



**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 (2025-26)
(DEMAND NO. 1)**

SEVENTH REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
MARCH, 2025/ PHALGUNA, 1946 (SAKA)**

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(Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare)**

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(DEMAND NO. 1)**

Presented to Lok Sabha on **12.03.2025**

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on **12.03.2025**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
MARCH, 2025/ PHALGUNA 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 Rajkumar Chahar
5. Smt. Anita Nagarsingh Chouhan
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17. Shri Sudhakar Singh
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RAJYA SABHA

22. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
23. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
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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 (2025-26) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare), which were laid on the table of the House on 11 February, 2025.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) at their Sitting held on 20 February, 2025. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 10 March, 2025.

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

5. 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.

**New Delhi;
11 March, 2025
20 Phalgun, 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 27 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 (2025-26) - Demand No.1

1.3 The Detailed Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare were presented to Lok Sabha on 10th February, 2025. The Budget Estimates (BE) of Demand No.1 pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the year 2025-26 is Rs.127290.16 Crore. The Committee have examined, in-depth, the Demands for Grants of the Department for the year 2025-26 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 (2025-26)

1.4 Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was allocated Rs. 127,290.16 Crore for financial year 2025-26 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:

(Rs. in crore)

	Major Head	2023-2024 Actuals	2024-2025 Budget Estimates	2024-2025 Revised Estimates	2025-2026 Budget Estimates
Revenue Section					
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	160.67	248.41	227.73	263.49
Crop Husbandry	2401	156635.92	150375.58	164434.98	153683.35
Soil and Water Conservation	2402	32.92	35.75	35.75	38.25
Agriculture Financial Institutions	2416	29503.86	43300.00	42355.00	43913.68
Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	2294.92	3667.81	3515.96	3504.98
North Eastern Areas	2552	...	12122.24	13675.20	13394.46
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	14499.60	17211.87	14520.34	20058.49
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	121.86	224.47	275.62	187.86
Total-Revenue Section		203249.75	227186.13	239040.58	235044.56
CAPITAL SECTION					
Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4401	21.39	71.84	92.03	66.83
Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	4402	4.51	4.25	4.25	1.75
Capital Outlay on Other Agriculture Programmes	4435	3.50	5.25	6.60	4.56
Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	5475	11.18	14.30	15.75	14.73
Total-Capital Section		40.58	95.64	118.63	87.87
GRAND TOTAL		203290.33	227281.77	239159.21	235132.43
<i>Note: The above estimates do not include the recoveries shown below which are adjusted in reduction of expenditure</i>					
Crop Husbandry	2401	-74500.22	-74600.00	-79364.00	-76742.27
Agriculture Financial Institutions	2416	-14254.15	-22600.00	-22600.00	-22600.00
Other Agricultural	2435	-359.71	-405.10	-295.10	-181.32

Programmes					
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	-0.10	...	...	...
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	-5790.70	-7078.88	-5625.88	-8254.25
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	-29.42	-69.02	-79.02	-64.43
Total-Revenue Section		-94934.30	-104753.00	-107964.00	-107842.27
Capital Section					
Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4401	-0.26	...	...	...
Total-Capital Section		-0.26	...	...	...
Total Recoveries		-94934.56	-104753.00	-107964.00	-107842.27
	Revenue	108315.45	122433.13	131076.58	127202.29
	Capital	40.32	95.64	118.63	87.87
	Total	108355.77	122528.77	131195.21	127290.16

1.5 With regard to salient features of Demand for Grants(2025-26), the Department has submitted:

“Government of India has taken several steps for development of Agriculture Sector 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) 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 installments (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 Dhan Yojana '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 years.

In the current Financial Year (2025-26), Government has launched five new schemes viz. Cotton Technology Mission, Mission for Pulses, Mission for Vegetables and Fruits, National Mission on Hybrid Seeds and Support for Makhana Board.”

1.6 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	2025-26
Department of Agriculture, and Farmers Welfare	123017.57	124000.00	115531.79	122528.77	127290.16
%Share of Deptt .w.r.t Total Central Plan	3.53	3.14	2.57	2.54	2.51
Department of School Education and Literacy	54873.66	63449.37	68804.85	73008.10	78572.10
%Share of Deptt .w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.57	1.61	1.53	1.51	1.55
Department of Health and Family Welfare	71268.77	83000.00	86175.00	87656.90	95957.87
%Share of Deptt .w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.04	2.10	1.91	1.82	1.89
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	54581.00	76549.46	76431.60	82576.57	96777.00
%Share of Deptt .w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.56	1.94	1.70	1.71	1.91
GOI'S Total Budget Outlay	3483235.63	3944908.67	4503097.45	4820512.00	5065345.04

”

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

Analysis of Budget Estimates(BE) & RE(Revised Estimates)

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Year	BE (Proposed)	BE (Allocated)	RE	Actual Utilization
1.	2020-21	155985.81	134399.77	116757.92	108622.52
2.	2021-22	145604.41	123017.57	118294.24	114840.78
3.	2022-23	161096.33	124000	110254.53	101572.54
4.	2023-24	155217.34	115531.79	116788.96	110283.64
5.	2024-25	136453.99	122528.77	131195.21	78510.76 (As on 02.02.2025)

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

1.9 On being asked by the Committee as to why BE of Rs.127290.16 Crore made for DAFW for 2025-26 is less in comparison to RE for the year 2024-25 which stands at Rs.131195.21, the Department has submitted that:

“The Revised Estimate (RE) of Rs. 131195.21 crore for FY 2024-25 includes Rs. 6000 crore allocated to Agricultural Infrastructure Development Fund (AIDF) and that is required to be transferred to the AIDF of the public account. This amount of Rs. 6000 crore is not available for utilization or expenditure within the FY 2024-25. After excluding AIDF amount of Rs.6000 crore, the effective RE 2024-25 is Rs.125195.21 crore is available for utilization under various schemes whereas BE for FY 2025-26 is Rs.127290.16 Crore which is higher than the effective RE for FY 2024-25.”

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 when compared in terms of India's GDP from 2019-20 to 2025-26, 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. Moreover, Government has launched five new schemes viz. Cotton Technology Mission, Mission for Pulses, Mission for Vegetables and Fruits, National Mission on Hybrid Seeds and Support for Makhana Board to enhance the productivity and efficiency in agriculture.”

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:

"

(Rs. In lakhs)		
Head of Accounts	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

"

SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN

1.12 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 :

Rs. in crore					
Year	BE	RE	Actuals	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

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

1.14 With regard to the reasons for shortfall /Excess, the Department submitted as follows:

“Reasons for Shortfall/ Excess:

There is a time lag between the release of funds from GoI 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.”

1.15 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.”

MONITORING MECHANISM OF THE DEPARTMENT

1.16 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.

Apart from this, individual schemes have their own monitoring mechanism”

National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF)

1.17 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).

1.18 The Committee sought to know the detailed list of Kisan Melas, workshops, exhibitions, seminars etc. organized by the Department in backward districts and remote areas creating awareness regarding the Schemes being run by the Department, the Department has submitted :

“Detailed list of Agriculture Fairs, Exhibitions, workshops, seminars etc. as provided by the Department may be seen at **Annexure-III**.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

1.19 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are pivotal agricultural extension centers established to enhance the productivity and sustainability of agriculture. They were initiated to serve as a bridge between agricultural research and the farming community. KVKs focus on assessing and demonstrating location-specific agricultural technologies tailored to local

conditions. This involves conducting on-farm testing (OFT) and frontline demonstrations (FLD) to validate these technologies in real-world settings. They aim to develop the skills and knowledge of farmers through various training programs, workshops, and educational initiatives. This includes both short-term and long-term training courses designed for different target groups, including women and youth. KVKs provide farm advisory services using information and communication technology (ICT) to disseminate knowledge about modern agricultural practices, pest management, and crop production techniques. KVKs organize training sessions for farmers, extension personnel, and other stakeholders to update their knowledge about agricultural innovations. They conduct demonstrations to showcase the potential of various crops and farming techniques, helping farmers understand the practical applications of research findings. Acting as knowledge hubs, KVKs compile and share valuable resources related to agricultural technologies, including seeds, planting materials, and bio-agents.

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 2025-26 have been analysed in this Chapter.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

2.1 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.

2.2 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 :

The financial performance/release of funds by Central Government under PMFBY is as under:

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	15,695.00	15,307.25	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	16,000.00	15,989.39	13549.70	-2450.30		
2022-23	15,500.00	12,375.76	10,807.31	-4692.69		
2023-24	13,625.00	15000	12,950.53	-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	14,600.00	15,864.00	11,963.45 (As on 16.02.2025)	-	Available funds except NER, SCSP & TSP* allocation should be utilised by the end of FY	
2025-26	12,242.27**					

* 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. However, Cabinet has approved the exemption for PMFBY from 10% mandatory allocation of Gross Budgetary Support GBS for NER. The additional funds available under NER Heads would be utilised to meet the pending liabilities of the Government in other States/UTs.

**Less funds were available from the allocation approved earlier by Cabinet in 2020. Cabinet in its meeting held on 01.01.2025 approved the continuation of the scheme for 2025-26 with additional funds. Additional funds would be provided at RE 2025-26 stage.

2.3 The Committee further asked to furnish year-wise details of committed liabilities of Central Government towards premium subsidy under the Scheme since 2020-21, the Department has submitted:

“Details of committed liability of Central Government towards premium subsidy from 2020-21 onwards are given in table below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Committed liability of Central Government under PMFBY
2020-21	13,021
2021-22	12,418
2022-23	12,412
2023-24	11,650
2024-25*	9,168

Note – * data for 2024-25 yet to be finalized

PRADHAN MANTRI ANNDATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN(PM-AASHA) and MARKET INTERVENTION SCHEME(MIS)- PRICE SUPPORT SCHEME

2.4 The Committee sought to know the financial performance of PM-AASHA and MIS-PSS Scheme being implemented by the Department since 2020-21, the Department has submitted:

“Details of financial performance of PM-AASHA and MIS-PSS Scheme as provided by the Department may be seen at **Annexure-IV**.

2.5 On being asked to list the steps taken by the Department to strengthen procurement at Minimum Support Price(MSP) in states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Kerala, the Department has submitted:

“To strengthen the procurement operations and to ensure smooth implementation of PM-AASHA Scheme, several measures have been taken by the Govt. as follows:

- (i) Enhancement of procurement limit to 25% of the National Production from existing 25% of the State production.

(ii) Procurement centres are opened by respective State Government Agencies and Central Nodal Agencies like National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED), National Co-operative Consumer's Federation of India Limited (NCCF) etc. after taking into account the production, marketable surplus, convenience of farmers and availability of other logistics / infrastructure such as storage and transportation etc. In addition to the existing Mandis and depots/godowns, a large number of procurement centres were also set up at key points for the convenience of farmers.

(iii) Enhancement of Government guarantee to provide maximum working capital to Central Nodal agencies like NAFED and NCCF.

(iv) The farmers are being registered on e-Samriddhi Portal of NAFED and e-Sanyukti portal of NCCF through Aadhar Based registration for selling their produce.

(v) Messages via SMS and Whatsapp are delivered to the farmers to make them aware about the procurement to be undertaken by various agencies of the Govt.

(vi) Agmarknet Portal for daily purchase rates of commodities to make them aware about the current market price while selling their produce.

(vii) Records of the farmers are fetched directly from State land records

(viii) Direct Benefit transfer to Farmers in their bank accounts.

(ix) Under PDPS, the coverage has been enhanced from 25% to 40 % with procurement window of 120 days instead of 90 days to encourage the states to opt for PDPS in place of PSS for Oilseeds.

The procurement details under PSS in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha and Kerala from 2020-21 to 2024-25 are as under:

Procurement details of pulses oilseeds and copra under PSS alongwith farmers benefitted from 2020-21 to 2024-25 (as on 12.02.2025)			
Year/States/Category	Quantity Procured (in MT)	MSP Value (Rs.in lakh)	Number of farmers benefitted
2020-21	3,45,917.91	2,07,601.08	1,45,390
MADHYA PRADESH	3,42,666.73	2,05,709.09	1,43,028
Oil seed	0.68	0.32	4
Pulses	3,42,666.05	2,05,708.78	1,43,024
ODISHA	3,251.18	1,891.98	2,362
Oil seed	2,388.83	1,271.44	1,651
Pulses	862.35	620.55	711
2021-22	10,81,993.76	6,23,070.42	3,77,184
MADHYA PRADESH	10,77,921.39	6,20,153.52	3,72,437
Pulses	10,77,921.39	6,20,153.52	3,72,437
ODISHA	4,072.37	2,916.90	4,747
Oil seed	271.42	151.71	389
Pulses	3,800.95	2,765.19	4,358
2022-23	13,05,533.34	7,70,020.83	4,07,134
KERALA	255.85	270.95	631
Oil seed	255.85	270.95	631
MADHYA PRADESH	13,03,193.92	7,68,168.25	4,03,380
Oil seed	1,67,090.96	91,064.57	48,964
Pulses	11,36,102.96	6,77,103.67	3,54,416
ODISHA	2,083.57	1,581.64	3,123
Oil seed	204.69	124.57	308
Pulses	1,878.88	1,457.07	2,815
2023-24	9,42,045.12	6,45,141.23	3,53,219
KERALA	1,118.30	1,214.47	6,209
Oil seed	1,118.30	1,214.47	6,209
MADHYA PRADESH	9,35,770.97	6,39,816.70	3,41,618
Oil seed	3,58,649.99	2,02,637.24	98,105
Pulses	5,77,120.98	4,37,179.46	2,43,513
ODISHA	5,155.85	4,110.06	5,392
Oil seed	1,398.28	894.33	1,195
Pulses	3,757.57	3,215.73	4,197
2024-25	6,22,031.97	3,04,298.04	2,12,568
MADHYA PRADESH	6,22,031.97	3,04,298.04	2,12,568
Oil seed	6,22,031.97	3,04,298.04	2,12,568
Grand Total	4297522.1	2550131.601	14,95,495

Note: No PSS Operation was undertaken in the states of Uttarakhand, Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh”

PART – II

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-DEMAND NO.1

1. The Committee note that the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has been allocated Rs.127290.16 Crore for 2025-26 at BE Stage, which is 4.56% less than RE of Rs.131195.21 Crore for 2024-25. The actual utilization of funds for 2024-25 is Rs.78510.76 Crore as on 02.02.2025 *w.r.t.* RE stands at 59.84%, which suggests that the Department needs to strive hard to fully utilize the funds in the remaining period - two months (approx.) of the financial year 2024-25. The Committee observe that in the previous years also the Ministry have got allocations much lower than the amounts sought from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee are of the view that :

- (i) incase the Ministry is not able to spend the funds in the remaining two months of the Financial year, there is increased risk of not getting the allocations as sought by the Ministry in future as the later might take a position that since surrendering was done in the past continuously the ministry may not allocate the entire amounts asked for.
- (ii) the bulk spending, almost 40% of the total allocation in this case, in the last quarter of the financial year also violates the prescribed limits of quarter wise spending issued by the Department of Expenditure.
- (iii) Surrendering of the funds may have adverse bearing on the outcome and output targets given in various programmes, schemes, projects and

Missions, particularly if rollover mechanisms for unused funds are not in place.

In view of the above, the Committee earnestly request the Ministry to put in place required processes and mechanisms to monitor the fund usage at regular intervals and to address the issues that may hamper the entire spending of the allocated amounts.

NEED FOR ENHANCEMENT OF BUDGETARY ALLOCATION TO DEPARTMENT

2. The Committee observe that the proportion of budgetary allocations made in favour of the Department in terms of the percentage of the total central outlay for the years 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25 and 2025-26 stood at 3.53%, 3.14%, 2.57%, 2.54% and 2.51% respectively. This shows continuous decline in allocations to the Department as proportion of Central Plan outlay. The Committee, in view of the fact that as more than 50 % people depend on agriculture for their livelihood, desire the Ministry to arrest this declining trend .

SCHEDULED CASTES SUB – PLAN (SCSP)

3. The Committee are of the view that the Department should more proactively pursue the release of funds under SCSP with State Governments and implementing agencies. Concerted efforts should be made in coordination with state Governments to chalk out strategies to deal with problems which hitherto exist, after taking into account, the existing ground realities which may relate to Terms & Conditions,

eligibility criteria, etc. The efforts made by the Department 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, if required, may be revisited after consulting stakeholders and suitable amendments be made after taking into account ground realities to improve utilization of funds under the Scheme.
- (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 the 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) annual audits of SCSP by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) be introduced imparting transparency and accountability in fund utilization.
- (iv) wide publicity of the scheme in vernacular languages may be given in different media such as radio, TV, social media platforms, mobile (through SMS & WhatsApp) detailing benefits of the Scheme be given.
- (v) an exclusive and dedicated web portal with use of Artificial Intelligence tools to track the implementation progress, expenditure, and outcomes of the Scheme with an inbuilt grievance redressal mechanism can improve transparency and public trust in these programmes.

- (vi) issue guidelines to ensure that funds allocated under SCSP remain non-divertible and are used exclusively for SCSP specific initiatives.

The Committee further recommend that the State Governments which fail to spend SCSP Funds ,their shall be strict restrictions imposed on those states for allotment of certain funds even not falling under SCSP.

NEED TO STRENGTHEN KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS(KVKS) TO ENABLE THEM TO ACT AS FORCE MULTIPLIER

4. The Committee are of the view of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) are pivotal institutions in India's agricultural extension system, designed to bridge the gap between agricultural research and its practical application by farmers. Strengthening of KVKs involves enhancing their capacity to serve as knowledge hubs, resource centers, and innovation platforms for sustainable agricultural development. They feel that since KVKs (i) assess and refine agricultural technologies ensuring their suitability for local agro-climatic conditions through on-farm trials; (ii) provide skill development training for farmers, rural youth, and women to enhance productivity and entrepreneurship; and, (iii) collaborate with agencies like Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMA) for coordinated extension efforts and also conduct Cluster Frontline Demonstrations to ensure effective dissemination of technologies they may be provided with adequate physical infrastructure and manpower, they suggest that :

- (i) The shortage of skilled personnel experienced by many KVKs may be addressed on priority as it is impacting KVKs efficiency in discharging their duties.

- (ii) Streamlining of administrative processes of KVKs is also the need of the hour to improve their operational effectiveness to act as a one stop resource centre for supplying seeds, bio-products, issue/circulate advisories while leveraging ICT tools for wider outreach.**
- (iii) The KVKs may be equipped with advanced/cutting edge technologies improving their ability to conduct effective demonstrations and on-farm testing of latest technologies. Such technologies may aid the KVKs in setting up of e-linkage facilities for real time agro advisories & monitoring within their jurisdiction and also to act as frontline demonstration cum resource centre for timely supply of farm inputs and effective dissemination of technologies.**
- (iv) Funding to KVKs may be improved to equip them with latest technologies suggested at (iii) above. They are of the view that accepting and implementing the above suggestions result in transforming KVKs in to new version of KVK 2.0 to act as a resource hub for all extension schemes.**
- (v) KVKs may focus on climate resilient agriculture through targeted training programmes and promote convergence with private sector initiatives for resource sharing.**
- (vi) KVKs should work in close tandem with State Government and invariably inform public representatives like MPs, MLAs, MLCs, etc. regarding their upcoming events in advance for seamless coordination and wider outreach.**
- (vii) The Committee note that there are 95 districts which do not have any KVKs. Since these KVKs plays a predominant role in dissemination of**

latest technologies and process for increasing productivity and also the overall agricultural development, the Committee suggest that KVKs should invariably be set up in each and every aspirational district and those aspirational districts already having one KVK may provided with one more KVK to have maximum impact .

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. Renaming the "Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare" to "Department of Agriculture, Farmers & Farm Labourers Welfare" offers several potential benefits as the revised name explicitly acknowledges the significant role of farm labourers in the agricultural sector. Farm labourers, who often belong to marginalized communities, are a critical part of the agricultural workforce but are frequently overlooked in policy discussions and welfare schemes. This change in name, if done, signals a commitment to addressing their unique challenges, such as low wages, lack of social security, and poor working conditions. By including "Farm Labourers" in the Department's name, the government emphasizes a more holistic approach to agricultural welfare. This could lead to targeted policies for both land-owning farmers and labourers, ensuring equitable development across all stakeholders in agriculture as it aligns with recommendations like establishing a "National Commission for Minimum Living Wages for Farm

Labourers," which would address wage disparities and improve living standards. The Committee further recommends that PM-KISAN schemes may be extended to Farm Labourers. The renaming reflects the diverse composition of India's agricultural sector, where 54.6% of the population is engaged but not all as landowners. Recognizing all contributors strengthens the sector's inclusivity and sustainability. A name change could lead to enhanced data collection and analysis on Farm Labourers, enabling better-targeted welfare programmes. For instance, schemes like crop insurance or health benefits could be extended to Farm Labourers alongside farmers. It may also encourage State Governments to adopt similar nomenclature changes, fostering uniformity in addressing agricultural welfare. Symbolically, it demonstrates a shift toward prioritizing vulnerable groups within agriculture. Practically, it could translate into increased budget allocations for Farm Labourer-specific schemes and greater accountability in implementing these programmes.

USE OF ADVERTISEMENT & PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN TO BOOST AWARENESS ABOUT ONGOING AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES

6. The Committee are of the view that effective advertisement and publicity campaigns are crucial for promotion of agricultural schemes, as they help raise awareness, encourage participation, and ensure the success of government initiatives. Many farmers, especially in rural areas, are unaware of agricultural schemes due to limited access to information. Publicity campaigns bridge this gap by disseminating information through accessible channels. Highlighting the benefits of schemes (e.g., subsidies, training, or improved technologies) through publicity campaigns motivate farmers to participate and adopt latest technologies and Climate

smart farming practices. Transparent communication about schemes builds trust among farmers, ensuring they perceive these initiatives as beneficial and reliable. Publicity campaigns can connect farmers with markets, buyers, and government programmes, improving their income and productivity. In view of the foregoing the Committee suggest to:

- (i) Customize campaigns to address specific challenges faced by different farmer groups (e.g., women farmers or small-scale producers);
- (ii) encourage State Governments & Implementation agencies to use social media to share success stories, scheme updates, and educational content tailored to farmers' needs;
- (iii) enable farmers groups and Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs) to engage proactively in advertisement campaigns for wider and faster outreach;
- (iv) Organize and promote 'Kisan melas' may also be organized in urban and semi urban areas to create and spread awareness about the farmers produce in these areas especially on weekends to have more footfalls;
- (v) Provide SMS based services for giving real time updates regarding ongoing schemes in vernacular languages can also be adopted ;
- (vi) assess the impact of advertisement campaigns, be it offline or online, through surveys or feedback mechanisms to refine strategies over time by the Department; and,
- (vii) adopt community driven approach to enhance the reach of the awareness campaigns.

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENT IN MARKET INTERVENTION SCHEME(MIS)

7. The Committee note that Market Intervention Scheme (MIS), a sub component of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sankrashan Abhiyaan (PM-AASHA), is implemented on the request of State/UT Government for the procurement of various perishable agricultural/horticultural commodities such as Tomato, Onion, Potato etc. for which Minimum Support Price(MSP) is not applicable and there is a reduction of prices in the market by at least 10% over the rates of previous normal season in the States/UTs so that farmers are not constrained to make distress sale of their produce. While recent revisions have improved certain aspects of the scheme, there are several areas where further enhancements can be made to ensure its effectiveness and reach. The Committee , therefore recommend that :

- (i) Awareness campaigns be conducted as many farmers remain unaware of the MIS and its benefits. Increasing outreach through local agricultural offices, community meetings, and farmer cooperatives can help disseminate information effectively.
- (ii) direct applications from Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) or Cooperatives through a dedicated e-portal, could speed up response time during critical market downturns as the current requirement for State Governments to announce , notify and implement the scheme may lead to delays.
- (iii) The Govt. may consider favourably to increase the current Procurement limit of 25% of the total estimated production in the country to 50% to cover more farmers and produce under the scheme. Further, the Committee feel

that it could provide greater security for farmers, especially during bumper crop years when prices tend to drop sharply.

8. The option for States to pay the difference between the Market Intervention Price (MIP) and Selling Price directly into farmers' accounts is a positive step. However, ensuring that this system is efficient and timely is crucial for maintaining farmer trust and participation.

9. Certain disparities in prices offered to farmers under the MIS for the same produce, in two separate locations in a particular region of a state, were brought to the notice of the Committee. The Committee after discussion, felt that there should not be any intra state disparity in the implementation of the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) by States/Implementing agencies. The Committee also suggest that Implementing robust data collection systems to monitor market prices and production levels can help in making informed decisions about appropriate time for activating MIS. The Committee also suggest the Ministry to provide training for farmers on market trends, pricing mechanisms, and ways to leverage the MIS can empower them to make better decisions regarding their produce. Regular assessments of the MIS impact on farmers' incomes and market stability can identify areas for improvement and ensure that the scheme adapts to changing agricultural landscapes.

10. The Committee also suggest the Ministry to explore the possibility of expanding the range of crops covered under the MIS as it can provide broader

protection for various crops vulnerable to price fluctuations. Further, feedback on MIS may also be obtained which can help policymakers understand its effectiveness and areas needing adjustment.

The Committee also strongly suggest that the Govt may explore the possibility of extending MIS to cover Millets also by amending the extant mandate .

DECLARATION OF MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR ORGANIC PRODUCE

11. The Committee, after thorough consideration, strongly advocates for the promotion of organic farming across the country. An initiative with focus on national health concerns, addressing concerns over soil and water contamination, and protecting against other environmental risks. There is an urgent need for a national effort to transition towards healthier food systems and more sustainable agricultural practices. Organic farming transition will help farmers move from chemical-intensive farming to natural farming on a large-scale.

The Committee acknowledges the Government's positive initiatives to encourage chemical-free farming, such as the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER). These schemes support farmers from production to marketing, including certification and post-harvest management (processing, packaging). They provide financial assistance to cover costs for seeds, bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, organic manure, and more. Additionally, these initiatives offer support for the formation of Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs), training programs, and value addition. Furthermore, the Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati (BPKP) promotes natural farming by utilising traditional indigenous practices, excluding synthetic chemicals, focusing on on-farm biomass recycling, and using cow dung-urine formulations and plant-based preparations.

The Committee believes that while these initiatives are valuable, more schemes and incentives are needed to facilitate the nationwide shift towards organic farming. The farmer will only shift towards organic farming and diversified agriculture if

farmers are convinced that the shift will allow for better economic prospects and benefits than the present form of agriculture.

There is need for the establishment of rapid testing mechanisms for organic produce. Organic farming not only enhances biodiversity but also strengthens the natural resilience of farmlands, making them more adaptable to climate change. Hence, it should be encouraged through increased financial and non-financial incentives.

In this context, the Committee strongly recommends that the Ministry should declare a Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all Organic Crops in addition to the MSP declared on traditional crop.

However, the demand for MSP on organic produce should not undermine the broader MSP demand based on the Swaminathan formula. Instead, the legal MSP framework should be expanded to include organic produce. This would incentivise farmers to transition to organic farming, despite the challenges of lower yields in the initial years of conversion. The Committee believes that the MSP for organic produce should be set higher than that for conventional crops to compensate for the drop in yield and the costs associated with the shift to organic farming.

To determine an appropriate MSP for organic produce, extensive large-scale research studies should be conducted. These studies would examine the costs associated with transitioning to organic farming and ensure that the MSP adequately reflects the financial support required for this shift, particularly in terms of decreased yields per hectare and increased quality of the produce. The current MSP mechanism, which primarily considers production costs, may not fully account for these factors. Thus, the Government has to determine MSP on organic crops considering it to be economical for the farmer to shift away from traditional crops providing better income from the same size of land and input costs. Therefore, the MSP for organic produce should take into consideration not just production costs, but also the support necessary to enable farmers to successfully make the transition from chemical-intensive farming to organic farming. MSP Incentive for Organic crops will also help solve the problem of storage of food-grain as production of organic crops

per hectare is less than traditional crop. Most importantly, the nationwide health issues arising from chemical-based crop production can be solved as well as increasing demand for India's healthier food exports globally.

In an effort to give fillip to the Organic Farming, the Committee strongly recommends that a separate budget head may be created and sufficient funding may be made available every year to subsidize Organic Farming for its effective promotion.

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA(PMFBY)

12. The Committee notes that PMFBY aims to provide financial support to farmers in the event of crop losses due to natural calamities, pest attacks, and other adverse conditions. Delays in fund release from state governments resulting in postponed insurance payouts to farmers, inadequate compensation vis-à-vis the losses, lengthy claim processing, disputes over yield assessments & transmitting the yield data leading to delays in receiving compensation payments transmitting yield data. The Committee suggests that these issues be addressed at the earliest to improve the scheme's effectiveness and ensuring that it meets its goal of providing reliable support to farmers facing crop losses.

The Committee suggests that the damages caused to the crops by stray animals may be considered for covering under PMFBY so that the farmers whose crops are destroyed by stray animals are entitled for compensation under PMFBY.

IMPLEMENTATION OF UNIVERSAL CROP INSURANCE FOR SMALL HOLDER FARMERS

13. The Committee feel that Free Compulsory Crop insurance to Small Farmers with land holdings of upto 2 hectares, if provided by the Government on lines of Union Government health insurance Scheme- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana(PM-JAY) to all citizens of the country, can significantly impact the financial stability of smallholder farmers by providing them a safety net against crop losses and encouraging investment in better farming practices as they would be sure of financial compensation for losses caused by natural calamities, pests, or diseases. Consequently, this step would go a long way in helping farmers avoid debt traps and ensuring that they can reinvest in the next crop cycle. Crop insurance reduces the reliance on high-interest loans for Small holder Farmers from informal sources by providing timely compensation & protecting them from exploitative lenders. Small Holder Farmers often lack the requisite access to information, technology etc, consequently excluding them from formal financial systems and getting access to institutional support and financial aid during crises. Even if the loss to the farmer is only limited to 10-15 percent of their crop, they should be adequately compensated for that, not only if the loss is over 70 percent of the crop. By protecting small farmers from financial losses, Free Compulsory Universal Crop insurance to Small Holder Farmers will go a long way in removing rural distress, sustaining rural communities and ensuring food security for all. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in the Report no. 1 on Demands for Grants (2024-25)

NEED TO TACKLE ISSUES RELATED TO CROP RESIDUE

14. The Committee recognises that the widespread practice of burning crop residues, commonly referred to as *Parali*, is a significant environmental concern. This practice releases harmful greenhouse gases such as CO₂, CH₄, and N₂O, contributing to air pollution and accelerating climate change. When not properly managed, decomposing crop residues can also emit methane, further exacerbating global warming. Moreover, excessive crop residue can impede soil-seed contact, reduce soil warmth, and immobilize nitrogen, which negatively impacts crop germination and nutrient availability. Conversely, insufficient residue cover leads to soil erosion, loss of organic matter, and a reduction in water retention capacity.

However, managing crop residues is not an easy task. Alternative methods for residue management, such as the use of happy seeders and bio-decomposers, are often economically unfeasible for small and marginal farmers, even with provided subsidies. Additionally, there is a lack of developed markets for crop residue utilization, such as for biofuel production or composting, which could offer farmers additional income. The narrow sowing window further pressures farmers to clear fields quickly, with the ash from burning crop residue seen as a quick way to fertilise the soil, making burning the most time-efficient method.

In light of these challenges, the Committee believes that a multifaceted approach is needed to address crop residue management. This approach should include a combination of policy interventions, farmer education, technological innovations (e.g., precision agriculture tools), and financial incentives. Financial support is crucial to encourage farmers to adopt alternative methods for utilising crop residue, such as converting it to bioenergy, composting, or other productive uses instead of burning.

To effectively discourage the burning of crop residue and minimize its environmental impact and considering the economic viability of the farmers, the Committee strongly recommends that the Government provide financial assistance of Rs. 100 per quintal of paddy to farmers as compensation for the cost incurred in

collecting Parali (paddy residue). This amount should be in addition to the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and directly transferred to farmers' bank accounts at the time of paddy procurement.

The financial incentives could be distributed through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme, ensuring efficient and transparent delivery to farmers' bank accounts. The Committee recommends starting with a financial incentive of Rs. 100 per 100 kg of *paddy* and conducting large-scale research studies to assess the costs and returns for alternative crop-residue management techniques.

The Committee also supports the creation of a market for crop residue to compensate farmers for the extra costs and effort involved in harvesting, collecting, and transporting it. Potential uses for crop residue include biofuels such as BioCNG and ethanol, as well as direct fuel for brick kilns, furnaces, and thermal plants. Establishing crop residue supply chains over an initial period of four to five years will help foster a circular economy in agriculture, turning agricultural waste into a valuable resource. The Government may consider financial incentives for setting up a unit per district where paddy crop is grown to convert crop-residue/*Parali* into energy/electricity.

Once farmers are incentivised financially to avoid burning crop residue, they may collect it for a range of on- and off-farm purposes, such as livestock feed, bedding, fuel, mushroom cultivation, and building or packing materials. This approach will not only reduce the environmental impact of burning *parali* but also create new economic opportunities for farmers and promote sustainability in agriculture.

New Delhi;
11 March, 2025
20 Phalgun, 1946 (Saka)

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

ANNEXURE-I

<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	BE 2021-22	RE 2021-22	% incl/dec in RE wrt RE 2020-21
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme+Non-Scheme)		134399.77	116757.92	123017.57	118294.24	1.32
Schemes						
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	15695.00	19831.75	16000.00	15989.39	-19.37
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	21175.00	15306.55	19468.31	18142.30	18.53
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	2000.00	996.00	1500.50	3595.61	261.01
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	500.00	300.00	400.00	1.00	-99.67
Total- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)		0.00		400.00		
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	800.00	620.00	300.00	50.00	-91.94
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	600.00	600.00	700.00	700.00	16.67
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	75000.00	65000.00	65000.00	67500.00	3.85
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	220.00	50.00	50.00	0.50	-99.00
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	500.00	250.00	700.00	250.00	0.00
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	0.00	208.00	900.00	200.00	-3.85
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		116490.00	103162.30	105018.81	106428.80	3.17
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY)	4000.00	2563.20	4000.00	2000.00	-21.97
2	Green Revolution					
2.1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	3700.00	2551.21	3712.44	2000.00	-21.605826
2.2	Krishionnati Yojna					
2.2.1	National Food Security Mission	2100.00	1863.97	2096.00	1540.00	-17.38
2.2.1.1	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm					
2.2.1.2	National Food Security Mission- Other Crops					
Total- National Food Security Mission						
2.2.2.1	Technology Mission on Oilseeds and Oilpalm	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	
2.2.2	National Project on promotion of Organic Farming	12.50	11.50	12.00	6.00	-47.83
2.2.3	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	175.00	175.00	200.00	174.81	-0.11
2.2.4	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility	315.00	222.70	315.00	100.00	-55.10
2.2.5	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP & Climate change)	202.50	145.00	180.00	110.00	-24.14

2.2.6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	500.00	350.00	450.00	100.00	-71.43
2.2.7	National Project on Agro-Forestry	36.00	29.00	34.00	20.00	-31.03
2.2.8	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture including NBHM	2300.00	1609.75	2385.00	1594.00	-0.98
2.2.9	Sub-Mission Seeds & Planting Material	378.77	324.80	448.00	310.00	-4.56
2.2.10	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	40.00	46.15	45.00	31.00	-32.83
2.2.11	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	1200.00	940.00	1173.75	924.00	-1.70
2.2.12	Information Technology	40.00	45.00	50.00	55.19	22.64
2.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	1000.00	1022.00	1050.00	850.00	-16.83
2.2.14	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	320.00	343.42	374.00	267.00	-22.25
2.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	400.00	350.00	373.00	373.00	6.57
2.2.16	Integrated scheme on Agricultural Marketing	490.00	350.00	410.00	264.20	-24.51
2.2.17	National Bamboo Mission	110.00	94.00	100.00	70.00	-25.53
Total- Krishonnati Yojna		9619.77	7922.29	9695.75	6889.20	-13.04
Total- Green Revolution		13319.77	10473.50	13408.19	8889.20	-15.13
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		17319.77	13036.70	17408.19	10889.20	-16.47
Total- Scheme		133809.77	116199.00	122427.00	117318.00	0.96
Non-Scheme						
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	590.00	558.92	590.57	976.24	74.67
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		134399.77	116757.92	123017.57	118294.24	1.32

Rs in crore						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	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 MantriFasalBimaYojna	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 MantriAnnadataAaySanrakshanAbhiyan (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 MantriKisanSammanNidhi (PM-KISAN)	65000.00	67500.00	68000.00	60000.00	-11.11
9.	PradhanmantriKisanMandhanYojna	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 MantriKrishiSinchaiYojna(PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	4000.00	2000.00	0	0	
2.1	RastriyaKrishiVikasYojna	3712.44	2000	10433.00	7000.00	250.00
2.2	KrishiionnatiYojna					
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
	ParamparagatKrishiVikasYojana	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

<i>(Rs. in crore)</i>						
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	BE 2023-24	RE 2023-24	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	% inc/dec in RE wrt RE 2023-24
I- Central Sector Schemes/Projects						
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-(PMFSY)	13625.00	15000.00	14600.00	15864.00	5.76
2	Modified Interest Subvention	23000.00	18500.00	22600.00	22600.00	22.16
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/ PSS)	0.01	40.00	0.00	75.13	87.83
4	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.01	2200.00	6437.50	6437.50	192.61
5	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	800.00	446.30	300.00	300.00	-32.78
6	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	60000.00	60000.00	60000.00	63500.00	5.83
7	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	100.00	138.00	100.00	100.00	-27.54
8	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	955.00	450.00	581.67	584.19	29.82
9	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	500.00	600.00	600.00	750.00	25.00
10	National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	0.01	50.00	75.00	75.00	50.00
11	Namo Drone Didi (NEW SCHEME)			500.00	250.00	
12	Blended Capital Support to Finance Startups to Agriculture and Rural Enterprises Relevant for Farm Produce Value Chain Namu Drone Didi (NEW SCHEME)			62.50	62.50	
Total- Central Sector Schemes/Projects		98980.03	97424.30	105856.67	110598.32	13.52
II - Centrally Sponsored Schemes						
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	7150.35	6150.35	7553.00	6000.00	-2.44
2	National Mission on Natural Farming	459.00	100.00	365.64	100.00	0.00
3	Krishonnati Yojna	7066.47	6378.47	7447.00	7106.36	11.41
Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes		14675.82	12628.82	15365.64	13206.36	4.57
Additional transfer to Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Fund			5000.00	0.00	6000.00	20.00
Total-	Scheme	113655.85	115053.12	121222.31	129804.68	12.82
Grand Total	Scheme - Grant No. 1	113655.85	115053.12	121222.31	129804.68	12.82
Establishment and Other Central Sector Expenditure						
1	Establishment and Other Central Sector Expr	1875.94	1735.84	1306.46	1390.53	-19.89
Total- Grand Total- Grant No. 1 (Scheme +Non-Scheme)		115531.79	116788.96	122528.77	131195.21	12.34

Annexure-II

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare					
ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE					
(Rs. In crore)					
S. No.		2020-21			
		BE	RE	Actual	Shortfall/ excess (BE- 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					
<i>(Rs. In crore)</i>					
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					
(Rs. in Crore)					
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- Krishionnati 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	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 crore)				
Scheme & Programme	BE 2024-25	RE 2024-25	Actual Upto 31-12-2024	BE 2025-26
Central Sector				
1.-Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY)	2423.60	3083.00	851.00	2048
2.Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	3962.20	5340.00	491.72	3993.6
3.Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	680.95	585.13	0.00	1726.39
4. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	10334.00	10530.00	5129.72	11707.5
5. Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	96.35	96.35	48.18	112.99
6. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	95.80	124.50	5.94	158
Central Sector Total	17592.90	19758.98	6526.56	19746.48
Centrally Sponsored Scheme				
1.Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1253.80	1008.49	374.95	1412.42
2.National Mission on Natural Farming	62.52	18.43	0.00	102.26
3.Krishonnati Yojna	1213.69	765.20	205.28	912.25
Centrally Sponsored Scheme Total	2530.01	1792.12	580.23	2426.93
Total -ALLOCATION FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULE CASTE	20122.90	21551.10	7106.79	22173.41

Annexure-III

Participation the Department in Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)/General Fairs/Exhibitions under Central Sector Scheme “Exhibitions & Fairs” during 2021-22:

S. No.	Particulars	Fairs/Events/Conferences	Number of participants approx	District & States
A (1)	International event	India International Trade Fair 2021 from 14-27 November, 2021 at Pragati Maidan	More than 22000	New Delhi
A (2)		World Expo Dubai from 17 February to 02 March, 2022 at Dubai.	More than 35000	Dubai
B(1)	Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)	North Region - Regional Agriculture Fair (RAF) from 07-11 October, 2021 at (SKUAST) Jammu.	More than 8000	Jammu, J&K
B(2)		North East Region RAF from- 12-14 March, 2022 at Jorhat,	More than 6000	Jorhat, Assam
B(3)		East Region RAF from- 12-14 March, 2022 at Samastipur, Bihar	More than 9000	Samastipur, Bihar
C(1)	Seminars/conferences	Nil	-	-
D(1)	State/National/ad-hoc events	Pre-Vibrant Gujarat fair from 14-16 December, 2021 at Anand Agriculture University, Anand, Gujarat	More than 10000	Anand, Gujarat
D (2)		Agro Vision Nagpur from 24-27 December, 2021 at Rashimbag, Nagpur, Maharashtra	More than 15000	Nagpur Maharashtra
D (3)		Pusa Krishi Vigyan Mela from 9-11 March, 2022 at IARI, Pusa, New Delhi	More than 9000	New Delhi

Participation the Department in International/Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)/General Fairs/Seminar/Exhibitions under Central Sector Scheme “Exhibitions & Fairs” during 2022-23:

S. No.	Particulars	Fairs/Events/Conferences	Number of participants approx	District & States
A (1)	International event	India International Trade Fair- 2022 from 14-27 November, 2022 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.	More than 30000	New Delhi
B(1)	Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)	South Region RAF from- 3-6 November, 2022 at UAS, Bangalore.	More than 10000	BangaloreKarnataka
B(2)	Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)	East Region RAF from- 23-25 February, 2023 at Sabour, Bhagalpur, Bihar.	More than 9000	BhagalpurBihar
B (3)		North East Region RAF from- 4-6 January, 2023 at Umiam, Meghalaya.	More than 7000	Umiam, Meghalaya
C(1)	Seminars/Conferences	Krish Helth Amrit Mahotsay& Mega Agri Expo-2022” from 9-11 April 2022 at Madhubani, Bihar	More than 8000	Madhubani Bihar
C(2)		International Conference on “Innovations to transform Drylands” from 21 st to 23 rd February 2023 atICRISAT, Hyderabad.	More than 500	Hyderabad, Telangana
		2 nd International Conference on Sustainable Development Goals from 26-27 February, 2023 at Chitrakoot, Madhya Pradesh	More than 400	Chitrakoot, MP
D(1)	State/National/ad-hoc events	Techbharat-2022 Edition -IIIfrom 19-21 May, 2022 at CFTRI, Mysuru.	More than 7000	Mysuru, Karnataka
D (2)		Maha World Expo &Summit 2022, from 09-11 June, 2022 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Nesco, Goregaon East, Mumbai	More than 10000	Mumbai Maharashtra
D (3)		13th KRISHI FAIR -2022 (A National Level Agricultural Exhibition) from 20th24th June, 2022 at Jagannath Dham, Puri, Odisha.	More than 9000	Puri, Odisha
D (4)		25thNational Agriculture Exhibition on the theme of Self-Reliant Indiafrom 25 to 28 August 2022 at Central Park	More than 7000	Bidhannagar

	Maidan Salt Lake City, Kolkata.		Kolkata
D (5)	7th EIMA AGRIMACH India 2022 September 1-3, 2022, University of Agriculture Sciences, Bangalore , Karnataka.	More than 10000	Bangalore Karnataka
D (6)	3rd Gramodaya Mela & “Gramodaya se Rashtrodaya” -2022, from 9th to 12th October, 2022 at Chitracoot, Madhya Pradesh.	More than 6000	Chitracoot, MP
D (7)	“Vision Rajasthan 2022” from 1-3 November 2022 at Jalore, Sirohi, Rajasthan.	More than 7000	Sirohi, Rajasthan
D (8)	International Dairy Federation - World Dairy Summit (WDS) 2022 from 12 to 15 September 2022 at India Expo Centre & Mart Greater Noida.	More than 7000	Gautam Budh Nagar, Delhi NCR
D (9)	31 st edition in the KISAN series of exhibitions KISAN 2022 from Wednesday 14 th to Sunday 18 th December 2022 at Pune, Maharashtra	More than 8000	Pune, Maharashtra
D (10)	Krishi Mela and Agri Exhibition –2022 from 11-13 Nov, 2022 at Morena, Madhya Pradesh.	More than 25000	Morena, MP
D (11)	PM Kisan Samman Sammelan from 17th & 18th October, 2022 at IARI Mela Ground, Pusa, New Delhi-	More than 40000	New Delhi
D (12)	Krishi Mahotsav Pradarshanievam Prashikshan" from 24th and 25th January, 2023 at Kota,	More than 35000	Kota, Rajasthan
D (13)	Alluring Rajasthan” from 23-25 February, 2023 at Udaipur, Rajasthan.	More than 9000	Udaipur, Rajasthan

Participation of the Department in International/Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)/General Fairs/ Seminar/Exhibitions under Central Sector Scheme “Exhibitions & Fairs” during 2023-24:

S. No.	Particulars	Fairs/Events/Conferences	Number of participants approx	District & States
A (1)	International event	World Food India from 03-05 November, 2023 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	More than 18000	New Delhi
A(2)		India International Trade Fair- 2023 from 14-27 November, 2023 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.	More than 30000	New Delhi
A(3)	Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)	"G-20 Agriculture Ministers Meeting" from 15th to 17th June, 2023 at (HICC), Hyderabad	More than 5000	Hyderabad Telangana
B(1)		South Region - Regional Agriculture Fair (RAF) from 09-12 th September, 2023 at Dharwad.	More than 100000	Dharwad Karnataka
B(2)		Northern Eastern Region - Regional Agriculture Fair (RAF) from 12-14 December, 2023 at Dimapur, Nagaland	More than 8000	Dimapur, Nagaland
B(3)		Eastern Region Agriculture Fair from 03-05 February, 2024 at ICAR-National Institute of Secondary Agriculture (NISA) Ranchi, Jharkhand.	More than 9000	Ranchi Jharkhand
B(4)		Northern Region Agriculture Fair from 08-10 February, 2024 at Rani Lakshmi Bai Central Agriculture University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.	More than 11000	Jhansi, UP
B(5)		Western Region, Regional Agriculture Fair (RAF) from 21-23 rd February, 2024 at Vasant Rao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani, Maharashtra.	More than 18000	Parbhani, Maharashtra
C(1)	Seminar/s/Conferences	National level Seminar on 'Shree Anna for Nutritional Security and Economic Prosperity during 28-29 October, 2023 at BUAT, Banda	More than 15000	Banda, UP
C(2)		Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agriculture University, Pusa, from 10-12 February, 2024 at Samastipur, Bihar.	More than 19000	Samastipur, Bihar
D(1)	State/National/ad-hoc event	Pashu Mahotsav and Pradrshiniewam Prashikshan from 6-7 April, 2023 at Numaish Ground, Muzaffar Nagar, Uttar Pradesh.	More than 14000	Muzaffar Nagar, UP
D(2)		Exhibition from 29 April 2023 at Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi	More than 1000	New Delhi
D(3)		Saksham Haryana 2023 from 27-29 April 2023 at Hisar, Haryana	More than 8000	Hisar, Haryana

D(4)	14th KRISHI FAIR -2022 (A National Level Agricultural Exhibition) from 30 th May to 3 rd June, 2022 at Jagannath Dham, Puri,	More than 9000	Puri, Odisha
D(5)	4 th Global Organic Expo 2023 (GOE) 2023 from 2 nd to 4 th June 2023 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida,	More than 10000	Gautam Budhnagar, UP
D(6)	Ujjawal Rajashthan, towards Atma Nirbhar Bharat on 27-29 July, 2023 at Udaipur	More than 7000	Udaipur, Rajasthan
D(7)	Mega exhibition Smardh Maharashtra- a step towards growth and Development from 23rd to 25th August, 2023at Sangola, Maharashtra	More than 9000	Sangola, Maharashtra
D(8)	Mega Exhibition and Seminar “2 nd Destination Goa’ 2023” from 19-21 August 2023 at Goa	More than 8000	Goa
D(9)	Vision Haryana... आत्मनिर्भरभारतकिओर from 8-10 December, 2023 at Kurukshetra, Haryana	More than 11000	Kurukshetra, Haryana
D (10)	27th Sundarban Krishi Mela O Loko Sanskriti Utsab, to be held on and from 20th -29th December, 2023 in Kultali, Basanti, South 24 Parganas, WB	More than 9000	South 24 Parganas, W.B.
D (11)	Agri Fair (Krishi Mela)atKharsawan, Saraykela, Jharkhand on 1 st January, 2024	More than 6000	SaraykelaJharkhand
D (12)	13 th Year Krishi Mela dated 22-24 January, 2024 at ShirshiJhargramme, West Bengal	More than 5000	Jhargramme West Bengal
D (13)	International Conference and Atmanirbhar Krishi Sah BaagwaniVistarEvemPashudhan Kalian Mela from 10-12 February 2024 Champaran.	More than 8000	Champaran, Bihar
D (14)	Kumbh Mela from 21 February to 24" February, 2024 Tribal Kumbh SammakkaSaralamma, Medaram, Mulugu, Telangana	More than 9000	Mulugu, Talangana
D (15)	Gatisheel Jammu & Kashmir Atamnirbhar Bharat Ki Aur” at Jammu, J&K from 01-03 March, 2024.	More than 7000	Jammu, J&K
D (16)	8 th EIMA Agri Mack held from 29 February to 03 March, 2024 at UAS, Bangalore, Karnatka.	More than 10000	Bangalore Karnatka
D (17)	23rd, Mega Exhibition and Seminar" Garvi Gujarat 2024 from 09-11 March 2024 at Rajkot, Gujarat	More than 8000	Rajkot, Gujarat

Participation of the Department in International/Regional Agriculture Fairs (RAF)/General Fairs/ Seminar/Exhibitions under Central Sector Scheme “Exhibitions & Fairs” during 2024-25:

S. No.	Particulars	Fairs/Events/Conferences	Number of participants approx	District & States
A (1)	International event	World Food India from 19-22 September, 2024 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi	More than 25000	New Delhi
A(2)		India International Trade Fair- 2024 from 14-27 November, 2024 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.	Will be organized	New Delhi
B (1)	RAF	Regional Agriculture Fair from 4-6 January, 2025 at Jorhat, Assam	More than 3000	Assam
C (1)	Conferences/ Seminars	32 nd International Conference of Agriculture Economist from 2-7 August, 2024 at NASC, Pusa, New Delhi	More than 3500	New Delhi
C (2)		International Conference “Krishi, Siksha evam Swasthya Mahotsav & Mega Agri. Expo 2025” organizing by KVK, Chanpur, Madhubani, Bihar from 7th to 9th February, 2025.	More than 3500	Bihar
D(1)	State/National/Ad-hoc Events	Project गौज कानूनी सहायता के नए आयाम a Mega Legal Services Camp on 10 th August, 2024 at Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Jaunti Village, Kanjhawala	More than 3000	New Delhi
B (2)		“Pratigya , 2024” Mega Exhibition from 22-24 th August , 2024 at Bhiwan, Haryana	More than 7000	Bhiwani, Haryana
B (3)		“Sashakt Rajasthan” Mega Exhibition from 16-18 th October, 2024 AT Sirohi , Rajasthan	More than 9000	Sirohi, Rajasthan
B (4)		Flower and Horticulture Festival: Udyan Utsav” from to 12th January, 2025 at Rashtrapati Nilyam, Bolaram, Secunderabad, Hyderabad.	More than	Telangana
B (5)		Mahakumbh, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh from 13 January to 26 February 2025.		

Budget allocation of PSS and MIS under PM-AASHA and its utilization

MIS

(in Crore Rs.)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	Shortfall/ Excess, if any	Reason for shortfall/Excess	Remedial steps taken by the Deptt. To overcome the reasons for shortfall, if any	Remarks
2020-21	2000.00	1681.10	1357.91	All the funds available under General head released	All the funds available under General head released	-	Budget Head for PSS and MIS were combined till FY- 2022-23
2021-22	1500.50	3595.61	2288.33	All the funds available under General head released	All the funds available under General head released	-	Budget Head for PSS and MIS were combined till FY- 2022-23
2022-23	1500.00	4500.00	4007.00	All the funds available under General head released	All the funds available under General head released	-	Budget Head for PSS and MIS were combined till FY- 2022-23
2023-24	0.01	40.00	0.00	Funds were not reimbursed due to non receipt of the comments of State Govt. on the observation of IFD of this Department	Funds were not reimbursed due to non receipt the comments of State Govt. on the observation of IFD of this Department	-	
2024-25	0.00	-	-	An amount of Rs. 75.14 crore has been proposed in RE 2024-25.	To be reimbursed against the central share of loss for implementation of MIS Onion and Apple in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir respectively	-	
2025-26	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-

PM-AASHA

(in Crore Rs.)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Ex p.	Shortfall/ Excess, if any	Reason for shortfall/ Excess	Remedial Steps taken by the Deptt. To overcome the reasons for shortfall, if any	Remarks
2020-21	500.00	300.00	0.00	No proposal received under the scheme	No proposal received under the scheme	-	
2021-22	400.00	1.00	0.00	No proposal received under the scheme	No proposal received under the scheme	-	
2022-23	1.00	0.00	0.00	-	-	-	
2023-24	0.01	2200.00	2200.00	-	-	-	PSS was included in the budget head of PM-AASHA since the FY 2023-24 onwards.
2024-25	6737.50	6737.50	5399.36	All the funds available under General head released	All the funds available under General head released	-	As per the approval of the Cabinet, the integrated Scheme of PM-AASHA comprising PSS, PDPS and MIS is being implemented
2025-26	6941.36	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 20th February, 2025 from 1110 hours to 1340 hours in Committee Room 'D', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Present

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi – Hon'ble Chairperson

Members

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Patel Umeshbhai Babubhai
3. Shri Raj Kumar Chahar
4. Shri Kuldeep Indora
5. Shri Sukanta Kumar Panigrahi
6. Shri Naresh Chandra Uttam Patel
7. Shri Dharambir Singh
8. Shri Dushyant Singh
9. Shri Sudhakar Singh
10. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
11. Smt. Geniben Nagaji Thakor

Rajya Sabha

12. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
13. Dr. Anil Sukhdevrao Bonde
14. Shri Ramji Lal Suman
15. Shri P.P. Suneer

Secretariat

1. Shri Srinivasulu Gunda - Joint Secretary
2. Shri Khakhai Zou - Director
3. Shri Prem Ranjan - Deputy Secretary

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.	Shri Sanjiv Narain Mathur	AS & FA
3.	Dr. Pramod Kumar Meherda	Additional Secretary
4.	Ms. Maninder Kaur Dwivedi	Additional Secretary
5.	Shri D. Khound	Principal Economic Adviser
6.	Shri Arun Kumar	Sr. ESA
7.	Dr. Praveen Kumar Singh	Agriculture Commissioner
8.	Ms. Chandan Mishra Dwivedi	Chief Controller of Accounts
9.	Shri C. F. Joseph	Adviser (Horticulture Statistics)
10.	Shri Franklin L. Khobung	Joint Secretary
11.	Shri Samuel Praveen Kumar	Joint Secretary
12.	Shri Priya Ranjan	Joint Secretary
13.	Shri Purna Chandra Kishan	Joint Secretary
14.	Ms. S. Rukmani	Joint Secretary
15.	Shri Manoj Kumar Gupta	Adviser
16.	Shri Muktanand Agarwal	Joint Secretary
17.	Shri Saikat Sarkar	Adviser(Trade)
18.	Ms. C.H. Honey	Adviser (Agriculture Census)
19.	Shri Dhananjay Prasad Srivastava	Adviser (MSP Unit)

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) to the Sitting convened for taking Oral evidence of the representatives of the Department in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants - Demand No.1 of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare(DA&FW) for 2025-26. Thereafter, 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 Samuel Praveen Kumar, JS of the Department made a Power-point Presentation and briefed the Committee about the Schemes and Programmes of the Department as also about its Budget Proposals for 2025-26 and the utilization of funds during the present year 2024-25. The Power point presentation covered the following main points :-

- (i) Achievements of Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW).
- (ii) Overview of Demands for Grants of DA&FW for 2025-26.
- (iii) Scheme-wise Demands for Grants 2025-26.
- (iv) Implementation of (a) Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN) (b) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana(PMFBY) (c) Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (d) Formation & Promotion of 10,000 FPOs (e) Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (f) Cotton Technology Mission (g) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (h) Krishonnati Yojana (i) Pradhan Mantri Anndata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan(PM-AASHA) (k) National Mission on Natural Farming (l) Mission for Vegetable and Fruits (m) Prime Minister Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (n) Trend of last 5 years Expenditure of Central Sector(CS) and Centrally Sponsored Schemes(CSS).

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

- (i) Need to ensure proper utilization of funds so that maximum benefits of programmes reach the farmers timely.
- (ii) Budget reduction in percentage share vis-a-vis the total budget of the Union Government.
- (iii) Ensuring enhancement in income of farmers pan India.
- (iv) Ensuring pro- active role to be played by Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVKs) in timely dissemination of information regarding latest techniques and technologies among the farmers.
- (v) Effective disbursement of credit to farmers in a seamless manner.
- (vi) Need to promote Traditional/Organic Farming Practices.
- (vii) Ensuring effective implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.
- (viii) Ensuring income protection to farmers to motivate them to shift to millets/coarse grains (*Shri Anna*).
- (ix) To promote FPOs effectively to facilitate farmers in fulfilling their requisite needs.
- (x) Ensuring effective implementation of 'Soil Health Card Scheme'.
- (xi) Ensuring Minimum Support Price(MSP) to farmers for their produce and declaration of MSP for Organic Produce to motivate farmers.

- (xii) Ensuring all assistance including availability of latest technologies and inputs such as High Yielding Variety seeds for farmers across the country.
- (xiii) Ensuring effective implementation of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund to help farmers especially in backward/underdeveloped regions of the country.
- (xiv) Enable farmers to get tangible benefits of Public Digital Infrastructure in respect of ongoing schemes.
- (xv) Disparity in implementation of Market Intervention Scheme.
- (xvi) Issues related to PMFBY including claims, compensation etc. and need for better & modified Crop Insurance for farmers.
- (xvii) Advertisement and Publicity of ongoing Agricultural schemes to boost awareness among the farmers to enable them regarding advantages of the Schemes.

5. 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 **27th February, 2025**, positively.

The Committee then adjourned.

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

The Committee sat on Monday, 10th March, 2025 from 1605 hours to 1625 hours in Committee Room 'C', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

Present

Shri Charanjit Singh Channi –Chairperson

**Members
Lok Sabha**

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

Rajya Sabha

15. Smt. Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara
16. Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde
17. Shri Banshilal Gurjar
18. Shri S. Kalyanasundaram
19. Shri P. P. Suneer

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

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration of the draft Reports on Demands for Grants (2025-26) pertaining to (i) the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare); (ii) xxx xxx xxx and (iii) xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

3. The Committee after considering the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2025-26) of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare) suggested the amendments/changes as shown in **Annexure I**.

4. xxx xxx xxx. xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

5. . xxx xxx xxx. xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx

6. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to finalize the Reports in the light of modifications suggested and present the Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

Annexure-I

During the Sitting held on 10.03.2025, the Members made the following suggestions to be incorporated into the DFG(2025-26) Draft Report of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare- Demand No.1

Page no. of the Draft Report	Recommendation No.	Modification incorporated
23	4(vii)	KVKs should invariably be set up in each and every aspirational district and those aspirational districts already having one KVK may provided with one more KVK to have maximum impact .
28	10	Govt may explore the possibility of extending MIS to cover Millets also by amending the extant mandate
29	11	In an effort to give fillip to the Organic Farming , a separate budget head may be created and sufficient funding may be made available every year to subsidize Organic Farming for its effective promotion.
30	12	Damages caused to the crops by stray animals may be considered for coverage under PMFBY to enable farmers to claim compensation.