



**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING
(2024-25)**

EIGHTEENTH LOK SABHA

**Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
(Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare)**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2024-25)
(DEMAND NO. 1)**

FIRST REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2024/ AGRAHAYANA 1946 (SAKA)**

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 17.12.2024

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 17.12.2024



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
DECEMBER, 2024/ AGRAHAYANA 1946 (SAKA)**

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL
HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING**

18th Lok Sabha (2024-25)

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH CHANNI – CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal
4. Shri Raj kumar Chahar
5. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
6. Shri Kuldeep Indora
7. Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav
8. Md. Abu Taher Khan
9. Shri Rahul Singh Lodhi
10. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
11. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
12. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
13. Shri Narayan TatuRane
14. Shri Murasoli S
15. Shri Dharambir Singh
16. Shri Dushyant Singh
17. Shri Sudhakar Singh
18. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
19. Shri Tejasvi Surya
20. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor
21. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
24. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
25. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
26. Shri Nitin Laxmanrao Jadhav Patil
27. Shri Madan Rathore
28. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
29. Shri P. P. Suneer
30. Shri Randeep Singh Surjewala
31. Vacant *

** Vacant vice Shri Krishan Lal Panwar resigned from Rajya Sabha on 14.10.2024.*

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Khakhai Zou - Director
3. Shri Sanjeev Kumar - Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Food Processing, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this First Report on the Demands for Grants (2024-2025) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha considered the Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), which were laid on the table of the House on 05th August, 2024. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution (Department of Food & Public Distribution-Food Corporation of India) & Ministry of Textiles (Cotton Corporation of India) at their Sitting held on 21st November, 2024. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 14th December, 2024.

3. For facility of reference and convenience, the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in Part-II of the Report.

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare) for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

5. The Committee would also like to place on record their deep sense of appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

**New Delhi;
14 December, 2024
23 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)**

**Charanjit Singh Channi
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing**

PART – I
CHAPTER – I

OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

Mandate

The **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DAFW)** in India plays a pivotal role in enhancing agricultural productivity, ensuring food security, and supporting farmers' welfare. Its mandate encompasses a range of functions aimed at sustainable agricultural development. The primary goal is to increase crop yields through modern agricultural techniques and sustainable practices. This includes the implementation of various schemes designed to improve soil health, irrigation access, and overall agricultural efficiency. The DAFW is responsible for formulating policies related to agriculture, which include pricing strategies for crops, support for organic farming, natural farming and the establishment of a unified national agriculture market to enhance farmers welfare. The Department initiatives such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) provide direct financial assistance to small and marginal farmers, helping them procure necessary inputs for farming and ensuring their economic stability. The Department conducts extensive research in agricultural practices, pest management, and crop diversification to promote sustainable farming methods. The DAFW collaborates with state-level agencies to implement central sector schemes effectively. This includes monitoring agricultural statistics and providing support for local agricultural initiative.

Organisational Structure

1.2 Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is organized into 30 Divisions, has 04 Attached Offices and 21 subordinate offices which are spread across the country for coordination with State Level Agencies and is responsible for implementation of the Central Sector Schemes in their respective fields. Further, one Public Sector

Undertaking, eight Autonomous Bodies, and two Authorities are functioning under the administrative control of Department which are stated here as under:-

“Public Sector Undertakings

1. National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi.

Autonomous Bodies

1. Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium(SFAC)
2. Chaudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing(NIAM)\
3. National Institute for Agricultural Extension Management(MANAGE), Hyderabad (A.P).
4. National Bee Board(NBB), New Delhi
5. Coconut Development Board, Kochi(Kerala)
6. National Horticulture Board(NHB), Gurugram (Haryana)
7. National Institute of Plant Health Management(NIPHM), Hyderabad
8. National Farmers Welfare Programme Implementation Society(NFWPIS),

Authorities

1. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Authority, NASC Complex, DPS Marg Opp. Todapur, Delhi-110012.
2. National Rainfed Area Authority, NASC Complex, Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa, New Delhi- 110012.”

Demands for Grants (2024-25) - Demand No.1

1.3 The Detailed Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare were presented to Lok Sabha on 05th August, 2024. The Budget Estimates (BE) of Demand No.1 pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2024-25 is Rs.122528.77 Crore. The Committee have examined, in-depth, the Demands for Grants of the Department for the year 2024-25 and these details are given in the succeeding Chapters of the Report. The Observations / Recommendations of the Committee are presented at the end of the Report. The Committee expect the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to take the Committee’s Observations/ Recommendations seriously and act on them expeditiously and furnish action taken replies

in respect of the observations / recommendations made in the Report within three months from the date of presentation of this Report.

Summary of Demand for Grants 2024-2025

1.4 Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was allocated Rs. 1,22,528.77 Crore for financial year 2024-25 under Demand No. 1. Allocation of funds under different Heads of Accounts along-with Actuals for 2022-23, BE & RE for 2023-24, and BE 2024-25 are as under:

	Major Head	2022-2023 Actuals	2023-2024 Budget Estimates	2023-2024 Revised Estimates	2024-2025 Budget Estimates
Revenue Section					
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	152.93	235.89	180.78	248.41
Crop Husbandry	2401	74902.19	71378.94	152114.55	150375.58
Soil and Water Conservation	2402	33.58	36.60	38.72	35.75
Agriculture Financial Institutions	2416	17997.88	21050.00	36150.00	43300.00
Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	1927.65	2498.66	2504.18	3667.81
North Eastern Areas	2552	...	11552.35	11789.12	12122.24
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	6486.90	8326.57	13460.13	17211.87
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	63.31	410.36	114.11	224.47
Total-Revenue Section		101564.44	115489.37	216351.59	227186.13
Capital Section					
Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4401	8.10	37.02	64.60	71.84
Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	4402	...	...	6.28	4.25
Capital Outlay on Other Agriculture Programmes	4435	...	1.50	4.97	5.25
Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	5475	...	3.90	11.87	14.30
Total-Capital Section		8.10	42.42	87.72	95.64
GRANDTOTAL		101572.54	115531.79	216439.31	227281.77
<i>Note: The above estimates do not include the recoveries shown below which are adjusted In reduction of expenditure</i>					
Crop Husbandry	2401	-725.37	...	-75000.00	-74600.00
Soil and Water Conservation	2402	-0.02	...	...	...
Agriculture Financial	2416	-103.24	...	-18500.00	-22600.00

Institutions					
Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	-25.06	...	-186.45	-405.10
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	-0.06	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	-777.20	...	-5937.85	-7078.88
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	-64.58	...	-26.05	-69.02
Total-Revenue Section		-1695.53	...	-99650.35	-104753.00
<i>The expenditure provision, net of the above recoveries, will be as under:</i>					
	Revenue	99868.91	115489.37	116701.24	122433.13
	Capital	8.10	42.42	87.72	95.64
	Total	99877.01	115531.79	116788.96	122528.77

1.5 With regard to salient features of Demands for Grants (2024-25), the Department has submitted:

“Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India has taken several steps for its development in a sustainable manner. The focus of the Department is on production and productivity in the agriculture sector. Steps have been taken to improve the income of the farmers. Investment in infrastructure creation of marketing avenues for farmers, their collectivization, better delivery of credit, risk mitigation through insurance and income support are being prioritized. The Schemes implemented by the Department cover a range of activities in the Agriculture Sector such as income supplementation, risk mitigation in case of Crops losses, short term working capital loans at subvented rates, production and distribution of seeds, pulses and oilseeds and commercial crops, horticultural crops, seed quality, production and distribution, nutrient management, plant quarantine, pest management, agricultural mechanization, micro irrigation, rainfed area development, soil health management, agricultural extension, post harvest technology and management, efficient marketing of agricultural produce and improving information and communication technology in the agriculture sector.

To mitigate risk in the agriculture sector, a scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was launched in 2016, to provide improved access to irrigation and enhanced water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) – per drop more crop (PDMC); to support organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) have been introduced to benefit the Sector.

Further, with a view to provide income support to all farmers across the country, Government of India has started a Central Sector Scheme, namely, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN). The scheme provides a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year, in three instalments 4-monthly of (Rs.2000/-), to the farmer

families. With a view to provide a social security net for small and marginal farmers, Government of India has decided to implement another new Central Sector Scheme 'Kisan Man DhanYojana' from the FY 2019-20 for providing old age pension to the 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 .The scheme aims to cover around 5 crore beneficiaries in the first three years .It would be a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 yrs.

In the current Financial Year (2024-25), Government has launched Agri fund for Start Ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE) and Nam0 Drone Didi.”

1.6 With regard to the percentage of the entire provision made under Revenue Section which would create human capital or resource to boost production, quality, efficiency etc., the Department has submitted inter alia as follows :

“.... There are various schemes with aim to create human capital and enhance resources to boost up production, quality and efficiency. Some of them are:

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

About 97.5% of the allocation of Rs.7553 crore proposed for RKVY during 2024-25 is earmarked for implementation of projects by states with aim to boost up production, quality of inputs, value addition etc. States can also provide skill training to farmers under the scheme as per their needs and priorities. 2.5 % of the scheme fund is earmarked for monitoring, evaluation and also to meet other administrative cost for implementation of the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme is being implemented with a view to provide income support to all landholding Farmers' families across the country to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.

According to a study conducted by IFPRI, (International Food and Policy Research Institute), the funds received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. These are the indicators of the positive impact of the scheme on the farmers of the country. The funds disbursed under the initiative have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints for farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. The

scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY)

“Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY)”, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for small and marginal farmers (SMF) belonging to the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs. 3000/- monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The Scheme aims to create a social security net for SMF by way of pension on attaining the age of 60 years.

Agriculture Extension

The Scheme Agriculture Extension is a multi-tiered extension strategy with a blend of extension and outreach initiatives under umbrella scheme Green Revolution-Krishionnati Yojana which aims to power farmers with the latest knowledge and information in agriculture and allied sectors.

Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture

The entire provision/allocation made under MIDH will offers a comprehensive solution to address India's challenges in fruit production, encompassing food security, economic prosperity, environmental sustainability, technological advancement, and social equity. Its implementation has the potential to transform the horticulture sector, improve the lives of farmers, and contribute significantly to India's overall development.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The funds in revenue section in PMFBY is provided in the Contribution head which is used to meet the liabilities of Gol towards premium subsidy. The scheme provides financial safety net to farmers in case of crop losses.”

1.7 Data on details of allocation to the Dept *vis-a-vis* other Departments, as furnished by them is as under:

Ministry/Deptt. Name	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare	123017.57	124000.00	115531.79	122528.77
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	3.53	3.14	2.57	2.54
Department of School Education and Literacy	54873.66	63449.37	68804.85	73008.10
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.57	1.61	1.53	1.51
Department of Health and Family Welfare	71268.77	83000.00	86175.00	87656.90
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.04	2.10	1.91	1.82
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	54581.00	76549.46	76431.60	82576.57
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.56	1.94	1.70	1.71
GOI'S Total Budget Outlay	3483235.63	3944908.67	4503097.45	4820512.00

”

1.8 Data on BE, RE and actuals and the amount surrendered by the Department since 2020-21 is as follows:

Year	BE	RE	Actuals Final requirement	Surrendered
2020-21	1,34,399.77	1,16,757.92	1,10,783.27	23,824.54
2021-22	1,23,017.57	1,18,294.24	1,14,840.78	5,152.60
2022-23	1,24,000.00	1,10,254.53	1,01,572.54	21,005.13
2023-24	1,15,531.79	1,16,788.96	1,10,283.64	4,908.60
2024-25	1,22,528.77	-	-	-

1.8a Scheme wise Data on BE, RE, Final requirement and surrendered amount as furnished by the Dept. may be seen at Annexure-I.

Strategy devised for Unspent Funds

1.9 On being asked by the Committee as to whether any strategy has been chalked out by the Department to use the previously unspent amount for all Schemes implemented during the 2023-24 and what other policy measures and options have been explored by the Department to enhance utilization of funds, the Department has submitted :

“As per provisions of GFR 2017 unspent balances are to be taken into consideration before release of next instalment. The Department is duly following the same. Accordingly, Department is constantly pursuing with the State Governments for timely submission of pending UCs, Physical Financial Target report etc. so that the proposals for the release of funds are processed in time ensuring the enhanced utilization of funds during FY 2024-25. The 1st installment in the current FY is released to the States only when the current balance lying with the SNA comes down to the level of 12.5% of the current FY allocation. This policy as per Department of Expenditure guidelines has resulted into timely expenditure by the States before getting its first installment.”

1.10 When the Committee asked as to how the Department will bring in improved productivity and efficiency in agriculture since there is a decline in budgetary support for the Agriculture sector for the last few years, the Department has submitted that:

“To improve the production and productivity in the country, the Department is taking up a number of schemes such as National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSM), National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Seeds (NMEO-OS), National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEO-OP), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Sub Mission On Seed And Planting Material (SMSP), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Mechanization & Technology (M&T), etc. all of which help to increase the productivity and production of various crops. Under NFSM, focus is given on production and distribution of high yielding varieties of seeds. Under NMEO-OS, the value chain cluster approach is being adopted. Through increased mechanization and increased irrigation facilities through the schemes of SMAM and PDMC, the focus is given to improved agriculture practices for the farmers with the aim of attaining higher productivity.”

1.11 On being asked by the Committee regarding the measures being taken to achieve the targets being set for Revenue Generation for the year 2024-25, the Department has submitted:

"

Head of Accounts	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	Budget Estimates 2024-25	Revised Estimates 2024-25
0050 – Dividends & Profits	3500.00	3500
0070- Other Administrative Services	45.50	45.5
0071-Contribution & Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement Benefits	108.00	108
0075-Misc. General Services	4.00	10
0401—Crop Husbandry	55625.03	57805.02
0415-Agricultural Research & Education	845.18	11800.18

"

Status of Utilization Certificates

1.12 The Committee desired to have the Scheme-wise, State and Union territory-wise details of status of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the Department and also in all its Schemes/Programme for the last three financial years. The Department in its reply submitted:

Status of Utilization Certificate

	No. of UCs pending Scheme wise	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2019	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2020	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2021	UCs Pending as on 31.12.2023	Reason for the Pendency	Action Taken by the Department to Remove/Mitigate the Pendency
No. of UCs	As per Annexures enclosed	1236	1545	974	328		
Amount (Rs./ Crore)	As per Annexures enclosed	3419.99	3694.83	6029.09	866.67		

“The Details of Utilization Certificates of Implementing Agencies and State Governments/UTs may be seen at **Annexure-II.**”

SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN

1.13 Data on allocation and expenditure incurred on implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) under different Schemes / Programmes of the Department as furnished by them is as follows :

Year	BE	RE	Actuals	Rs. in crore	
				Shortfall <i>vis-a-vis</i> RE	Utilization % w.r.t. RE
2020-21	22,212.43	19289.04	13,286.58	8,925.85	68.88%
2021-22	20,322.89	19,474.79	12,790.24	7,532.65	65.68%
2022-23	20,472.12	18,165.61	11,110.40	9,361.72	61.16%
2023-24	18,894.60	19,501.60	12,369.95*		63.43%*
2024-25	20,122.90	-	-	-	-

*provisional

1.14 Scheme wise data on BE, RE, Actuals and shortfalls under SCSP may be seen at **Annexure-III.**

1.15 With regard to the reasons for shortfall /Excess, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“Reasons for Shortfall/ Excess:

There is a time lag between the release of funds from Gol to State Governments and from State Finance Department to State Agriculture Department as a result of which implementation and utilization of fund were delayed. Further, proposals from States are also not received in commensurate with allocation under SCSP availability of SC beneficiaries

- Savings was due to less demand from the State Governments owing to adverse impact of COVID-19 pandemic and imposition of lockdown in the States. State Finance Departments were not able to release and corresponding State Share to the Implementing Agencies in time as FY 2020-21 was a challenging year from the revenue point of view.
- The pace of release/utilization of funds, during 2021-22, under the Centrally Sponsored Component being implemented through States/UTs, was very slow owing to teething issue in implementation of Guidelines of new

procedure for release of funds adopted as per the directions of Ministry of Finance. The States had taken considerable time in fulfilling the stipulations/requirements laid down under the new procedure.

- The State Government had huge unspent balance with them in SNA account as well as in State treasury and were not able to comply with DoE's SNA guidelines for new procedure of fund release. SNA mapping on PFMS portal for many states were also incomplete and various checklist, undertaking etc. were not furnished by States/UTs in time. Therefore, funds were not released to many States/UTs.

- (i) States have been impressed upon to ensure full utilization of funds based on realistic plans and identification of SC/ST beneficiaries in time
- (ii) States are being sensitized from time to time to complete the documentation and audit of their accounts so that the Ministry may release the funds in a timely manner.
- (iii) The meetings between stakeholders are held frequently so as to clear project based proposals from time to time.
- (iv) The State Governments are advised to ensure that the implementation schemes is not impeded for any delay in transfer of funds (GOI share and State Share) from treasury to Implementing Agencies/States SNA Accounts.
- (v) The Implementing Agencies are impressed upon to pre plan the activities as well as the funds requirements well in advance of the crop season.
- (vi) State Government have been asked to implement the scheme on ground. Utilize the funds available with them and seek funds after complying with DoE' instructions.

- Programs are implemented mostly by the state governments. The release of funds in all the states is being done as per the percentage of population in each category (GEN/SC/ST). However, in most of the States funds are not fully utilized under SC Category, as states report lesser demand from the SC farmers.”

1.16 In response to a query as to the extent that carving out a separate component for Scheduled Castes has benefitted the community and to provide a comparative analysis of the impact created by the Scheme over the last five financial years in backward districts and North Eastern Region of the country, the Department has submitted as follows:

“Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is releasing funds as per mandatory allocation provided for in SCSP components, specifically with the aim

of benefiting Scheduled Caste farmers for various agriculture related activities which help in enhancing crop production as well as their income. The State governments are advised to identify SC beneficiaries in advance and propose the same to Govt. of India through the State level committee under chief Secretary also thorough scrutiny. Monitoring of intended benefit to end level beneficiary is regularly done by Divisions through field visit etc.”

Schemes for increasing Farmers income

1.17 On being asked by the Department to provide a comparative analysis of the impact created by the schemes implemented and policy measures taken by the Department to increase Farmers’ income over the last five years, the Department has submitted :

“Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers.

The initiatives of Government are yielding good results with resultant increase in income of the farmers. As part of the ‘Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav’, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers out of innumerable successful farmers whose incomes have increased more than two times.

2. NSSO Survey on House hold Consumption Expenditure (2022-23) has mentioned a statement which shows a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as under:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68 th round)	2022-2023
Rural	1,430	3,773
Urban	2,630	6,459
Note: For the years 2011-12 and 2022-23, estimates are based on Modified MRP (MMRP)		

3. NABARD Survey on Rural Financial Inclusion (NAFIS) for 2021-22 has observed that the average monthly income of households saw a substantial rise of

57.6% over a five-year period, increasing from Rs. 8,059 in 2016-17 to Rs. 12,698 in 2021-22.

4. The increase in MSP of various Kharif & Rabi crops from 2013-14 to 2024-25 is as under:

Sr. No.	Crops	2013-14 (in Rs.)	2024-25 (in Rs.)	% Increase
KHARIF CROPS				
1	Paddy Common	1310	2300	75%
2	Paddy (Grade A)	1345	2320	72%
3	Jowar (Hybrid)	1500	3371	124%
4	Jowar (Maldandi)	1520	3421	125%
5	Bajra	1250	2625	110%
6	Ragi	1500	4290	186%
7	Maize	1310	2225	69%
8	Tur/ Arhar	4300	7550	75%
9	Moong	4500	8682	92%
10	Urad	4300	7400	72%
11	Groundnut	4000	6783	69%
12	Sunflower seed	3700	7280	96%
13	Soyabean(Yellow)	2560	4892	91%
14	Sesamum	2500	9267	270%
15	Nigerseed	3500	8717	149%
16	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3700	7121	92%
17	Cotton (Long Staple)	4000	7521	88%
RABI CROPS				
18	Wheat	1400	2275	63%
19	Barley	1100	1850	68%
20	Gram	3100	5440	75%
21	Masur (Lentil)	2950	6425	118%
22	Rapeseed & Mustard	3050	5650	85%
23	Safflower	3000	5800	93%

MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE DEPARTMENT

1.18 On being asked to furnish details on the existing monitoring mechanism of the Department for implementation of its Schemes/Programmes and also share the enhancements made in the monitoring mechanism to improve its efficacy, the Department has submitted:

“Major reforms in monitoring and evaluation of schemes have been undertaken by the Government over the last few years, including bringing the public funded

schemes and projects under a monitorable Output-Outcome framework. Since 2017-18, in addition to the financial outlays of schemes of the Ministries being indicated in the Budget document, the expected outputs and outcomes of the schemes are also being presented in a consolidated Output Outcome Monitoring Framework, along with the Budget.

Outlay is the amount that is provided for a given scheme or project in the Budget; while Output refers to the direct and measurable product of program activities, often expressed in physical terms or units. Outcomes are the collective results or qualitative improvements brought about in the delivery of these services. This will significantly enhance transparency, predictability and ease of understanding of the Government's development agenda.

Through this exercise conducted jointly by Administrative Department, NITI Aayog and Ministry of Finance, the Government aims to nurture an open, accountable, pro-active and purposeful style of governance by transitioning from mere outlays to result-oriented outputs and outcomes. This effort enables us to keep track of the scheme objectives and work towards the development goals set by them."

National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF)

1.19 The National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), previously known as the National Centre of Organic Farming, is a key organization in India dedicated to promoting organic and natural farming practices. Established in 2004, NCONF operates under the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and functions as a nodal agency for implementing various initiatives aimed at sustainable agriculture, particularly through the National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).

NCONF has a comprehensive mandate that includes:

- **Promotion of Chemical-Free Farming:** NCONF advocates for organic, natural, and regenerative farming systems by enhancing the capacity of stakeholders involved in agriculture.
- **Knowledge Repository:** It serves as a national repository for information on organic and bio-fertilizers, sustainable farming practices, and success stories related to organic agriculture.
- **Quality Control:** The center acts as a quality control laboratory for bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers, ensuring compliance with the **Fertilizer Control Order (FCO)** of 1985.

- **Standards Development:** NCONF develops standards and testing protocols for various organic agricultural inputs.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** The center organizes training programs to educate farmers and stakeholders about organic farming techniques and certification processes.

1.20 The Committee desired to know as to how does the Department plan to develop synergies between Traditional Farming and Natural Farming since the Union Budget 2024-25 aims to enhance fertigation by providing 15000 drones to Selected Self Help Groups(SHG) under NAMO DRONE DIDI scheme while at the same time it promotes Natural Farming and to state the preparedness of the Department to avoid schemes working against one another and negating the desired impact. The Department has submitted:

“The Government has approved the Central Sector Scheme ‘Namo Drone Didi’ for providing Drones to the Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) under DAY-NRLM, with an outlay of Rs. 1261 Crores. The scheme aims to provide drones to 14500 selected Women SHGs during the period from 2024-25 to 2025-2026 for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of liquid fertilizers and pesticides for the present). The State Departments of Agriculture & State Mission Directors of DAY-NRLM will have a very strong convergence and they will take the ownership of the scheme for its successful implementation at the ground level with the help of State Level Committee which will be responsible for selection of appropriate clusters for drone usage, selection of the progressive Cluster Level Federations (CLFs) and women SHGs under DAY – NRLM in the States in the identified clusters for providing drones, selection of members of the women SHGs for drone pilot and drone assistant training, assessment of district-wise drone usage, identification of existing gap, availability and future requirements of drone usage, providing/ensuring business to selected Women SHGs in coordination with the Lead Fertilizer Companies (LFCs) and Pesticide companies etc. The scheme will be implemented through rightful selection of the area/cluster and will not interfere with aim of promoting natural farming.

It is envisaged that the initiatives under the Namo Drone Didi scheme will provide sustainable business and livelihood support to SHGs and they would be able to earn additional income for them. The scheme will help in infusing advance technology in agriculture for improved efficiency, enhanced crop yield and reduced cost of operation for the benefit of farmers.

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) Scheme is not yet approved by Government of India.

Certification and Marketability of Organic Produce

1.21 The Committee desired to know the steps/measures taken by the Department to assure certification and marketability of organic produce and to obtain a premium price for the said produce during initial stage which may otherwise lead to losses and to elucidate steps / programmes undertaken to develop pan India marketing and distribution network to ensure availability of bio fertilizers & bio pesticides and to reduce high input costs. The Department has submitted:

“For certification of organic produce Government has developed two types of organic certifications systems.

- I. Third Party Certification by Accredited Certification Agency under National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) under Ministry of Commerce and Industry for development of export market.
- II. Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-India) under Ministry of Agriculture and farmers Welfare for meeting the demand of domestic market.

NPOP was launched during 2001 by the Government of India under Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The NPOP not only provides the institutional framework for accreditation of certification agencies and operationalization of certification programme through its accreditation Certification Bodies (CBs) but also ensures that the system effectively works and is monitored on regular basis. NPOP is third party certification programme where the production and handling of activities at all stages such as production, processing, trading and export requirements for organic products is covered. Also, the system for grading and quality control of organic products is equivalent to conventional products.

Under PGS-India programme, Government is implementing Participatory Guarantee System of India (PGS-India) as a quality assurance initiative for certification of organic produce that is locally relevant, emphasizing the participation of stakeholders, including producers / farmers and consumers and operate outside the frame of third-party certification. In the operation of PGS-India, stakeholders (including farmers/ producers) are involved in decision making and essential decisions about the operation of the PGS-India certification itself by assessing, inspecting and verifying the production practices of each other and collectively declare produce as organic.

Food Safety Regulation has made it mandatory for organic products to be certified under NPOP or PGS for being sold in the domestic market under Jaivik Bharat

logo. To ensure end-to-end traceability (as per the requirements of regulatory framework under Food Safety Standard (FSS) [Organic Foods] Regulation 2017, PGS-India programme also provides uninterrupted chain of custody, starting from producer groups till the products are processed and finally packed into retail packs.

Under PKVY assistance is provided @ Rs. 15.0 lakh / 1000 ha cluster for 3 years facilitate farmers for direct marketing of their organic products to the buyers. In addition, assistance is provided @ Rs. 53.0 lakh /1000 ha clusters for 3 years for branding, publicity, exhibition, trade fairs and other marketing initiatives to support direct buying of organic products from farmers. Under MOVCDNER, there is provision of assistance of Rs. 25.0 lakh/ FPO/FPC of 500 farmers for 3 years for marketing of certified organic products. Moreover, to promote direct marketing of organic products from the farmers to the end consumers, a dedicated web portal-www.Jaivikkheti.in/ has been created as online marketing platform to get a better price for organic products.

For ensuring availability of bio-fertilizers, under the Soil Health & Fertility component of RKVY, bio-fertilizers are promoted through provisions of financial assistance for strengthening of infrastructure for production and quality control. The scheme is proposal driven and assistance is granted on the basis of proposals submitted by states for setting up Bio-fertilizers Unit and Bio/Organic fertilizer Quality Control lab.

For ensuring availability, bio-fertilizers are also promoted through Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) and are made integral part of package of practices developed by ICAR and State Agriculture Universities. The ICAR also imparts training to educate farmers on use of bio-fertilizers.

Moreover, under Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY), farmers are provided financial assistance of Rs. 31000/ ha for 3 years through DBT for on-farm and off-farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer. Under Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), financial assistance @ Rs 32500/ ha for 3 years is provided to farmers for off farm /on – farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizer. Moreover, under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), provision has been made to provide assistance for supply of Bio-Fertilizer @ Rs.300 /ha or 50% of the cost whichever is less.”

Impact of Govt. Policies and Subsidies

1.22 The Committee desired to know as to how government policies and subsidies impact the growth and development of various agricultural initiatives, the Department has submitted:

“The outcome in brief of the government policies and subsidies are as under:

- i. Budget Allocation for DA&FW has been increased from Rs 21.93 thousand crore in 2013-14 to Rs 1.22 lakh crore in 2024-25.
- ii. Production increase
 - a. Food grain Production has been increased (25.3%) from 2650.5 lakh tonne in 2013-14 to 3322.9 lakh tonne in 2023-24.(25.3% increase).
 - b) Horticulture Production has increased from 2773.5 lakh tonne in 2013-14 to 3531.8 lakh tonne in 2023-24 (27% increase).
 - c) Area under oil seeds production has increase from 256 lakh ha in 2014-15 to 302 lakh ha in 2023-24 (18% increase).
 - d) Oil seeds production has increased from 275 lakh tonne in 2014-15 to 396.7 lakh tonne in 2023-24 (44% increase).
- iii. Fresh fruit bunch production has increased 97% from 2014-15 to 2023-24.
- iv. Crude Palm oil production has increased 105% from 2014-15 to 2023-24.
- v. India is largest producer of Pulses in the world. The production of Pulses has increased from 198 lakh tonne in 2013-14 to 242.46 lakh tonne in 2023-24 (22.45% increase)
- vi. In last 10 years high yielding varieties of seeds have increased from 1319 to 2900 (109% increase, climate resilient varieties have increased from 811 to 2661 (228% increase), Bio Fortified varieties from 3 to 144 (4700% increase)
- vii. Total no of Plant varieties IP protected by registration in India – Number of certificates issued has increased from 304 in 2013 to 1424 till 23rd August 2024.
- viii. Food grains productivity has increased from 2120 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 2262 kg/ha in 2023-24 (7% increase)
- ix. Horticulture productivity has increased from 11600kg/ha in 2013-14 to 12186 kg/ha in 2023-24 (5% increase)
- x. Rice productivity has increased from 2416 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 2882 kg/ha in 2023-24 (19% increase)
- xi. Wheat productivity has increased from 3145 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 3521 kg/ha in 2023-24 (12% increase)
- xii. Maize productivity has increased from 2676 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 3351 kg/ha in 2023-24 (24% increase)
- xiii. Shri Anna (Millets) productivity has increased from 1111 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 1336 kg/ha in 2023-24 (20% increase)
- xiv. Pulses productivity has increased from 764 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 881 kg/ha in 2023-24 (19% increase)

- xv. Oil Seeds productivity has increased from 1168 kg/ha in 2013-14 to 1314 kg/ha in 2023-24 (12.5% increase)
- xvi. Subsidies on fertilizers have increased from Rs. 71,280 Cr in 2013-14 to Rs. 1,95,420 Cr in 2023-24 (174% increase). In the last 10 years Government has provided subsidy for fertilizers amounting to Rs 12 lakh crores. In 2024-25 outlay, it is more than 1,64,000 Cr.
- xvii. Central assistance for micro irrigation has increased from Rs 6799 Crore (2005-06 to 2013-14) to Rs 22604 Crore (2014-15 to 2024-25) (232% increase)
- xviii. Area covered under micro irrigation has increased from 42.4 lakh ha (2005-06 to 2013-14) to 98.6 lakh ha (2014-15 to 2024-25) (133% increase)
- xix. There is substantial increase in MSP of 26 crops (Annexure-I). The number of farmers benefitting from the MSP for Paddy (from 78.31 lakh in 2015-16 to 1.04 Crore in 2023-24) and wheat (from 20.46 lakh in 2016-17 to 22.69 lakh in 2023-24) rose by 32.84 % and 10.09% respectively.
- xx. 10.7% increases in Kisan Credit Card operational accounts from 2014 to 2024. Interest subsidies have surged from Rs 6000 crore in 2014-15 to Rs 22,600 crore in 2024-25. Over the past decade, over Rs 1.44 lakh crore has been allocated in interest subsidies.
- xxi. Increased Gol premium subsidy 11 times from Rs 1,022 crores in 2014-15 to Rs 11,631 crores in 2023-24. Claim Compensation to farmers increased 2.6 times from Rs 63,617 crores during 2007-15 to Rs 166,295 crores during 2016-23. In 2023-24, PMFBY covered an insured area of 6.02 million hectares and 39.7 million farmers.
- xxii. The initiatives of Government are yielding good results with resultant increase in income of the farmers. As part of the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', Indian Council of Agricultural Research has released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers out of innumerable successful farmers whose incomes have increased more than two times".
- xxiii. NABARD Survey on Rural Financial Inclusion (NAFIS) for 2021-22 has observed that the average monthly income of households saw a substantial rise of 57.6% over a five-year period, increasing from Rs. 8,059 in 2016-17 to Rs. 12,698 in 2021-22.
- xxiv. NSSO Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (2022-23) has mentioned a statement, which shows a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as under:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2022-2023
Rural	1.430	3,773
Urban	2.630	6,459
Note: For the years 2011-12 and 2022-23, estimates are based on Modified MRP (MMRP).		

Minimum Support Price (MSP)

1.23 During the Sixth Sitting of the Committee held on 13 November, 2024 in connection with briefing by the representatives of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on the mandate, scheme / programmes and functioning of the Department, Members had raised the issue of Minimum Support Price. Relevant excerpts of the verbatim proceedings of the said Sitting is reproduced here as under:

“The Chairman himself expressed just before the meeting that the entire business of cost plus 50 per cent, I was looking at the affidavit that the Agriculture Ministry had filed to the Supreme Court where they said that cost plus 50 per cent can never be given as it would distort markets. It is A2 plus FL or C2 plus FL that is the debate that has been going on with the Agriculture Cost and Price Commission for some time. I am sure, the Chairman and the Committee would like to summon CACP. For example, the cost of *masar daal* in Haryana would be one and in Rajasthan will be totally different, in Gujarat or in Maharashtra, it will be different. How do you manage the costs so that they become relevant? After all, we have to find finally one MSP. Even for that one MSP, the cost varies between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 3000 per quintal even on the criteria currently adopted from State to State. How does the Agriculture Ministry propose that it helps the Agriculture Cost and Price Commission in coming to a meaningful variable which is a common denominator of pricing for all States? That is something that you should look at.”

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Then, my colleagues and I were discussing, in fact, Dharambir ji, myself, Mr. Suresh and the hon. Chairperson, about procurement. In the three States that some of us come from, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, we have had massive procurement issues this season of the Kharif crop largely in terms of paddy procurement.

There was no movement. Chairman visited many agriculture markets himself. Largely, the PR variety on which we give MSP sold at Rs. 2100. The other varieties including 1121, 1509 and multiple other varieties including what we call Muchal have gone down. It is not that we can control it but we can always assist. We would like to know what is the mechanism that we put in place from the two principal agrarian States which produce half of the wheat and paddy.

Also, in terms of procurement, if you see, we say we procure 22 crops but I was looking at your procurement data, this is known to each one of us, other than procuring wheat and paddy, we largely do not procure. The procurement is 0.5 per cent out of 100 per cent. I have the percentages here. For example, we procured in 2022-24, 23 per cent of wheat but in terms of gram procurement we

only procure 0.37 per cent. In terms of rapeseeds, we procured 9.19 per cent. We did not procure sunflower. We procure very little for *masar daal*, 14.08 per cent. I am sure the Government is very much concerned about it. Your Minister comes from an agrarian State himself. He has expressed deep concerns. How do we increase procurement of crops other than paddy and wheat? After all, if the oil mission has to succeed, we need to procure them. If we do not procure them, then we are dependent upon imports either through private companies or corporations like NAFED. So, what is the Department's policy of increasing procurement beyond wheat and paddy?

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1.24 During the Eighth Sitting of the Committee held on 21 November, 2024 in connection with Demands for Grants (DFG) – 2024-25 pertaining to Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, several Members had raised the issue of Minimum Support Price. Relevant excerpts of the verbatim proceedings of the said Sitting is reproduced here as under:

□जो आपका एमएसपी है, वह अलग-अलग स्टेट्स में अलग-अलग है या सभी का एमएसपी एक ही है?”

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□आप मोनोपॉली क्यों नहीं कर लेते, जैसे चावल है, एमएसपी लेते हैं। आप पूरा खरीद लें।□

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□मैं जानना चाहता हूँ की कॉटन का एमएसपी तय किया जाता है, उस कमेटी का हैड कौन है और इसकी शक्ल क्या है? जो किसान कॉटन पैदा करते हैं क्या उनके रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स उसमें होते हैं? क्या उसमें एक्सपर्ट होते हैं? एमएसपी को तय करने का मापदंड क्या है?□

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□महोदय, आपका प्रश्न है कि कमीशन में फार्मर्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होते हैं या नहीं? कमीशन में एक चेयरमैन है, जो कि मैं हूँ। मैं एग्रीकल्चर ग्रेजुएट हूँ, मैंने मास्टर्स और पीएचडी एग्रीकल्चर में की है। मैं आईआईएम अहमदाबाद में प्रोफेसर हूँ। मैं कुछ समय से सीएसीपी का चेयरमैन हूँ। कम्पोजिशन में दो मैम्बर्स फार्मर्स रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स होते हैं।

जहां तक एमएसपी की बात है, उत्पादन लागत सबसे महत्वपूर्ण फैक्टर है, जिसे हम कंसीडर करते हैं।□

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□आज एमएसपी के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हो रही है। आपने स्लाइड प्रेजेंटेशन में जो कुछ दिखाया है, मैंने उसको पढ़ा है। एमएसपी निश्चित करने का जो फॉर्मूला है, किसानों को उस फॉर्मूले के बारे में कैसे अवगत किया जाता है। किसान तो यही जानता है कि हमें एमएसपी ज्यादा मिल रही है, बराबर है या कम है, लेकिन जब आप एमएसपी निश्चित करते हैं, तो किसानों को कैसे अवगत कराया जाता है? ताकि उनको संतोष हो सके कि हमें जो मिल रहा है, वह एकदम सही है। आप उनको कैसे अवगत कराते हैं।□

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□मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने एमएसपी का बताया कि तय समय पर देते हैं, लेकिन ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए आपने एमएसपी का अलग से प्रावधान रखा है या नहीं रखा है? ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारे पास क्या पॉलिसी है? आज सब ऑर्गेनिक खेती की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं। आप सब जानते हैं कि पिछली बार कृषि की मीटिंग हुई थी तो वहां पर कहा जा रहा था कि हमारे यहां के उत्पादन को फॉरेन में नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। काफी देश बोल रहे हैं कि यहां पर कैमिकल्स का बहुत उपयोग होता है। हम ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या उसके लिए कोई पॉलिसी या एमएसपी तय की है? किसान उस खेती से दूर होते जाएंगे, क्योंकि उनको जो भाव मिलना है, वह नहीं मिलता है।□

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□हम गेहूं की खरीद नहीं कर पा रहे हैं क्या इसलिए हम एक किलो गेहूं दे रहे हैं या हमें न्युट्रिशन के लिए एक ही किलो गेहूं पर्याप्त है? हमें इन दोनों आधारों को चिह्नित करना होगा। लगातार गेहूं का उत्पादन बढ़ने के बाद भी हमारे प्रोक्योरमेंट का नीचे जाना अपने-आप में डेटा साइंस है। ये आँकड़े इस तरह से क्यों बदल रहे हैं? मुझे लगता है कि आप कहीं न कहीं रेट के निर्धारण में पार्शियलिटी कर रहे हैं। आप किसानों को जेनुएन तरीके से भुगतान नहीं कर रहे हैं। बिहार जैसे राज्य में किसानों के प्रोक्योरमेंट के लिए कोई भी एसएमएस नहीं जाता है कि आप कल आकर अपना गेहूं या चावल बेच दीजिए। मैं दूसरे राज्यों का नहीं जानता हूँ। आप अपने पूरे सॉफ्टवेयर को ठीक कीजिए। डिसेन्ट्रलाइज्ड प्रोक्योरमेंट आपके ही नियंत्रण में है। मंडी में किसान पांच-पांच, छः-छः दिनों तक खड़ा रहता है। लास्टली, वह अपनी फसल को मंडी में बेच देता है,

क्योंकि वह रेंटेड ट्रैक्टर और ट्रॉली लेकर आता है। आप मेरे इन सवालों को नोट कर लीजिए और अगर इनका जवाब देना आज संभव है तो दे दीजिए, नहीं तो लिखित में दे दीजिएगा।□

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“सर, यह कुल मिलाकर एमएसपी का सवाल है। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से आपसे कहना चाहूंगा कि इस कमेटी को इसके लिए सर्वसम्मति से रिकमेंड करना चाहिए कि जब तक एमएसपी को कानूनी गारंटी नहीं देंगे, तब तक किसानों का लाभ होने वाला नहीं है।”

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“तीसरा, आप केवल कॉटन का ही करते हैं या दूसरे का भी कार्य करते हैं। आप सारे का काम करते हैं।

स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है, $C2 + 50\%$ formula for setting MSP, आप इसको क्यों नहीं लागू करते हैं? आप 60 प्रतिशत अदरवाइज देते हैं, लेकिन जो cost of production, paid out cost, interest on the value of owner capital assets, rent paid for leased land or the rental value of own land हैं, ये सारे को मिला कर C2 बनता है, वह $C2 + 50\%$ formula है। कमेटी यही चाहती है कि आप इसे लागू करें। हम अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह देंगे, आप सरकार से बातचीत करें। उसके बिना किसान को पूरी कीमत नहीं मिल रही है। स्वामीनाथन कमीशन सरकार का ही कमीशन है, अगर वह लागू हो जाएगी, किसानों के पास फिर एजिटेशन करने के लिए कुछ नहीं बचेगा। वे एजिटेशन करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आप स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट लागू करें। अगर आप इस सिस्टम को ले लेंगे तो आपके एमएसपी को लोग स्वीकार करने लगेंगे।”

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CHAPTER – II

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

Scheme-Wise Analysis of the following Central Sector Schemes followed by Scheme-wise Analysis of Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the Department in the light of Detailed Demands for Grants 2024-25 have been analysed in this Chapter.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

2.2 The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme was approved by the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 1.2.2019. It was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at national level in a function held on 24th February, 2019 at Gorakhpur (UP). The Scheme has been made effective from 01-12-2019. Under the Scheme, income support is provided to all eligible farmer families irrespective of the size of the cultivable land holding, by way of payment of Rs.6000/- per year, subject to certain exclusions. The financial benefit under the scheme is released in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- each over the year, to be credited into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries held in destination banks through Direct Benefit Transfer.

2.3 When asked by the Committee to provide details of Financial Performance of the PM-KISAN Scheme from 2020-21 to 2024-25, the Department submitted:

Year	BE (in Rs. Crore)	RE (in Rs. Crore)	Actual Expenditure (in Rs. Crore)	Shortfall/ Excess, if any (Rs. In Crore)	Reasons for Shortfall/ Excess, if any	Remedial Taken by the Department overcome the reasons for Shortfall, if any	Steps to the
2020-21	75,000	65,000	60,989.88	14,010.12			
2021-22	65,000	67,500	65,785.26	-785.26			
2022-23	68,000	60,000	58,253.82	9,746.18			
2023-24	60,000	60,000	61,440.74	-1,440.74			
2024-25 (as on 05.11.2024)	60,000	--	42,622.43	Year in progress			

2.4 Reasons for Shortfall/Excess and steps taken by Department to overcome reasons for shortfall are as follows:

“2020-21: PM-KISAN Scheme was started on a trust-based model. The expenditure depends on the data provided by the States/UTs and its validation by PM-KISAN portal. Later, Aadhaar seeding was made mandatory in the Scheme from 3rd instalment during FY 2019-20 which along with Covid-19 pandemic affected the expenditure under PM-KISAN during 2020-21.

As the pandemic eased, the States/UTs were directed to conduct saturation drives to enrol all eligible beneficiaries under the Scheme and seed the database with Aadhaar numbers in case of existing beneficiaries. The budget allocation was also adjusted as per the requirement.

2021-22: There was an excess expenditure this year of Rs. 785.26 Crore. As the Scheme reached to maximum beneficiaries of the nation and as the corrected data of more beneficiaries was provided by States/UTs, the requirement of budget increased and led to excess expenditure in 2021-22.

2022-23: Land seeding of PM-KISAN was made mandatory for release of benefits under the Scheme w.e.f 01/08/2022, with some exceptions and for the release of benefits under PM-KISAN to be made on or after 01/12/2022, Aadhaar-based payments was made mandatory for all the States/ UTs. This caused a dip in the expenditure, as it would take time for these conditions to be fulfilled in case of all beneficiaries.

Weekly meetings were conducted with States/UTs to encourage them to conduct saturation drives and seed the PM-KISAN database with land details to ensure that the benefits are provided to maximum beneficiaries and the budget is utilized.

2023-24: e-KYC was made mandatory from 15th instalment (Aug -Nov 23) of PM KISAM scheme. However, as the levels of land seeding and Aadhaar based payments improved over the previous year, this year saw a minor excess expenditure.

2024-25: *Year in Progress”*

2.5 The Committee sought to know State and Union territory-wise details of Physical Performance, Targets Set, Targets Achieved, Shortfall/Excess, if any, for the PM-KISAN Scheme being implemented by the Department from 2020-21 to 2024-25 year-wise. The Department has submitted:

“Under the PM-KISAN Scheme, financial support of Rs. 6,000/- per year is provided to all eligible landholding family farmers irrespective of the size of the cultivable land holding, subject to certain exclusions. No State-wise targets are set under the PM-KISAN Scheme.

Instalment-wise benefits released under PM-KISAN since inception given below:

S. No.	Installment period	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount (In Rs. Crore)
1	Dec., 2018 - March, 2019	3,16,19,876	6,323.98
2	April, 2019 - July, 2019	6,00,34,451	13,271.93
3	August, 2019 - Nov, 2019	7,65,99,700	17,526.86
4	Dec., 2019- March, 2020	8,20,90,050	17,942.66
5	April, 2020- July, 2020	9,26,93,619	20,989.37
6	August, 2020- Nov, 2020	9,72,25,907	20,475.94
7	Dec., 2020- March, 2021	9,84,73,258	20,474.54
8	April, 2021- July, 2021	9,99,10,514	22,413.21
9	August, 2021- Nov, 2021	10,34,41,242	22,394.51
10	Dec., 2021- March, 2022	10,41,66,702	22,342.93
11	April, 2022 - July, 2022	10,48,38,981	22,616.31
12	August, 2022 - Nov, 2022	8,57,30,472	18,039.81
13	Dec, 2022 - March, 2023	8,12,34,383	17,649.42
14	April, 2023 - July, 2023	8,56,76,569	19,202.49
15	August, 2023 - Nov, 2023	8,12,16,250	19,596.60
16	Dec., 2023 - March, 2024	9,04,27,479	23,087.44
17	April, 2024 - July, 2024	9,37,67,395	21,029.96
18	August, 2024 - Nov, 2024	9,58,97,635	20,657.36

2.6 On being asked by the Committee as to whether the Department plans to link enhancement in Inflation to PM-KISAN SAMMAN Nidhi as five years have passed since the Scheme was launched, the Department has submitted:

“The PM-KISAN scheme is a central sector scheme launched in February 2019 to supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers. Under this scheme, the financial benefit of Rs 6,000/- per year in three equal installments every four months is transferred into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode. 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 3.46 lakh Cr to more than 11 Cr farmers. Currently, there is no proposal under consideration to link the PM-KISAN Scheme with inflation.”

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

2.7 The objective of launching the new scheme, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), a yield based scheme, and a weather index based ‘Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)’ from Kharif 2016, is to provide a simple and affordable crop insurance product to ensure comprehensive risk cover for crops of farmers against all non-preventable natural risks from pre-sowing to post-harvest, to provide adequate claim amount and timely settlement of claims. The schemes’ implementation is reviewed/monitored constantly through weekly video conferences, one to one meetings with the stakeholders on regular basis and the National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC). Learning from the Scheme implementation experience, an extensive consultative exercise with all implementing partners was made and Operational Guidelines (OGs) of PMFBY/RWBCIS were revised with effect from 1st October, 2018 i.e. from Rabi 2018-19 season and revamped w.e.f. Kharif 2020 season. Revamped operational guidelines are available on National Crop Insurance Portal i.e. <https://pmfby.gov.in/guidelines> for use of stakeholders under the scheme.

2.8 On being asked by the Committee to furnish the financial performance/release of funds by Central Government under **PMFBY** since 2020-21, the Department has submitted :

“

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure	Shortfall/ Excess, if any (w.r.t. BE)	Reasons for Shortfall/ Excess, if any	Remedial Steps Taken by the Department to overcome the reasons for Shortfall, if any
	(Rs. in Crore)	(Rs. in Crore)	(Rs. in Crore)	(Rs. in Crore)		
2020-21	15695.00	15307.25	13902.79	-1792.21	Due to low coverage in NER funds could not be utilised.	Sharing pattern between Central and State Government for NER States has been revised to 90 : 10 from 50 : 50 from Kharif 2020 season. Provision has been made for extensive IEC activities in the region.
2021-22	16000.00	15989.39	13549.70	-2450.30		
2022-23	15500.00	12375.76	10807.31	-4692.69		
2023-24	13625.00	15000.00	12950.53	-674.47			Due to introduction of CNA module from 2022-23, funds of Rs. 4696.47 crore available from earlier years with CNA were utilised during 2022-23.
2024-25	14600.00	-	10978.14		Available funds except NER, SCSP & TSP* allocation should be utilised by the end of FY	

* Allocation for NER, SCSP & TSP is relatively higher as compared to cultivable area/gross cropped area in the NER and coverage of SC and ST farmers under the scheme.”

2.9 The Committee further asked to furnish year-wise, State and Union territory-wise details of allocations made under PMFBY, RE, AE, Shortfall/Excess, if any, along with the reasons for the same, under the Scheme since 2020-21. The Department has submitted:

"The scheme is demand driven and voluntary for the States as well as farmers. Further, being a Central Sector Scheme, State/ UT-wise allocation/release is not made under the scheme. The requisite Central share of premium subsidy to farmers is released to the Central Nodal Agency (CNA) namely, Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AIC) in its TSA account, who in turn release the fund to the implementing insurance companies as per coverage data entered on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP). However, year-wise committed liabilities of Central Government towards premium subsidy from the year 2018-19 to 2023-24 may be seen as given below:

as of October 2024

(Rs.in crore)

State Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
	GOI Share				
A & N Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Andhra Pradesh	503.3			1,118.5	410.1
Assam	24.6	105.6	76.1	65.2	79.7
Chhattisgarh	532.6	623.2	620.8	702.9	699.6
Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gujarat	1,573.5				
Haryana	421.5	482.1	447.7	479.9	244.8
Himachal Pradesh	26.2	36.5	35.1	38.2	114.1
Jammu & Kashmir			16.7	17.0	72.7
Jharkhand	140.9				
Karnataka	988.9	813.4	873.1	1,098.1	1,173.2
Kerala	33.2	38.2	47.2	63.6	46.8
Madhya Pradesh	1,638.4	3,151.3	2,964.1	1,577.7	1,042.3
Maharashtra	2,734.9	2,719.5	2,456.0	2,287.5	4,234.9
Manipur	0.5	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.6
Meghalaya	0.0	0.0		0.0	6.2
Odisha	947.3	639.8	574.7	570.1	605.7
Puducherry	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.6	2.2

Rajasthan	2,196.8	2,624.8	2,558.5	2,590.5	1,912.6
Sikkim	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tamil Nadu	891.1	1,075.7	1,047.5	1,048.5	473.9
Telangana	320.9				
Tripura	0.2	1.9	3.8	4.9	6.3
Uttar Pradesh	492.6	640.9	612.3	627.8	321.2
Uttarakhand	42.7	65.6	80.5	117.4	183.3
Total	13,511.7	13,020.6	12,417.9	12,411.8	11,631.2

2.10 On specifically asked as to how the Department plans to implement PMFBY Scheme in wake of increasing extreme weather conditions across the country as it is a Flagship Scheme of the Department and to provide roadmap for the next five years in this regard, the Department has submitted the following :

“The scheme is demand driven and voluntary for the farmers to subscribe to. In order to implement the scheme in swifter, objective and efficient way and to provide financial risk protection to farmers across the country, the Department has made efforts to bring back left out states under the PMFBY umbrella in last 2 years. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Telangana have rejoined the scheme.

Further, various financial, operational and technological interventions like ARTM (Alternative Risk Transfer Mechanism, YESTECH (Yield Estimation System Based on Technology), WINDS (Weather Information Network and Data System) & CROPIC (Collection of Real-time Photos and Observations of Crops) to make allow the flexibilities to the States & UTs to opt for risk transfer models and manage their financial/budgetary allocations and to incorporate objectivity, transparency and efficiencies under various procedures of Crop Loss and Yield assessment for rightful compensation of claims to the eligible farmers. w.e.f. Kharif 2023 season onwards.

Further, a Centralized Grievance Redressal Mechanism named as Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) to enable insured farmers to raise their queries, complaints and grievances related to PMFBY to the concerned stakeholders viz. Insurance Companies, Banks and States Govts./UTs has also been rolled out from February 2024 across the country.

National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) has been designed and developed to make it a comprehensive digital platform for collation and repository of data and information related to PMFBY and for the purpose of auto-administration of the scheme. This portal now acts as a single source of truth for the scheme operationalization and implementation across the country. “

2.11 On being asked by the Committee as to whether the Department has constituted any Task Force or Study Group to monitor the premiums being paid by the Farmers under PMFBY & any plans to decrease these premiums and to state if any comparative study has or had been made by the Department of premiums paid on account of Crop Insurance under PMFBY with other existing Crop Insurance Schemes in the world, the Department has submitted :

“During implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) after revamping it w.e.f Kharif 2020 seasons, following major concerns were expressed by most of the implementing States (i) due to low underwriting capacity of the insurance companies, few companies are participating in bidding process (ii) there is prevalence of high premium rates and (iii) low claim ratio etc. To sort out these issues/concerns of the States, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare has constituted a Working Group on 13th September, 2021 under the Chairmanship of CEO, PMFBY & JS (Credit). The Working Group examined the alternative risk mitigation mechanisms to rationalise the premium pricing, enhancing underwriting capacity and challenges faced in implementation of the scheme. During its deliberations, the Group has also constituted 2 sub-committees namely, (i) Sub-Committee on Actuarial Aspects under the Chairmanship of Joint Secretary (Insurance), Deptt. of Financial Services and (ii) Sub-Committee on Yield Estimation using Technology under the Chairmanship of Dr. KR Manjunath, Group Director, ISRO.

Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, the scheme has been revised with effect from Kharif 2023 season, wherein alternative risk sharing models namely, 80 : 110, 60 : 130, profit and loss sharing models as suggested by the Group have been adopted and flexibility has been given to the States and UTs to choose model as per their needs and availability of financial/budgetary allocations. Under 80 : 110 model, if claims are below 80% of total premium then a portion of the premium is returned to the State Government by the insurance company. On the other hand if claims are above 110% of the premium then the State Government pays these claims above 110% of premium. Central Government has no sharing in surplus and additional claims over 110% of premium under this model. However, in case of 60 : 130

model, Central Government shares surpluses with State Government, if claims are below 60% of total premium and shares claims in case of claims above 130% of premium. In the current tender cycle for 2023-2025, 4 inactive insurers have started participating. Additionally 2 more insurers have been empanelled and therefore number of active insurers have increased from 11 in 2020 tendering cycle to 15 in current year's tender cycle.

In the current tender cycle held in Kharif 2023, a large participation of Insurance companies and high level of competition in bidding has been witnessed, which has led to discovery of very competitive premium rates. An overall reduction of 32% in premium rates has been witnessed in comparison to rates in the previous years. This reduction would have led to a combined saving of Govt. liabilities of Rs. 10,500 Crores in comparison to the insured area of 2020-21 for the state & Central Govts. However, with reduction of premium rates, few major States/UTs namely Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Meghalaya and Puducherry have opted to subsidize the farmers share of premium and due to which the department could provide insurance coverage to more than 85 lakh farmers and more than 1 lakh Ha area in 2023-24.

Due to reduced premium rates, State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Jharkhand have rejoined the scheme.

A benchmarking study is planned to be undertaken by the department soon to compare PMFBY with the major crop insurance programs being run by various countries across the globe and to adopt best practices within the PMFBY ecosystem.”

2.12 On being questioned as to whether the Department has any plan for Free Universal Crop Insurance for Small & Marginalized Farmers in the near future on lines of health coverage like Ayushman Bharat Health Scheme, the Department has submitted :

“No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, on account of reduction in premium rates due to interventions of Central Government, some States like Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Meghalaya and Puducherry are paying farmers share also and farmers are offered the scheme at very low or no cost.”

2.13 On being asked to provide details of payment made to Public and Private Insurance Companies under PMFBY during the last five financial years, the Department has submitted :

“Details of payment made to Public and Private Insurance Companies under PMFBY during the last five financial years as of October, 2024:

Insurance Company Name	Govt of India Premium Share (in INR Crores)					
	Category	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture Insurance Company	Public	6,194	6,775	6,414	5,485	3,811
United India Insurance Co.		59			309	360
National Insurance Company Limited		108	2	3	3	
New India Assurance Company		184				
Oriental Insurance		762	18			643
Public Insurer Sub-Total		7,306	6,795	6,417	5,796	4,814
% of GOI Share shared to Public General Insurers		54%	52%	52%	47%	41%
Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co. Ltd	Private	932	1,029	871	1,095	547
Bharti Axa General Insurance Company Ltd.		362	328	284		
Cholamandalam Ms General Insurance Company Limited						190
Future Generali India Insurance Co. Ltd.		445	434	384	403	145
Hdfc Ergo General Insurance Co. Ltd.		999	991	1,116	1,315	1,303
Icici Lombard General Insurance Co. Ltd.					362	511
Iffco Tokio General Insurance Co. Ltd.		827	1,017	684	434	540
Kshema General Insurance Limited						363
Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd.		946	1,106	1,252	1,306	1,568
Royal Sundaram General Insurance Co. Limited		354				
Sbi General Insurance		746	758	837	1,048	1,004
Tata Aig General Insurance Co. Ltd.						87
Universal Sompo General Insurance Company		596	564	573	652	560
Private General Insurer Sub-Total			6,205	6,226	6,001	6,615	6,818
% of GOI Share shared to Private General Insurers		46%	48%	48%	53%	59%
Total GOI Share		13,512	13,021	12,418	12,412	11,631

2.14 The Committee desired to know as to whether representations/suggestions regarding PMFBY scheme have been received from the States and the stand taken by the Department in regard to the same and to also state as to whether the Department plans to incorporate best practices from other models of State Governments of similar schemes, the Department has submitted :

“Consultation with various stakeholders of the scheme including States and improvements/revisions/revamping of the scheme is continuous process. Various new improvements including reduction in unit area of insurance to Gram/Gram Panchayat level, change in method for calculation of threshold yield etc., implementation of large scale technology were made under PMFBY. Based on the feedback received/consultations held, following reforms have been undertaken in the scheme:

- increase in tenure to 3 years for selection of insurance company through bidding process;
- introduction of three alternative risk models viz. Profit and Loss Sharing, Cup and Cap (60-130), Cup and Cap (80-110) under which if no claim is made then a portion of the premium paid by the state will go into the state treasury itself;
- infusion of improved technology i.e. introduction of National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP), Yield Estimation System based on Technology (YES-TECH), Weather Information Network and Data System (WINDS), Collection of Real time Observations and Photographs of Crops (CROPIC);
- integration of State Land Records with NCIP;
- to further improve the grievance redressal mechanism already available under the scheme, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline has been introduced. A single Pan-India toll free number 14447 has been deployed and linked to the insurance companies’ database, where farmers can raise their grievances/issues;
- Digicclaim module on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) to work out and settle the claims directly to farmers account using Public Finance Management System (PFMS);
- increased IEC activities etc. to improve the implementation and coverage under the scheme;
- a smart-phone App namely, AIDE (App for Intermediary Enrolment) has been designed and rolled out in Kharif 2023 for enrolment of farmers at their door-steps through a large network of Insurance Intermediaries. It offers a completely paper-less and cash-less experience to a farmer.

Revised guidelines of scheme effective from Kharif 2023 have also been rolled out recently to ensure the targeted delivery of benefits of the scheme to the farmers adequately.”

2.15 On being asked to state the financial constraints being faced in implementation of PMFBY and to enumerate steps/measures taken to ensure timely settlements of insurance claims made by the farmers alongwith the prescribed time limit for redressal of grievances and how does it compare with the global standards and to also provide percentage of unsettled claims and the assistance provided in such cases to the distressed farmers for the last five financial years, the Department has submitted :

“Major financial constraint in implementation of the scheme is delay/non-release of their share by the States. Admissible claims under the PMFBY are generally paid by the concerned insurance companies within timelines specified in guidelines of scheme, subject to receipt of total share of premium subsidy from concerned Government within time. However, in a few cases settlement of claims in some States got delayed due to reasons like late release of State share in premium subsidy, delayed receipt of yield data from States; yield related disputes between insurance companies and States, non-receipt of account details of some farmers for transfer of claims to the bank account of eligible farmers and National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) related issues, erroneous/incomplete entry of individual farmers data on National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP), delay or non-remittance in remittance of farmers share of premium to concerned insurance company etc.

With a view to help the farmers, Gol has adopted the mechanism of delinking its share of premium subsidy from that of the State Government and releases its matching share without waiting for the State Governments to release their corresponding share. Further, to bring more transparency in calculation of claims, \DigiClaim module has been introduced on the National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) wherein all the claims are worked out and settled directly to the farmers account by the insurance companies on NCIP using credentials of Public Finance Management System (PFMS) w.e.f. Kharif 2022 season onwards.

The major work relating to the assessment of crop yield/crop loss for calculation of admissible claims are being performed by the concerned State Government or Joint Committee of State Government officials and concerned insurance company. However, with a view to bring transparency and efficiency, PMFBY envisages infusion of improved technology in the implementation of the scheme. Accordingly programmes such as Yield Estimation based on Technology (YESTECH), Weather Information and Network Data Systems (WINDS), and Collection of Real Time Observations and Photographs of Crops (CROPIC) would help in timely settlement of claims.

Under YESTECH, w.e.f. Kharif 2023 season, States have been advised to do at least 30% yield estimation through YESTECH initially which may be increased

further based on the performance. This will decrease the dependence on Crop Cutting Experiments.

Further, the insurance companies have also been allowed to witness the conduct of CCEs. As per provisions of the CCEs manual and PMFBY results of the CCEs are required to be noted on the prescribed form with the signature of the concerned officers conducting the CCEs and the farmers and officers of insurance companies witnessing the CCEs.

To sort out the grievances of insured farmers and other stakeholders, stratified grievance mechanism has been provided in the Revised/Revamped Operational Guidelines of the Scheme. Further, to better resolve all the grievances within the scheme, a Centralized Farmers Grievance Redressal portal namely, Krishi Rakshak Portal and Helpline (KRPH) has been developed to handle all grievances from end to end. In addition to online grievance reporting, a single phone helpline Number – 14447 at national level has introduced. It is equipped with the necessary features viz., Complaint/Query capturing through multiple modes, farmer authentication & online ticket forwarding to the concerned company, online escalation as per escalation matrices, updating of resolution details, MIS & Dashboards for data analysis.”

2.16 The Committee desired to know the metrics used to measure success of Central Sector & Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Department & how often these schemes are evaluated to gauge their effectiveness in achieving their intended objectives. The Department has submitted :

“Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is voluntary for farmers as well as State Governments. Being demand driven, no physical targets are fixed. However, progress can be measured in terms of farmer applications enrolled, sum insured etc. The review/revision/rationalization /improvement in the crop insurance schemes is a continuous process and decision on suggestion/representations/recommendations of the stakeholders/studies are taken from time to time. Based on the experience gained, views of various stakeholders and with a view to ensure better transparency, accountability, timely payment of claims to the farmers and to make the scheme more farmer friendly, Government has periodically revised the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY comprehensively in 2018, 2020 and 2023 to ensure that the eligible benefits under the Scheme reach the farmers timely and transparently.

2.17 With regard to the performance evaluation studies of PMFBY, the Dept has submitted as under :

“Various performance evaluation studies have been conducted on the implementation of crop insurance to examine various aspects of implementation of crop insurance Scheme. The details of the studies are given below:

- i. Report of the Committee to recommend modalities for increasing the coverage under PMFBY and to monitor the grievances for timely payment of claims to the eligible farmers under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary, DA&FW (2024).
- ii. A study on Evaluation of Mega Awareness Campaign of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was conducted by MANAGE (2023).
- iii. Study report on effective implementation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana by National Rainfed Area Authority, Spectrum Planning (India) Limited (2022).
- iv. Smart Sampling of Crop Yield Estimation in the Insurance Units of PMFBY (2019).
- v. Performance Evaluation of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana Governance Analysis by IIM Ahmedabad-2 parts (2018-19).
- vi. PMFBY Assessment- Challenges and Recommendations by Centre for Science and Environment (2017).
- vii. Performance Audit of Agriculture Crops Insurance Schemes by CAG (2017).
- viii. Enhancing Technology use in Agriculture by NITI Aayog (2016).
- ix. Report of the Committee to Review the Implementation of Crop Insurance Schemes in India (Mishra Committee 2014)

A Working Group was set up to examine the alternative risk mitigation mechanisms to rationalise the premium pricing, enhancing underwriting capacity and challenges faced in implementation of the scheme. Based on the findings of the Report, the Govt. has introduced three models (Profit and Loss Sharing, Cup and Cap (60-130), Cup and Cap (80-110) under which if no claim is made then a portion of the premium paid by the state will go into the state treasury itself.

Based on the recommendations of the above Committees/ Working Groups etc., various technological interventions like YES-TECH, WINDS, etc. have been implemented in the scheme, the details of which have been provided in response to question no 18. The achievements and significant key indicators arising out of such interventions have also been provided therein.”

Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producer Organization (FPOs)

2.18 The Objective of FPOs as submitted by the Dept are as follows:

- To provide holistic and broad based supportive ecosystem to form new 10,000 FPOs to facilitate development of vibrant and sustainable income oriented farming and for overall socio-economic development and wellbeing of agrarian communities.
- To enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use and realize higher returns through better liquidity and market linkages for their produce and become sustainable through collective action.
- To provide handholding and support to new FPOs up to 5 years from the year of creation in all aspects of management of FPO, inputs, production, processing and value addition, market linkages, credit linkages and use of technology etc.

2.19 The Committee desired to know financial performance of the FPO Scheme being implemented by the Department since 2019-2020. The Department has submitted:

Year	BE (In Rs. crore)	RE (In Rs. crore)	Actual Expendit ure (In crore)	Shortfall/ Excess, if any (In Rs. crore)	Reasons	Remedial steps taken by the Department to overcome the reasons r shortfall, if any
2019-20	0	0	0	Nil	Scheme was Launched in Feb, 2020.	Nil
2020-21	500	250	240.83		During 2020-21, 2365 FPO Produce clusters have been allocated to IAs. However, in most of the districts, District level Monitoring Committees (DMCs) neither conducted meetings nor verify/	

					<p>approve the produce clusters in the block.</p> <p>Moreover, due to Covid restrictions in several districts, farmers mobilization process & Formation of farmers interest groups (FIGs) also suffered. Due to above reasons, FPO formation during 2020-21 was very slow</p>	
2021-22	700	250*	427.04*		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the start of FY 2021- 22, due to Covid restriction in several districts, farmers mobilizations process & formation of farmers interest groups (FIGs) suffers. • The scheme took pace after July, 2021, and 2601 FPOs have been allocated to IAs and more than 2200 FPOs have been registered, in this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Departmental Central level periodically reviewed the Programme at Hon'ble AM, Secretary, Additional Secretary & Joint Secretary level with Implementing agencies, as a result :- • A national level function was organized wherein Hon'ble PM released equity grant of more than Rs.14croreto about 351 FPOs thereby benefitted more than 1.24 lakhs farmers. • Credit Guarantee Trust for FPOs have been formed in NABARD. • More than 2200 FPOs have been registered during 2021-22.

2022-23	500	955	123.8		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to revised procedure of fund flow for Central Sector Schemes which was operationalized in the month of August, 2022. Hence fund was released after August, 2022. • There were fund flow is disruptions in terms of mapping CNA and child accounts, restrictions of releasing only 25% each quarter not releasing money if there are unspent balances etc. were reasons behinds low progress. It took some time for all the Implementing Agencies to understand and adopt to the new system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department had conducted one National level Conference in Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble AM and 03 Regional Conferences under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble MoS (KC), wherein one to one interactions were held with IAs, CBBOs and FPOs for the challenges they face. • Accordingly, addendum was issued to change some provisions of operational guidelines. • Training programmes for stakeholders was conducted on a mission mode. • As a result of above, equity grant was released to more than 1500 FPOs. • Credit Guarantee cover was issued to 460 FPOs. • A total of 4601 no. of FPOs registered till 31.01.2023.
2023-24	955	450.00	428.86	-	-	-
2024-25	581.67	RE awaited	289.58	-	-	-

*Final grant was 427.04 crore

2.20 The Committee asked to furnish details as to how the Department plan to utilize higher allocated funds during the year 2024-25 since the focus of the Government is to enhance cost effective productivity and higher net incomes to the member farmer producers group. The Department has submitted :

“As on 31.10.2024, 9204 FPOs have been registered under 10,000 FPOs scheme and equity grant have been released to 4490 FPOs. Implementing Agencies are closely and cohesively working with CBBOs to ensure that CBBOs perform their activities to make FPOs economically sustainable. The Formation and Incubation cost of CBBO, limited to maximum of Rs. 25 lakh / FPO for five years from the year of formation. FPO Management Cost of Rs. 18 lakh per FPO will be provided to FPOs towards for salary of staffs, registration of FPO, office rent and utility charges, minor equipment cost, travel & misc. expenses etc. 10,000 FPOs will be formed by Implementing Agencies by FY 2024-25. This will accelerate the utilization of the funds.

FPOs will be working on the on-value addition, processing, and marketing of the agri produce. This will ensure remunerative prices of the value-added products and will improve the income of the members.”

2.21 The Committee sought to know State/Union Territory-wise details of FPO benefitted by this Scheme and how does the Department intend to implement the scheme effectively across the country. The Department has submitted:

“State-wise Information on No. of Beneficiaries as on 14.10.2024 under 10,000 FPOs scheme is as follows: -

States/UTs	Number of beneficiary farmers covered under the scheme
Andaman & Nicobar	979
Andhra Pradesh	104,222
Arunachal Pradesh	14,704
Assam	84,594
Bihar	149,339
Chhattisgarh	59,135

Dadra Nagar Haveli	-
Goa	1,029
Gujarat	97,840
Haryana	38,714
Himachal Pradesh	31,900
Jammu & Kashmir	27,253
Jharkhand	96,507
Karnataka	199,587
Kerala	35,529
Ladakh	197
Lakshadweep	-
Madhya Pradesh	187,786
Maharashtra	184,269
Manipur	15,215
Meghalaya	2,168
Mizoram	6,181
Nagaland	15,981
Odisha	141,034
Puducherry	1,792
Punjab	24,016
Rajasthan	166,992
Sikkim	522
Tamil Nadu	136,509
Telangana	103,314
Tripura	10,746
Uttar Pradesh	363,438

Uttarakhand	31,324
West Bengal	89,862
Grand Total	2,422,678

2.22 The Department submitted that the following interventions were taken by them to implement the FPO Scheme effectively across the country:

- a. Through pro-active review and monitoring mechanism, department is keeping track on the activities of FPOs.
- b. Implementing Agencies are responsible for effective implementation of the scheme.
- c. Survey and monitoring is being conducted through attached offices, who will visit the FPO premises.
- d. National Project Management Agency is engaged for effective coordination amongst various stakeholders.
- e. Learning Management System (LMS) is being formed under the scheme to track the progress of training by various stakeholders.
- f. An integrated portal is being made for data management and MIS.”

2.23 The Committee sought to know in what ways agricultural cooperatives contribute in enhancing the economic viability and resilience of smallholder farmers. The Department has submitted :

“Agricultural cooperatives bolster the economic viability and resilience of smallholder farmers by allowing them to pool resources, collectively negotiate better prices for their produce, access vital inputs like seeds and fertilizers at lower costs, share knowledge and technology, and collectively manage market risks, effectively giving them greater bargaining power and market access compared to acting alone as individual farmers. Key ways cooperatives enhance smallholder farmer viability:

- Cooperatives can procure agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and equipment in bulk, resulting in lower costs for individual farmers.
- Many cooperatives establish storage infrastructure like warehouses and cold storage and primary processing infrastructures which reduces post harvest losses for individual farmers and enhances value addition.

- Cooperatives can facilitate access to loans and credit for farmers, which can be challenging to obtain individually. These loans have low interest rates which reduce dependence on informal lenders.
- Cooperatives can aggregate produce from multiple farmers, enabling them to access larger markets and better distribution channels, thus negotiating better prices for their produce.
- Cooperatives can provide training and educational opportunities to farmers on improved farming practices, new technologies, and market trends.

By pooling resources, cooperatives can help farmers manage risks associated with weather fluctuations, price volatility, and crop failures. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund provides with interest subvention of 3% per annum and credit guarantee coverage under CGTMSE and NAB Sanrakshan for loans up to Rs. 2 Crores. Cooperatives can leverage AIF convergence with other schemes feature for additional benefits. As NABARD provides loans to State and Central Cooperative Banks under the Producers Organization Development Fund (PODF) at 3% interest, which they lend to PACS at a maximum of 4%, PACS, being eligible under the AIF scheme, can avail a 3% interest subvention through AIF on these loans, effectively reducing their interest rate from 4% to 1% when combined with the MSC scheme. As on 22.11.2024, 9731 cooperatives have availed benefits under AIF with sanctions amounting to ₹3067 Cr (including in principle sanction). AIF is also providing benefits for 'World's Largest Grain Storage Plan in Cooperative Sector' scheme by Ministry of Cooperation which entails establishing diverse agricultural infrastructure at the level of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS).”

2.24 The Committee desired to know the challenges being faced by Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs) in terms of sustainability & market access and the steps taken by the Department to overcome the challenges being faced by the FPOs. The Department has submitted :

“Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) face a range of challenges that affect their growth, sustainability, market access and ability to deliver value to their member farmers. Here are some of the key challenges they encounter:

1. Lack of Access to Quality Inputs: Many FPOs face difficulty sourcing high-quality inputs at affordable prices, especially in remote areas where suppliers and availability of quality input is limited.

DA&FW Initiative: DAFW facilitated various regulatory licences support to the FPOs. Under recently concluded 100 days’ saturation drive DAFW coordinated with respective State/UT Govt, up to district level functionaries facilitating various licences support the FPOs. Around 30,000 new licenses (Seed, Fertilizer, Pesticides, APMC mandi, FSSAI, GST, ONDC on boarding) were issued to the

FPOs. This has led to a significant progress towards strengthening and empowering FPOs across the States/UTs in their access to quality inputs.

2. Lack of Access to Finance: Many FPOs face difficulties securing loans or financing due to limited creditworthiness, collateral issues, and high interest rates.

DA&FW Initiative: For improving the FPOs access to finance, under 10K FPO scheme a support of Equity Grant and Credit Guarantee Fund is provided. This provides equity grants (maximum Rs 15.00 lakh per FPOs to build financial strength and a credit guarantee support (upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO) to improve access to credit. As on 31st October 2024, 9,204 no. of FPOs have been registered under the FPO scheme. Matching Equity Grant of Rs. 237.0 Crore has been released to 4,490 FPOs. Credit Guarantee Cover worth Rs. 410.5 Cr. issued to 1,773 FPOs.

In May 2024, DAFW hold a national FPO financing workshop at Krishi Bhavan with the ecosystem stakeholders. Various suggestions (such as Bridging the information asymmetry between Stakeholders, National Database of FPOs & digitization of entire business transaction of the FPOs, Explore Agri-Value Chain Financing models, Special Financing facilities to be customized and tailor made for FPOs, Handbook & best practices on FPO financing, Training and Capacity building of BoDs, CEO & other Stakeholders of FPOs etc.) coming out of the workshop are being taken up with the concerned government department.

3. Inadequate Infrastructure: Insufficient storage, transportation, and processing infrastructure often lead to post-harvest losses and low-quality produce, affecting marketability and income.

DA&FW Initiative: For improving targeting and FPOs access to Storage and other than storage infrastructures, DAFW has merged Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) schemes.

Under the AMI scheme, the subsidy @ 25% for plain areas and 33.33% for NER, hilly area, Women/SC/ST promoters & FPOs etc is available for development of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Projects including other than storage infrastructure, Under the AIF Scheme, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) receive several benefits of 3% interest subvention and Credit Guarantee Support upto loans of ₹2 crores (CGTMSE). As on date, under this scheme, ₹740 crores have been sanctioned to 1173 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) for constructing Warehouse, Primary processing Center, Custom Hiring Centre etc.

4. Limited Market Linkages: FPOs often struggle to connect with buyers directly and rely on intermediaries who reduce profit margins. They also lack digital tools and technology for e-marketing and trading.

DA&FW Initiative: For reducing a gap between farmers and retail consumers, DAFW have started onboarding of FPOs on ONDC platform. FPOs were also facilitated with FSSAI and GST licenses. Till now, 7894 no of FPOs were onboarded on ONDC platform with product catalogues, wherein FPOs are selling de-notified and value-added products directly to the consumers.

The National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) platform facilitates direct connections between FPOs and buyers, allowing transparent and competitive pricing. 4,250 No of FPOs have been onboarded on the e-NAM platform to promote better market access. Till now, **1,26,231.11 MT volume and Rs. 214.93 crore value of transaction** undertaken by the FPOs on the eNAM platform. The government has developed digital platforms like AGMARKNET and eNAM to share real-time market intelligence, price data, etc, allowing FPOs to make informed marketing decisions.

5. Weak Managerial Capacity: Many FPOs lack professional management, which affects decision-making, business planning, and effective implementation of activities.

DA&FW Initiative: The government of India have adopted two-pronged strategy for building the capacities of the FPO ecosystem. Learning Management System (LMS) has been developed for self-learning improving the managerial and entrepreneurial skills of FPO leaders, focusing on governance, financial management, and business operations. Learning material is available in 12 regional languages with 900+ audio video content. Similarly, State Nodal Training Institutes were identified from 10+ no of State/UT, where in a cadre of Master Trainers are being developed with the help of Central Training Nodal Institutes (BIRD, LINAC).

6. Legal and Regulatory Hurdles: Compliance with regulatory requirements (like GST registration, MCA registration, and filling of various reports) can be complex, especially for small or newly formed FPOs.

DA&FW Initiative: National Policy on Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)-Initiatives started by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare collectively aim to strengthen FPOs, improve their market access, and enhance their long-term sustainability, making them viable and resilient economic entities capable of uplifting rural economies and supporting smallholder farmers.”

2.25 With regard to the Metrics used to measure 10,000 FPOs Schemes, Dept submitted as under:

- FPO registration: Tracks the number of FPOs formally registered and meeting its target of establishing 10,000 FPOs within the stipulated timeframe.
- FPO shareholder registration: Tracks the number of farmers benefiting from FPOs and meeting its target and reflects the level of farmer engagement in the FPO.
- FPO Management cost: Assesses the operational costs incurred by FPOs in managing their activities.
- CBBO cost: Assesses the operational costs incurred by FPOs in managing their activities.
- Managing Equity Grant: Tracks the distribution of Equity Grant to the FPOs under the scheme as they are vital for improving the financial stability of FPOs and encouraging farmer members to increase their equity contributions.

Credit Guarantee: Measures the access of FPOs to credit facilities supported by the Credit Guarantee Fund under the scheme and enables FPOs to secure loans without collateral, reducing the financial burden and risks for smallholder farmers.”

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

ALLOCATION OF BUDGETARY RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILIZATION

1. The Committee note that amounts of Rs 1.23, 1.24, 1.15 and 1.22 lakh crore have been allocated to the Dept of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (D/oA&FW) for the financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. The surrendering of the funds during 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 amounted to Rs. 5,152.60 , 21,005.13 and 4,908.60 crore respectively. This, in percentage terms amounts to 97.04%, 92.12% and 94.42% of the RE allocations of the respective years. The Committee have been apprised that under utilization of funds is mainly under North Eastern Region (NER) and SCSP (Schedule Caste Sub-Plan) and to some extent under Tribal Area Sub-Plan (TASP) Components. The Committee while commending the performance of the Dept for utilization of funds allocated opine that improvement in various processes and procedures involved right from allocation to receiving UCs on time will further improve the utilization rates and accordingly suggest process and procedural related improvements, regularly reviewing the spending with the authorities concerned and also sticking religiously to the guidelines issued by the Dept of Expenditure .

NEED FOR INCREASE IN BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS TO AGRICULTURE

2. The Committee note that amounts of Rs 1.23, 1.24, 1.15 and 1.22 lakh crore have been allocated to the Dept of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DoA&FW) for the

financial years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. The data further shows that DoA&FW has got higher allocations in absolute amounts from 2021-22 to 2024-25 *vis-a-vis* other Departments. The percentage (%) share of the Dept *w.r.t.* the total Central plan outlay, however, witnessed continuous decline from 3.53% in 2021-22 to 3.14%, 2.57% and 2.54% of the during 2022-23, 2023-24 and 2024-25 respectively. In view of the decline in growth rate of agriculture in 2023-24 (provisional estimates) to just 1.4%, lowest in the last seven years, as against average annual growth rate of 4.18 % over the past four years, they express concern that the continuous decline in allocation to agriculture as percentage of total central plan may further accentuate the decline in growth rate of agriculture. As the agriculture plays a pivotal role in providing livelihoods to substantial segment of the population especially in rural areas, in generating employment and in providing food security, the Committee urge the Govt to enhance allocation to agriculture especially to improve productivity.

SCHEDULED CASTES SUB – PLAN (SCSP)

3. The data on allocation and utilization under SCSP for three years from 2020-21 to 2022-23 shows that not only the allocations made at BE have been reduced at RE stage but also large scale under utilization of RE allocations. In 2023-24 , the BE however, was revised upwards at RE stage by about Rs.607 crore. The data further reveal that the utilization levels, as percentage of RE allocations, witnessed continuous decline from 68.88% in 2020-21 to 61.16% in 2022-23. The year 2023-24, has witnessed uptick in utilization rate at 63.43% as per the provisional data for the year made available. It is, however, provisional data only. The lower utilization levels

is due to (i) lag between the release of funds from Govt. of India to State Governments and from State Finance Department to State Agriculture Department ,(ii) non receipt of proposals from state Govts in commensurate with the allocation under SCSP as there is lesser demand from SC farmers, (iii) Covid -19 impact in 2020-21, (iv) slow pace of implementation of guidelines of new procedure for release of funds in 2021-22,etc. The Committee are of the view that the non-receipt of proposals from state Governments commensurate with the allocations under SCSP may be due to the Terms & Conditions, eligibility criteria, etc may have been made without taking into account ground realities. The efforts made by the Ministry to impress upon the states for full utilization of the funds, sensitizing them to complete the documentation and completion of the audit in time, meeting the stakeholders at regular intervals, ,etc have not had desired impact on utilization of the funds. The Committee accordingly recommend that:

- (i) Terms and Conditions (T&C) of the scheme may be revisited after consulting stakeholders and after taking into account ground realities.
- (ii) A rating system may be devised where in states/UTs performance is rated on the utilization of funds disbursed under the scheme. In addition other relevant factors may also be taken into consideration in devising rating system. The Committee are of the strong view that such a rating system will spur competition amongst the states to improve considerably the spending of the funds allocated for the scheme.

- (iii) Wide publicity of the scheme in the vernacular languages may be given in different media such as radio, TV, social media, mobile (through SMS& whats app) may be given to the benefits of the Scheme.

STATUS OF UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES (UCS)

4. The Committee, from the data furnished by the Dept, note that there has been appreciable improvement in the pendency of Utilization Certificates (UCs) both in terms of number of UCs and the amount involved therein since 2019-20. The pendency in terms of number of UCs has witnessed continuous decline from 1236 in 2019 (except in 2020 as there was small increase) to 328 as on 31.12.2023. Similarly, the amount involved in UCs also seen continuous decline – from Rs.3419, Rs. 3694 , Rs. 6029 and Rs. 866 crore as on the 01st April, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 31.12.2023 respectively. The Committee while commending the performance of the dept in reducing the pendency of UCs, suggest that a special drive may be launched to ensure that states/ UTs having huge pendency are cleared of them. Further, the attention should be on those UCs which are pending for a long time.

CHANGE OF NOMENCLATURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FARMERS & FARM LABOURERS WELFARE

5. The Committee are of the view that the nomenclature of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in India may be changed to Department of Agriculture, Farmers & Farm Labourers Welfare. Farm labourers are indispensable to agriculture,

significantly impacting food production, economic stability, and community welfare. The change in nomenclature of the Department would reflect a broader focus on not only farmers but also the welfare of agricultural labourers, acknowledging their significant role in the agricultural sector. This renaming branding would assist to enhance the scope of initiatives and policies directed towards improving the livelihoods and welfare of both farmers and farm labourers. The Department would continue to oversee various schemes aimed at boosting agricultural productivity, providing financial support, and ensuring the welfare of all stakeholders involved in agriculture. The support given under PM-KISAN scheme may be increased to Rs.12000/- p.a. from Rs.6000/- at present. The Committee is of the view that seasonal incentives given to farmers may also be extended to tenant farmers and Farm Labourers. The Committee strongly recommend for the name change as stated above which would be vital to a larger effort to streamline agricultural governance and address the diverse needs of those working in agriculture, thereby fostering a more inclusive approach to agricultural development in India.

DECLINE IN GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE- NEED FOR ARRESTING THE TREND

6. The Committee note that 54.6% of the country's total work force is engaged in Agriculture & allied sector activities which account for 18.4% of India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2022-23. As per Economic Survey 2023-24, provisional estimates for 2023-24 the growth rate of the agriculture sector stood at 1.4 per cent, which is way below 4.7 per cent in 2022-23, mainly because of a drop in the foodgrain production due to delayed and poor monsoons caused by El Nino. The allied activities – livestock and fisheries have performed better than the traditional

agriculture such as cereals which is evident from an increase in their share in agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices from 24.38 per cent and 4.44 per cent in 2014-15 to 30.23 per cent and 7.25 per cent in 2022-23 respectively. The share of the crops segment in Agriculture GVA at current prices in 2022-23 was 55.28 per cent as compared to 61.75 per cent in 2014-15. Farmers need to be incentivized adequately in the form of offering remunerative prices for their produce which encourage them to adopt latest technological innovations to increase productivity and yields. According to the All India Rural Financial Inclusion Survey (NAFIS) 2021-22 conducted by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the average landholding for farming among farmers in the country decreased from 1.08 hectares in 2016-17 to just 0.74 hectares in 2021-22, marking a reduction of about one-third (31 per cent) which is a worrying sign. The Committee are of the view that there can be no greater morale booster than implementation of MSP as legal guarantee for farmers across the country. The Committee strongly recommend that the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare needs to take urgent steps to ensure that agricultural productivity and yields are improved and match up with world standards. The Committee also recommend that third party audit of existing Policy schemes and technological interventions may also be done to improve their efficacy. These steps and policy interventions would not only enhance Farmers income & lessen farm distress but would also expedite the country's path towards \$ 5 trillion economy.

MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE(MSP) TO FARMERS AS A LEGAL GUARANTEE

7. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the implementation of Minimum Support Price remains a focal point in the dialogue surrounding agricultural reform and farmers welfare in India. Implementing a legally binding MSP in India is essential not only for safeguarding farmers livelihoods but also for promoting rural economic growth and enhancing national food security. The benefits & advantages of implementation of MSP as legal guarantee far outweigh its challenges. This would stimulate economic activity in these areas, benefiting local businesses and economies. With assured income through MSP, farmers are more likely to invest in their agricultural practices, leading to increased productivity and sustainability in farming. This investment can also contribute to long-term food security for the nation. By ensuring that farmers receive fair prices, MSP can help stabilize food production levels. Consistent income allows farmers to plan better and maintain production without the fear of market fluctuations undermining their efforts. The Committee strongly recommend that the Department need to declare a roadmap for implementation of MSP to Farmers as a legal guarantee at the earliest. This would also allow the Central Government to plan its finances accordingly and subsequently, allow a smooth transition. The Committee is of the view that the Department may table statement in the Parliament after every crop season giving details of no. of farmers who sold their produce at MSP and the existing gap between MSP and actualized market prices of crops. The MSP mechanism aligns with broader National Food Security objectives by ensuring that food grains are available at stable prices, thus aiding public distribution systems. Addressing the associated challenges of MSP through thoughtful policy design will be crucial for its successful

implementation and would prove to be a game changer. The Committee recommend implementing a robust and legally binding MSP system, that can play a crucial role in reducing farmer suicides in India by providing financial stability, protecting against market volatility, alleviating debt burdens, and improving overall mental health among farmers. In addition, the Committee urge the Government to compensate the Farmers for managing and disposing of Parali (Crop Residue) to prevent them from burning it.

NEED FOR INCREASING FARMERS' INCOMES

8. The Committee have been apprised that various schemes/programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by helping them in increasing production, covering risk in cultivating crops by way insuring the crops under PMFBY, creating infrastructure for storage of their harvest till it is sold off, offering the farmers remunerative prices for their produce, etc. The Committee are concerned to note that NABARD Survey on Rural Financial Inclusion for 2022-23 has stated that the average monthly income of households saw a substantial rise of 57.6% over a five-year period, increasing from Rs. 8,059 in 2016-17 to Rs.12,698 in 2021-22. Despite a rise of 57.6% in average monthly household income, the average monthly expenditure has surged even more sharply- from ₹6,646 to ₹11,262 (an increase of 69.4%) over the same period. This imbalance indicates that while incomes are rising, expenses are outpacing income growth, leading families to borrow more. The survey indicates that the percentage of rural families taking loans has risen from 47.4% to 52% between 2016-17 and 2021-22. This suggests a growing reliance on borrowing among farming households to meet their financial needs. The proportion of families with outstanding debts has also increased, pointing to a

heightened financial pressure on these agricultural households. More families are depending on loans to manage expenses, reflecting a concerning trend in rural financial health. The Committee, therefore, feel that the present situation necessitates careful monitoring and targeted interventions to ensure that farmers can manage their debts sustainably while continuing to invest in their agricultural activities and the Department should do everything possible to ensure that farmers don't get entrapped in vicious cycle of insurmountable debts and the Schemes run for welfare of farmers have a tangible impact on the ground.

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA (PMFBY)

9. The Committee are concerned to note that there has been substantial and continuous underutilization of budgetary allocation made for PMFBY even compared to reduced Revised Estimates (REs) since 2020-21. The Committee note that shortfall of Rs. 1792, 2,450, 4,692 and Rs. 674 crore w.r.t REs have occurred in 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively. The continuous increase in shortfalls since 2020-21 has come down drastically in 2023-24. The dept have stated that the underutilization is primarily due to low coverage in NER funds and to address the issue, they restored the fund sharing pattern between Centre and states to 90:10 from 50:50 from Kharif 2020 season. Despite restoring of the old financing pattern 90:10 between Centre and states w.r.t NER in 2020 itself, the Committee note that the Dept expects such underutilization in NER to continue even in the current financial year as BE of Rs. 14,600 crore was reduced to Rs.10,978 crore at RE stage due to expected underutilization *inter-alia* in NER component. The Committee is of the view that the whole process of PMFBY may be simplified so that it becomes easier for the

Farmers to understand and decipher the terms, conditions and riders involved in the process of obtaining claims. The Committee, therefore conclude that restoring the financing pattern between the Centre and the states since 2020-21 have not had the extent of impact that it should have in spending the funds in NER and accordingly , suggest that realistic steps be taken to improve spending in NER.

10. Due to lack of closed storage space many small and marginal farmers are forced keep their produce after harvesting in fields in the open till they are sold off in mandis. In such cases, there is a risk of damage due to excessive rains, flash floods, such other natural calamities. As the damage to the crops after harvesting and kept in the open fields is not covered under PMFBY, the small and marginal farmers are left to fend for themselves. The Committee, therefore, suggest to explore the possibility of covering such losses under PMFBY. The Committee strongly recommend that initiatives may be taken to integrate production and post harvest systems beyond the clusters.

11. The Committee during the briefing and evidence meetings held with the Dept raised the issue of delay in settlement of the claims, brought to their notice from the farmers of their constituencies, under Prime Minister Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The delay in settlement of the insurance claims to farmers will drive them to local money lenders to meet their short term - the intervening time between the crop loss/ damages due to natural disasters and receipt of the insurance claim, fund requirements. This, the Committee believe will push the farmers to opt out of the

PMFBY defeating the purpose of the scheme. The Committee would like to be apprised of the relevant data such as the number of cases where the delay in payment of claims happened both in terms of absolute numbers as well as the percentage of the total claims received. They also suggest that that suitable steps be taken to address the issue at the earliest.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL CROP INSURANCE FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS

12. The Committee suggest that the Department may explore the possibility of providing compulsory Universal crop insurance to Small Farmers with land holdings of upto 2 hectares on the lines of Union Government's health insurance scheme- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), being provided to all citizens. The implementation of Universal crop insurance would act as a critical tool for enhancing the resilience and financial security of smallholder farmers, who often face significant risks due to climate change, market fluctuations, and other uncertainties. The implementation of such insurance scheme requires a multifaceted approach that addresses the unique challenges such as ease to market access, adaptation to latest technological advancements and so on, being faced especially by the small holder farmers. The successful implementation of universal crop insurance for smallholder farmers hinges on addressing educational gaps, customizing products to fit local contexts, leveraging technology, and fostering collaborative frameworks among stakeholders. By focusing on these areas, the Government can enhance the

resilience of smallholder farmers against agricultural risks, ultimately contributing to food security and rural development.

NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

13. The Committee note that National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) aims to promote sustainable agricultural practices among one crore farmers across India and seeks to transition farmers from chemical-based inputs to natural farming methods, emphasizing local resources and biodiversity. The Government aims to initiate one crore farmers into natural farming practices over the next two years. For the fiscal year 2024-25, the NMNF has been allocated ₹365.64 crore, a reduction from previous allocations, for which no specific reasons were given. The Committee note that NMNF is yet to be approved by the Government of India. The Committee feel that fundamental challenge lies in changing farmers' mindsets from reliance on chemical fertilizers to adopting locally produced inputs which requires ongoing training and awareness campaigns to facilitate this behavioral shift. The Committee feel that the success of NMNF hinges on overcoming significant implementation challenges related to education, infrastructure, stakeholder engagement, financial incentives, and policy alignment. Addressing these issues will be crucial for achieving the mission's objectives and ensuring a successful transition to natural farming practices across the country.

FORMATION AND PROMOTION OF FARMERS PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS (FPOs)

14. The Committee note that since the launch of the Scheme in February , 2020 as against the target of forming and registering 10,000 Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs) , 9204 FPOs have already been registered as on 31.10.2024 and about 24.22 lakh farmers are covered under the scheme. The Committee note that FPOs whose objectives are to (i) facilitate sustainable income oriented farming , (ii) enhance productivity through efficient, cost effective and sustainable resource and (iii) provide handholding and support to new FPs for five years. The problems identified – lack of access to quality inputs, & Finance, Inadequate infrastructure, limited linkages, weak managerial capacity and the measures taken by Dept to resolve them such as providing equity grants and credit guarantee fund, merging Agriculture infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) enabling FPOs to get subsidized funding for creation of infrastructure, creating market linkages by way of onboarding them on Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) and National Agricultural Market (e- NAM) platform, etc, the Committee believe , will go a long way in achieving the objectives of the FPO scheme. The Committee hope that the initial teething problems may get resolved at the earliest with the Dept's initiatives. The Committee suggest that funds crunch may not be allowed to hamper the scheme and also to avoid surrendering of the allocated funds by proper prior planning.

The Committee strongly feel that Farmer Producer Organizations(FPOs) have the potential to significantly transform the agricultural landscape in India by acting as catalysts for economic growth, sustainability, and empowerment among farmers

through collective action and by focusing on strategic initiatives such as market linkages, financial access, capacity building, and technological integration, FPOs can effectively act as catalysts for change in rural India. The Committee strongly recommend that youth needed to be attracted into agriculture through FPOs which is critical for revitalizing the sector and developing enterprise-based models that appeal to younger generations can help bring innovation and energy into farming practices. Incorporating technology into operations can streamline processes such as marketing, supply chain management, data collection and more importantly, can facilitate better communication & coordination among members and expedite decision making processes.

CLIMATE RESILIENT FARMING

15. The Committee are of the view that 100 percent coverage of Climate Resilient Farming across the country especially in backward districts, is not just beneficial but essential for ensuring sustainable agricultural practices amidst climate change challenges. By addressing the barriers to adoption through education, supportive policies, and collaborative efforts, India can enhance its agricultural resilience, secure food production, and contribute positively to global climate goals.

16. The Committee note that the Department has been promoting NAMO DRONE DIDI for women farmers through Self Help Groups(SHG) for spraying of fertilizers, pesticides, crop nutrient etc. The Committee desire that Small and Marginalized Farmers including from SC/ST communities be provided adequate training in the

latest technologies to enable them to harness the tangible benefits of this Scheme. The Committee also desire that the technological advancements in the field of Agriculture may be made available to farmers at affordable rates.

PROTECTION OF FARMERS RIGHTS IN REGARD TO CLIMATE RESILIENT VARIETIES

17. The Committee feel that protection of farmers' rights concerning Climate resilient crop varieties is crucial as they face increasing challenges from climate change which encompasses the development, access, and utilization of crop varieties that can withstand extreme weather conditions. These varieties are essential for maintaining or increasing agricultural productivity under adverse conditions, thereby contributing to food security and farmers livelihoods. Farmers rights are fundamentally tied to their ability to access and utilize diverse seed varieties. The introduction of global Plant Variety Protection (PVP) agreements, particularly the Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants(UPOV)1991 Framework, has raised concerns about the restriction of farmers' rights to save and exchange seeds. These agreements often favor corporate interests over traditional farming practices, potentially criminalizing the informal seed systems that many small-scale farmers rely on. It is vital for policies to ensure that farmers retain the right to save and use indigenous seeds, which are often better suited for local conditions and climate variability. Despite the benefits of climate-resilient crops, adoption rates among smallholder farmers remain inconsistent due to key barriers such as lack of awareness, access to quality agricultural inputs and extension services such as effective outreach and education. The protection of farmers rights in relation to

climate resilient crop varieties is essential for ensuring food security amidst changing climatic conditions. The Committee strongly recommend that barriers to adoption be addressed and policies that support farmers' rights be reinforced which in turn would lead to agricultural systems becoming more resilient, sustainable, and productive in the face of climate change challenges. Collaborative efforts among governments, NGOs, and agricultural institutions are necessary to facilitate this transition effectively.

18. BUDGET ALLOCATIONS NOT MATCHING SCHEMES

The Committee is of the view that infrastructure in Agriculture needs massive investment to meet world class standards. The Committee strongly recommend that the Government need to infuse more funds in Agriculture Infrastructure Fund to fill the gaps in public funding and covertly enhance productivity in agriculture and reduce post harvest losses.

19. DISCUSSIONS BE A PRE-REQUISITE WITH FARMERS REPRESENTATIVES BEFORE ANNOUNCING TRADE POLICY RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

The Committee is of the view that Farmers suffer due to changing international import- export policy on agriculture produce. The Committee strongly recommend that a permanent body/institution on the lines of CACP may be created and the representatives of Farmers alongwith agricultural experts may invariably be included in the same. The Committee also recommend that the Govt. may hold discussions

with this body including Farmers representatives before announcing any Trade Policy related to agriculture.

20. MINIMUM LIVING WAGES TO FARM LABOURERS

The Committee is of the view that a National Commission for Minimum Living Wages for Farm Labourers may be established. This in long term would help the landless labourers too. The Committee strongly recommend that a National Commission for Minimum Living Wages for Farm Labourers may be established at the earliest to provide long due rights to Farm Labourers.

21. INTRODUCTION OF SCHEME TO WAIVE OFF DEBT OF FARMERS & FARM LABOURERS

The Committee, in view of the rising Farmers debt & suicides linked to farm distress, recommend the Govt. introduction of a Scheme to waive off debt of Farmers and Farm Labourers.

New Delhi
14 December, 2024
23 Agrahayana, 1946(Saka)

Charanjit Singh Channi
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture,
Animal Husbandry and Food Processing

ANNEXURE-I

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare					
Surrender during 2020-21 (Scheme + Non-Scheme)					
<i>(Rs. In crore)</i>					
S. No.		BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Final Requirement	Surrender
1	Secretariat	179.68	181.82	183.5642	-17.46
2	Interest Subsidy	21175.00	19831.75	17789.72	-3343.76
3	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	15695.00	15306.55	14166.265	-1372.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	4000.00	2563.20	2564.3485	-1455.39
5	Implementation of MIS/PSS	2000.00	996.00	1357.93	-642.07
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	600.00	600.00	573.74	-25.26
7	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	500.00	300.00	0.00	-500.00
8	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	800.00	620.00	537.56	-262.44
9	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	75000.00	65000.00	62691.1971	-12382.34
10	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	220.00	50.00	110.00	-110.00
11	Grants to Farmers Producers Organisations	500.00	250.00	250.00	-250.00
12	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	0.00	208.00	23.6041	-169.89
13	GREEN REVOLUTION	13730.09	10850.60	10535.3459	-3293.92
13.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	3700.00	2551.21	2600.2704	-1068.64
13.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	10030.09	8299.39	7935.0755	-2225.29
13.2.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture including National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	2310.25	1618.92	1584.7519	-593.61
13.2.2	National Project on Organic Farming	28.63	25.65	25.65	-2.98
13.2.3	National Project on Soil & Health Fertility	324.43	229.99	265.98	-86.48
13.2.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	175.00	175.00	138.0193	-57.14
13.2.5	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)	202.50	145.00	133.2518	-72.73
13.2.6	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	30.34	27.80	27.64	-3.63
13.2.7	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	500.00	350.00	382.2910	-115.91
13.2.8	National Project on Agro-Forestry	36.00	29.00	29.7117	-662.70
13.2.9	National Bamboo Mission	110.00	94.00	84.5774	-25.42
13.2.10	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	1221.93	959.33	919.6322	-261.98
13.2.11	Information Technology	40.00	45.00	43.4980	-3.45
13.2.12	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	389.04	332.00	267.3396	-150.12
13.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	1033.09	1050.34	1050.086	-25.36
13.2.14	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	193.34	197.00	197.7367	-21.12
13.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	405.50	356.34	381.36	-24.14

13.2.16	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	550.00	402.25	322.7839	-228.59
13.2.17	National Food Security Mission	2113.79	1876.80	1697.7836	-529.84
13.2.17.1	<i>National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm</i>	503.17	499.67	475.0254	-79.03
13.2.17.2	<i>National Food Security Mission-Other Crops</i>	1610.62	1377.13	1222.7582	-450.81
13.2.18	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	361.84	381.49	380.8694	-15.56
13.2.19	National Rainfed Area Authority	4.41	3.48	3.0832	-0.61
	Grand Total-Demand No. 1- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	134399.77	116757.92	110783.2748	-23824.54
Surrender is mainly on account of less requirement under NES, SCPSC and TASP components.					

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare						
(Rs. in Crores)						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2021-22				Surrender amount 2021-22 BE
		BE (Proposed)	BE	RE	AE	
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		145604.81	123017.57	118294.24	114840.78	-5152.60
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	17264.50	16000.00	15989.39	13549.24	-115.25
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	23292.50	19468.31	18142.30	21476.93	0.00
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	1700.00	1500.50	3595.61	2288.33	0.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	500.00	400.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	600.00	300.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	2000.00	700.00	700.00	691.30	0.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	75000	65000.00	67500.00	66825.11	-4571.40
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	50.00	50.00	0.50	39.50	0.00
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	300.00	700.00	250.00	427.04	-19.56
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	1116.00	900.00	200.00	21.43	0.00
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		121823.00	105018.81	106428.80	105368.88	-4706.21
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY)	4000	4000.00	2000.00	1796.12	-12.00
2 Green Revolution						
2.1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	4530	3712.44	2000.00	1729.11	-241.76
2.2 Krishionnati Yojna						

2.2.1	National Food Security Mission	3539	2096.00	1540.00	995.17	0.00
2.2.2.1	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm		0.00	100.00	0.00	-0.01
2.2.2	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming	12.5	12.00	6.00	0.26	-3.60
2.2.3	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	200	200.00	174.81	133.29	0.00
2.2.4	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility	315	315.00	100.00	8.76	-3.55
2.2.5	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP & Climate change)	200	180.00	110.00	76.83	-29.67
2.2.6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	500	450.00	100.00	88.57	0.00
2.2.7	National Project on Agro-Forestry	36	34.00	20.00	8.37	0.00
2.2.8	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture including NBHM	3184.25	2385.00	1594.00	994.83	-130.06
2.2.9	Sub-Mission Seeds & Planting Material	642.1	448.00	310.00	141.05	-0.87
2.2.10	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	81.18	45.00	31.00	25.33	-10.00
2.2.11	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	1224.26	1173.75	924.00	820.98	0.00
2.2.12	Information Technology	79.3	50.00	55.19	40.08	0.00
2.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	2553.19	1050.00	850.00	816.55	-14.00
2.2.14	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	483.42	374.00	267.00	267.11	0.00
2.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	895.94	373.00	373.00	341.67	0.00
2.2.16	Integrated scheme on Agricultural Marketing	490	410.00	264.20	238.28	-0.07
2.2.17	National Bamboo Mission	110	100.00	70.00	20.59	0.00
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		14546.14	9695.75	6889.20	5017.72	-191.83
Total- Green Revolution		19076.14	13408.19	8889.20	6746.83	-433.59
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		23076.14	17408.19	10889.20	8542.95	-445.59
Total- Scheme		144899.14	122427.00	117318.00	113911.83	-5151.80
Non-Scheme						0.00
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	705.67	590.57	976.24	928.95	-0.80
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		145604.81	123017.57	118294.24	114840.78	-5152.60

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare						
(Rs. in Crore)						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2022-23				Surrender amount 2022-23
		BE (Proposed)	BE	RE	AE	BE
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		161096.34	124000.00	110254.53	101572.54	-21005.13
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	19000.00	15500.00	12375.76	10296.03	-2688.57
2	Modified Interest Subvention	40700.00	19500.00	22000.00	17997.89	-22.08
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	5000.00	1500.00	1500.00	4007.00	-486.29
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.97
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	10.00	9.00	166.21	166.21	0
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	73602.47	68000.00	60000.00	58253.82	-9745.82
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	120.00	100.00	50.00	12.50	-49.95
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	1480.00	500.00	955.00	124.19	-373.89
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	640.00	500.00	150.00	147.12	-286.14
11	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	-54.99
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		140553.47	105710.00	97296.97	91004.75	-13708.70
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	10602.61	10433.00	7000.00	5247.44	-3837.32
2	Krishonnati Yojna					
2.1	Food and Nutrition Security	1425.74	1395.00	900.00	841.70	-574.29
2.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	1385.00	900.00	700.00	152.58	-746.74
2.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	980.80	600.00	500.00	278.45	-321.27
2.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	200.00	198.00	130.00	144.43	-89.55
2.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	2309.26	1900.00	1100.00	1189.69	-956.76
2.6	Seeds & Planting Material	520.35	305.00	250.00	191.93	-155.87
2.7	Agriculture Extension	1202.22	1000.00	800.00	741.06	-249.35
2.8	Digital Agriculture	70.30	60.00	70.00	21.24	-38.51
2.9	Agriculture Census and Statistics	352.08	325.00	300.00	288.10	-55.16
3.10	Agricultural Marketing	791.15	500.00	250.00	866.77	-190.78
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		9236.90	7183.00	5000.00	4715.96	-3378.28
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		19839.51	17616.00	12000.00	9963.39	-7215.60
Total-	Scheme	160392.98	123326.00	109296.97	100968.14	-20924.30
Scheme - Grant No. 1		160392.98	123326.00	109296.97	100968.14	-20924.30

Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure						
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	703.36	674.00	957.56	604.41	-80.83
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		161096.34	124000.00	110254.53	101572.54	-21005.13

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare						
						<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2023-24				Surrender amount 2023-24
		BE (Proposed)	BE	RE	AE	BE
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		155217.34	115531.79	116788.96	110283.64	-4908.60
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	18654.15	13625.00	15000	12948.5	0
2	Modified Interest Subvention	38040.04	23000.00	18500	14251.93	-2275
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	7852.74	0.01	40	0	0
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	1.00	0.01	2200	2200	0
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	800.00	800.00	446.3	446.3	0
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	67694.28	60000.00	60000	61440.74	-1470
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	100.00	138	100	0
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	955.00	955.00	450	428.86	-69
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	800.00	500.00	600	475.23	-21
11	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	150.00	0.01	50	22.5	-0.4
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		135047.21	98980.03	97424.30	92314.06	-3835.40
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	8255.68	7150.35	6150.35	5760.93	0
2	National Mission on Natural Farming		459.00	100	30.19	-100.4
3	Krishionnati Yojna					
3.1	Food and Nutrition Security	1680.00	1623.00	1442	1414.58	-146.5
3.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	1747.5	900.00	525	296.46	-394
3.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	1155	600.00	425	416.89	0
3.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	200	200.00	238	230.67	-0.6
3.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	2514.58	1893.47	1508.47	1420.31	-58.6
3.6	Agriculture Extension	1171.48	850.00	880	877	
3.7	Digital Agriculture	530.64	450.00	200	118.58	-50
3.8	Agricultural Marketing	1088.9	550.00	1160	961.73	-155
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		10088.10	7066.47	6378.47	5736.22	-804.70
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		18343.78	14675.82	12628.82	11527.34	-905.10
Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund				5000.00	5000.00	

Total-	Scheme	153390.99	113655.85	115053.12	108841.40	-4740.50
Grand Total	Scheme - Grant No. 1	153390.99	113655.85	115053.12	108841.40	-4740.50
Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure			155217.34			
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	1826.35	1875.94	1735.84	1442.24	-168.1
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		155217.34	115531.79	116788.96	110283.64	-4908.60

Demand 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare			
Scheme wise Provision BE 2024-25			
(Rs. in crore)			
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme Schemes	BE (Proposed)	BE 2024-25
III- Central Sector Schemes/Projects			
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna- (PMFSY)	19215.15	14600.00
	Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	14600.00
	Less - Amount met from Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	-14600.00
2	Modified Interest Subvention	30002.09	22600.00
	Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	22600.00
	Less - Amount met from Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	-22600.00
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	3240.12	0.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.00	6437.50
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	691.40	300.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	60000.00	60000.00
	Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	60000.00
	Less - Amount met from Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	-60000.00
7	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	100.00
8	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	578.67	581.67
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	1000.00	600.00
10	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	75.00	75.00
11	Namo Drone Didi	0.00	500.00
12	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups fo Agriculture and Rural Enterprises Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain Nam0 Drone Didi (NEW SCHEME)	0.00	62.50
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		114902.43	105856.67
IV - Centrally Sponsored Schemes			
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	8034.00	7553.00
	Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	7553.00
	Less - Amount met from Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund	0.00	-7553.00
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	459.00	365.64
3	Krishionnati Yojna	11356.64	7447.00
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		19849.64	15365.64
Total- Scheme		134752.07	121222.31
Non Schemes			
1	Establishment Expenditure of the Centre	1701.92	1306.46
Grant Total		136453.99	122528.77

Annexure-II**Status of Utilization Certificates**

Position as on 01/04/2020 in respect of Grants 01			
Outstanding UCs as on 01.04.2020 in r/o Grant1 released upto 31.03.2019			
Sl. No.	Scheme Name	No of UCs	Amount (in Crores)
1	Agriculture Marketing-(9006)	157	540.22
2	Establishment Expenditure (Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)-(3436)	3	0.62
3	Information Technology (Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare)	27	14.18
4	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation-(9007)	83	332.1
5	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics- (9005)	124	78.1
6	NATIONAL BAMBOO MISSION	10	5.08
7	National Food Security Mission-(9140)	127	339.52
8	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)-(9212)	5	5.65
9	National Institute of Plant and Health Management	1	1.63
10	National Mission on Horticulture-(9120)	181	686.11
11	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm-(9143)	73	113.97
12	National Project on Agro-Forestry-(2010)	8	0.66
13	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming-(0010)	1	2.76
14	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	1	0.4
15	Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region-(1816)	137	229.18
16	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana-(9422)	46	18.92
17	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop-	6	3.6
18	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	2	6.18
19	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority-3025	4	13.53
20	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	17	7.68
21	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana	101	134.25
22	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	191	233.77
23	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	28	636.03
24	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	22	54.93
25	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	190	235.76
Grand Total		1545	3694.83

Position as on 01/04/2021 in respect of Grants 01			
Outstanding UCs as on 01.04.2021 in r/o Grant no.1 released upto31.03.2020			
Sl. No	Scheme Name	No of UCs	Amount (in Crores)
1	Agriculture Marketing-(9006)	166	592.85
2	Information Technology (Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	26	13.48
3	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation-(9007)	20	144.06
4	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics-(9005)	159	71.96
5	Distribution of Pulses To State/Union	14	3404.6
6	NATIONALBAMBOO MISSION	5	3.05
7	National Food Security Mission-(9140)	86	287.81
8	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (MANAGE)-(9212)	7	6.71
9	National Mission on Horticulture-(9120)	175	356.83
10	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm- (9143)	22	8.4
11	National Projection Agro-Forestry-(2010)	4	0.42
12	National Projection Promotion of Organic Farming-(0010)	1	2.76
13	Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region-(1816)	34	140.79
14	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana-(9422)	32	71.97
15	Pradhan Mantri Kishan Samman Nidhi (PM-KSN)	21	10.22
16	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop-	2	0.49
17	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	10	594.15
18	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	4	1.3
19	Rashtriya Krishi VikasYojna	79	74.71
20	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	34	76.83
21	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	10	31.17
22	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	12	31.47
23	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	51	103.06
Grand Total		974	6029.09

Outstanding UCs as on 30.12.2023 in r/o Grant no.1 released upto 31.03.2022

Sr. No.	Scheme Name	No. of UCs	Amount of Ucs (in Crores)
1	Information Technology	23	8.75
2	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	8	16.54
3	Agriculture Marketing	82	318.32
4	National Bamboo Mission	9	3.82
5	National Food Security Mission	5	1.60
6	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management(MANAGE)	2	1.23
7	National Mission on Horticulture	39	71.75
8	National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	1	0.001
9	National Project on Promotion of Organic Farming	1	2.76
10	Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	3	0.38
11	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana-	13	59.54
12	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	22	15.63
13	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop-	4	0.29
14	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	7	274.80
15	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	2	0.90
16	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	30	32.92
17	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	9	10.35
18	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization	11	11.24
19	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	26	15.87
20	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	31	19.98
Total		328	866.67

State-wise Unspent Balance and No. of UC Pending under RKVY - DPR Component during 2018-19 to 2022-23

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State and UTs	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Amount	No. of UC Pending	Amount	No. of UC Pending	Amount	No. of UC Pending	Amount	No. of UC Pending	Amount	No. of UC Pending
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.72	1	0.00	0	3.32	1
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	19.76	1	0.00	0	4.67	1
3	Assam	0.88	1	4.85	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
4	Bihar	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5	Chhatisgarh	9.47	1	4.68	1	13.67	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
6	Goa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.04	1	0.00	0	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	0.00	0	5.59	1	4.53	1	36.48	1	35.31	1
8	Haryana	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.06	1	22.11	1	15.82	1
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.33	1	1.81	1	8.17	1	9.25	1	0.00	0
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.55	1	0.57	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.25	1
11	Jharkhand	5.71	1	31.47	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.62	1	0.23	1	0.00	0
13	Kerala	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	2.45	1	0.63	1
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.03	1
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16	Manipur	0.13	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0	0.20	1	4.34	1	10.79	1	0.00	0
18	Mizoram	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
19	Nagaland	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
20	Orissa	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
21	Punjab	0.17	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
22	Rajasthan	0.87	1	1.50	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	53.92	1
23	Sikkim	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	0.17	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.17	1
25	Telangana	77.13	1	130.59	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26	Tripura	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.33	1
28	Uttarakhand	1.60	1	1.90	1	1.10	1	20.14	1	16.37	1
29	West Bengal	1.63	1	14.43	1	5.19	1	26.84	1	0.00	0
30	A & N Islands	0.00	0	0.35	1	0.00	0	0.54	1	0.00	0
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
32	D& N Haveli	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
33	Daman & Diu	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
34	Delhi	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
35	Lakshadweep	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
36	Pudducherry	0.03	1	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
37	Ladakh	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.43	1
	Total	98.64	13	197.93	12	62.19	11	128.83	9	134.25	12

Food & Nutrition Security

In crore

	No. of UCs pending State-wise/UT-wise	UC pending as on 01.04.2019	UC pending as on 01.04.2020	UC pending as on 01.04.2021	UC pending as on 30.12.2023	Reasons of pendency	Action taken by the Department to Remove/ Mitigate the Pendency
No. of UCs	Telangana	0	0	0	1	UC is yet to be received from the State.	Letters have been issued to the State from time to time for providing UC.
Amount (Rs in crores)	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10		

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension

	No. of UCs Pending State-wise/UT-wise, Scheme-wise	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2019	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2020	UCs Pending as on 01.04.2021	Amount of UCs pending as on 30.12.2023	Reasons for the Pendency	Action Taken by the Department to Remove/Mitigate the Pendency
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
No. of UCs	(i) Ladakh (0.50) (ii) Manipur (2.25) (iii) Telangana (3.25) (iv) Delhi (0.20)	NIL	Delhi (0.25)	Delhi (0.1869) Puducherry (1.0) Ladakh (1.35)	(i) Delhi (0.1869) (ii) Puducherry (1.0) (iii) Ladakh (1.35)	Non-submission of Audited Utilization Certificate by the concerned State/UT	Regular follow-up and written reminders sent to State/UT
Amount (Rs/ Crore)	6.20	NIL	0.25	2.5369	2.5369		

National Bamboo Mission

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	UCs Pending as on 01.04.2019		UCs Pending as on 01.04.2020		UCs Pending as on 01.04.2021		Amount of UCs pending as on 30.12.2023		Reasons for the Pendency	Action Taken by the Department to Remove/Mitigate the Pendency
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
		Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount	Nos	Amount		
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	7.13	2	7.13	2	7.13	2	7.13	The pendency is mainly Due to delay in transfer of funds from treasury to SNA and expenditure could not be made in time.	The matter of Unspent balance is regularly followed up with the State Governments and other Implementing Agencies through correspondence, telephonic discussions, video Conferencing etc. The matter of furnishing UCs' in time has also been emphasized in various review meeting held with officers of State Government through video conferencing.
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.63		
3	Assam	1	0.49	1	0.49	2	1.33	2	1.33		
4	Bihar	2	0.88	2	0.88	2	0.88	2	0.88		
5	Chhattisgarh	1	0.006	2	0.008	3	1.29	3	1.29		
6	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0		
7	Gujarat	1	1.37	1	1.37	0	0.00	1	1.38		
8	Haryana	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0		
9	Himachal Pradesh	1	0.04	2	1.14	3	2.14	3	2.14		
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0		
11	Jharkhand	3	1.59	4	2.35	4	2.35	4	2.35		
12	Karnataka	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.00	0	0.00		
13	Kerala	2	5.94	2	5.94	3	6.16	3	6.16		
14	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.89	1	1.63		
15	Maharashtra	1	0.03	2	1.82	2	1.82	2	1.82		
16	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
17	Meghalaya	2	0.83	3	2.61	4	3.61	4	3.61		
18	Mizoram	1	0.30	1	0.30	2	3.80	0	0.00		
19	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
20	Orissa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.25		
21	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
22	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
23	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
24	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.45	0	0.00		
25	Telangana	2	3.75	2	3.75	2	3.75	2	3.75		

26	Tripura	1	0.34	1	0.34	2	2.97	1	2.12		
27	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.39	2	0.64	3	1.99	1	1.00		
28	Uttarakhand	2	0.29	2	0.29	3	1.49	3	1.49		
29	West Bengal	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
30	A&N Island	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
31	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
33	Daman & Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
34	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
35	Lakshwadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
36	Pondicherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00		
37	Central Agencies	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.22	0	0.00		
	GRAND TOTAL	23	23.376	29	29.058	41	47.27	36	42.96		

	Total No of UCs Pending State-wise/UT-wise, scheme-wise	UCs Pending as on 01.04.2019	UCs Pending as on 01.04.2020	UCs Pending as on 01.04.2021	UCs Pending as on 31.12.2023	Reasons for pendency	Action taken by the Department remove/Mitigate the pendency
No of UCs	25	14	15	22	25	State/UTs not submitted the UC PKVY scheme is not implementing in NE States, some of the UCs are related to NE States.	Through Telephone, email, VCs and review meeting time to time remind to the State/UTs to submit the pending UCs

PKVY

Details of the State-wise released, Expenditure, Unspent & Pending UCs under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)* scheme during 2015-16 to 2023-24 (Rs in lakh) (As on 31.09.24)

Name of the State	2020-21				2021-22				2022-23				2023-24 (As on 31.12.23)			
	Release	Expenditure	Unspent	UC pending	Release	Expenditure	Unspent	UC pending	Release	Expenditure	Unspent	UC pending	Release	Expenditure	Unspent	UC pending
Andhra Pradesh	10004.83	9989.68	15.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.15	970.00	0.00	970.00	15.15
Bihar	993.63	876.61	117.02	119.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	236.93	1547.68	0.00	1547.68	236.93	402.00	0.00	402.00	1784.62
Chhattisgarh	3738.11	3737.96	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	1892.50	1892.50	0.00	0.15
Gujarat	10.10	0.00	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.10	196.00	0.00	196.00	10.10
Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.67	250.00	0.00	250.00	70.67
Haryana	5.05	0.00	5.05	74.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.36
Jharkhand	1836.86	1836.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	163.00	0.00	163.00	0.00
Karnataka	10.10	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	512.55	512.55	0.00	0.00	2803.00	68.25	2734.75	0.00
Kerala	2198.23	2198.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1712.07	1471.48	240.59	0.00	71.00	0.00	71.00	240.59
Madhya Pradesh	828.04	0.00	828.04	42.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	870.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	870.13	33.00	0.00	33.00	870.13
Maharashtra	20.20	20.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	449.67	449.67	0.00	0.00	1681.00	1507.38	173.62	0.00
Odisha	1886.49	1886.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	370.71900	366.44	4.28	0.00	791.00	752.31	38.69	4.28
Punjab	1582.66	0.00	1582.66	0.00	221.13	0.00	221.13	1582.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1803.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	1803.79
Rajasthan	25.25	25.245	0.00	0.00	4048.07	3317.961	730.11	0.00	1783.26	0.00	1783.26	730.11	800.00	0.00	800.00	2513.37
Tamil Nadu	439.98	434.82	5.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15	1564.00	0.00	1564.00	5.15
Telangana	15.15	0.00	15.15	544.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	559.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	559.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	559.48
Uttar Pradesh	2532.17	2532.17	0.00	0.00	865.56	865.56	0.00	0.00	5089.32	5089.32	0.00	0.00	5881.00	0.00	5881.00	0.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	555.39	555.39	0.00	0.00	1717.00	1082.80	634.20	0.00
Assam	631.97	0.00	631.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	631.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	631.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	631.97
Arunachal Pradesh	7.57	0.00	7.57	94.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	102.07
Mizoram	7.57	0.00	7.57	22.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.94
Manipur	7.57	0.00	7.57	48.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.39

Nagaland	7.57	7.57	0.00	42.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.99
Sikkim	7.57	0.00	7.57	0.00	96.39	0.00	96.39	7.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.96
Tripura	7.57	0.00	7.57	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.57
Meghalaya	7.57	0.00	7.57	136.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	144.55
Himachal Pradesh	1166.24	1166.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124.00	0.00	124.00	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	193.55	193.55	0.00	0.00	148.00	0.00	148.00	0.00
Uttarakhand	9084.61	9084.61	0.00	0.00	2953.66	2953.66	0.00	0.00	5969.00	5969.00	0.00	0.00	767.00	677.95	89.05	0.00
Andman & Nicobar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	0.00
Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	235.55
Dadar Nagar	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1000.00
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	471.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	471.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	471.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	471.45
Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.20	0.00	16.20	0.00
Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.95
Ladakh	221.85	221.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	183.00	0.00	183.00	0.00
Total	37284.51	34028.64	3255.87	3049.93	8184.81	7137.18	1047.63	6305.80	18183.20	14607.38	3575.81	7353.43	20485.70	5981.18	14504.52	10929.24

Annexure-III**"Performance of SCSP under various scheme of the Department**

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare					
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE					
<i>(Rs. In crore)</i>					
S. No.		2020-21			Shortfall/ excess (BE-ACTUAL)
		BE	RE	Actual	
1	Interest Subsidy	3552.69	3314.66	1800.80	1751.89
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	2605.37	2599.07	2341.58	263.79
3	Implementation of MIS/PSS	332.00	166.00	0.00	332.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	83.00	49.80	0.00	83.00
5	Distribution of Pulses for to State / Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	132.80	99.60	0.00	132.80
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	99.60	99.60	96.60	3.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	12597.48	10790.00	7399.73	5197.75
8	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojna	36.52	0.00	0.00	36.52
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	0.00	31.07	0.22	-0.22
11	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	650.97	537.69	378.32	272.65
12	GREEN REVOLUTION				
12.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	613.40	410.08	409.69	203.71

12.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	1508.60	1191.47	859.64	648.96
12.2.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture	356.22	260.25	172.84	183.38
12.2.2	Technology Mission of Oilseeds and Oilpalm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.2.3	<i>National Project on Soil & Health Fertility</i>	53.25	28.00	23.31	29.94
12.2.4	<i>Organic Value Chain for North East</i>	29.01	29.01	2.74	26.27
12.2.5	<i>Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)</i>	33.50	23.24	19.81	13.69
12.2.6	<i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna</i>	91.30	70.30	49.67	41.63
12.2.7	<i>National Project on Agro-Forestry</i>	6.02	5.02	4.09	1.93
12.2.8	<i>National Bamboo Mission</i>	15.25	15.25	8.44	6.81
12.2.9	<i>Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension</i>	199.28	149.84	146.52	52.76
12.2.10	<i>Information Technology</i>	3.66	3.66	3.06	0.60
12.2.11	<i>Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material</i>	62.77	36.94	23.32	39.45
12.2.12	<i>Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization</i>	166.21	171.00	163.00	3.21
12.2.13	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	66.40	53.40	41.69	24.71
12.2.14	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	82.65	40.65	6.29	76.36
12.2.15	National Food Security Mission	343.08	304.91	194.86	148.22
12.2.16	National Mission on Edible Oils (Oilpalm)				0.00
Grand Total-Demand No. 1-Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare		22212.43	19289.04	13286.58	8925.85

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare					
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE					
(Rs. In crore)					
S. No.		2021-22			
		BE	RE	Actual	Shortfall/ excess (BE-ACTUAL)
1	Interest Subsidy	3301.53	3835.37	900.64	2400.89
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	2666.94	4641.34	2402.84	264.10
3	Implementation of MIS/PSS	249.00	664.00	0.00	249.00
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	66.40	0.00	0.00	66.40
5	Distribution of Pulses for to State / Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	49.80	0.00	0.00	49.80
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	116.20	116.20	116.20	0.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	10790.00	8308.66	8201.08	2588.92
8	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Pension Yojna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	83.00	41.50	0.00	83.00
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	149.40	33.20	0.37	149.03
11	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	664.00	282.16	240.49	423.51
12	GREEN REVOLUTION				
12.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	631.92	433.25	345.69	286.23
12.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	1554.70	1099.11	582.93	971.77
12.2.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture	374.04	240.00	108.53	265.51
12.2.2	Technology Mission of Oilseeds and Oilpalm	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12.2.3	<i>National Project on Soil & Health Fertility</i>	53.25	15.99	0.03	53.22
12.2.4	<i>Organic Value Chain for North East</i>	29.01	15.01	4.33	24.68
12.2.5	<i>Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)</i>	32.50	17.30	13.78	18.72
12.2.6	<i>Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna</i>	71.30	15.95	14.96	56.34
12.2.7	<i>National Project on Agro-Forestry</i>	6.02	2.05	1.00	5.02
12.2.8	<i>National Bamboo Mission</i>	15.25	9.90	1.99	13.26
12.2.9	<i>Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension</i>	199.20	177.40	125.15	74.05
12.2.10	<i>Information Technology</i>	4.54	4.54	2.86	1.68
12.2.11	<i>Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material</i>	63.50	41.00	5.77	57.73
12.2.12	<i>Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization</i>	182.60	141.10	139.34	43.26
12.2.13	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	62.64	62.64	56.68	5.96
12.2.14	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	82.65	28.32	2.32	80.33
12.2.15	National Food Security Mission	378.20	327.91	106.19	272.01
12.2.16	National Mission on Edible Oils (Oilpalm)		20.00		0.00
Grand Total-Demand No. 1-Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare		20322.89	19474.79	12790.24	7532.65
	Utilisation %age of B.E.			62.94	
	Utilisation %age of R.E.			65.68	

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare					
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE					
<i>(Rs. in Crore)</i>					
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	BE 2022-23	RE2022-23	Actual 2022-23	Shortfall/ excess (BE-ACTUAL)
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects					
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	2666.94	2639.58	1620.12	1046.82
2	Modified Interest Subvention	3328.39	3328.39	1191.52	2136.87
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	251.70	244.90	0.00	251.70
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	11166.37	9775.00	7002.41	4163.96
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	83.00	173.50	20.05	62.95
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	75.70	25.00	2.11	73.59
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		17572.10	16186.37	9836.21	7735.89
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes					
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1737.49	1176.09	850.29	887.20
2	Krishionnati Yojna	0.00	0.00		
2.1	Food and Nutrition Security	232.70	153.00	97.00	135.70
2.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	149.40	116.20	19.17	130.23
2.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	99.60	84.49	18.71	80.89
2.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	29.01	9.01	8.22	20.79
2.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	331.94	182.00	126.11	205.83
2.6	Seeds & Planting Material	42.00	41.00	25.62	16.38
2.7	Agriculture Extension	184.92	175.20	107.43	77.49
2.8	Digital Agriculture	9.96	11.95	0.88	9.08
3.10	Agricultural Marketing	83.00	30.30	20.76	62.24
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		1162.53	803.15	423.90	738.63
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		2900.02	1979.24	1274.19	1625.83
Grand Total	Scheme - Grant No. 1	20472.12	18165.61	11110.40	9361.72

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare				
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE				
(Rs. in crore)				
Name of Schemes	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	Actual 2023-24 (Provi.)	Shortfall/ excess (BE-ACTUAL)
Central Sector Schemes/Projects				
1 - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)	2666.94	2490.00	2409.58	257.36
2 - Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	3337.73	4424.80	1039.41	2298.32
3 - Implementation of MIS/PSS	0.00	6.29	0.00	0.00
4 - Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	10185.00	10620.00	7431.91	2753.09
5 - Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	174.00	27.50	27.50	146.50
6 - Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	75.70	95.80	7.09	68.61
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects	16439.37	17664.39	10915.49	5523.88
Centrally Sponsored Schemes				
1 - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1307.80	980.06	895.79	412.01
2 - National Mission on Natural Farming	71.47	16.95	0.00	71.47
3.Krishionnati Yojna				
3.1- Agricultural Marketing	74.60	106.28	8.65	65.95
3.2- Agriculture Extension	120.97	147.08	129.50	-8.53
3.3- Digital Agriculture	45.00	7.60	0.00	45.00
3.4- Edible Oil - Oil Palm	138.78	88.25	22.36	116.42
3.5- Edible Oil - Oil Seeds	99.60	73.38	36.42	63.18
3.6 - Food and Nutrition Security	307.00	239.50	182.83	124.17
3.7 - Integrated Development of Horticulture	261.00	166.51	167.88	93.12
3.8 - Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region	29.01	11.60	11.03	17.98
Total Krishionnati Yojna	1075.96	840.20	558.67	517.29
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes	2455.23	1837.21	1454.46	1000.77
D1- Total Scheduled Castes Sub Plan	18894.60	19501.60	12369.95	6524.65

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare	
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE	
(Rs. In lakh)	
Scheme & Programme	BE 2024-25
Central Sector	
1. Pradhan MantriFasalBima Yojna (PMFBY)	242360.00
2. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	396220.00
3. Pradhan MantriAnnadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	68094.60
4. Pradhan MantriKisanSamman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	1033400.00
5. Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	9635.32
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	9580.00
Central Sector Total	1759289.92
Centrally Sponsored Scheme	
1. Rashtriya KrishiVikasYojna	125379.80
2. National Mission on Natural Farming	6251.72
3. KrishonnatiYojna	121369.00
Centrally Sponsored Scheme Total	253000.52
Total -ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE	2012290.44

ANNEXURE - IV

ANNEXURE - IV						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	BE 2021-22		2022-23		
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1		BE	RE	BE	RE	% inc/dec in RE wrt RE 2021-22
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		123017.57	118294.24	124000.00	110254.53	6.79
Schemes						
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna	16000.00	15989.39	15500.00	12375.76	-22.60
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers (Modified Interest Subvention Scheme)	19468.31	18142.30	19500.00	22000.00	21.26
4.	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	1500.50	3595.61	1500.00	1500.00	-58.28
5.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	400.00	1.00	1.00	.01	99.00
6.	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	300.00	50.00	9.00	166.21	232.42
7.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	700.00	700.00	0.00	0.00	Merged With RKVY
8.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	65000.00	67500.00	68000.00	60000.00	-11.11
9.	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	50.00	0.50	100.00	50.00	9900.00
10.	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	700.00	250.00	500.00	955.00	282.00
11.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	900.00	200.00	500.00	150.00	-25.00
12.	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	0	0	100.00	100.0	100.00
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		105018.81	106428.80	105710.00	97296.97	-8.58
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna(PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	4000.00	2000.00	0	0	
2.1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	3712.44	2000	10433.00	7000.00	250.00
2.2	Krishionnati Yojna	87				
2.2.1	Food and Nutrition Security	2096.00	1540.00	1395.00	900.00	-41.56
	National Project on Organic Farming	12.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00

	National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	315.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
	Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	180.00	110.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	450.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
	National Project on Agro Forestry	34.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
2.2.1.1	Edible Oil- Oil Palm	0.00	100	900.00	700.00	6000.00
	Edible Oil-Oilseeds	0.00	0.00	600.00	500.00	-
2.2.1.2	OVCDNER	200.00	174.81	198.00	130.00	-25.63
2.2.1.3	Horticulture	2385.00	1594.00	1900.00	1100.00	-30.99
2.2.1.4	Seeds & Planting Material	448.00	310.00	305.00	250.00	-19.35
	Submission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	45.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
2.2.1.5	Extension	1173.75	924.00	1000.00	800.00	-13.42
2.2.1.6	Digital Agriculture	50.00	55.19	60.00	70.00	26.83
2.2.1.7	Integrated on Census & Statistics	374.00	267.00	325.00	300.00	-2.36
	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	373.00	373.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
2.2.1.8	Marketing	410.00	264.20	500.00	250.00	-5.37
2.2.1.9	National Bamboo Mission	100.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
2.2.1.10	Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanization	1050.00	850.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
Total	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	17408.19	10889.20	17616.00	12000.00	10.20
2.2.1.12	Secretariat	557.47	927.70	633.50	926.99	-0.08
2.2.1.13	Other Central Sector Expenditure	33.10	48.54	40.50	30.57	-37.02

Grant No. 1-Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare						
(Rs. in crore)						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		% inc/dec in RE wrt RE 2022-23
		BE	RE	BE	RE	
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	15500.00	12375.76	13625.00	15000	21.20
2	Modified Interest Subvention	19500.00	22000.00	23000.00	18500	-15.91
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	1500.00	1500.00	0.01	40	-97.33
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.00	0.00	0.01	2200	0.00
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	9.00	166.21	800.00	446.3	168.52
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	68000.00	60000.00	60000.00	60000	0.00
7	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	50.00	100.00	138	176.00
8	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	500.00	955.00	955.00	450	-52.88
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	500.00	150.00	500.00	600	300.00
10	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	100.00	100.00	0.01	50	-50.00
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		105709.00	97296.97	98980.03	97424.30	0.13

II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	10433.00	7000.00	7150.35	6150.35	-12.14
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	0.00	0.00	459.00	100	0.00
3	Krishionnati Yojna					0.00
3.1	Food and Nutrition Security	1395.00	900.00	1623.00	1442	60.22
3.2	Edible Oil- Oilpalm	900.00	700.00	900.00	525	-25.00
3.3	Edible Oil- Oilseeds	600.00	500.00	600.00	425	-15.00
3.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	198.00	130.00	200.00	238	83.08
3.5	Integrated Development of Horticulture	1900.00	1100.00	1893.47	1508.47	37.13
3.6	Seeds & Planting Material	305.00	250.00	0.00	0	-100.00
3.7	Agriculture Extension	1000.00	800.00	850.00	880	10.00
3.8	Digital Agriculture	60.00	70.00	450.00	200	185.71
3.9	Agriculture Census and Statistics	325.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	-100.00
3.10	Agricultural Marketing	500.00	250.00	550.00	1160	364.00
Total- Krishionnati Yojna		7183.00	5000.00	7066.47	6378.47	27.57
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		17616.00	12000.00	14675.82	12628.82	5.24
Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund		0.00	0.00	0.00	5000.00	0.00
Total-	Scheme	123325.00	109296.97	113655.85	115053.12	5.27
Scheme - Grant No. 1		123325.00	109296.97	113655.85	115053.12	5.27
Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure						
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	674.00	957.56	1875.94	1735.84	81.28
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		123999.00	110254.53	115531.79	116788.96	5.93

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD
PROCESSING BRANCH
(2024-25)**

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH & NINTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 21st November, 2024 from 1115 hours to 1320 hours and from 1405 hours to 1535 hours in Committee Room No G-074, Ground Floor, Parliament Library Building, New Delhi.

Present

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Hon'ble Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Shri Kuldeep Indora
4. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
5. Shri Dharambir Singh
6. Shri Sudhakar Singh
7. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor
8. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

Rajya Sabha

9. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
10. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
11. Shri Ramji Lal Suman

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Khakhai Zou | - | Director |

List of Witnesses

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Devesh Chaturvedi	Secretary
2.	Dr. Pramod Kumar Meherda	Additional Secretary
3.	Shri Faiz Ahmed Kidwai	Additional Secretary
4.	Ms. Maninder Kaur Dwivedi	Additional Secretary
5.	Smt. Shubha Thakur	Additional Secretary
6.	Shri D. Khound	Principal Economic Adviser
7.	Shri Arun Kumar	Sr. ESA
8.	Shri Binod Kumar	Chief Controller of Accounts
9.	Shri C. F Joseph	Adviser (Horticulture Statistics)
10.	Shri Franklin L. Khobung	Joint Secretary
12.	Shri Samuel Praveen Kumar	Joint Secretary
13.	Shri Priya Ranjan	Joint Secretary
14.	Ms. S. Rukmani	Joint Secretary
15.	Shri Ajeet Kumar Sahu	Joint Secretary
16.	Shri Manoj Kumar Gupta	Adviser
17.	Shri MuktanandAgarwal	Joint Secretary
18.	Shri Purna Chandra Kishan	Joint Secretary
19.	Smt Ruchika Gupta	Adviser (Agriculture Statistics)
20.	Shri Saikat Sarkar	Adviser(Trade)

REPRESENTATIVES OF DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(FPD)

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Sanjeev Chopra	Secretary, FPD
2.	Smt. Vanita Ratan Sharma	C&MD (Additional Charge)
3.	Shri Ashutosh Joshi	ED(Sales), FCI

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED)

S. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Smt. Rachna Shah	Secretary, M/o Textiles
2.	Shri Purnesh Gururani	Director, M/o Textiles
3.	Shri Lalit Kumar Gupta	MD, Cotton Corporation of India(CCI)
4.	Shri Gokul Vignesh	Assistant Manager, CCI

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS

S. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Shri Rajat Kumar Mishra	Secretary (Fertilizers)
2.	Ms. Aneeta C Meshram	Addl. Secretary
3.	Shri Manoj Sethi	JS & FA

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee and the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), Department of Fertilizers, Department of Food and Public Distribution (Food Corporation of India) and Ministry of Textiles (Cotton Corporation of India) to the Sitting convened in connection with examination of Demands for Grants (2024-25) of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare(DA&FW). Hon'ble Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Direction 55(1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, Shri Lalit Kumar Gupta, Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India(CCI) made a Power-point Presentation on Minimum Support Price(MSP) Operations 2024-25 and briefed the Committee about the mandate and functioning of the Department. The Power point presentation covered the following main points :-

- (i) MSP Fixation
- (ii) Crop Position and MSP : 2024-25
- (iii) Overview of Procurement Operations
- (iv) Preparedness for Cotton Season 2024-25
- (v) Problems being faced by Farmers
- (vi) Initiatives taken by CCI

4. Thereafter, Shri Sanjeev Chopra, Secretary (Department of Food & Public Distribution) made a Power-point Presentation on Price Support & sale of crops at

Minimum Support Price(MSP) and briefed the Committee about the functioning of Food Corporation of India(FCI). The Power point presentation covered the following main points :-

- (i) Procurement Operations
- (ii) Mode of Procurement
- (iii) DCP & Non- DCP States for Wheat & Rice
- (iv) Process of Rice Procurement
- (v) Process of Wheat procurement
- (vi) Initiatives Taken for Strengthening Procurement Operations
- (vii) Policy Initiatives in Millet Procurement & Distribution
- (viii) Minimum Threshold Parameters (MTPs) implemented

5. Subsequently, Shri Rajat Kumar Mishra, Secretary (Fertilizers) made a Power-point Presentation on Availability of Fertilizers. The Power point presentation covered the following main points :-

- (i) Present Challenges in DAP
- (ii) Month wise requirement of Fertilizers Rabi 2024-25
- (iii) All India Fertilizer Availability during ongoing Rabi 2024-25 season(Till 19.11.2024)
- (iv) Efforts undertaken by Department of Fertilizers.

6. The Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised *inter alia* several issues/points which are briefly mentioned herein as under :-

- (i) Issues related to MSP and its implementation
- (ii) Problems faced by cotton farmers
- (iii) Issues related to Bt cotton seeds and diseases related to Bt seeds.
- (iv) Procedure of fixation of MSP regarding cotton and nos. of Farmers representatives & Agricultural experts in Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices(CACP)
- (v) Need of App for Farmers containing all essential details regarding payments made to them, updates on Schemes being run by the

Department and also to seek their feedback on the issues being faced by them

- (vi) Need for further publicity and advertisement for Toll Free No. for Farmers and to utilize Social Media too for promotion of Schemes being run by the Govt. in local/vernacular languages apart from Hindi/English
- (vii) Issues related to procurement of wheat and paddy as well as other crops at MSP by Food Corporation of India(FCI)
- (viii) Need for MSP for organic agricultural products to enhance their popularity among farmers
- (ix) Problems faced by Farmers in selling their produce to Food
- (x) MSP as Legal Guarantee for Farmers
- (xi) Fixation formula for MSP
- (xii) Post Harvest Losses and measures taken to minimize them
- (xiii) Enhancement of storage capacity and details of Public-Private investment
- (xiv) Issues regarding supply of DAP and Long term forecasting relating to requirements of DAP
- (xv) Alternatives of DAP
- (xvi) Steps taken to improve utilization of funds under SC/ST sub plan in various schemes of the Government
- (xvii) Parameters/yardsticks applied for providing compensation to the farmers for damage of crops.

7. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson, thereafter, thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee on the Subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information in writing on the points/items, which were not readily available with them to the Secretariat by **26th November, 2024**, positively.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING (2024-25)**

The Committee sat on Saturday, the 14th December, 2024 from 1005 hours to 1050 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Present

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Chairperson

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

1. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
2. Shri Rajkumar Chahar
3. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
4. Shri Kuldeep Indora
5. Shri Rajpalsinh Mahendrasinh Jadav
6. Md. Abu Taher Khan
7. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
8. Smt. Krishna Devi Shivshankar Patel
9. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
10. Shri Murasoli S.
11. Shri Dharambir Singh
12. Shri Dushyant Singh
13. Shri Sudhakar Singh
14. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
15. Shri Bhausabeb Rajaram Wakchaure

Rajya Sabha

1. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
2. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram

Secretariat

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Srinivasulu Gunda | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Khakhai Zou | – | Director |
| 3. | Shri Prem Ranjan | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Anil Kumar Sanwaria | - | Deputy Secretary |

