

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 106**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2024

**ISSUES FACED BY FARMERS**

\*106 SHRI DHARAMBIR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the ongoing issues faced by farmers in the country especially in the State of Haryana;
- (b) if so, the specific measures taken by the Government to address these issues and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to introduce any new schemes or policies to support farmers, especially in Haryana;
- (d) if so, the details of such schemes or policies implemented so far during the last year, State/UT-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

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

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

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 106 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2024.**

(a) to (e): Agriculture is a state Subject. However, Government of India is fully aware of the issues being faced by farmers and is deeply concerned about their welfare. The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is already implementing various Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to address the issues faced by the farmers. 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 year 2013-14 the budget allocation of Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, and Department of Fisheries which were integral parts of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only 30,223.88 crore. The budget of these Ministries in 2024-25 is Rs. 267721.57 crore . Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare as well as other stakeholder Ministries like Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries and Ministry of Rural Development etc have launched various schemes/programmes to make agriculture more remunerative and farmers may get maximum benefit. The list of schemes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is given below:-

<b>S No</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>
<b>I.</b>	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
4.	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
5.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6.	Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs
7.	National beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
8.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price support Scheme (MIS-PSS)
9.	Namo Drone Didi
<b>II</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>
<b>II. (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana</b>	
10.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Detailed Project Report based schemes (RKVY-DPR)
11.	Soil Health Card (SHC)
12.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
13.	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
14.	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)
15.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
16.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
17.	Crop Residue Management
18.	Agro-forestry

<b>II (ii). Krishonnati Yojana</b>	
19.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
20.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
21.	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
22.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
23.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)
24.	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
25.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
26.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
27.	Digital Agriculture

The details of these schemes are at **Annexure**. These schemes cover entire spectrum of agriculture including infrastructure, technology, mechanization, irrigation, fertilizers, seeds, skill development, income support to farmers, procurement of crops at minimum support prices, credit and crop insurance at subsidized rates, marketing, support for agri startups etc. These schemes are equally applicable all over the country including the state of Haryana. However, looking at the specific problems of the State, the following schemes have special relevance to the State of Haryana.

(i) **Crop Residue Management (CRM)**: The scheme is being implemented from 2018-19 in order to support the efforts of the Governments of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi to address air pollution and to subsidize machinery required for management of crop residue. Under this scheme, during the period from 2018-19 to 2024-25(as on date) , an amount of Rs.3533.07 Crore have been released to these States and ICAR. The States have established more than 37,000 Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) of crop residue management machines and more than 2.95 lakh crop residue management machines have been supplied to these CHCs and individual farmers of these States.

(ii) **Improved Crop Diversification Program**: Keeping in view the for optimum conservation of resources such as water and other inputs for a sustainable agricultural ecosystem, there is a need to shift away from water guzzling crops such as paddy through an improved Crop Diversification Programme. To achieve this goal, Crop Diversification Programme has been revised with the aim to replace paddy in the areas of Punjab, Haryana and the National Capital Region by incentivising farmers to grow other crops and introduce a system of direct benefit transfer for such farmers. The program targets all districts of Haryana & Punjab and seven National Capital Region (NCR) districts of Uttar Pradesh. Cash incentive @ Rs.17,500/ha is provided to paddy farmers to diversify to alternative crops through DBT by the state government through online portal. An amount of **Rs.441.88 crore (CS+SS)** is provided under RKVY for implementation of the programme during **2024-25** for paddy diversification.

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

S No	Name of the Scheme	Purpose
I.	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>	
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	<p>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. Till now, Rs. 3.24 lakh crores have been transferred through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to more than 11 crores beneficiaries (Farmers) through various instalments <b>out of which ₹ 5774.41 Cr were transferred to more than 20.23 lakh beneficiaries in HARYANA.</b></p>
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	<p>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.</p> <p>The applicants between the age group of 18 to 40 years will have to contribute between Rs. 55 to Rs. 200 per month till they attain the age of 60. PMKMY is taking care of the farmers during their old age and provides Rs. 3,000 monthly pension to the enrolled farmers once they attain 60 years of age, subject to exclusion criteria.</p> <p>Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) is pension fund manager and registration of beneficiaries is done through CSC and State Govts. So far 23.38 lakh farmers have enrolled under the scheme <b>out of which 4,32,628 were from HARYANA.</b></p>
3.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	<p>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 A total of 6306.70 lakh farmer applications were insured out of which 199.5 lakh were from HARYANA under the scheme since 2016-17 and ₹ 1,63,518.70 crore has been paid as claim <b>out of which ₹ 8,546.40 crore were paid in HARYANA.</b></p>
4.	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	<p>The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal</p>

		<p>husbandry, dairying and fisheries. ISS is available to farmers availing short term crop loans up to 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.</p> <p>Since its inception, the number of operative accounts and the total amount outstanding have seen significant growth, increasing from 6.5 crores accounts and ₹3.6 lakh crores in financial year 2013 to 7.75 crores accounts and ₹9.8 lakh crores as of March 31, 2024. This expansion highlights the effectiveness of KCC in providing seamless credit solutions, enabling farmers to meet their financial requirements efficiently.</p>
5.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	<p>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 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 &amp; State Federations of Cooperatives, Federations of FPOs (Farmer Produce Organizations) and Federations of Self Help Groups (SHGs).</p>

		As on 16-07-2024, Rs.44,824 Crores have been sanctioned for 70,762 project, <b>out of which Rs. 424.50 were sanctioned for 1933 projects in HARYANA.</b>
6.	Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 FPOs	<p>The Government of India 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 &amp; promotion of FPOs are to be done through Implementing Agencies (IAs), which further engage Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) to form &amp; provide professional handholding support to FPOs for a period of 5 years.</p> <p>FPOs get a financial assistance upto Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 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> <p>So far, total 8,872 FPOs were registered under the scheme.</p>
7.	National beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	<p>Keeping in view the importance of beekeeping, a new Central Sector Scheme entitled National Beekeeping &amp; Honey Mission (NBHM) was launched in 2020 under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan for its implementation in the field for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping &amp; to achieve the goal of “Sweet Revolution”. Some of the achievements include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Honeybees/ beekeeping have been approved as 5<sup>th</sup> Input for Agriculture.</li> <li>● 4 World Class State of the Art Honey Testing Labs and 35 Mini Honey Testing Labs have been sanctioned under National Beekeeping &amp; Honey Mission (NBHM) for testing of honey.</li> <li>● Madhukranti portal has been launched for online registration of Beekeepers/ Honey Societies/ Firms/ Companies.</li> <li>● 100 Honey FPOs targeted under 10,000 FPOs scheme in the country. 100 FPOs have been registered by NAFED, NDDDB &amp; TRIFED.</li> <li>● About 14,822 Beekeepers/ Beekeeping &amp; Honey Societies/ Firms/ Companies with 23 lakhs bee colonies registered on Portal.</li> </ul>
8.	Market Intervention Scheme and Price	Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra. Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for

	support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	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.
9.	Namo Drone Didi	The Government has recently approved a 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 15000 selected Women Self Help Group (SHGs) for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides). Under this Scheme, Central Financial Assistance @ 80% of the cost of drone and accessories/ancillary charges upto a maximum of Rs. 8.0 Lakhs will be provided to the women SHGs for purchase of drones. The Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) of SHGs may raise the balance amount (total cost of procurement minus subsidy) as loan under National Agriculture Infra Financing Facility (AIF). Interest subvention @ 3% on the AIF loan will be provided to the CLFs. The scheme will also provide sustainable business and livelihood support to SHGs and they would be able to earn additional income of at least of Rs. 1.0 lakh per annum.
<b>II</b>	<b>Centrally Sponsored Schemes</b>	
II. (i) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana		
10.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Detailed Project Report based schemes (RKVY-DPR)	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. <b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 176.06 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b>
11.	Soil Health Card (SHC)	Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. 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. The Scheme rolls out a decentralized system of soil testing which will help in developing a nationwide soil fertility map on a GIS platform that can easily be integrated with the real time decision support systems being

		<p>developed. In order to develop the soil fertility map, Government of India has decided to conduct 5 Crore Soil Samples across the country during year 2023-24 to 2025-26.</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 17.93 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme</b></p>
12.	Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	<p>RAD is being implemented since 2014-15. RAD adopts an area based approach in cluster mode for promoting Integrated Farming System (IFS) which focuses on multi-cropping, rotational cropping, inter-cropping, mixed cropping practices with allied activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, apiculture etc. to enable farmers not only in maximizing the farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extremes weather events. An amount of Rs. 1673.58 crores has been released and an area of 7.13 lakh hectare has been covered under RAD programme from the year 2014-15 to till date.</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 2.54 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme</b></p>
13.	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	<p>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. The Micro Irrigation helps in water saving as well as reduced fertilizer usage through fertigation, labor expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers.</p> <p>It also supports micro level water harvesting, storage, management etc. activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation for Micro Irrigation. OI activities allowed on need basis up to 40% of the total allocation for North East States, Himalayan States, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Ladakh and up to 20% for other States.</p> <p>An area of 78.40 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro irrigation through the PDMC scheme out of which 1.78 lakh ha. were covered in HARYANA from 2015-16 to 2023-24.</p> <p><b>During 2015-16 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of about Rs 411 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>
14.	Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)	<p>A Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) of initial corpus Rs 5000 crore has been created with NABARD with major objective to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation. Under the funding arrangement, NABARD lends to the States/UTs at 3% lower interest rate than the corresponding cost of fund mobilized by NABARD from the market. The interest subvention on the loan under MIF is borne by Centre under PDMC. Projects with loans under MIF worth Rs 4724.74</p>



		<p>crore have been approved so far. Loans amounting Rs.3387.80 crore has been disbursed to States. The Ministry provides interest subvention on the loan availed by the States which is met from PDMC Scheme. As per the Budget 2021-22, the corpus of the fund is to be doubled to Rs.10000 crores. MIF is now merged with PDMC.</p>
15.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	<p>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) aims to increase soil fertility and thereby helps in production of healthy food through organic practices without the use of agro-chemicals. The scheme is implemented in a cluster mode with unit cluster size of 20 hectares. A group shall comprise minimum 20 farmers (may be more if individual holdings are less). Farmers in a group can avail benefit of maximum of 2 ha as per provision of PKVY. Under the scheme 38,043 clusters (20 ha each) formed, 8.41 lakh ha area covered (including LAC). Total fund released Rs. 2078.67 cr since 2015 (Till date)</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 7.05 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>
16.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)	<p>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&amp; 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. Till date Rs. 7159.83 Crore have been released to State Governments, distributed more than 18.24 lakh agricultural machinery &amp; equipment's including Tractors, Power Tillers, Self-Propelled Machineries and Plant Protection Equipment and established 49700 nos of Custom Hiring Centres/Hi-Tech Hubs/FMBs have been established in various states.</p>
17.	Crop Residue Management	<p>Crop Residue Management was implemented from 2018-19 in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. Its objectives include protecting environment from air pollution and preventing loss of nutrients and soil micro-organisms caused by burning of crop residue through promoting in-situ management of crop residue. In this regard, it proposes to set up Farm Machinery Banks for custom hiring of in-situ crop residue management machinery. It also aims to creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration, capacity building activities and differentiated information, education and communication strategies for effective utilization and management of crop residue. Rs. 3533.07 crore has been</p>

		released under the scheme since inception and distributed more than 2,95 lakh crops CRM machinery. CRM is now merged with SMAM.
18.	Agro-forestry	Agro-forestry was conceived on the recommendation of the National Agro-forestry Policy 2014 to promote plantation on farmlands. The restructured agro-forestry under RKVY is aimed to provide Quality Planting Materials (QPM) and the certification in order to promote planting of trees on farm land for improving the livelihood of farmers.
<b>II (ii). Krishonnati Yojana</b>		
19.	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	<p>The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize and Barley) and Nutri-Cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of 28 States and 2 UTs (i.e., J&amp;K and Ladakh). Other objectives include restoring Soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level, enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers and post harvest value addition at farm gate.</p> <p>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. 25 seed-hubs have been established to ensure availability of quality seed of latest improved varieties of Nutri cereals in the country. Sub-missions on nutria-cereals under NFSM is now implemented across all the districts of 28 states and 2 UTs , further boosting millet production. Productivity has seen a remarkable increase/ growing from 1093 kg/ha to 1364 kg/ha, marking a 25% growth between 2018 and 2023.</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 64.37 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>
20.	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)	<p>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. For effective monitoring, efficiency and transparency covering Seed chain from Nucleus-Breeder-Foundation-Certified Seed, first phase of Seed Authentication, Traceability &amp; Holistic Inventory (SATHI) portal was launched on 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2023. SMSP is now merged with NFSM.</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 22.30 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>

21.	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm	A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) has been launched by Government of India in 2021 in order 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 will 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 with total outlay of Rs. 11040 cr in next 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26.
22.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	<p>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. Major components include plantation infrastructure development, establishment of new orchards and gardens for fruits, vegetables, spices and flowers, rejuvenation of unproductive, old, and senile orchards, protected cultivation, promotion of organic farming, pollination support through bee keeping, horticulture mechanization, post-harvest management (phm) and marketing infrastructure etc.</p> <p>Under MIDH since 2014-15 to 2023-24 (as on 01.07.2024) an additional area of 13.79 lakh ha. of identified horticulture crops has been covered, 905 nurseries established for production of quality planting material, 1.48 lakh ha. of old and senile orchards has been rejuvenated, 52269 ha. been covered under organic practices and 3.04 lakh ha. has been covered under Protected Cultivation.</p> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 252.80 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>
23.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	<p>The Scheme is implemented in 23 States and 1 UT (J&amp;K) through the State Bamboo Missions (SBM)/ State Bamboo Development Agency (SBDA).NBM mainly focus on the development of complete value chain of the bamboo sector. It is envisaged to link growers with consumers with a cluster approach mode.</p> <p>Under NBM, 404 Bamboo Nurseries established, 58981 ha bamboo plantations established in non-forest Government &amp; private lands, 104 units bamboo treatment and preservation units have been set up, 516 units of product development and processing units and capacity building for 23,708 persons including farmers, artisans and entrepreneurs. NBM is now merged with MIDH.</p>
24.	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. National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. 1389 mandis of 23 States and 04 UTs have been integrated to e-NAM platform and more than 1.77 Crore Farmers & 2.59 Lakh traders have been registered on e-NAM portal.
25.	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	The MOVCDNER 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). Since 2015-16 (as on 30.06.2024), Rs 1150.09 crore has been released, 379 FPO/FPCs created covering 189039 farmers and 172966 ha area.
26.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	<p>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. Digital initiatives taken up in agricultural extension include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● VISTAAR - Virtually integrated Systems To Access Agricultural Resources being developed as a DPI for Agriculture Extension</li> <li>● Apurva AI- Capturing farmer innovations- Acts as a peer to peer learning Platform and provide content for advisory retrieval through VISTAAR Bot and also for impact Assessment of schemes (AIF completed)</li> <li>● Wadhvani- Krishi 24X7 for Realtime News monitoring, Tamil language and image-based cotton pest identification to be plugged in with FLEW/farmer profile mapping</li> <li>● Kisan Call Centre - Integration with VISTAAR and other IT applications and with Kisan Sarathi (ICAR) for direct contact with Agri experts</li> <li>● RAWE- Integration of Agri students for behavioral interaction through VISTAAR Bot and Feedback system</li> <li>● IMD- Weather forecast integrated through DAMU along with advisory delivery through VISTAAR</li> <li>● NRLM- Decentralised Extension Mechanism ( Krishi Sakhi, Pashu Sakhi , Matsya Sakhi etc) - Capacity building on Digital Extension –VISTAAR</li> </ul> <p><b>During 2021-22 to 2023-24, a total budget allocation of Rs 48.87 crore was made to HARYANA under this scheme.</b></p>

27.	Digital Agriculture	<p>The scheme aims to improve the existing National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) by developing a digital public infrastructure for agriculture that will be built as an open source, open standard and interoperable public good to enable inclusive, farmer-centric solutions through relevant information services for crop planning and health, improved access to farm inputs, credit and insurance, help for crop estimation, market intelligence, and support for the growth of Agri Techs industry and start-ups.</p> <p>AgriStack architecture has the following foundational layers: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Core registries</li><li>• Base databases</li><li>• Farmers Database: Farmers ID linked with land records</li><li>• Geo-referencing of plots</li><li>• Crop Survey, Crop planning and</li><li>• Soil Mapping, Soil Fertility</li><li>• Unified Farmers Service Interface for state, Pvt. Players</li><li>• Data Exchange</li></ul>
-----	---------------------	---

\*\*\*\*\*