The scheme is demand driven and available for all farmers.
4	Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)	The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. ISS is available to farmers availing short term crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year. Additional 3% subvention is also given to the farmers for prompt and timely repayment of loans thus reducing the effective rate of interest to 4% per annum. The benefit of ISS is also available for post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) on crop loans for a further period of six months post-harvest to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs), on occurrence of natural calamities and severe natural calamities.
5	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	In order to address the existing infrastructure gaps and mobilize investment in agriculture infrastructure, Agri Infra Fund was launched under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Package. AIF was introduced with a vision to transform the agriculture infrastructure landscape of the country. The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a medium - long term debt financing facility

		<p>for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and credit guarantee support. The Fund of Rs. 1 lakh crore under the scheme will be disbursed from FY 2020-21 to FY2025-26 and the support under the scheme will be provided for the duration of FY2020-21 to FY2032-33.</p> <p>Under the scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans with interest subvention of 3% per annum and credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE for loans up to Rs. 2 Crores. Further, each entity is eligible to get the benefit of the scheme for up to 25 projects located in different LGD codes.</p> <p>Eligible beneficiaries include Farmers, Agri-entrepreneurs, Start-ups, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations(FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Projects, State Agencies, Agricultural Produce Market Committees (Mandis), National & State Federations of Cooperatives, Federations of FPOs (Farmer Produce Organizations) and Federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs).</p>
6	Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs	<p>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. The scheme has a total budgetary outlay of Rs.6865 crores. 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 5 years.</p> <p>FPOs get a financial assistance uptoRs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant uptoRs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility uptoRs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. Suitable provisions have been made for training and skill development of FPOs.</p> <p>Further, FPOs are onboarded on National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) platform which facilitate online trading of their agricultural commodities through transparent price discovery method to enable FPOs to realize better remunerative prices for their produce.</p>
7	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	<p>Per Drop More Crop scheme mainly focuses on water use efficiency at farm level through precision/micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (drip and sprinkler irrigation systems) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of</p>

		available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to supplement micro irrigation.
8	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	The scheme aims at making the extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize extension reforms in a participatory mode.
9	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f April, 2014 which aims at catalyzing an accelerated but inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization in India with the objectives of Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low, Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership, Creating hubs for hi-tech& high value farm equipments, Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities and Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.
10	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)	SMSP covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers, to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector, support to the public seed producing organisations for improving their capacity and quality of seed production, create dedicated seed bank to meet unforeseen circumstances of natural calamities, etc.
11	ParamparagatKrishiVikasYojana (PKVY)	ParamparagatKrishiVikas Yojana (PKVY) aims at development of sustainable models of organic farming through a mix of traditional wisdom and modern science to ensure long term soil fertility build-up, resource conservation and helps in climate change adaptation and mitigation. It primarily aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals.
12	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses coarse cereals (maize & barley), nutri-cereals (jowar, bajra, ragi& other small millets) and commercial crops (jute, cotton & sugarcane) and oilseeds through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country.
13	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)	ISAM supports state governments in governing the agricultural produce marketing through creation and improvement of market structures, capacity building and generating access to market information. During 2017-18, National Agriculture Market Scheme

		popularly known as e-NAM scheme has also been made part of the same. 1260 mandis of 22 States and 03 UTs have been integrated to e-NAM platform.
14	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was launched during 2014-15 for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and Bamboo.
15	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Soil Health Card is used to assess the current status of soil health and, when used over time, to determine changes in soil health that are affected by land management. A Soil Health Card displays soil health indicators and associated descriptive terms. The indicators are typically based on farmers' practical experience and knowledge of local natural resources. The card lists soil health indicators that can be assessed without the aid of technical or laboratory equipment.
16	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	The Scheme aims to promote integrated farming systems by focusing on multi-cropping, crop rotation and allied activities like livestock, apiculture etc. Integrated farming systems helps in minimizing adverse impact of crop failure through diversified systems thereby enhancing production and productivity of rainfed area and helping in sustaining the income of small and marginal farmers even in climatic variability.
17	RastriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY)	The scheme focuses on creation of pre & post-harvest infrastructure in agriculture and allied sectors that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities, etc to farmers. It provides flexibility and autonomy to states to implement projects as per the local farmers' needs and priorities from a bouquet of activities in agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme aims to fill the resources gap of agriculture and allied sectors by providing financial support to states for undertaking various activities to increase in overall growth of agriculture and allied sectors and farmers' income. Allocation for the scheme during 2022-23 is Rs 3031.08 crore.
18.	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm	National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) has been launched during the year 2021-22 with the aim to enhance the edible oils availability in the country by harnessing Oil Palm area expansion, increasing CPO production and to reduce the import burden on edible oil. The Mission will bring additional area of 6.5 lakh ha under Oil Palm plantation. Allocation for the scheme during 2022-23 is Rs 900 crore.
19.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The

		objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.
20.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	To increase the area under bamboo plantation in non-forest Government and private lands to supplement farm income and contribute towards resilience to climate change as well as availability of quality raw material requirement of industries.
21.	National beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	A National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) has been launched in 2020 as part of the AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Rs. 500 crore for the period 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 has been allocated for beekeeping sector.
22.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	The MOVCDNER scheme aims at development of commodity specific, concentrated, certified organic production clusters in value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative in Northeast Region (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, and Tripura).

Annexure II

State-wise, Year-wise Details of Beneficiaries under PM-KISAN as on date

Sr. No.	State/UT	FY 2018-19	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24 (till 31 st July 2023)
		No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	33,16,854	50,31,470	49,45,845	46,18,283	47,82,509	41,35,131
2	ASSAM	11,55,408	27,24,021	19,02,296	16,69,706	9,17,349	8,75,203
3	BIHAR	2,50,812	62,13,753	77,45,589	82,93,339	83,54,595	75,66,322
4	CHHATTISGARH	1,13,042	21,20,833	30,14,415	32,56,736	29,45,209	20,24,062
5	GOA	2,439	8,730	9,680	9,451	9,118	5,663
6	GUJARAT	28,59,550	51,89,570	56,69,073	58,84,289	59,61,296	45,17,823
7	HARYANA	9,66,454	16,51,975	18,77,573	18,85,795	18,62,362	15,36,690
8	HIMACHAL PRADESH	4,57,032	8,86,568	9,18,875	9,51,384	9,46,568	7,38,113
9	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,57,861	9,89,801	11,49,567	11,19,284	11,07,064	7,31,489
10	JHARKHAND	5,63,642	15,07,690	23,82,894	17,85,101	22,61,419	13,02,842
11	KARNATAKA	19,872	50,79,278	53,84,844	53,10,984	51,89,062	49,34,483
12	KERALA	9,57,982	29,47,160	34,88,754	35,58,098	34,97,724	23,40,980
13	MADHYA PRADESH	9,288	65,53,531	82,72,406	85,42,655	85,39,843	76,42,635
14	MAHARASHTRA	21,84,073	92,38,725	1,08,22,008	1,05,36,980	1,04,51,126	85,60,082
15	ODISHA	9,73,860	36,10,474	25,55,023	33,02,891	33,88,102	26,93,118
16	PUNJAB	11,81,206	23,14,347	19,09,417	17,75,305	17,07,198	8,56,639
17	RAJASTHAN	64,977	56,32,554	67,66,430	73,27,319	72,59,624	56,88,783
18	TAMIL NADU	21,61,268	37,50,066	44,58,723	37,81,819	32,29,940	20,95,315
19	TELANGANA	20,27,893	35,24,059	36,38,250	36,52,568	35,81,172	29,50,888
20	UTTAR PRADESH	1,11,93,799	2,03,92,039	2,35,75,708	2,45,56,300	2,42,98,615	1,86,53,967
21	UTTARAKHAND	4,15,409	7,59,942	8,62,054	8,97,748	9,00,557	7,59,553
22	WEST BENGAL	-	-	-	46,44,261	48,69,233	44,70,797
	Sub-Total:	3,13,32,721	9,01,26,586	10,13,49,424	10,73,60,296	10,60,59,685	8,50,80,578
	Other States/UTs Total:	2,82,864	9,86,388	14,22,374	12,09,622	11,03,920	5,81,895
	Grand Total:	3,16,15,585	9,11,12,974	10,27,71,798	10,85,69,918	10,71,63,605	8,56,62,473
