

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 222**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2021

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION PROJECTS**

**\*222. SHRI Y.S. AVINASH REDDY:**

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

- (a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the World Bank have been implementing a joint National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) in the country and if so, the details thereof including the objectives of setting up NAIP;
- (b) the details of the World Bank assistance received and utilized till date for achieving NAIP objectives;
- (c) the details of the contribution of NAIP for betterment of farmers by providing innovative ideas;
- (d) whether any assessment of NAIP has been carried out and if so, the outcome of the assessment and steps taken by the Government to ensure that NAIP works in such a way as to help farmers in overcoming their difficulties by imparting new strategies and innovative solutions; and
- (e) the other steps taken by the Union Government to facilitate accelerated and sustainable transformation of agriculture in support of poverty alleviation and income generation?

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.**

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**STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED  
QUESTION No. 222 TO BE ANSWERED ON 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2021 REGARDING  
“NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION PROJECTS (NAIP)”**

**(a) and (b):** A National Agricultural Innovation Project (NAIP) jointly funded by World Bank and Govt. of India with a project outlay of Rs.1302.62 Crore (Rs.1042.12 crore from World Bank) was implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during September 2006 and June 2014. Subsequently, a component of Sustainable Rural Livelihood Security through Land and Ecosystem Management funded by Global Environment Facility (GEF) of Rs.41.82 crore was added as an additional activity. A total amount of Rs 1344.32 crores was utilized which is almost 100%.

The overall objective of the NAIP was to facilitate an accelerated and sustainable transformation of the Indian Agriculture from self-sufficiency to market orientation, so that it could support poverty alleviation and income generation through collaborative development and application of agricultural innovation by the public organizations in partnership with private sector, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), farmers' groups, and other stakeholders.

**(c)** Some of the major contributions of NAIP for betterment of the farmers were as below:

- (i)** Integrated Farming System models for resource poor farmers in disadvantaged districts.
- (ii)** Water shed based farming system modules.
- (iii)** Pipeline networking for sustainable groundwater use.
- (iv)** Gravity operated drip system.
- (v)** Community based vermicompost and biogas units, gene bank, goat bank, seed bank, fodder, mechanized milking practices, etc..
- (vi)** River bed water melon cultivation.
- (vii)** Facilitate revival of Kadaknath and Nirbheek breeds of poultry for rearing.
- (viii)** Farmer producer companies, grower associations.
- (ix)** Early warning system for fishermen through mobile Krishi.

**(d)** An outcome focused independent external evaluation of NAIP was carried out through M/s Price Water Cooper Ltd (PwC). The major outcomes of the project as per evaluation were as below:

- (i)** NAIP impacted the life of about 0.8 million farmers through various interventions under the projects.
- (ii)** About 46 percent of beneficiaries felt that interventions resulted in moderate

increase in employment and 89 percent of the overall sample beneficiaries stated that there was medium to high effect on increase in income.

- (iii) On an aggregate, the farmers in the selected villages had employment on farming activities for only 167.4 days in a year. Post project, the mean employment per household per year was 245.83 man-days, with an increase of 46.64%.
- (iv) Around 58 percent respondents were benefitted by institutional development activities like the formation of self-help group, farmers group, youth group, etc..
- (v) NAIP also addressed several areas of social development viz., employment generation, participation, inclusion, poverty reduction, gender empowerment or equity and human capacity development.
- (vi) 273 production and processing technologies were developed in the areas of agroforestry, horticultural crops, livestock rearing and fisheries.
- (vii) 643 research papers were published in high impact journals and 118 patents filed out of the research activities undertaken in the project.

(e) The Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies that focus on higher incomes for the farmers. All these policies & programmes are supported by higher budgetary allocations, non-budgetary financial resources by way of creating Corpus Funds like Micro Irrigation Fund etc. A list of interventions is at **Annexure-I**.

Besides, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) through research in various areas such as development of high yielding varieties, climate resilient varieties, bio-fortified crops, integrated farming, high yielding animal breeds, etc. also supports farmers for their poverty alleviation and income generation.

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**List of various interventions and schemes launched for the benefit of farmers**

(i) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):** With a view to provide income support to all farmers' families across the country, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs, the Central Government started a new Central Sector Scheme, namely, the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three 4-monthly instalments of Rs. 2000/- to the farmers families, subject to certain exclusions relating to higher income groups. A total of Rs. 1.6 lakh crore has been released so far to more than 11.5 crore farmer families.

(ii) **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY):** Further with a view to provide social security net for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMF) as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age and to support them in the event of consequent loss of livelihood the Government has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme i.e. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) for providing old age pension to these farmers. Under this Scheme, a minimum fixed pension of Rs. 3000/- will be provided to the eligible small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion clauses, on attaining the age of 60 years.

(iii) **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched from Kharif 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances, with low premium contribution by farmers. During this period nearly Rs.21450 crores were paid by farmers as their share of premium against which claims of over Rs.101875 crore (Provisional) have been paid to them. Thus, for every 100 rupees of premium paid by farmers, they have received Rs. 475 as claims.

(iv) **Minimum Support Price (MSPs):** Giving a major boost for the farmers' income, the Government has approved the increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops.

(a) 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.

(b) MSP for Paddy has increased to Rs. 1868 per quintal in 2020-21 from Rs.1310 per quintal in 2013-14 marking an increase of 43%.

(c) MSP for Wheat increased from Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 to Rs.1975 per quintal in 2020-21.

(v) **Soil Health Cards:** Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be rationalized. Soil health cards have been issued free of cost to nearly 11 crore farmers under a nationwide program.

**(vi) Per Drop More Crop:** initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water, reducing cost of inputs and increasing productivity. Per Drop More Crop component of Pradhan antri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY\_PDMC) aims to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies, i.e., drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Under the scheme an area of 20.39 lakh hectare has been covered and about 16 lakh farmers were benefited under micro-irrigation during 2019-20 & 2020–21. An amount of Rs.5262.20 crore has been provided to states as central assistance under PMKSY-PDMC during 2019-20 and 2020-21. For the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs. 4000.00 crore (B.E.) has been allocated for implementation of the scheme and an amount of Rs. 351.50 crore released to States so far.

**(vii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** for promoting organic farming. From 2018-19 to 2020-21, achievement under PKVY scheme-19043 clusters have been formed and an area of 3.81 lakh hectare has been covered benefitting 9.52 lakh farmers. In addition, under Namami Gange Programme 123620 hectare area covered and under natural farming 4.09 lakh hectare area covered.

**(viii) National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) scheme:** Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers with transparent and competitive online trading platform.

- (a)** In 18 states and 03 UTs, 1000 markets have already been integrated with the E- NAM Platform.
- (b)** As of 24.11.2021, total volume of 4.99 crore MT & 10.57 crore numbers (Bamboo, Betel Leaves, Coconut, Lemon & Sweet corn) with collective worth of approximately Rs. 1.57 lakh crore of trade has been recorded on e-NAM platform. So far, more than 1.72 crore farmers and 2.04 lakh traders have been registered with e-NAM platform.

**(ix) Har Med Par Ped:** Under the scheme, agro forestry is being promoted for additional income. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1927, Bamboo has been removed from the definition of trees. A restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched in the year 2018 to promote bamboo plantation on non-forest government as well as private land and emphasis on value addition, product development and markets.

**(x) Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA):** Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PMAASHA)'. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for the produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers' income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.

**(xi) Price Support Scheme (PSS):** Increase in procurement under PSS: The procurement of Pulses, oilseeds and copra at MSP under Price Support Scheme (PSS) has increased upto 167.05 LMT during 2014-15 to 2021-22 (upto 22.07.2021).

Moreover, 16.83 LMT of oilseeds had also been procured under Price Deficiency payment Scheme (PDPS) in 2018-19. In addition to this around 15.53 LMT of Pulses has also been procured at MSP under Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) under administrative control of Department of Consumer Affair.

**(xii) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH):** Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.

**(xiii) Institutional Credit for Agriculture:** To ensure flow of adequate credit, Government sets annual target for the flow of credit to the agriculture sector, Banks have been consistently surpassing the annual target. The agriculture credit flow target has been set at Rs.13.50 lakh crore for the F.Y. 2019-20, Rs.15.00 lakh crore for F.Y. 2020-21 and Rs.16.50 lakh crore for FY 2021-22.

**(xiv) Interest Subvention Scheme:** Extending the reach of institutional credit to more and more farmers is priority area of the Government and to achieve this goal, the Government provides interest subvention of 2% on short-term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 4% per annum on prompt repayment.

**(xv)** Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2018-19, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. In order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against negotiable receipts, the benefit of interest subvention will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

**(xvi) Kisan Credit Card (KCC):** The Government has extended the facility of Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to the farmers practicing animal husbandry and fisheries related activities. All processing fee, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other services charges have been waived off for fresh renewal of KCC. Collateral free loan limit for short term agri-credit has been raised from Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 1.60 lakh. KCC will be issued within 14 days from the receipt of completed application.

**(xvii)** Several market reforms related programmes and policies have been rolled out to facilitate farmers and producers with remunerative price for their produce.

**(xviii)** Creating of Corpus Fund

- (a)** Micro Irrigation Fund – Rs. 10,000 Crore.
- (b)** Agriculture Infrastructure Fund of Rs. One Lakh Crore.

**(xix) Farmers' Producer Companies (FPOs):** Formation and Promotion of Farmers' Producer Companies (FPOs) to form and promote 10,000 FPOs.

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