

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 51
TO BE ANSWERED ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2024

SPECIAL FARM SECTOR INDICES

*51. SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU:
SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state;

- (a) whether over 70% of rural households rely on agriculture for their livelihood in the country;
- (b) if so, whether the Union Government is contemplating to focus on special farm sector indices to lift agriculture productivity and income, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government has adopted multi-pronged strategy to develop indices across agriculture and rural landscape to track progress of the existing schemes particularly in Odisha;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has undertaken evaluation of flagship programs to introduce changes, wherever needed particularly in Odisha; and
- (f) if so, the details of results therein?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA)

(a) to (f): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (f) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 51 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 06TH FEBRUARY, 2024 REGARDING 'SPECIAL FARM SECTOR INDICES'.

(a) & (b) : As per the Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019, out of total rural household 54% are agricultural household.

The Government monitors the agriculture sector in country through several metrics such as Gross Value Added and Gross Capital formation in agriculture, productivity of various crops, area sown, cropping intensity, area under irrigation, insurance penetration, credit flow to agriculture sector, the degree of mechanization and technology in farming practices, etc.

Agriculture being a State subject, the State Government take appropriate measures for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the States. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States and welfare of farmers through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. In the BE during 2013-14 the budget allocation of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was Rs. 27,662.67 crore. This has increased by more than 5 times to Rs. 1,25,035.79 crores BE during 2023-24.

The Government of India is implementing various schemes/ programmes for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers, which include:

- **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** aims to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; and enhancing farm level economy.
- **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** is a scheme with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation with major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure. This scheme includes sub-components such as Per Drop More Crop, Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, Soil Health and Fertility, Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna, Rainfed Area Development and Crop Diversification Programme.
- **National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)** has been launched by Government of India to promote oil palm cultivation for making the country Aatamnirbhar in edible oils with special focus on North-Eastern States and A&N Islands. The Mission aims to bring additional area of 6.5 lakh ha under Oil Palm plantation with 3.28 lakh ha in north-eastern states and 3.22 in Rest of India in next 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.
- **Minimum Support Prices and procurement from farmers:** Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane. Government had increased MSPs for all

mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards.

- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM KISAN):** The Scheme aims at providing financial assistance to all landholding farmer families across the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. Under the Scheme, the benefits of the scheme worth ₹ 2.81 Lakh Crore had been provided to more than 11 crore farmers. A total of 42,02,650 beneficiaries have been benefitted under this Scheme in Odisha.
- **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** Scheme 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. During the year 2022-23 under PMFBY, 1174.7 lakh farmers applications were enrolled and the funds allocated stood at Rs. 15500 crores. A total of 498.50 lakh Farmer Applications were insured in the State of Odisha since the Scheme's inception.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY):** Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojna (PMKMY) is a central sector scheme launched on 12th September 2019 to provide security to the most vulnerable farmer families. PM-KMY is contributory scheme, small and marginal farmers (SMFs), subject to exclusion criteria, can opt to become member of the scheme by paying monthly subscription to the Pension Fund. Similar, amount will be contributed by the Central Government. As of now total number of farmers enrolled under the scheme is 23.38 Lakhs.
- **Institutional credit for agriculture sector** has 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 05.01.2024, 465.42 lakh new KCC applications have been sanctioned with a sanctioned credit limit of Rs. 5,69,974 crore as part of the drive.
- **Agricultural mechanization** is extremely vital to modernize agriculture and reduce drudgery of farming operations. During the period from 2014-15 to December, 2023 an amount of Rs.6405.55 crore have been allocated for agricultural mechanization. 15,23,650 numbers of machines and equipments have been provided to farmers on subsidy.
- **Agri Infrastructure Fund:** A one Lakh Crore, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme was launched with an objective to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing

facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country.

- **Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (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. 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. As on 31.12.2023, 7,774 no. of FPOs have been registered under new FPO scheme. Equity Grant of Rs. 129.5 Crore has been released to 2,933 FPOs. Credit Guarantee Cover worth Rs. 226.7 Cr. issued to 994 FPOs.
- **Namo Drone Didi:** The Government has recently approved 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 14500 selected Women Self Help Group (SHGs) for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).
- **Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** promotes decentralized farmer-friendly extension system in the country. The objectives of ATMA Scheme is to support State Government’s efforts and to make available latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas to farmers through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools etc. Since 2014 to 2023 (31st December, 2023), an amount of Rs.5189.08 crore (Central Share) has been released to the States/UTs including MANAGE to carry out extension activities and 3,66,10,873 farmers have been benefited through different extension under the Scheme.

Due to the successful implementation of the various programmes and schemes, the country achieved record foodgrain production of 3296.87 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) during 2022-23 registering an increase of 30.82% as compared to 2520.25 Lakh Metric Tonnes (LMT) in 2014-15. Further, the details of productivity of major agricultural crops is at **Annexure**.

(c) to (f): The review of various schemes is a continuous process. The major schemes are regularly monitored and evaluated from time to time through independent agencies/ institutes and revamped on the basis of the feedback. An evaluation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors was done by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog in 2020. The report found the Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare highly relevant for the development of agriculture sector as well as welfare of farmers of the nation and therefore, recommended for its continuation.

Further, NITI Aayog monitors the progress of various schemes in the implementation of Output-Outcome Management Framework (OOMF) of the Government of India. The Framework endeavors to provide measurable indicators for achievement of scheme objectives, or the 'Outcomes', actively tracking progress against defined targets. In addition, mechanism such as Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), Field Inspection and Periodic Reviews are undertaken to track the progress and review the performance of various schemes.

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Starred Q No. 51 Due for reply on 06.02.2024

Productivity of major agricultural crops

Crop	Productivity (Kg./ha.)		
	2014-15	2022-23	Percentage Change (%)
Rice	2391	2838	18.70
Wheat	2750	3521	28.04
Maize	2632	3545	34.69
Tur	729	814	11.66
Gram	889	1172	31.83
Urad	604	657	8.77
Moong	501	663	32.34
Lentil	705	952	35.04
Groundnut	1552	2075	33.70
Soybean	951	1145	20.40
Rapeseed & Mustard	1083	1428	31.86
Sugarcane	71511	83349	16.55
