



STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-2017)

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE)

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2017-2018)

THIRTY FIFTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
MARCH, 2017/PHALGUNA, 1938 (SAKA)

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Presented to Lok Sabha on	10.03.2017
Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on	10.03.2017



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
MARCH, 2017/PHALGUNA, 1938 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2016-17)

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav - Chairperson

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LOK SABHA

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3. Shri Sanganna Karadi
4. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
5. Smt. Raksha Khadse
6. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
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RAJYA SABHA

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31. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri N. Amarthiagan | - | Committee Officer |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Thirty Fifth Report on the Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare).

2. The Committee under Rule 331E(1)(a) of the Rules of Procedure considered the Demands for Grants (2016-17) of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, which were laid on the table of the House on 09.02.2017. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation at their Sitting held on 16 February, 2017. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 09.03.2017.

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

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the information that they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Department.

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

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalgun, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

(v)

ABBREVIATIONS

A

ACABC	Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres
AC&FW	Agriculture Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
ACA	Additional Central Assistance
AE	Actual Expenditure
AES	Agricultural Extension System
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
ATM	Assistant Technology Managers

B

BE	Budget Estimates
BFAC	Block Farmer Advisory Committees
BGREI	Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India
BTT	Block Technology Team

C

CACP	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices
CDB	Coconut Development Board
CDP	Crop Diversification Programme
CPIS	Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme
CSC	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CRS	Community Radio Stations
CRIDA	Central Research for Dryland Farming

D

DAC&FW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
DAP	District Agriculture Plan
DIP	District Irrigation Plan
DLTC	District Level Technical Committee

E

EFC	Expenditure Finance Committee
E EI	Extension Education Institutes

F

FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
FO	Farmers Organization
FQCL	Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory

G

GB	Governing Board
GOI	Government of India
GOT	Grow Out Test
GVA	Gross Value Added

I

ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IFFCO	Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited
IDWG	Inter Departmental Working Group
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
ISOPOM	Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize

K

KCC	Kishan Credit Card
KRIBHCO	Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited
KVK	Kishi Vikas Kendra

M

MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management
MEP	
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MNAIS	Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIS	Market Intervention Scheme
MOSP	Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation
MSP	Minimum Support Price

N

NAIS	National Agricultural Insurance Scheme
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NABARD	National Bank For Agriculture And Rural Development
NCAER	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCIP	National Crop Insurance Programme
NDRF	National Disaster Repsonse Fund
NDC	National Development Council
NER	North East Region
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NFSMEC	National Food Security Mission Executive Committee
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NMOOP	National Mission on Oilseeds And Oilpalm
NSC	National Seeds Corporations
NMAET	National Mission of Agricultural Extension and Technology
MNSA	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NRDWP	National Rural Drinking Water Programme

O

OPAE	Oil Palm Area Expansion
------	-------------------------

P

PG	Post Graduation
PSS	Price Support Scheme
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
PPVFRA	Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority
PRI	Panchayat Raj Institutions

R

RAD	Rainfed Area Development Programme
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RE	Revised Estimates
RKVY	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RWBCIS	Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

S

SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
------	------------------------------

SAP	State Agriculture Plan
SEWP	State Extension Work Plans
SIP	State Irrigation Plan
SMS	Subject Matter Specialists
SHM	Soil Health Management
SLSC	State Level Sanctioning Committee
SMAE	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension
SMSP	Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material
SREP	Strategic Research and Extension Plan
STL	Soil Testing Laboratories

T

TBO	Tree Borne Oilseeds
-----	---------------------

U

UC	Utilisation Certificate
UT	Union Territory
UPIS	Unified Package Insurance Scheme

W

WBCIS	Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme
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REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER – I

BUDGETARY ANALYSIS

(i) **Overview**

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the population is engaged in agriculture and allied activities (census 2011) and it contributes 17% to the country's Gross Value Added (current price 2015-16, 2011-12 series). Given the importance of agriculture sector, Government of India took several steps for its sustainable development. Steps have been taken to improve soil fertility on a sustainable basis through the soil health card scheme, to provide improved access to irrigation and enhanced water efficiency through Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), to support organic farming through Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and to support for creation of a unified national agriculture market to boost the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risk in agriculture sector a new scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has been launched for implementation from Kharif 2016.

As per the land use statistics 2013-14, the total geographical area of the country is 328.7 million hectares, of which 141.4 million hectares is the reported net sown area and 200.9 million hectares is the gross cropped area with a cropping intensity of 142 %. The net sown area works out to be 43% of the total geographical area. The net irrigated area is 68.2 million hectares.

2.2 When asked to furnish details of potential land availability for agriculture in the country in different categories based on irrigated land, Non-irrigated land, cropping intensity, the Department submitted as under :-

"The total agricultural land (the potential land available for cultivation) in the country consists of: (a) net area sown, (b) fallow lands other than current fallows, (c) current fallows, (d) culturable waste lands and (e) land under miscellaneous tree crops etc. The actual cultivation carried out is being represented by net area sown and current fallow. As per report of LUS for 2013-14 (latest available) the details of agricultural land, net area sown, cropping intensity, net irrigated area and net un-irrigated area for the selected years in the country are as under:

(Area in Million Hectares)

Categories of Agricultural Land	2001-02	2006-07	2010-11	2013-14
(a) Net Area Sown	140.73	139.82	141.56	141.43
(b) Fallow lands other than current fallows	10.51	10.52	10.32	10.69
(c) Current fallows	15.34	15.51	14.28	14.15
(d) Culturable waste land	13.52	13.27	12.65	12.39
(e) Land under misc. tree crops & groves (not incl. in net area sown)	3.44	3.35	3.20	3.19
Agricultural Land Total (a) to (e)	183.54	182.47	182.01	181.85
Net Irrigated area	56.94	62.74	63.66	68.10
Net Un-irrigated area	83.79	77.08	77.9	73.33
Cropping Intensity (%)	133.6	137.6	139.6	142.0

It may be observed that percentage share of net irrigated area in the net area sown has increased from 40.46% in 2001-02 to 48.15% in 2013-14. As a result of increase in irrigated area, the cropping intensity has also increased from 133.6% in 2001-02 to 142.0% in 2013-14."

2.3 Regarding possible increase in crop intensity in the country both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas and the highest possible level of agriculture production in the

country especially food-grains, pulses, oil-seeds, sugarcane, cotton etc during the year 2017-18, the Department made the following submission :-

"Since the production of agricultural crops depends on overall quantity and distribution of rainfall in the country, it is too early to make production assessment for the next crops year i.e. 2017-18. However 2016-17 has been a very good agricultural year and as per 2nd advance estimates, the production of various crops has increased. A comparative position of production as per 2nd advance estimates for 2016-17 vis-à-vis the previous five years average and the last year is given below:

(Million Tonnes)

Crop	2016-17	2015-16	Average (2011-12 to 2015-16)	Difference as compared to	
	2nd Adv	Final Est.		Final	Average
Rice	108.86	104.41	105.42	4.45	3.44
Wheat	96.64	92.29	92.61	4.36	4.03
Jowar	4.75	4.24	5.30	0.51	-0.55
Bajra	9.42	8.07	9.10	1.35	0.31
Maize	26.15	22.57	23.00	3.59	3.15
Coarse Cereals	44.34	38.52	41.35	5.82	3.00
Tur	4.23	2.56	2.84	1.67	1.39
Gram	9.12	7.06	8.09	2.06	1.03
Total Pulses	22.14	16.35	17.63	5.79	4.50
Total Foodgrains	271.98	251.57	257.01	20.41	14.97
Groundnut	8.47	6.73	7.10	1.74	1.37
Soyabean	14.13	8.57	11.54	5.56	2.59
R & M	7.91	6.80	7.12	1.12	0.79
Oilseeds	33.60	25.25	29.25	8.35	4.34
Sugarcane	309.98	348.45	353.03	-38.46	-43.05
Cotton*	32.51	30.01	34.03	2.50	-1.52
Jute & Mesta**	10.06	10.52	11.13	-0.46	-1.07

*Million bales(of 170 kg each) ** Million bales(of 180 kg each)

Note: Bold against crops indicates record production"

Agriculture Gross Value Added

2.4 Central Statistics Office (CSO) has released the New Series of National Accounts based upon revising the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12. As per the Provisional Estimates released by CSO on 31.05.2016, the Agriculture and Allied Sector contributed approximately 17.0% of India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2015-16. GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sector and its share in total GVA of the country during the last 4 years, at current prices of 2011-12 series is as follows: -

Share of Agriculture & Allied Sector in Total GVA

(Rs. in Crore)

Items	Year			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors	16,80,797	19,02,452	19,95,251	20,93,081
Per cent to total GVA	18.2	18.3	17.4	17.0

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

2.5 There has been a continuous decline in the share of Agriculture and Allied sector in the GVA from 18.2 percent in 2012-13 to 17.0 percent in 2015-16 at current prices. Falling share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA is an expected outcome in a fast growing and structurally changing economy.

2.6 Growth (over the previous year) in the total GVA and that in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sector at 2011-12 basic prices is given below:

Growth in Gross Value Added (at 2011-12 basic prices)

(in percent)

Period	Total GVA	Agriculture & Allied Sector GVA
2012-13	5.4	1.5
2013-14	6.3	4.2
2014-15	7.1	-0.2
2015-16	7.2	1.2

Source: Central Statistics Office, MOSPI

2.7 When the Committee asked about the production targets fixed for food-grains and growth in agriculture sector during 2017-18, share of Agriculture and Allied sector in GVA during 2017-18, long term plan for tackling the problems of overcrowding, division of land-holding in agriculture sector, increased food-grain requirement due to population growth, optimal contribution of agriculture to the GVA, etc. and the budgetary provisions for 2017-18 to address these issues, Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"The foodgrain production targets are being fixed every year considering various factors like present population growth, change in food habits, increase in income, increase in production of vegetables, fruits, milk, egg and other animal products, etc. The additional production targets for various agriculture produce are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Food Grains	Additional Production Targets for 2017-18
1	Rice	2 million tonnes
2	Wheat	1.5 million tonnes
3	Pulses	0.75 million tonnes
4	Coarse Cereals	0.6 million tonnes

Agriculture is a State subject and the Central Government only supplements the initiatives of States in developing this sector. Issues like overcrowding, division of land-holding are a result of number of factors, such as population growth. In so far

as increase in foodgrain production is concerned, the Department is implementing a number of schemes to boost agriculture production, such as:

1. Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana
2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
4. Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers, and
5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)"

2.8 When the Committee asked to explain the reasons for low remuneration in agriculture sector despite implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) / Price Support Scheme (PSS) / Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) and about the provision in the budget for 2017-18 for the implementation of strategy to double the income of farmers by 2022, the Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"To achieve the target of Doubling Farmers' Income, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary (Policy) with members from all related departments and NITI Aayog to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by year 2021-22. As of now, five meetings of the Committee have been held. NCAER has been associated with the Committee as a 'knowledge partner'. As 'knowledge partner', NCAER has submitted its first draft report to the Chairman of the Committee constituted to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income by year 2021-22. Further, the Department has also written to all the State Government for working on an appropriate strategy as the States have a primary role in working towards realization of doubling of farmer's income. The strategy should take into account the status of end-to-end activities from production to post-production stages. Some of the States like Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have already devised suitable strategies in this regard. The State Governments have been requested to hold across-the-board deliberations and prepare a strategy that will lead to doubling the income of the farmers. The States have been

requested to share their strategies with the Central Government also. A letter from the Secretary (AC&FW) has also been written to Chairman, CACP to consider the role of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in ensuring a remunerative price and higher income to the farmers from the farming activity, while formulating the recommendations on MSP.

NABARD's Foundation day Seminar was held on 12th July, 2016 on doubling of farmers' income, subsequently, NABARD had been requested to organize Regional Conferences on Doubling of Farmers' Income, for preparing strategies and also to sensitize the State Governments. For this purpose, six Nodal States viz. Assam, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Karnataka were identified where the regional conferences may take place. The remaining States were attached to these nodal States. NABARD has organized the Regional Conferences in these Nodal States, giving invitation to the other attached States to attend the Conferences at the nodal States. Besides, 12 Agro-Economic Research Centre and 03 Agro-Economic Research Units were also invited by NABARD to these Regional Conferences.

The approach of the Department is to initiate various activities towards doubling of farmer's income from the last Kharif season itself; some interventions have already been made which are in addition to imparting greater efficiency and establishing greater synergy in implementing various ongoing schemes. These are, a roadmap to scale up pulse production to 24 mmts by 2021, working out specific interventions with various Divisions in the Department, firming up of action points for ancillary activities like bee-keeping, etc.

From the foregoing paragraphs, it may be seen that systematic efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare towards the doubling of farmers' income by March, 2022. "

2.9 When the Committee asked to furnish comments as to whether the Department was satisfied with the functioning of the existing system for drought management, policy on waiving of agricultural loan and payment of relief to affected farmers, need

for launching any new scheme for suitably linking the components of agricultural loan, crop Insurance, drought relief and loan waiver etc. to address the farmers problems, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"Drought Mangement Division, DAC&FW is mandated to coordinate relief measures necessitated by drought, hailstorm, pest attack, frost/cold wave. The State Governments are primarily responsible to take necessary steps to undertake relief measures in case of natural calamities and disbursement of relief to affected farmers. Government of India supplements efforts of State Government with financial assistance. State Governments initiate necessary relief measures in the wake of natural calamities including drought from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which is readily availble with them. Financial assistance over and above SDRFT is considered from National Disaster Repsonse Fund (NDRF) for natural calamities of severe nature and is approved on the basis of Memorandum received from the State Government in accordince with established procedure keeping in view items and norms in vague for assistance. These norms have been revised by Government of India with effect from 01.04.2015.

The Central Government implements Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)/Central Sector (CS) Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY), the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RAD), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), etc. which contribute towards drought proofing. Twenty five percent of total outlay for all CSS Schemes (except for schemes, which emanate from a legislation, e.g. MGNREGA), can be used as flexi funds to enable mitigation/restoration activities in cases of natural calamities. In addition several activities can be undertaken using Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) funds and Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) grants to rural and urban local bodies in mitigation of impact in the event of a drought. In addition, Central Government provides technical support to the State Governments through the forecasts made by the Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre, formulation of District Agricultural Contingency Plans(Plans for 619 District are ready) with

help of ICAR-Central Research for Dryland Farming (CRIDA) and development of abiotic stress resistant crop varieties etc.

Drought Management Division does not operate/implement any scheme or plan for management of Drought. However, Diesel Subsidy Scheme is introduced from time to time for drought and deficit rainfall affected areas with a view to provide supplementary irrigation through diesel pump-sets, to protect the standing crops."

(ii) Analysis of Demands

2.10 The total allocation for the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation & Farmers' Welfare for the Fiscal 2017-18 is Rs.52,655 crore. Out of this, an amount of Rs.52,575.57 crore (99.85%) is Revenue expenditure and Rs.79.43 crore (0.15%) is Capital expenditure. Allocations proposed for 2017-18 are as follows:

(Rs. In crore)					
REVENUE SECTION	MAJOR HEAD	2015-2016 Actuals	2016-2017 Budget Estimates	2016-2017 Revised Estimates	2017-2018 Budget Estimates
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	94.10	115.15	115.91	119.00
Other Administrative Services	2070	16.83	---	---	---
Crop Husbandry	2401	5230.37	6756.97	17762.65	19691.85
Soil and Water Conservation	2402	18.68	20.96	21.64	22.51
Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	---	15000.00	18822.85	15300.00
Co-operation	2425	121.70	117.00	117.00	117.00
Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	605.77	821.25	1227.31	1149.60
North Eastern Areas	2552	---	760.10	1190.67	4112.61
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	9208.45	12344.50	9506.21	12047.86
Total Revenue Section		15300.75	35952.83	48779.38	52575.57
CAPITAL SECTION					
Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	4070	0.91	---	---	---
Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4401	19.97	24.86	30.22	49.44

Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	---	1.00	1.00	1.00
Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	4552	---	5.00	4.90	3.99
Loans for Cooperation	6425	12.30	---	25.00	25.00
Total Capital Section		33.18	30.86	61.12	79.43
GRAND TOTAL		15333.93	35983.69	48840.50	52655.00

2.11 When the Committee asked about the actual increase in allocations in absolute terms as well as in terms of percentage during current fiscal as compared to combined allocations under Plan and Non-Plan heads during the previous years, the Department responded as under:

Year	Funds demanded	Funds allocated / (BE)	% (of funds demanded)	RE	Actual Expenditure	
					Amount	% of RE
11th plan	51,052.12	66,577.00	130.4	-	61,065.87	91.7
12th plan	3,23,024.42	1,34,746.00	41.8	-	69,162.91	51.54(*)
2012-13	49,674.34	20,208.00	40.6	17,867.32	17,730.72	99.23
2013-14	26,164.21	21,609.00	82.3	19,000.00	18,721.50	98.53
2014-15	29,211.99	22,309.00	76.3	19,530.00	19,191.61	98.26
2015-16	40,168.32	16,646.35	41.3	15,500.00	15027.99	96.95
2016-17	26,981.79	20,400.00	75.5	29411.32	17,650.72*	
2017-18	50144.96	41,855.00		-		

(*) - Expenditure booked till 16.2.2017

2.12 The Budgetary provision of Rs.52,655 crore for the DAC&FW for 2017-18 constitutes 0.69% of the total central financial outlay of Rs.75,46,144.03 crore for 2017-18. Moreover, higher budgetary allocations have been made for other social sector Ministries like Ministry of Rural Development (1,70,441.88cr + 2310.36cr) Ministry of Human Resource Development (67,459.05cr + 33,329.70cr) and Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (5,744.45 crore + 2,01,475.69 crore)

2.13 When the Committee asked to furnish Head-wise details of Schemes alongwith allocation for each scheme against the requirement projected by teh Department for 2017-18, the response of the Department is as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Sector	BE 2017-18 (Proposed)	BE 2017-18 (Accepted)
Total budget of Deptt. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	35983.69	41855.00
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	3050.00	3400.00
Krishi Unnati Yojana	11041.04	9016.00
National Food Security Mission	1869.95	1720.00
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	10000.00	9000.00
MIS-PSS	200.00	199.30
National Project on Soil Health Fertility	513.21	452.00
PKVY	326.70	350.00
National Project on Agro Forestry	250.00	100.00
National Mission on Horticulture	2371.20	2320.00
National Mission on Agri-Extension & Technology	3016.48	1777.00
Integrated Scheme on Agri-Marketing	874.25	1190.00

2.14 When asked to justify adequacy of budget allocations to the Department in the light of declining rate of share of agriculture and allied sector to the annual GVA and projected growth rate of 4.1% in agriculture in 2017-18 with better monsoon, the Department in its written submission stated as under:

"The scheme-wise allocations are made after detailed deliberations with the concerned stake holders and in-depth assessment of the requirements based on previous years performance and demands/ inputs received from State governments. "

2.15 To a query as to how is it ensured that the budgetary allocations are duly prioritized and be rational and realistic to avoid drastic cuts at various subsequent stages of consideration, the Department explained in its written submission as under :-

"Budgetary figures for every financial year are projected based on scheme-wise requirements, pending liabilities and past year actual expenditure.

Schemes are reviewed periodically to ascertain the quality of implementation, identification of gaps in service delivery and modifications/improvements, wherever needed, are made based on feedback received. Same methodology is also applied while finalizing the Budget requirements for the FY 2017-18. Scheme-wise allocations are made after detailed deliberations with the concerned stake-holders and an in-depth assessment of the requirements based on previous years performance and demands/inputs received from state governments."

2.16 During the course of Oral Evidence, the Secretary, DAC&FW commented on the allocations of funds for the fiscal 2017-18, as under:

"हम लोग इस साल पिछले साल की बजट की तुलना में, जैसा कि पिछले साल हमारा बजट आवंटन 36 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, जो कि बढ़कर 41 हजार 855 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है, इसमें 16.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्कीमों जिनके आवंटन में भारी वृद्धि हुई है, उनमें से प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, मंडी हस्तक्षेप स्कीम, कृषि यंत्रीकरण, बागवानी एवं कृषि विपणन शामिल है। विभाग के अंतर्गत नवनिर्मित कृषि कल्याण कोष के तहत पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये दिए गये हैं।"

2.17 The details of BE, RE and Actual Expenditure in respect of DAC&FW during each of five financial years during the 12th plan period are as under:

(All figures in crore of rupees)

Year	Budget allocation	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure		
			Amount	% of BE	% of RE
2012-13	20,208.00	17,867.32	17,730.72	87.70	99.27
2013-14	21,609.00	19,000.00	18,721.50	86.30	98.52
2014-15	22,309.00	19,530.00	19,191.61	86.05	98.26
2015-16	16,646.35	15,500.00	15027.99	90.28	96.95
2016-17	20,400.00	29411.32\$	17,650.72*	86.52*	68.91
Total	101,172.35	101,308.64	88,322.54	87.29	87.18

(*) -

Expenditure booked till 16.2.2017. (\$) - Including Krishi Kalyan Cess

2.18 When the Committee asked about actual increase in allocations in absolute terms as well as in percentage terms to the Department during current fiscal as compared to combined allocations under plan and Non-Plan heads during previous years along with a comparative data showing allocations for each scheme / programme of DAC&FW against the requirement projected by the Department for 2017-18, the Department in its written reply submitted the following details:

Year	Funds demanded	Funds allocated / (BE)	% (of funds demanded)	RE	Actual Expenditure	
					Amount	% of RE
11th plan	51,052.12	66,577.00	130.4	-	61,065.87	91.7
12th plan	3,23,024.42	1,34,746.00	41.8	-	69,162.91	51.54(*)
2012-13	49,674.34	20,208.00	40.6	17,867.32	17,730.72	99.23
2013-14	26,164.21	21,609.00	82.3	19,000.00	18,721.50	98.53
2014-15	29,211.99	22,309.00	76.3	19,530.00	19,191.61	98.26
2015-16	40,168.32	16,646.35	41.3	15,500.00	15027.99	96.95
2016-17	26,981.79	20,400.00	75.5	29411.32	17,650.72*	
2017-18	50144.96	41,855.00		-		

(*) - Expenditure booked till 16.2.2017

2.19 On being asked to furnish reasons for under-utilization and not being allocated the entire approved outlay during the 12th plan period, the Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"Budget allocation could not be full utilized due to reduction in allocations under Revised Estimates and non-utilisation of funds under NER/SCSP/TSP categories. Allocations are normally decided by Ministry of Finance based on it's own criteria as well as progress of expenditure by middle of the financial year. Utilization of funds by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) is governed by the Monthly Expenditure Plan (MEP) as approved by Ministry of Finance. Under the MEP, the Department is required to utilize 50% of it's budgetary allocation by middle of any financial year. While the DAC&FW has been adhering to the MEP targets, allocations

are being reduced by MoF at RE stage, inspite of request for higher allocations at RE stage by the Department. "

2.20 When asked to furnish reasons for the variance between BE, RE and AE during the Twelfth Plan Period, the Secretary, DAC&FW submitted as under:

"महोदय, मैं आभारी हूँ कि समिति से हमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव मिले हैं। जो मुद्दा उठाया गया है कि हमारा बजट हर साल ज्यादा होता है, उसकी तुलना में हमारा आरई कम होता है और उससे कम हम खर्च करते हैं, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि पहली बार पिछले वर्ष में हम देखेंगे कि हमारा बजट एस्टीमेट 20,400 करोड़ रुपये था और आर.ई. 15,600 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। आज के दिन तक हम 86 प्रतिशत पैसा खर्च कर चुके हैं और मार्च के अंत तक हमें आशा है कि हम शत-प्रतिशत पैसा खर्च कर लेंगे। दूसरी चीज यह है कि पिछले तीन-चार सालों में आर.ई., बी.ई. से कम ही हुआ है, लेकिन परसेंटेज ऑफ एक्सपेंडिचर पिछले साल 97 प्रतिशत था और उसके पहले 98 प्रतिशत था। हमें जो पैसा मिलता है, उसे हम खर्च करते हैं।

2.21 During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department made the following statement regarding Outcome Budget:

"सर, पहली बार हमारे बजट के साथ एक आउटकम बजट भी दिया गया है, जो पार्लियामेंट में पेश किया गया। एक प्रश्न उठाया गया है कि हम बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करते हैं तो उसका आउटकम क्या निकलता क्या है? आउटकम बजट इसे एड्रेस कर रहा है, मैं समिति के ध्यान में यह बात लाना चाहता हूँ। चावल और गेहूं में एफसीआई बफर स्टॉक करता ही है, लेकिन पहली बार दो मिलियन टन का बफर स्टॉक पल्सेज (दलहन) में करनी चाहिए। हमारा पल्सेज (दलहन का उत्पादन) प्रोडक्शन पांच मिलियन टन ज्यादा बढ़ गया है, उसकी खरीदारी मार्केट में करनी चाहिए, क्योंकि मार्केट में दलहन का मूल्य प्राइस गिर रही है।"

2.22 The Committee sought to be apprised of the real and tangible outcome achieved under various schemes as a result of financial allocation, to which the Secretary stated that the same is being quantified.

2.23 The representative further clarified that:

"हमने इसके आउटकम का मूल्यांकन किया है और फाइनल नतीजा क्या होगा, जैसा कि लिखा गया है कि पांच प्रतिशत ग्रोथ, हम लोग मॉनिटर कर रहे हैं।

2.24 Regarding the performance of the Department in the implementation / attainment of 12th plan targets both physical and financial, the Department in its written reply stated as under:

"The Department has been utilizing upto 98-99% of the funds made available to it. As a result of this, as per 2nd Advanced estimates for 2016-17, total foodgrain production in the country is estimated at 271.98 million tonnes. Current year's production is higher by 14.97 million tonnes as compared to average of previous five years (2011-12 to 2015-16) food grain production. Similarly, there has been a record production of wheat, estimated at 96.94 million tonnes. Production of pulses during 2016-17 is estimated at 22.14 million tonnes, which is higher by 4.50 million tonnes than the five year average production. There have been similar increase in production levels of other major crops like rice, coarse cereals, oilseeds, etc."

2.25 To a query as to how the long term planning process including assessment of financial requirement and resource availability for meeting the long term goals

concerning DAC&FW is undertaken in the aftermath of establishment of NITI Aayog, the Department responded in writing as under :-

"After the abolition of Planning Commission, assessment of final requirements and resource availability is being done by the Programme Divisions in consultation with Plan Finance Divisions of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. Apart from this, various meeting with stakeholders are being conducted for inputs. After the completion of the 12th Plan period, appraisals of the scheme are proposed to be undertaken which shall help in identify gaps in implementation and help in improving the delivery of the schemes. "

2.26 When the Committee asked to furnish a brief on important features of Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department highlighting the schemes and programmes, new initiatives and thrust areas getting significant amount of budgetary allocations, the Department replied in writing as under :-

"DAC&FW has taken a number of reforms and policy initiatives in order to improve upon the output and final outcomes in Agriculture and allied sector. Accordingly, existing schemes to be implemented by the Department from the year 2017-18 have been brought under the following output-outcome based umbrella schemes:

1. Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojana
2. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
4. Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers, and
5. Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)

In order to bring uniformity in the funding patterns across the schemes and also as a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the funding pattern of the identified core CSS

schemes has been revised from 2015-16 by the Government to 60:40 ratio uniformly between the centre and the states (90:10 for the 8 north-eastern and 3 Himalayan states).

The detail of the schemes being implemented by DAC&FW are briefly given below:

Green Revolution

The Green Revolution scheme is introduced from 2016-17 as an umbrella scheme by rationalizing some existing schemes in order to eliminate duplication and make them more focused. The following existing schemes are now included in the Green Revolution:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
- National Food Security Mission
- National Mission on Oilseeds and oil Palm
- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
- National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
- National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology
- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (including NAM)
- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation
- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics

"Central Sector Schemes have been rationalized and to be implemented during 2017-18 are as under:-

S.No.	Scheme	BE 2017-18 [Rs. In crores]
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	9000.00
2	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	15000.00
3	Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	199.30

Higher funds have been allocated in 2017-18 under important schemes as under:- (Rs. In crore)

Sector	BE 2016-17	BE 2017-18	% increase
Total budget of Deptt. of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	35983.69	41855.00	16.32
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana	2340.00	3400.00	45.29
Krishi Unnati Yojana	7159.90	8616.00	20.33
National Food Security Mission	1700.00	1720.00	1.18
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	5500.00	9000.00	63.64
MIS-PSS	80.00	199.30	149.12
National Project on Soil Health Fertility	362.00	452.00	24.86
PKVY	297.00	350.00	17.85
National Project on Agro Forestry	75.00	100.00	33.33
National Mission on Horticulture	1620.00	2320.00	43.21
Sub-mission on Agri-Extension	635.00	912.00	43.62
Sub-mission on Agri-mechanisation	180.00	550.00	205.55
Integrated Scheme on Agri-Marketing	837.90	1190.00	42.02

(iii) Utilization of Funds meant for NER

2.27 When asked to furnish a detailed note on utilization of funds meant for NER during the 12th Plan period and the steps taken to ensure its optimal utilization, the Department in its written reply furnished the following details :-

"The Status of utilization of funds for North Eastern Region in the 12th Plan Period is as under:

Year	NER Allocation	Funds utilised	
		Amount	% of BE
2014-15	1217.60	771.69	63.38
2015-16	1214.64	695.19	57.23
2016-17	289.00*	143.36	49.61

*Excluding PMFBY, which has now been exempted with the approval of MOF

"Efforts have been made to create awareness about the benefits of micro irrigation amongst farmers, officers and other stakeholders. Several seminars/workshops have been organized, besides demonstrations of the technology during Kisan Mela, Exhibitions, etc. Apart from this, the scheme of ' Organic Value Chain for North East' caters only to NER region for developing organic farming. "

(iv) Outstanding Utilization Certificates

2.28 Regarding pendency of Utilization Certificates, the Department has submitted as under:

"The Department has been maintaining a very close watch on the pendency of utilization certificates. As on date (14.2.2017), UCs amounting to only Rs.1491.50 crores are pending. No funds are being released for subsequent instalments without submission of UC for the grants already released. The status of UCs are as under:

S. No.	Year	UCs pending	Amount (Rs. in Crs.)
1	2012-13	69	37.56
2	2013-14	144	436.75
3	2014-15	216	1017.20
	Grand Total	429	1491.50

Note : UCs become due 12 months after the closure of the financial year in which the grant has been released. Therefore UCs for grants released upto 31.3.2015 are due in 2016-17.

2.29 The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) did not furnish specific reply to the query of the Committee as to whether implementation of any of the Schemes are hampered due to the inability of States/UTs

to timely Utilization Certificates and remedial action being taken by the Department to address this issue.

CHAPTER-II

EVALUATION OF SCHEMES

(i) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

3.1 Keeping in view the risks involved in agriculture and to insure the farming community against various risks, Ministry of agriculture introduced a crop insurance scheme in 1985 and thereafter brought improvements in the erstwhile scheme(s) from time to time based on the experience gained and views of the stakeholders, States, farming community etc. To enlarge the coverage in terms of farmers, crops and risks, National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was notified/ implemented with effect from 1999. To make the crop insurance schemes more farmers' friendly, a re-structured Central Sector crop insurance scheme namely, "National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP)" was implemented by merging erstwhile Pilot schemes of Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) (as its components) with some improvements for its full-fledged implementation from Rabi 2013-14 season throughout the country. National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) was to be discontinued after implementation of NCIP from Rabi 2013-14 season. However, on the representations and at the option of States, NAIS was also allowed for implementation upto 2015-16. The erstwhile crop insurance schemes have further been reviewed in consultation with various stakeholders including States/UTs. and new scheme namely, **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** has been approved for implementation from Kharif 2016 along with pilot Unified Package

Insurance Scheme (UPIS) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS).

PMFBY & Restructured WBCIS has been implemented by 23 States during Kharif 2016 season and 24 States and 3 UTs during Rabi 2016-17 season. As per provisional data available 377 lakh farmers over an area of 386 lakh ha. insuring a sum amounting to Rs.141625 crore have been covered under during Kharif 2016 season under PMFBY and RWBCIS. Funds to the tune of Rs.1253.48 crore have been utilized during the current financial year i.e. 2016-17. A budget provision of Rs.10000 crore was proposed for implementation of the Crop Insurance Schemes during 2017-18.

3.2 The total funds released by Government of India under various schemes for crop insurance are as under:

(Rs. crore)						
Plan/ Year	NAIS (since Rabi 1999-2000)	WBCIS (since Kharif 2007)	MNAIS (since Rabi 2010-11)	CPIS (since 2009-10)	PMFBY (since Kharif 2016)	Total
IX Plan (1997-2002)	811.49	-	-	-	-	811.49
X Plan (2002-07)	2626.84	-	-	-	-	2626.84
XI Plan (2007-12)	5851.88	1370.37	87.15	1.95	-	7311.35
XII Plan (2012-17)					-	
2012-13	700.00	655.00	194.18	0.50	-	1549.68
2013-14	1600.00	700.00	251.02	0.50	-	2551.52
2014-15	1543.56	470.00	584.79	Nil	-	2598.35
2015-16	1937.79	630.79	413.89	Nil	-	2982.47
2016-17	6201.79	-	-	Nil	1753.41	7955.21
Total	21273.35	3826.16	1531.03	2.95		28386.91

* as on 31.12.2016

3.3 When the Committee asked to furnish reasons for non-implementation of PMFBY in some States and UTs along with details regarding steps taken to cover all States and UTs under the Scheme, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-.

"The reasons for non-implementation of PMFBY by some States/UTs are – the scheme is optional for States, and some States/UTs have decided not to implement the scheme or are taking time to put the implementation mechanism in place. Apart from these factors, coverage of farmers differs from State to State also due to perception of risk of areas and crops, being higher in more risky areas and crops non-availability of yield data of previous years, non-availability of agricultural land in some UTs like Delhi etc. Government is persuading all the remaining States and UTs to implement the scheme at various forums and meetings etc."

3.4 When the Committee asked as to whether the scheme is available for all farmers including all types of vegetable/fruit growers and whether the insurance coverage under PMFBY is sufficient to give full relief to the hapless farmers who totally lose their investment, the Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"PMFBY is available to all farmers including share croppers and tenant farmers for food (cereals, millets and pulses), oilseeds and annual commercial/horticultural crops including some vegetables crops as notified by the State/UT Government in respect of notified areas. Further, commercial/horticultural crops including vegetables/fruit crops under Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) are also covered. Under the new schemes sum insured has been increased and made equal to scale of finance decided by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC) which is broadly equal to cost of cultivation. The farmers are being indemnified based on indemnity level adopted by the concerned State Government for particular notified crops viz.70%, 80% and 90%."

3.5 The DAC&FW was requested to furnish details regarding the average per unit subsidy cost / monetary-support provided by the Govt. (Union & State) under PMFBY insurance coverage for farmers in respect of major insurance components of the Scheme and the details of present level (average) of payment liabilities under crop insurance schemes to farmers against average per unit expenditure / loss incurred by farmer in the event of occurrence of insurance covered factors with comments on scope for expansion and full compensation. In its written reply, the Department stated as under:-

"Farmer's premium is fixed at maximum of Rs. 2%, 1.5% and 5% for Kharif food & oilseeds crops, Rabi food & oilseeds crops and all annual commercial horticultural crops respectively. However, actuarial/bidder premium rates quoted by the L-1 are taken for implementation of PMFBY/RWBCIS in the area/district/cluster. Premium over and above of the fixed premium is met by the Government both Central and State on 50 : 50 basis as upfront subsidy. All claims liabilities are to be met by the insurance companies. Average per unit subsidy cost/monetary-support for farmers depends on L-1 premium quoted by insurance company for notified crop in notified areas. It may vary from crop to crop, area to area and season to season. For instance in Kharif 2016 under PMFBY in Maharashtra Government subsidy was Rs. 3375.68 crore for an area of 66.77 lakh ha. which implies a subsidy of Rs. 5055 per ha. In comparison in Uttar Pradesh the Government subsidy is Rs. 403.32 crores for an area 35.04 lakh ha., which implies subsidy of Rs. 1151 per ha."

3.6 On the issue of PMFBY, the Secretary, DAC&FW while deposing before the Committee stated as under:

"..... जैसा कि आपने बताया कि कुछ राज्यों में इसकी प्रगति अच्छी हुई है और कुछ राज्यों में प्रगति नहीं है। हम पिछले स्कीम को हटा कर जो नयी स्कीम लाये हैं, उससे ज्यादातर किसान इस ओर आकृष्ट हुए हैं। पिछले साल की तुलना में आज इसमें भारी मात्रा में प्रगति हुयी है। आज करीब तीस प्रतिशत किसान इसका इंश्योरेंस लिये हुए हैं। हमारी आशा है कि अगले साल हम इस प्रतिशत को चालीस प्रतिशत तक लेकर जायेंगे।"

3.7 Elaborating further on the scheme, a representative of the Department deposed before the Committee as under:

"प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन खरीफ वर्ष 2016 से किया गया। अगर हम खरीफ में आंकड़ें देखें तो वर्ष 2015 का खरीफ का सीजन सबसे खराब था, बरसात कम हुई थी, काफी सूखा पड़ा हुआ था। उस समय 309 लाख लोग बीमित हुए थे। खरीफ वर्ष 2016 में फसल बीमा योजना के अंतर्गत 3 करोड़ 81 लाख लोगों ने बीमा लिया और करीब 30 प्रतिशत में वृद्धि हुई लेकिन हम यदि बीमित राशि देखें तो 69 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बीमित राशि खरीफ वर्ष 2015 में थी। वह बढ़कर 1 लाख 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गई। यह इसलिए फर्क आया कि हमने नई स्कीम योजना की गाइडलाइन में यह निर्धारण किया था कि सबको बीमा दिया जाएगा, बीमित राशि का मूल्यांकन स्केल ऑफ फाइनेंस क आधार पर किया जाएगा। हर राज्य पहले अपने स्तर पर अलग-अलग पैमाना बना रहे थे। उसकी वजह से बीमित राशि में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। जैसा कि मैंने बताया कि किसानों की बीमित राशि में दुगुनी वृद्धि हो गई है। इससे फायदा यह होगा कि किसान को नुकसान होने पर उसकी लागत का पूर्णतः पैसा मिलेगा। स्कीम में सरलीकरण किया गया है, पहले हर जिले में किसान की फसल के बीमा प्रीमियम का अलग-अलग पैमाना था। उसे पूरा सामान्य कर दिया गया है। खरीफ में 2 प्रतिशत, रबी में 1.5 प्रतिशत खाद्यान और दलहन, तिलहन फसलों के लिए है। इसमें हमने कोशिश की है कि क्रॉप कटिंग ऐक्सपैरीमेंट के आंकड़ें जल्दी आएँ और किसानों को बीमे की राशि जल्दी मिले। इस बार प्रधानमंत्री एक्सीलेंस अवार्ड के लिए भी फसल बीमा को चुना गया है, उसके भी प्रेजेंटेशन चल रहे थे। मैंने कल

ही सचिव महोदय को बताया है कि कर्नाटक राज्य में एक जिले में एक कलेक्टर आर्यी थीं। उन्होंने कल एक प्रेजेंटेशन किया कि इनपुट सब्सिडी अभी तक नहीं मिली है, वहां पर सूखा पड़ा है, लेकिन बीमे की राशि के द्वारा खरीफ का भुगतान हो गया है। हमने समय में काफी कटौती की है। किस समय उनको फसल हटाकर आंकड़ें कम्पनी को मुहैया कराने हैं और कंपनी को भुगतान करना है, उसकी हम बराबर मॉनीटरिंग कर रहे हैं और हर स्टेट से वीडियो कॉन्फ्रेंसिंग भी कर रहे हैं। उम्मीद है कि खरीफ वर्ष 2017 से जो कमियां स्टेट्स में थी, जो उनको टेक्नोलॉजी को व्यवहार करने में आपत्ति थी, वह हम दूर कर सकेंगे और बड़े पैमाने पर जो फसल कटाई के प्रयोग हो रहे हैं उसको हम कैप्चर कर सकेंगे, उसके वीडियो और पिक्चर्स ले सकेंगे, जिससे कि जो शिकायतें आ रही थीं कि फसल बीमा में जो आपके कर्मचारी जो फसल कटाई नहीं करते हैं और वे ऑफिस में ही बैठकर आंकड़ें लिख देते हैं, उससे बचाव हो सके और उन आंकड़ों के ऊपर एक राइट एक्च्यूरेंट इल्ड लॉस का असेसमेंट हो और उस पर भुगतान हो। वर्ष 2015-16 में हमारा बजट करीब 3 हजार 185 करोड़ रुपये था। वर्ष 2016-17 में बजट का निर्धारण 5500 करोड़ रुपये किया गया वह बढ़कर 13 हजार 240 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, क्योंकि हमने नई स्कीम में हमें कंपनी को प्रीमियम सब्सिडी एडवांस में देनी है। पुरानी स्कीम में आपको पता है कि एनएआईएस में क्लेम का पेमेंट होता था तो हमको 2016-17 में दो सीज़न के नुकसान का भुगतान करना पड़ा, 13240 करोड़ रुपये का हमें बजट का प्रावधान मिला है, रिवाइज़ एस्टिमेंट और अगले साल 2017-18 में बजट का नौ हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।"

3.8 Responding to a query of the Committee on the number of Kisan Credit Card holders who had got their crops insured under the Scheme, the representative of the Department informed as under:

"सर, जैसा कि मैंने आपको बताया है कि खरीफ 16 में तीन करोड़ 81 लाख किसानों का बीमा किया गया है, उसमें से 277 लाख किसान लोनी थे, एक करोड़ चाल लाख किसान नॉन-लोनी थे, जिने पास किसी से नहीं था।"

3.9 When the Committee asked as to whether any study was carried out to find out the percentage of number of farmers who had taken crop insurance out of the farmers who reportedly committed suicide due to crop loss and action taken thereon, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:

"Though, no such study has been carried out by the Credit Division in this Department, however, the scheme provides financial protection to the insured farmers against their crop losses due to natural non-preventable risks."

3.10 On being asked by the Committee as to whether BE amount of Rs.9,000/- crore for 2017-18 for PMFBY includes provisions for other continuing schemes such as restructured WBCIS, UPISIs & CPIS etc, the Department stated in writing as under:-

"BE amount of Rs. 9,000/- crore for 2017-18 for PMFBY also includes provisions for other continuing schemes such as restructured WBCIS & CPIS etc. There is no additional liability for UPIS."

3.11 When the Committee asked as to whether the budget provision of Rs.9,000/- crore is sufficient for covering 40% cropped area of the country as per the target fixed for 2017-18, the Department replied in writing as under:

"On the basis of risk perception, average loss cost, claim experience and expected -coverage this Department has estimated financial requirement of Rs. 10,000 crore for year 2017-18. The budget provision of Rs. 9,000 crore has been made in Budget 2017-18 and deficit, if any, would be addressed at Revised Estimates stage."

3.12 Regarding feed-back on UPIS being implemented in 45 districts of the country and its scope for expanded coverage, the Department responded in writing as under:-

"All the stakeholders including States and insurance companies have been requested to furnish the feed-back on implementation of Pilot UPIS, which is awaited. A comprehensive review of the Pilot will be made on completion of one year."

3.13 On being enquired by the Committee about the average time taken for settling of insurance claims of policy-holding-farmers by implementing insurance companies, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"Kharif 2016 is the first season for implementation of PMFBY/RWBCIS. Specific timelines for settlement of claims have been provided in the Operational Guidelines of PMFBY/RWBCIS. Processing, Approval and Payment of claims is required to be completed in three weeks from receipt of yield data/weather data from concerned State Governments/agencies. As on now yield data for Kharif 2016 from most of the States is still in the process of being received by the concerned insurance companies. However, claims of some States like Uttar Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Karnataka from whom the Kharif yield data has been received, have started to be settled by insurance companies. Further, claims for add on features like mid-season adversity, localized risks (hailstorm, landslide and inundation), post-harvest losses under PMFBY where farm level claims are to be worked out, have been paid by the insurance companies for most of the states. As claims of all the States/UTs are not reported yet, therefore, details of pending claims under PMFBY are not yet available."

3.14 To a query of the Committee seeking reasons for smaller number of coconut farmers joining CPIS PMFBY and the steps taken to bring more coconut farmers under insurance coverage in the country, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"Though the scheme was approved for implementation in coconut growing States but the scheme is not well taken in these States except the State of

Kerala (about 90% coverage of total). Most of the States are not notifying the scheme. Under the premium structure 50% is met by the Central Government (CDB) and remaining 50% is met by the farmer and State Govt. i.e. 25% each. In case the State Govt. does not meet its share, the farmer is liable to meet the State share as well. Further, CDB and concerned insurance company is required to generate more awareness and publicity etc. Government is persuading the coconut growing States and insurance company to create awareness among growers through publicity etc."

(ii) Interest Subvention Scheme.

3.15 The Government has been implementing Interest Subvention Scheme since 2006-07. Under the Scheme, interest subvention of 2% per annum is provided to Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks on their own funds used for short term crop loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh per farmer provided the lending institutions make available short term credit at the ground level at 7% per annum to farmers. Farmers are provided with 3% additional interest subvention for the short term crop loan of upto Rs.3.00 lakh for a maximum period of one year for prompt repayment on or before the due date. Thus, farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, are extended loans at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum. Government has extended the scheme to crop loans borrowed from private sector scheduled commercial banks in respect of loans given within the service area of the branch concerned. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months post harvest on

the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses. To provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention of two percent continues to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans may attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the RBI.

3.16 The Interest Subvention Scheme was earlier implemented by Department of Financial Services. During the financial year 2015-16, the Government allocated a sum of Rs.13,000 crore to Department of Financial Services for settling the claims under Interest Subvention Scheme and the entire amount was released to RBI/NABARD, the implementing agencies. The Interest Subvention Scheme has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare from the current financial year 2016-17. The Government has allocated a sum of Rs.15,000 crore to Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare for settling the claims under Interest Subvention Scheme. A total sum of Rs.12,558.63 crore has been released to RBI/NABARD as on 31.10.2016 for settlement of audited claims under Interest Subvention Scheme. Details of funds released during the last five years are as under:

(Rs. In crore)

2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
5,400	6,000	6,000	13,000	12,558.63 (As on 31.10.2016)

3.17 Following a Cabinet Decision the Sarangi Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri U. C. Sarangi, former Chairman, NABARD, in October, 2015 to suggest feasible measures/options for improving targeted lending to small and marginal farmers. The Committee has made several recommendations in its report which are under consideration with the Government.

3.18 When queried about the monetary target fixed for lending agricultural credit to farmers during 2017-18 and whether the budgetary support made for Interest Subvention Scheme for 2017-18, was adequate, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:

"During 2017-18, Hon'ble Finance Minister has announced Rs. 10.00 lakh crores as Agriculture Credit Target. As far as Budgetary support is concerned, for the past several years, the budgetary allocation for implementation of the Interest Subvention Scheme has been far below the actual requirement, resulting in backlog of settlement of audited claims received from banks. At the time of transfer of Interest Subvention Scheme to this Department the anticipated carry over liabilities of the Scheme from 2013-14 to 2015-16 were approximately Rs. 36,330 Crore. of this estimated claim, about Rs.12858 crore will be settled in current FY leaving a balance of Rs.23472 crore. Further, for 2016-17 the estimated claim under Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) is Rs. 18,276 Crore. Therefore against the cumulative estimation of Rs. 41748 core only an amount of Rs. 15,000 Crore has been made available for implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme during 2017-18. In this regard it may be worth mentioning that against this anticipated amount audited claims of only Rs.9000 odd crores have been received for payment. For FY 2017-18 the claims estimated at approx. Rs.20,300 crore are likely to arise in subsequent years."

3.19 When asked to furnish details of agricultural credit to small and marginal farmers during the last 3 years in monetary terms & number of beneficiaries and growth rate in the demand for short term agricultural credit from small and marginal farmers of the country, the Department in their written reply submitted as under:

"Statement showing target, achievement and number of accounts for ground level credit flow

Name of Agencies	Figures in crore								
	2013-2014			2014-15			2015-16		
	Target	Achievement	No. of A/c.	Target	Achievement	No. of A/c.	Target	Achievement	No. of A/c.
Cooperative Banks	125000	509,005	3.79	140,000	138,470	2.27	140,000	153,295	3.24
Commercial Banks	475000	119964	3.21	540,000	604,376	2.48	590,000	604,971	3.13
Regional Rural Banks	100000	82652	0.99	120,000	102,483	0.85	120,000	119,261	1.33
Total	700000	711621	7.99	800,000	845,328	5.60	850,000	877,527	7.70

Coverage of Small and Marginal Farmers in Agriculture Credit Flow during the last three years

(No. of Accounts in lakh & Amount in Rs. Crore)

Agency	2013-14		2014-15		% growth in No. of A/cs from last year i.e. Col (4) & Col (2)	%growth in Amt. from last year i.e. Col (5) and Col (3)	2015-16		% growth in No. of A/cs from last year i.e. Col (4) & Col (8)	%growth in Amt. from last year i.e. Col (5) and Col (9)
	No. of A/cs.	Amt. disb.	No. of A/cs.	Amt. disb.			No. of A/cs.	Amt. disb.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Commercial Banks	232.52	201296.26	195.44	197540.38	-15.95	-1.87	210.15	200345.76	7.53	1.42
Cooperative Banks	206.05	69352.24	202.77	78735.66	-1.59	13.53	232.90	97999.10	14.86	24.47
Regional Rural Banks	66.62	51358.81	87.82	70390.26	31.82	37.06	96.99	81652.81	10.44	16.00
Total	505.19	322007.31	486.03	346666.30	-3.79	7.66	540.04	379997.67	11.11	9.61

NABARD has commenced maintaining data on Short Term Crop loan in respect of SMFs only from 2016-17. Provisional data up to Dec. 2016 is as indicated below:

SF/MF Coverage		Disbursement To SF/MF	
		A/c in Lakh	Amt in Crore
1	Private Sector Commercial Banks	51.72	37170.88
2	Public Sector Commercial Banks	227.21	167360.24
3	RRB	55.43	45758.78
4	SCARDB	0.72	1060.83
5	StCB	124.51	54811.73
Total:		459.59	306162.45

(iii) **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)**

3.20 Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare has been assigned to implement Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY to focus on water use efficiency enhancement and supplementary drought proofing measures. It has two sub components viz. Micro-irrigation and Other Interventions. During 2016-17, as on 11.1.2017, an amount of Rs. 1211.75 cr and Rs.430.30 crore has been released to States for implementation of Micro-irrigation activities and for Other Interventions activities respectively.

Statement showing allocation and utilization of funds is given below:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure
2014-15	0.00	30.00	00
2015-16	1800.00	1550.01	1540.40*
2016-17	2340.00	1990	1642.05
2017-18	3050.00	-	-

3.21 On being asked to elaborate the reasons for under-utilisation of budgetary provisions during 2015-16 and 2016-17 under PMKSY, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"Under PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop, during 2015-16, amount allocated at BE stage was 1800.00 cr which at RE level has reduced to 1550.00 cr and the entire amount was utilized. An area of 5.72 lakh ha against target of 5.0 lakh ha was brought under micro-irrigation during the year. During 2016-17, Rs. 2340.00 cr was allocated at BE stage which was reduced to 1990.00 cr(RE). Till date, Rs. 1791.05 cr (about 90%) has been released to states and remaining amount will be utilized before 31st March 2017. An area of 5.08 lakh ha has so far been brought under micro-irrigation against target of 8 lakh ha."

3.22 With regard to the mechanism for the implementation of the Scheme and steps taken for effective implementation during the last two years, the Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans (DIPs) and State Irrigation Plans (SIPs). DIPs are the cornerstone for planning and implementation of PMKSY. based on available resources, Annual Action Plan are prepared for all components of PMKSY to prioritise requirements of state and ensure integrated cluster development. The action plans are approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) chaired by Chief Secretary of State. The programme is monitored at National, State and District levels with dedicated institutional setup for effective implementation and monitoring of programme. Besides, a dedicated MIS has been operationalised under PMKSY portal for periodic monitoring of programme."

3.23 When the Committee sought details of the Micro-Irrigation programme being undertaken by the Department under other schemes/components including NMSA along with budgetary provisions thereto for 2017-18, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has been implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Micro Irrigation since January, 2006, with the objective to enhance water use efficiency in the agriculture sector by promoting appropriate technological interventions like drip & sprinkler irrigation technologies and encourage the farmers to use water saving and conservation technologies.

In June, 2010, it was up-scaled to National Mission on Micro Irrigation (NMMI), which continued till the year 2013-14. From 1st April, 2014, NMMI was subsumed under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) and implemented as "On Farm Water Management" (OFWM).

From 1st April, 2015, Micro Irrigation component of OFWM has been subsumed under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop, as per same pattern of assistance and cost norms as were prevailing under OFWM, until revised. The objectives for Micro Irrigation under PMKSY is to enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (Per drop More crop).

Provision of Rs. 3400.00 cr has been proposed during 2017-18, for implementation of PMKSY-Per Drop More Crop component and it has been targeted to cover an area of 1.2 million ha area under precision irrigation."

(iv) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

3.24 National Development Council (NDC), in its meeting held on 29th May, 2007 resolved that a special Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Scheme be introduced to incentivize States to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans, taking

into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors. Accordingly, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture, in consultation with the Planning Commission, launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in 2007-2008.

During XI Plan, Rs. 22,408.77 crore was released for implementation of the scheme in the States & Union Territories (UTs) of which Rs. 22,332.97 crore was utilized in implementing projects relating to crop development, horticulture, agricultural mechanization, natural resource management, marketing & post-harvest management, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, extension etc. During XII Five Year Plan, an outlay of Rs. 63,246 crore has been earmarked for implementing RKVY, out of which Rs. 8400 crore, Rs. 7052.51 crore, Rs. 8443.20 crore and Rs.3942.38 crore had been released under the scheme during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.

In sync with Ministry of Finance directions, funding pattern of the scheme from 2015-16 has been shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States) against 100% funding under RKVY by Central Government till the end of financial year 2014-15. The allocation provided for implementation of the scheme during 2016-17 which was Rs. 5400 crore at BE stage has been reduced to Rs.3800 crore in RE.

Based on the feedback received from States, experiences garnered during implementation in 11th Plan and inputs provided by Stakeholders, Operational Guidelines of RKVY have been revised for implementation from 2014-15 in order to

enhance efficiency and efficacy of the programme and its inclusiveness during 12th Plan period. The revised Operational Guidelines of the scheme mandated that at least 35% of Normal RKVY allocation should be utilized by the States for implementing Infrastructure and Assets development projects. The main objectives of RKVY Scheme are as under:

- i. To incentivize the States so as to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
- ii. To provide flexibility and autonomy to States in the process of planning and executing agriculture and allied sector schemes.
- iii. To ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and the States based on agro-climatic conditions, availability of technology and natural resources.
- iv. To ensure that the local needs/crops/priorities are better reflected in the agricultural plans of the States.
- v. To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops through focused interventions.
- vi. To maximize returns to the farmers in agriculture and allied sectors;
- vii. To bring about quantifiable changes in the production and productivity of various components of agriculture and allied sectors by addressing them in a holistic manner.

3.25 The status of allocation, release and utilization reported by the States under the scheme during XII plan (ie, 2012-13 to 2016-17) as on **11.01.2017** is as under:-

(Rs in crore)

YEAR	BE	RE	RELEASE	Expenditure
2012-13	9217.00	8400.00	8400.00	8384.37
2013-14	9954.00	7089.00	7052.51	6962.13
2014-15	9954.00	8444.00	8443.20	8187.54
2015-16	4500.00	3900.00	3942.38	3424.95
2016-17	5400.00	3800.00	2848.56	896.05

Crop Diversification Programme(CDP):

"Pursuant to announcement in the Union Budget (2013-14), this scheme had been launched in 2013-14 with an allocation of Rs. 500 crore to promote technological innovation to encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives. The allocation for this programme for 2014-15 & 2015-16 are Rs.250 crore & Rs.150 crore respectively. The allocation for this programme for 2016-17 is Rs.180.00 crore.(including Rs. 30 crore earmarked for Crop Diversification from tobacco farming)."

3.26 The Committee note that an amount of Rs.4500/- crore has been earmarked as BE for 2017-18

3.27 When the Committee asked about the reasons for drastic reduction of RE for RKVY during 2016-17 and low expenditure till 11.01.2017 (Rs.896.05/- crore), the Department furnished written reply as under :-

"The state-wise allocation of funds under the scheme is done as per the allocation criteria prescribed in the scheme guidelines out of the Budget allocation. The 1st installment of funds (50%) under the scheme is released by the Department on receipt of projects approved by the SLSC of the concerned State which is empowered to approve projects under the scheme as per their priorities in agriculture sector. The second installment(50%) on the basis of

progress of implementation reported by the states and submission of UCs. RKVY Division has not proposed any reduction of allocation at RE stage. However, delay in approval of projects by some States and consequent slow progress of implementation of projects resulting a reduction of allocation at RE stage."

3.28 When the Committee was asked to explain reasons for slow-down in the pace of implementation of RKVY from 2015-16 onwards and to state remedial measures if the cause of slow-down is due to the subsequent modifications effected on the mechanism of implementation, the Department responded in writing as under :-

"RKVY was providing 100% funding for implementation projects under the scheme as grants to States till the end of the financial year. As per the directions of the Ministry of Finance, funding pattern of the scheme from 2015-16 has been shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States) against 100% funding under RKVY by Central Government till the end of financial year 2014-15. As a result, states has to arrange funding for implementation of RKVY projects to the extent of their share of 40% or 10% as the case may be. Timely release of matching State share (40% or 10%) would enable implementation of RKVY projects in time."

3.29 When queried on the reasons for variance between funds allocated and expenditure incurred under RKVY, the Department submitted as under:

"राष्ट्रीय विकास योजना में बताया गया है कि उसमें भारी मात्रा में प्रगति नहीं हुयी है। हम हर साल 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा पैसा आरकेवीवाई में खर्च किये हैं। वर्ष 2016-17 में 834 करोड़ रूपए रिलीज हुआ है और 1151 यूसी रिसिव हुआ है। हम 3550 करोड़ रूपए बजट एस्टीमेट में से 3493 करोड़ रूपये रिलिज कर दिया गया है। वर्ष 2020-2022 तक जो 300 मिलियन टन का टारगेट है, इस साल हम 272 मिलियन टन का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करेंगे।

यह एक रिकॉर्ड है, जो हमारे किसानों, मॉनसून, एमएसपी और काफी प्रयास करने के कारण हुआ है। सीएसीपी प्राइस के बारे में चेयरमैन सर बतायेंगे।"

3.30 With reference to a query of the Committee regarding the criteria / mechanism adopted by the Department to finalize special programmes and sub-schemes of RKVY in an ensuing financial year, the Department furnished its reply in writing as under :-

"As per the guidelines of the RKVY scheme, upto 20% of the total allocation for the scheme can be utilized for implementation of programmes of national importance as sub-scheme of RKVY. Sub-schemes for a financial year are decided by the Department with the approval of Agriculture Minister after considering proposal of various subject matter Divisions, its relevance and total availability of funds for the sub-scheme under RKVY as per the Budget provision."

3.31 On being asked by the Committee as to whether it circulated national priority areas, likely sub-schemes of RKVY and State/UT-specific broad outlines on yearly basis to enable States/UTs to prepare their project proposals in order to ensure effective implementation of the Scheme and to furnish reasons, if such practice was not followed by the Department, the Department in its written reply stated as under:-

"Sub-schemes and its allocation to the states are decided only after the budget provisions for the RKVY scheme are made available as the RKVY can utilize a maximum of 20% of its allocation for implementation of sub-scheme. Further sub-schemes are decided on yearly basis as per the needs & availability of funds."

3.32 When the Committee asked as to whether the amount of Rs.500/- crore allocated during 2014-15 for Crop Diversification Programme was fully utilized and to furnish reasons for under-utilization of budgetary provisions, if any, the Department replied in writing as under :-

"Against allocation of Rs. 500 crore earmarked for implementation of Crop Diversification Programme as a sub-scheme of RKVY during 2014-15, Rs. 250.60 crore has been released to the concerned state governments. RKVY funds is released to the states in two equal installments on the basis of projects approved under the scheme. Second installment of funds under the scheme could not be released to the states demand for the same is not received from the concerned states with progress of implementation and utilization of fund released as 1st installment. States submit proposals under the approved sub-schemes."

3.33 To a query relating to timely submission of SAP / DAP and project proposals under RKVY in time by States/UTs and the steps taken to ensure their compliance and full utilisation of funds under RKVY, the Department furnished their written reply as under :-

"Status of DAPs & SAP furnished by states for XII Plan is given at **Annexure-I**. DAC has time and again reminded the defaulting states the need for preparing DAPs and SAP during the Desk Review meeting held by the department with officials of the states government for reviewing the implementation of the scheme and also through various communications. Similarly, utilization of funds is also monitored from time to time through desk reviews and RDMIS systems."

(v) **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**

3.34 National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the

end of 11th Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The Mission has continued during 12th Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes by the end of 12th Plan and promotion of commercial crops like cotton, jute & sugarcane.

The basic strategy of the Mission is to promote and extend improved technologies, i.e., seed, micro-nutrients, soil amendments, integrated pest management, farm machinery and implements, irrigation devices along with capacity building of farmers. The major interventions/activities covered under NFSM include cluster demonstrations of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals, distribution of improved varieties/hybrid seeds, need based inputs, resource conservation techniques / energy management, efficient water/ application tools, cropping system based trainings and local initiatives; award for best performing districts etc.

3.35 NFSM is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of GOI. The expenditure for implementation of the scheme from 2007-08 to 2014-15 is 100% funded by the Government of India. Funds for implementation the NFSM programmes upto 2013-14 were directly released to the identified State Level Implementing Agencies with the approval of National Food Security Mission Executive Committee (NFSMEC). However, from 2014-15 funds are released to the State Governments. State Governments further release funds to designated State Level Agencies. State Level Agency would make funds available to the District Level Agency in accordance with approval programme of the District. From the Year 2015-16, the Mission is being implemented on 60:40 sharing pattern between Centre and State Governments in

general states and on 90:10 sharing pattern between Centre and 8 North-Eastern States and 3 Hill States viz. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttrakhand. During 2016-17 also the programme is being implemented on the above pattern.

(a) Additional Area Coverage for increasing pulses production in Rabi/Summer

3.36 A programme on Additional Area coverage for increasing pulses production during Rabi/Summer has been launched from 2012-13. During 2016-17, an allocation of Rs. 210.00 crore (GOI share) was made for implementation of programme in 17 states. However, based on the action plan submitted by the states the actual allocation was made to a tune of Rs. 164.61 crore (GOI share) only for 16 states. Government of Maharashtra could not take up the programme in the state.

(b) Impact Evaluation

3.37 Impact Evaluation of NFSM for XI Plan has been done by independent agency and final report has been submitted to DAC. The outcome of the report indicated that the Mission has helped in widening the food basket of the country with sizeable contributions coming from the NFSM districts. The focused and target oriented implementation of mission initiatives has resulted in bumper production of rice, wheat and pulses. The production of wheat has increased from 75.81 million tonnes in pre NFSM year of 2006-07 to 94.88 million tonnes during 2011-12 i.e. an increase of 19 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 8 million tonnes at the end of XI Plan. Similarly, the total production of rice has increased from 93.36 million tonnes in pre NFSM year of 2006-07 to 105.31 million tonnes in 2011-12 with an increase of 12 million tonnes against the target of 10 million tonnes. The total production of pulses

has also increased from 14.20 million tonnes during 2006-07 to 17.09 million tonnes during 2011-12 with an increase of about 3 million tonnes against the envisaged target of 2 million tonnes. Thus, 34 million tonnes of additional production of total foodgrains against the target of 20 million tonnes were achieved at the end of 11th five year plan against the normal production at the beginning of the 11th five year plan. The various interventions of the mission have been instrumental in bringing about significant yield gain to the farmers resulting into increase in their income level.

(c) Financial Allocation

3.38 Crop-wise summary of fund requirements along with physical targets approved by EFC/CCEA for NFSM (XII Plan) is given at **Annexure II**. The physical achievement of major interventions like demonstrations, INM, IPM, machineries and water saving devices are satisfactory and more than 70% of total target during the period 2013-14. During 2014-15, except seed distribution and water carrying pipes other achievement under other interventions are more than 70%. Achievement under IPM has reduced significantly 84% during 2013-14 to 66% in 2015-16, indicates that farmers had adopted IPM techniques in their field. Achievements under seed distribution was decreased from 64% during 2013-14 to 43% in 2015-16, this may be attributed to lack of availability of newer variety of seeds. During the year 2016-17, the programme is still under implementation hence the final physical progress is to be submitted by the States which will be compiled after March, 2017.

(d) The details of new schemes which have been proposed for the Twelfth Plan and their present status.

3.39 The scheme was launched during XI Plan. NFSM scheme has been continued and revised with an allocation of Rs. 12350.00 crores for XII Plan period. The scheme has been proposed for continuation during next three years (i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20).

XII Plan

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the scheme	Proposed allocation	Approved outlay		Actual expenditure	% of actual release w.r.t RE	Remarks
			BE	RE			
1	MM-II of TMC	0.00	0.00		20.76	0.00	Schemes were proposed to be subsumed in NFSM. Hence, no allocation was made.
2	MM-II of JTM	0.00	0.00		9.31	0.00	
3	NFSM	12350.00	9130.00	8092.78	7896.72	97.58	

3.40 Consolidated statement showing physical and financial targets and achievements in respect of the Plan schemes/programmes / projects in the enclosed Proforma (Statement Nos. 1 & 2) in respect of Twelfth Plan (2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17).

3.41 Major initiatives proposed/being proposed to increase production, productivity, availability, processing in Agriculture sector as also containing the post harvest losses in next 5 years. New initiatives included under NFSM:-

- Increase in subsidy from Rs.100/- per ha to Rs. 300 per ha for Bio-fertilizers under Pulses.
- Inclusion of planting of pigeon pea on rice bunds as one of the interventions of cafeteria of demonstrations of rice.
- Inclusion of 3 Hill States viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand under NFSM-Pulses from 2014-15.

- Inclusion of demonstration of inter-cropping of foodgrains with oilseeds.

New initiatives undertaken during 2016-17:-

- Creation of seed hubs
- Enhancing breeder seed production
- Production subsidy for seed growers
- Popularization of new varieties through minikits
- Technology demonstrations
- Incentive for applying critical inputs
- Strengthening of production units of bio-fertilizers and bio-control agents.
- Mechanization for planting and harvesting operation
- Training and awareness creation activities

The initiatives like enhancing breeder seed production, is sanctioned for only one year, other initiatives would be continued during 2017-18 also.

(e) NFSM- Commercial Crops (Cotton)

3.42 MM-II of TMC was implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare in 13 major cotton growing States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura during 2013-14. During 2014-15 the scheme has been subsumed under National Food Security Mission –Commercial Crops (Cotton). From 2015-16, the government of India decided to implement the scheme on sharing basis between Government of India and States on 60:40 basis for general category states & 90:10 basis for NE & hilly states. The financial performance of the scheme has been satisfactory under Mini Mission-II of TMC during 2013-14.

Under MM-II of TMC the expenditure was Rs. 9.89 crores which is around 80.60%. The Cotton Development Programme is primarily for improving production and productivity of Cotton in the country. During 2013-14, the production of cotton has been achieved higher i.e. 359.02 lakh bales against the target of 350 lakh bales. During 2014-15, the production target was 350 lakh bales and the production achieved was 348.05 lakh bales. During 2015-16, the production target was 351.50 lakh bales and the production achieved is 301.47 lakh bales (4th Advance estimates). During 2016-17, the production target is 360.00 lakh bales and the production achieved is 321.23 lakh bales (1st Advance estimates).

(f) NFSM-Commercial Crops (Jute)

3.43 The Mini Mission-II was implemented in States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal during 2013-14. The funding pattern under the scheme was mostly on 90:10 basis for the sharing of expenditure between the Government of India and the States. The major thrust was on the transfer of technology through field demonstrations and farmers training, provision of incentives for critical inputs to motivate farmers to adopt improved production technologies including Integrated Pest Management, retting technology etc. MM-II of JTM has been subsumed under NFSM from 2014-15. The financial performance of scheme has been satisfactory. Under MM-II of JTM, the expenditure was of Rs. 4.14 crores during 2013-14 which is 85.36%. The Jute Development Programme is primarily for production of jute and mesta in the country. During 2013-14, the target of Jute & Mesta production was 120 lakh bales and the production achieved was 116.90 lakh bales. During 2014-15, the target of Jute & Mesta production was 112.00 lakh bales and the production achieved was 111.26 lakh bales.

During 2015-16 the target of Jute & Mesta production was 117.00 lakh bales and the production achieved is 104.65 lakh bales (4th Advance Estimates). During 2016-17 the target of Jute & Mesta production is 117.00 lakh bales and the production achieved is 104.05 lakh bales (1st Advance Estimates).

(g) NFSM-Commercial Crops (Sugarcane)

3.44 There was no scheme on sugarcane during 2012-13 and 2013-14. During 2014-15 a Sugarcane based cropping system programme has been launched under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)-Commercial Crops (CC). The funds are allocated from the overall allocation of NFSM. The details of funds sought, approved by Planning Commission, actually allocated and funds released during the last three years 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 are given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

S. No:	Name of the scheme	Proposed allocation	Approved outlay		Actual expenditure	% of actual release	Remarks
			BE	RE			
2014-2015							
1.	NFSM Commercial Crops (sugarcane)	8.00	8.00		6.08	76.00	
2015-2016							
2.	NFSM Commercial Crops (sugarcane)	14.58	7.11		4.76	66.95	Release was less due to unspent balances lying with the states.
2016-2017							
3.	NFSM Commercial Crops (sugarcane)	12.96	8.14		3.87	47.54	Expenditure till 12.01.2017

(vi) National Mission on Oilseeds And Oilpalm (NMOOP)

3.42 The schemes of ISOPOM, Tree Borne Oilseeds (TBOs) and Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPAE) programme have been restructured into National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) during 12th Plan(2012-13 to 2016-17) under implementation from April, 2014.

(a) Funding Pattern

3.45 Cost of the interventions proposed under the Mission was 50:50 in 2014-15 but in 2015-16 it has been revised in the ratio of 60:40 for General States and 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States. Few interventions like purchase of Breeder seeds, seed production, supply of seed minikits, infrastructure development for seed production through Public Sector agencies, projects FLDs are 100% funded by Government of India. Upto 1% of the funds allocated under the Mission will be earmarked at national and state level to meet the contingency expenditure including engagement of contractual manpower for monitoring of implementation of the Mission. The funds will be released to the Department of Agriculture/Horticulture of the State Governments, through treasuries. As per the guidelines of Ministry of Finance, 10% of the Plan budget of NMOOP would be earmarked as flexi-fund to meet local needs, pilot innovations and requirement within the overall objective of NMOOP and to undertake mitigation/restoration activities in case of natural calamities within the overall objective of the NMOOP. A minimum of 25% of the funds allocated for implementation of beneficiary oriented components viz. planting material, demonstration, training, supply of farm implements, including sprinkler/drip irrigation will be earmarked by the State Government for the utilization of the farmers belonging

to Schedule Caste (17%) and Schedule Tribal (8%). However, allocation to SC/ST farmers may be made proportionate to their population in the districts by the States.

3.46 An allocation of Rs.3507.00 crore has been made by the Planning Commission for implementation of NMOOP during the Twelfth Plan period. However, the actual RE from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is 1945.60 crores for Oilseeds and Oilpalm. The year-wise apportionment of funds is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Mini Mission	I Year (2012-13)	II Year (2013-14)	III Year (2014-15)	IV Year (2015-16)	V Year (2016-17)	Total (Twelfth Plan)
Oilseeds	386.675	485.000	505.325	622.000	717.000	2761.000
Oil Palm	12.000	12.640	217.000	223.000	222.700	689.000
Tree Borne Oilseeds	4.350	7.000	9.700	16.410	19.540	57.000
Total	403.025	507.000	777.025	861.410	958.540	3507.000

3.47 On being asked by the Committee about the reasons for the poor implementation of NMOOP and shortfall in utilization of funds allocated for the purpose during the 12th plan period and to explain the steps taken to implement the scheme on mission mode, the Department furnished in written reply as under :-

Financial allocation during 12th Plan

(Rs. in crore)

Year	CCEA Note	BE	RE	Release	Percentage
2012-13*	403.02	584.50	404.30	402.83	100%
2013-14*	507.00	507.00	560.27	558.14	100%
2014-15**	777.03	433.00	333.00	318.97	96%
2015-16	861.41	353.00	272.03	305.80	112%
2016-17	958.54	500.00	376.00	@307.91	82%
Total	3507.00	2377.50	1945.60	1893.65	97%

*ISOPOM, **NMOOP @ as on 15th February, 2017

"The Division received Rs.1945.60 crore for 5 years of 12th plan under ISOPOM/ NMOOP. Out of which Rs.1893.65 crore has been spent, which is 97% of the actual funds received. However, most of the States found difficult to match State share due to changes in funding pattern from 75:25 to 60:40 (General States) and 90:10 (North Eastern States and Himalayan States)."

3.48 When asked to furnish the details regarding demand(consumption), production of edible oil in the country during the last three years and whether imports were resorted to, the Department in its submission stated as under:

"Demand production and import of vegetable Oil during the last 3 years:
(Lakh Tonnes)

Year	Demand	Domestic Production	Import
2013-14	211.70	101.90	109.80
2014-15	230.60	92.10	138.50
2015-16	244.10	87.70	156.40

3.49 When asked to furnish the action plan, programmes and new initiatives, which are proposed to be undertaken during 2017-18 onwards for increasing production of oilseeds and edible oil in the country in the backdrop of poor results in the implementation of MM-I, MM-II & MM-III, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:

"The Division is in preparation for Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) for continuation of the Scheme (NMOOP), on the same funding pattern for the next 5 years with certain modifications/ improvements and increased subsidy. Besides NMOOP special focus has also been given to cover rice fallow areas of Eastern States under Oilseeds and pulses for increasing production of Oilseeds and edible oil in the country.

1. Review of 2016-17: Final grant received : Rs. 374.40 Crores
Fund utilized (Jan 17) : Rs. 304.40 crores

2. Grants proposed for 2017-18	:	Rs. 551.00 crores
3. Grants received (BE)	:	Rs. 403.00 Crores
4. Major activities/initiatives during 2017-18		

Mini Mission I (Oilseeds)

Around 4.50 lakh qtls of seed production of oilseed crops
 More than 5.00 lakh qtls of seed distribution
 More than 18.00 lakh seed minikit distribution
 2.5 lakh ha block demonstrations
 4800 farmers & officers training
 Supply of micronutrient over 6.0 lakh ha
 Distribution of 6.00 lakh farm implements / equipments
 Covering about 5.0 lakh ha under IPM
 Distribution of 30000 sprinklers and 12656 Km water carrying pipes

Mini Mission II (Oil palm)

Total area under oil palm would be around 3.15 lakh ha by 2016-17.
 Additional area coverage of 30000 ha in 2017-18.
 About 1.00 lakh ha will be under maintenance and intercropping.
 To cover 2400 ha under drip irrigation/3000 pump sets/3000 bore wells
 1500 training of farmers/officers

Mini Mission III (TBOs)

Area coverage of 2880 ha under different TBOs.
 About 1275 ha under maintenance and 1767 ha under intercropping.

Other information

- In 2015-16, Domestic requirement of edible oil was 23.50 million tonnes
- Domestic production from all sources was 8.64 million tonnes
- Import is 14.85 million tonnes worth Rs.68000 crores.
- During 2015-16 area under oilseeds was 26.13 million ha, production was 25.30 million tonnes with yield of 968 kg per ha).

- Kharif 2016 production is 23.36 million tonnes (1246 kg per ha yield) which is much higher than kharif 2014 & 2015
- Area coverage during Rabi /summer 2016-17 would be about 85.50 lakh ha and expecting good harvest.
- Production target of 2017-18 is 35.50 million tonnes of oilseeds.
- Special focus given in rice fallows of eastern states for oilseeds and pulses are expansion.
- NMOOP is being implemented through 29 states, 5 Central seed producing agencies, 5 ICAR Institutions, ICRISAT, 20 SAUs and 423 KVKs across the country. "

(vii) Soil Health Management

3.50 Soil Health Management (SHM) is one of the most important interventions under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). SHM aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening of soil and fertilizer testing facilities to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility; ensuring quality control requirements of fertilizers , bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985; up-gradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations; promoting organic farming practices etc.

3.51 The components under Soil Health include trainings for fertilizer dealers, foreign nationals, fertilizer inspectors and fertilizer laboratory staff, setting up of new static Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), setting up of new Mobile STLs, strengthening

of existing STLs, setting up of new Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratory (FQCL), strengthening of FQCL apart from trainings and demonstrations on balanced use of fertilizers. The components under organic farming include trainings for certification course on organic farming, refresher courses for analysts, field functionaries, trainers training, publishing of News Letters on organic farming and bio-fertilizers, setting up of fruit/vegetable/agro waste compost production units, setting up of bio-fertilizer production units, setting up of bio-fertilizer & Organic Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories, promotion of organic inputs, training on organic farming, etc.

3.52 Under the scheme, setting up of 277 Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs), 3 Mobile STLs, Strengthening of 38 STLs, Strengthening of 8 FQCLs, 709 trainings, setting up of 1 Liquid Carrier based Biofertilizers productions unit, promotion of Micronutrients in 1000 ha and setting up 6308 Mini Soil Testing Labs have been approved during 2016-17 under SHM component.

3.53 A new scheme "Soil Health Card" has been approved for implementation during the remaining period of 12th Plan to provide 14 crore Soil Health Cards to the farmers in the country. Soil Health Card will provide information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. Soil health card will be issued every 2 years for all land holdings in the country so as to promote balanced and integrated use of plant nutrients. Under the scheme 239.73 lakh soil samples collected and 444.58 lakh soil Health Cards issued by States, as on 03.01.2017.

3.54 When asked to furnish a detailed note on the proposed action plan for full utilization of budgetary allocation for the Soil Health Management Programme, the Department in its written reply submitted as under:

"Under Soil Health Management (including Soil Health Card) Scheme, BE, RE & Expenditure 2016-17 and BE 2017-18 for Grants-in-aid is given below:

(Rs in crore)

BE 2016-17	RE 2016-17	Expenditure 2016-17 (as on 15.02.2017)	BE 2017-18
360.00	418.00	198.08	450.00

The main reason for increase of Budget Estimates during 2017-18 at Rs 450 crore against Rs 360 crore during 2016-17 are:-

- (i) Increase in cost for soil health card component from Rs 190 per sample to Rs 300 per sample. The fund requirement for 126 lakh samples (50% of total 253 lakh in 2 year cycle) will be Rs 378.00 crore (@ Rs 300 per sample x 126 lakh samples).
- (ii) Apart from this remaining amount of Rs 72 crore will be required for strengthening of soil testing facilities in the country through setting up of static / mobile soil testing labs, mini soil testing labs & village level soil testing projects. "

3.55 On the issue of Soil Testing, the Secretary of the Department during the course of oral evidence, deposed as under:

"आपने पूछा है कि मृदा परीक्षण के बारे में टाइमफ्रेम क्या है, हम उसमें क्या कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए बजट सफिशिएंट है या नहीं, इसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा हमारे 14 करोड़ फार्मर्स हाउसहोल्ड हैं, उनको स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड देने हमारा टारगेट है। पहले यह टारगेट तीन साल में पूरा करना था, लेकिन बाद में सरकार ने डिसाइड किया कि

इनको दो वर्षों में ही स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड देना है। दो वर्ष मार्च, 2017 में पूरे हो रहे हैं। आज के दिन तक हमें दो करोड़ 65 लाख स्वाइल सैम्पल कलेक्ट करने थे, ये पूरे सैम्पल हमने कलेक्ट कर लिए हैं। इन दो करोड़ 65 लाख सैम्पल्स में से एक करोड़ 75 लाख सैम्पल्स हमने अभी तक टेस्ट भी कर लिए हैं। जैसा आपने बताया है कि हमारी जो यूनिट ऑफ मेजरमेंट होती है, वह दस हेक्टेयर से लेकर ढाई हेक्टेअर तक होती है। जो हम एक सैम्पल कलेक्ट करेंगे, उसकी टेस्टिंग करने के बाद उसे हम पांच फार्मर्स को बांट सकते हैं। इसका अर्थ यह है कि इन दो करोड़ 65 लाख सैम्पल्स से हम 14 करोड़ स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड बनाएंगे। उसके हिसाब से पांच करोड़ पचास लाख स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड वितरित कर दिए गए हैं। हम मार्च अंत तक टारगेट पूरा नहीं कर पाएंगे, लेकिन 10 करोड़ कार्ड्स बांटने के लिए हमने तय किया है और उसकी ओर तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड बांटने की धीमी गति के पीछे मुख्य कारण यही है कि हमारे पास लेबोरेट्रीज नहीं हैं। स्टेट एग्रीकल्चर यूनिवर्सिटी हो, के.वी.के. हो, आत्मा सेंटर्स हों या एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के ऑफिसिस हों, वहां स्वाइल हेल्थ चेक करने के लिए पहले इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं था, लेकिन हमने इन दो वर्षों में इन लोगों को इक्विप किया है। हमने करीब 460 नई लैब्स को सैक्शन किया है और हमने आईसीएआर से रिक्वेस्ट करके ऐसी मृदा परीक्षण लैब को इनवेंट करवाया है, जिसकी कॉस्ट बहुत कम है, मात्र 86 हजार रुपये होती है। उसके तहत एनपीके एवं अन्य 14 डिफ्रेंट पैरामीटर्स को हम टेस्ट कर सकते हैं। जिंक, सल्फर, बोरान आदि जितने भी माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएंट्स हैं, उनकी भी टेस्टिंग उसमें हो सकती है। स्वाइल हेल्थ कार्ड हम डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं, उसमें एनपीके ही नहीं, अन्य माइक्रो न्यूट्रिएंट्स कितने कम हैं, वे भी उल्लिखित होते हैं। सर, हमने यह जो सैक्शन किया, इसके लिए इस साल के बजट में हमें पैसा दिया गया। यह हुआ कि हर केवीके में दो शिफ्ट में काम करेंगे, इसलिए हम दो मिनि लैब प्रति केवीके को दे रहे हैं। मेजर लैब और मिनी लैब में फर्क है कि मिनी लैब में बहुत कम सैम्पल टेस्ट होता है लेकिन

मेजर लैब टेन टाइम ज्यादा सैम्पल टेस्ट कर सकता है। इसलिए हम दोनों को इक्वल महत्व दे रहे हैं। हमें यह आशा है कि मई-जून में पूरे देश में 14 करोड़ किसानों को इसका वितरण कर सकेंगे। बहुत राज्यों में इसमें प्रगति हुयी है। वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार, असम, राजस्थान और यूपी में इसका प्रोग्रेस स्लो है। हम स्टेट के साथ बराबर कनेक्शन में हैं। हम आश्वासन देते हैं कि हम इसे कर लेंगे।"

3.56 In regard to involving Private Sector in Soil Testing exercise, the Secretary of the Department during evidence stated as under:-

"सर, एक चीज बताना चाहते हैं, जैसे आपने बताया कि अभी जो परीक्षण हो रहा है, वह सरकार की तरफ से हो रहा है, उसमें किसान भाईयों की गलती नहीं है। इसीलिए इस बजट में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो ग्रामीण युवक हैं, वह भी मृदा परीक्षक लैबोरेट्री लगा सकते हैं, उनको हम सब्सिडी देंगे। उसमें यह होगा कि फॉर्मर को, खुद जाकर वह भी टेस्ट कर सकता है। इससे थोड़ा परिवर्तन जरूर आएगा, जैसा आपने बताया।"

(viii) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)

3.57 Implementation of National Mission of Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) was started w.e.f.01.04.2014 with Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) being one of the four Sub-Missions under the National Mission. The common threads running across all four Sub-Missions of NMAET are Extension and Technology. These are inextricably linked to each other at the field level from farmers' perspective.

3.58 Support To State Extension Programmes For Extension Reforms Scheme (ATMA Scheme): The erstwhile Scheme 'Support to State Extension Programmes for

Extension Reforms (ATMA) implemented since 2005 has now been included as a component of the Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) under NMAET with some cost revisions and additional components. It is now under implementation in 652 districts of 29 states & 3 UTs of the country. The scheme promotes decentralized farmer-driven and farmer accountable extension system through an institutional arrangement for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level. Under the scheme grants-in-aid is released to states with an objective to support State Governments efforts of revitalization of the extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies in different thematic areas to increase agricultural production through extension activities viz. Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools. Through these activities, latest agriculture technologies are disseminated to farmers of the country.

1. In order to promote key reforms under the scheme, ATMA Cafeteria 2014 continues to support activities in line with the following policy parameters:

- **Multi-agency extension strategies: Atleast 10%** of allocation on recurring activities at district level is to be used through non-governmental sector viz. NGOs, Farmers' Organization (FOs), Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), para-extension workers, agri-preneurs, input suppliers, corporate sector, etc.
- **Farming system approach:** The activities specified in the cafeteria are broad enough to promote extension delivery consistent with farming systems approach and extension needs emerging through Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP).

- **Farmer centric extension services:** The cafeteria provides for group-based extension and it has necessary allocation for activities related to organizing and supporting farmer groups. In order to supplement these efforts, a provision for rewards and incentives to the best organized farmer groups has also been provided.
- **Convergence:** The Strategic Research and Extension Plan (SREP) and State Extension Work Plans (SEWP) would also be mechanisms for ensuring convergence of all activities for extension. At present, resources for extension activities are being provided under different schemes of Centre/State Governments. It is mandated that the SEWP, submitted by the State Governments for funding under the scheme shall explicitly specify the activities to be supported from within the resources of other ongoing schemes as well as from this scheme.
- **Mainstreaming gender concerns:** It is mandated that **atleast 30%** of resources on programmes and activities are utilized for women farmers and women extension functionaries.

2. The 'important features' of the 'Cafeteria of Activities' supported under Modified ATMA Scheme are as follows:-

- Support for specialists and functionaries at State, District and Block Level
- Innovative support through a 'Farmer Friend' at Village Level @ 1 Farmer Friend per two villages

- Farmers Advisory Committees at State, District and Block levels
- Farm Schools in the field of outstanding farmers being promoted at Block/ Gram Panchayat level by integrating the Progressive farmers into Agricultural Extension System (AES) (3-5 Farm Schools/ block).
- Farmer-to-farmer extension support at the village level to be promoted through Farmers' Group.
- Funding window provided at both State and District levels for implementing innovative extension activities are not specifically covered under the Programme.
- Farmers' Awards instituted at Block, District and State levels.
- Community Radio Stations (CRS) to be set up by KVKs being promoted under the Programme.
- For Non-Governmental implementing agencies, States have been given the flexibility of having State Extension Work Plans prepared and approved at the State level. Atleast 10 per cent of outlay of the Programme is to be utilized through involvement of non-governmental sector. Non-governmental implementing agencies (excluding the corporate sector) are also eligible for service charge up to a maximum of 10 percent of the cost of the extension activities implemented through them. Apart from other NGOs financial assistance is also available for implementation of extension activities through agri-preneurs.
- Re-designating the Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) as Assistant Technology Managers (ATMs).

- Increasing number of ATMs from existing two to average three ATMs per Block.
- Public extension functionaries are being made more effective through trainings and exposure visits. (MANAGE, Hyderabad offering PG Diploma in Agriculture Extension Management for public extension functionaries which is fully funded under the ATMA Programme).
- Use of interactive and innovative methods of information dissemination like pico-projectors, low cost films, hand held devices and mobile based service, etc.

3. Implementation Status

- Total 652 ATMAs have been constituted in 29 States and 3 UTs.
- Institutional arrangements viz. Inter Departmental Working Group (IDWG) in 29 States and 3 UTs, ATMA Core Committees – Governing Board (GB) & ATMA Managing Committee in 652 Districts; Block Technology Team (BTT) in 5990 Blocks & Block Farmer Advisory Committees (BFACs) reconstituted in 5544 Blocks; District FACs have been constituted in 561 districts and State Level FACs in 19 States.
- SEWPs of 31 States/ UTs have been prepared and approved based on District Agriculture Action Plans of 651 ATMA districts. As against the B.E. of Rs.450.00 crores, an amount of **Rs. 287.64 crores has been released** to the States up to 2nd December, 2016 for implementation of the Scheme and total

release since the inception of the scheme in 2005-06 to 2nd December, 2016 has been to the tune of **Rs. 3499.75 crore.**

- Physical performance of the Scheme since its inception in 2005-06 (April 2005 to September 2016) is as below:
 - Over 36231269 farmers including 9637720 farm women (26.60%) have participated in farmer oriented activities like Exposure Visits, Trainings, Demonstrations, Farm Schools & Kisan Melas.
 - Over 215964 Commodity based Farmer Interest Group (CIGs)/ FIGs have so far been mobilized under the scheme.
 - Over 97803 Farm Schools have been organized on the fields of outstanding farmers.
- Progress of implementation during current financial year (up to September, 2016):
 - Over 12 lakh farmers including 6 lakh farm women (50.00%) have been reportedly participated in farmer oriented activities like exposure visits, trainings, demonstrations & kisan melas. The data received from Maharashtra is however being confirmed from State Government as they have reflected huge number of beneficiaries under Demonstration activity.
 - 14045 CIGs/ FIGs organized.
 - 4566 Farm Schools organized.
 - 12906 specialists & functionaries have been reported as deployed under ATMA as on 31st August, 2016.

3.59 The Scheme-wise outlay for SMAE and expenditure incurred during the 12th Plan Period and the BE for 2017-18 as furnished by the Department are at **Annexure-III** to this Report. Also the Scheme-wise details of achievements of physical targets during the 12th Plan, as furnished by the Department are at **Annexure-IV** to this report.

3.60 When the Committee asked to furnish a brief account on the existing network of Agricultural Extension Infrastructure in the country in States/UTs and its functioning including action being taken to fill-up gaps in the Agricultural Extension network of the country, the Department in its written reply stated as under :-

"As per the information received from the States during 2012-13 there were about 1,06,792 Extension Functionaries in 28 States of the country as against a sum total of 13,76,57,763 farm holdings in these States. This works out to around 1289 farm families per extension functionary. In order to reduce this gap govt. has set-up ATMAs in 652 Districts of the country with total eligibility of 27764 positions in 29 States and 3 UTs against which the filled positions are 13314 as on date. A total of 23859 persons have been trained and 10442 ventures have been setup under ACABC Scheme. This additional support provided under ATMA and ACABC is thus complimenting the States' efforts of information dissemination amongst farmers. In addition the Central Institutions viz. MANAGE and Extension Education Institutes (EEIs) are also supporting the cause of effective information dissemination through training and capacity building of senior and middle level Extension Functionaries who inturn provide training and extension support to the farmers. Also, to reduce the ratio between total farm holding and extension functionaries, a network of 663 KVKs has also been put in place throughout the country."

3.61 When asked to explain reasons for poor achievements in the State/UT Extension Programmes during the 12th plan period especially the number of farmers trained against targets, the Department replied in writing as under :-

"As per the statement given at **Annexure IV** the difference between achievement and target is due to the fact that the State Extension Work Plans are formulated with the larger chunk of activities to accommodate additional flow of funds for better performing States while the fund release is actually as per availability of funds thus causing a gap between targets and achievements. The other reason affecting progress has been change in the funding pattern between Centre and State from 90:10 to 60:40 for General States."

3.62 When the Committee asked as to whether the Department has any proposal to review and revamp and strengthen the existing system of extension infrastructure in the country and to ensure its efficient functioning, the Department replied in writing as under -

"As per the third party evaluation studies already undertaken the Department has already revamped and strengthened the agriculture extension system in the country in a Mission Mode. The National Mission on Agriculture Extension Technology (NMAET) with its four Sub Missions including Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension became operational from 01.04.2014. A fresh in-depth independent evaluation of ATMA and ACABC is currently underway.

(ix) Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)

3.63 Seed Division was implementing two Central Sector Schemes viz. 'Development and Strengthening of Infrastructure Facilities for Production and Distribution of Quality Seeds' from the year 2005-2006 on all India basis with the objective of developing and strengthening of existing infrastructure for production and distribution of certified/quality seeds to farmers and (ii) Implementation of PVP Legislations (PPVFRA).

3.64 Indian agriculture has undergone a sea change in terms of technology, awareness and requirements including seeds. The farmers are now more aware of the importance of the quality of seeds in enhancing farm productivity and thereby increasing their income. This has necessitated upgradation of the existing Scheme on seeds production into a Sub-Mission with a focused, time bound and integrated manner.

3.65 Accordingly, Sub-Mission for Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) was approved for implementation w.e.f. 01.04.2014 during the XII Plan, subsuming above Central Sector Schemes (DSIS & PPVFRA), with a view to develop/strengthen seed sector and to enhance production and multiplication of high yielding certified/ quality seeds of all agricultural crops and making it available to the farmers at affordable prices and also place an effective system for protection of plant varieties, rights of farmers and plant breeders to encourage development of new varieties of plants. Initially, Sub-Mission had 19 components, but in view of Zero Based Budgeting and drastic reduction in budget following 14 existing /modified components are being implemented:

- (i) Strengthening for Seed Quality Control
- (ii) Strengthening of Grow Out Test(GOT) Facilities
- (iii) Support to Seed Certification Agencies
- (iv) Seed Village
- (v) Certified seed production through seed villages
- (vi) Seed Processing Plant

- (vii) Seed Storage
- (viii) Transport Subsidy
- (ix) National Seed Reserve
- (x) Application of Bio-technology in Agriculture
- (xi) Public Private Partnership in Seed Sector
- (xii) Assistance for Boosting Seed Production in Private Sector
- (xiii) Support to Sub-Mission Director and Survey / Studies
- (xiv) PPV&FRA

Key Objective of the Scheme:

- Increasing production of certified/ quality seed
- Increasing SRR more particularly to achieve higher SRR in crops like paddy, gram, groundnut, cotton etc. as recommended by Consultative Group of the Ministry of Agriculture
- Upgrading the quality of farm saved seeds with specific objective to cover 10% villages and produce 100 lakh quintals of seed each year through farmers participatory seed production.
- Promoting new technologies and methodologies in seed production, processing, testing etc.
- Strengthening and modernizing infrastructure for seed production, storage, certification and quality control particularly to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Seeds Bill 2004/ISTA standards, OECD certification.
- Facilitating movement of seed from India in international trade and increase its share to 10% by 2020 as envisaged in the new policy on seed development.

- Assisting and supporting public and private seed producing organizations in seed sector and encourage partnerships.
- Ensuring availability of seed in contingent situations.
- Facilitating dissemination of seed related information through information, education and communication.
- To provide an effective system for protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers as well as plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants, through PPVFRA.

3.66 Details of Funds allocated and actually spent are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2012-2013				2013-2014			
	BE	RE	Exp	%	BE	RE	Exp	%
DSIS	330.00	198.6	184.48	93	220.00	253.00	225.93	89
PPVFRA	17	16.02	15.88	99	18	16	15.25	95

Scheme	2014-2015				2015-2016			
	BE	RE	Exp	%	BE	RE	Exp	%
SMSP	219.70	185.50	185.50	100	179.00	150.81	145.36	96

Scheme	2016-17				2017-18
	BE	RE	Exp (upto 31.12.16)	%	BE
SMSP	186.10 180.00 (plan) 6.10 (non plan)	189.86 185.00 (Plan) 4.86 (non plan)	128.64	68	206.06 200 (Plan) 6.06 (non-Plan)

3.67 When the Committee asked to furnish reasons for short-fall/stagnation in the implementation of the scheme during the last four years and to furnish major crop-wise data regarding the present level of use of quality seeds/certified quality seeds by

farmers in the country in percentage terms and action plan to enhance the same, the Department in its written stated as under:-

"The scheme is implemented as per the allocation of the fund. The details of major crops-wise use of the certified/quality seeds used by the farmers in the country and its seed replacement rate in percentage terms are enclosed (Annexure-I). States have been advised time and again to prepare seed Rolling Plan and implement it in every season to produce the required quantity of certified/quality seeds through their seed producers viz. State Seeds Corporations, State Department of Agriculture, State Seed Farms, State Agricultural Universities Farms, NSC, KRIBHCO, IFFCO. State Seed Cooperatives, Private etc. using the assistance for seed sector available/provided under various crop development programmes/schemes viz. NFSM, BGREI, NMOOP, RKVY, MIDH, NMSA, SMSP etc."

3.68 When asked about the mechanism to assess the demand, production and supply of quality seeds in the country and the extent of the extension facilities in States/UTs involved in these exercises, the Department furnished replied in writing as under :-.

"To assess the demand, production and supply of quality seeds in the country, the zonal input conference with all states is organized before each sowing season i.e. Kharif and Rabi and National Conference on Agriculture Kharif and Rabi campaign before each sowing seasons with all the States is organised."

3.69 On being enquired as to whether any mid-term appraisal of the plan has been undertaken by the Department, the Department stated in its written reply as under:

"An Impact Evaluation Study at the National Level is proposed to be undertaken through an independent agency to assess the impact of the SMSP in achieving

its objectives. Accordingly, Expression of Interest has been invited from the IIMs, DU and other agencies.

3.70 When asked to furnish details on how the Department proposed to popularize traditional seeds, the Secretary of the Department during the evidence deposed as under:

"सर, दूसरा मुद्दा उठा था कि यह जो ट्रेडीशनल सीड के लिए हम क्या कर रहे हैं। आज की तारीख में करीब 30 परसेन्ट सीड्स हैं। यह फार्मर सेव सीड होता है। उसको हम बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में वह लिखा नहीं गया है। हम उस स्कीम के तहत 30000 सीड विलेज स्कीम कर रहे थे और उसको 30000 ज्यादा करके इस विषय में आगे बढ़ेंगे, क्योंकि फार्मर सेव्ड सीड में, उसकी क्वालिटी कैसे मेनटेन करनी चाहिए, कैसे स्टोर करना चाहिए, उसी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। हमने जो 150 सीड हब बनाए हैं, वे आई.सी.आर. के माध्यम से हमारे के.वी.के. और एस.ए.यू. के थ्रू हम कर रहे हैं और वह केवल पल्सेज का सीड के लिए है।"

3.71 On the issue of providing mobile Seed Processing machine in every district level or KVKs or in ATMA, either to process, grading and certifying the seed, the Secretary of the Department during the evidence informed as under:

"सर, वह स्कीम अभी है और इस बजट में भी वह आया है कि सीड प्रोसेसिंग फैसिलिटीज को पंचायत स्तर पर लाएंगे, वह अभी तालुका लेवल पर था। यह जो सीड विलेज होगा, उसके साथ हम इसको जोड़ेंगे, ताकि उसको पता लगे कि यह क्वालिटी सीड है। ट्रुथफुली लेवलड सीड होगा, सर्टिफाइड सीड नहीं होगा, कम दाम का होगा और किसान को मिलेगा। इस साल से हम उसको और बढ़ावा देंगे। ये तीन चीजें मैंने आपको सीड के बारे में बताईं।"

3.72 When the Committee queried as to whether this would be done under the overall supervision of KVK, the Secretary of the Department replied as under:

"सर, के.वी.के. सुपरवाइज करेगा।"

PART –II

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

Overview

1. The Committee note that as per the 2011 census figures about 54.6% of our populace is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The share of Agriculture and Allied Sector in total GVA was Rs. 20,93,081.00 crore and it contributed 17% to the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) at current prices during 2015-16. The percentage share of net irrigated area in the net area sown has increased from 40.46% in 2001-02 to 48.15% in 2013-14. As a result cropping intensity has increased from 133.6 % in 2001-02 to 142% in 2013-14. However, the Committee also observe that as per the land use statistics for 2013-14, net un-irrigated area in the country is 73.33 million hectares as against 68.10 million hectares of net irrigated area and 12.39 million hectares of agricultural land is culturable waste land. Further, current fallow land is 14.15 million hectares, and the fallow lands other than current fallow is 10.69 million hectares and culturable waste land is 12.39 million hectares land. While accepting the reality that Indian agriculture is broadly reliant on monsoon rains, the Committee feel that there is immense potential in the country to tap the 12.39 million hectares of culturable waste land and more than 10.00 million hectares of fallow land. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all efforts should be made to increase the net irrigated area in the country, undertake cultivation in culturable wastelands/fallow land and thereby increase the cropping intensity. The Committee also recommend that the Department should chalk out long term

perspective plan in consultation and coordination with all States/UTs and stakeholders in the matter so as to increase agricultural produce and productivity to meet the increasing needs of the country in a time bound manner. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Doubling the Farmers Income by 2022.

2. The Committee are happy to note that the Government proposes to double the income of farmers by the year 2022. A Committee has also been constituted by the Department to examine the issue relating to doubling of farmers income by the year 2022. The Department has also written to all State Governments for working on an appropriate strategy to realize the target of doubling of farmers' income and in this regard some of the States like Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have already devised suitable strategies for the purpose. Further, the States have been requested to share their strategies with the Central Government also. The Committee also take note that Chairman, Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) has been requested to consider the role of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in ensuring a remunerative price and higher income to the farmers from the farming activity while formulating the recommendations on MSP. However, the Committee have genuine apprehensions about the presence of any definite strategy with the Government as yet, on attaining the targeted goal to double the farmers income by 2022. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend that the Department should finalize their strategy and chalk out a detailed plan and implement it on

priority basis on mission mode to achieve the target of doubling farmers income by 2022. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiative undertaken by the Department for the purpose and the progress made there in so far.

Budgetary Support during 12th Plan Period.

3. The Committee note that the funds demanded by the Department for 12th Plan was Rs.3,23,024.42 crore against which Rs.1,34,746.00 crore was approved. This works out only 41.80% of the funds demanded by the Department. However, against the said plan outlay, only Rs.88,322.54 crore has been expended till 16, February, 2017, which works out 87.18% of RE. The Committee are distressed to note that the Department is not getting the budgetary allocation commensurate with projected/proposed requirement of the Department. The Committee are deeply concerned that in the absence of inadequate funds, it will be difficult for the Department to accomplish its various activities or to run its programme effectively and efficiently. According to the Department, the budget allocation could not be utilized due to reduction in allocation under Revised Estimates and non-utilization of funds under NER/SCSP/TSP categories. Allocations are normally decided by the Ministry of Finance based on its criteria as well as progress of expenditure by middle of the financial year. While the Department has been adhering to the MEP targets as approved by the Ministry of Finance, allocations are being reduced by them at RE Stage inspite of request for higher allocations at RE stage by the Department. The Committee are not convinced with the explanation of the Department for the reduced allocation by the Ministry of Finance. Even the funds allocated at RE stage could not be utilized fully by

the Department during each of the year of 12th Plan period. The Committee feel that no one except the Department is to be blamed for its failure to convince the Ministry of Finance to allocate funds as proposed by them as per their plan. It is also entirely the responsibility of the Department to prepare a road map in coordination with all stakeholders, for smooth execution of the activities/programmes ensuring optimum utilization of funds allocated to them. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Department should strongly place its case before the Ministry of Finance for allocation of funds commensurate with the requirement so that various activities/programmes undertaken by them, are not hampered for want of adequate funds. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Allocation of Funds for the year 2017-18

4. The Committee note that a budgetary provision of Rs.52,655.00 crore has been made for DAC&FW for the year 2017-18. This amount constitutes only 0.69 percent of the total budgeted amount of Rs.75,46,144.03 crore of the Union Government. The Committee find that BE of Rs.52,655.00 for the year 2017-18 shows an increase of 7.81% over the RE of Rs.48,840.50 for 2016-17. However, the Committee observe that inspite of this increase, the allocation for the Department is less as compared to some other social sector Departments/Ministries such as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Human Resource Development. Taking into focus the plight of our farmers, desired level of agricultural credit flow, need for

effective and extensive implementation of crop insurance schemes and the set target to double the income of farmers by 2022 and being well aware that the country has miles to go before it can achieve the goal of Food and Nutritional Security for all, the Committee urge the Ministry of Finance to increase the share of the Department in Central Plan so that various schemes undertaken by them do not suffer for want of funds. The Committee would like the Department to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance for allocating funds to them as per their requirement at RE stage.

5. During the course of examination of Demands for Grants 2017-18, the Committee sought to know the tangible positive outcome of the financial allocation made to the Agriculture Sector. The Secretary, DAC&FW while deposing before the Committee simply stated that the same is being quantified. Not being convinced with this evasive reply, the Committee desire that the Department should pay special attention to this vital aspect and work out a formula for quantifying the tangible outcome of financial allocations made for various agri-schemes so that policy makers are acquainted with the situation prevalent at the ground level. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress achieved in this regard.

Utilization of Funds for NER

6. The Committee are unhappy to note that the DAC&FW has not been able to fully utilize their budgetary allocation meant for North East Region (NER) in each of the last three years. Under-utilization of funds for North Eastern Region has been a regular cause of concern for the Committee. Needless to say,

effective utilization of allocated funds is critical for holistic development of the region. Non-utilization of funds has its cascading effect on development goals. Under utilization of allocated funds, defeats the very purpose of having a separate sub-allocation for NER. The Committee are of the view that it is the responsibility of the Department, being the nodal authority, to impress upon the States/Implementing Agencies to utilize the funds allocated to them in a time bound manner for various activities meant for development of the region. The issue needs to be addressed through coordinated approach amongst all stakeholders involved in the process removing basic constraints which hinder optimum utilization of funds. The Committee, therefore, desire that a mechanism may be put in place to address the issue ensuring optimum utilization of funds earmarked for North East States. The Committee would like to be informed of the initiatives undertaken by the Department in this regard.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

7. The Committee note that the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), a comprehensive crop insurance scheme, is being implemented from Kharif 2016-17 season. In addition, a Unified Package Insurance Scheme (UPIS) covering their assets and life of farmers besides crop insurance like house, tractor, pump set, student safety etc. has also been approved for implementation on pilot basis in selected 45 districts. PMFBY and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) has been implemented by 23 States during Kharif 2016 season and 24 States and 34 UTs during Rabi 2016-17 season. PMFBY provides financial protection to insured

farmers against crop losses due to natural non-preventable risks. According to the Department, the sum insured has been made equal to scale of finance decided by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC), which is broadly equal to cost of cultivation. The farmers are being indemnified based on indemnity level adopted by the concerned State Government for particular notified crops viz.70%, 80% and 90%." Premium over and above of the fixed premium is met by the Government both Central and State on 50 : 50 basis as upfront subsidy. All claims liabilities are to be met by the insurance companies. The Government has proposed to increase the coverage of cropped area under the PMFBY from the present 30% to 40% in 2017-18 and to 50% in 2018-19. Payment of claims is required to be completed in three weeks from receipt of yield data/weather data from concerned State Governments/agencies. While appreciating all positive features of the scheme, the Committee find that the scheme, being optional for States, is not being implemented by some of the States/UTs or are taking time to put the implementation mechanism in place. However, the Government is persuading all the remaining States/UTs to implement the scheme at various forums and meeting etc. The Committee trust that earnest efforts will be made by the Department to impress upon the remaining States/UTs to implement PMFBY in the interest of the farmers of the States/UTs. The Committee also note that the data regarding average time taken for settlement of claims by Insurance Companies and pending claims are awaited from States/UTs/Insurance Companies. The Committee desire that an institutional mechanism may be put in place for monitoring expeditious settlement of pending claims by insurance companies within a stipulated time.

The data regarding average time taken for settlement of claim by insurance companies may also be collected and furnished to the Committee. The Committee also expect the Department to implement UPIS on pilot basis without further delay and a comprehensive review of the Scheme be undertaken speedily so that the scope and coverage thereof be expanded for the benefit of farmers of the country.

8. As informed by the representative of the Department that some States are not readily accepting and adopting the use of technology for assessment of yield loss. Further the exercise of crop cutting experiments for arriving at yield loss is not being carried out with due diligence. Being aggrieved at this sordid state of affairs, the Committee exhort upon the Nodal Ministry to impress upon all States/UTs to adopt the latest technology aids that would provide credence to the data generated from crop-cutting experiments. This in their considered opinion would aid the implements of Agri-Insurance Schemes to obtain an accurate data on yield loss, which would then decide the quantum of loss and compensation figures. They further desire that use of satellite imagery for Crop Cutting Experiments be also adopted on a large scale. The progress achieved in this regard may also be forwarded to the Committee.

Interest Subvention Scheme

9. The Committee note that the Interest Subvention Scheme which was earlier implemented by the Department of Financial Services, has been transferred to the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare from the current financial year 2016-17. The Government has allotted a sum of

Rs.15000 crore to the DAC&FW for setting the claims under Interest Subvention Scheme. Under the Scheme, farmers are provided with 3% additional interest subvention for the short term crop loan of upto Rs.3 lakh for a maximum period of one year for prompt repayment on or before the due date. Thus, farmers, who promptly repay their crop loans as per the repayment schedule fixed by the banks, are extended loans at an effective interest rate of 4% per annum. Further, in order to discourage distress sale by farmers and to encourage them to store their produce in warehouses against warehouse receipts, the benefit of interest subvention scheme has been extended to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan against negotiable warehouse receipt for keeping their produce in warehouses. To provide relief to farmers affected by natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% continues to be available to banks for the first year of the restructured amount. The Committee find that the agriculture credit flow has increased consistently over the years. While during 2013-14, Rs.322007.31 crore was disbursed to the small and marginal farmers, Rs.379997.67 crore was disbursed during 2015-16. Against the set target of R.8,50,000.00 crore for 2015-16, the agricultural credit flow was to the tune of Rs.8,77,527.00 crore including Rs.3,79,997.67 crore for small and marginal farmers. As per provisional data upto December, 2017, an amount of Rs.3,06,162.45 crore has been disbursed to small and marginal farmers during the year 2016-17. The Government has announced Rs.10.00 lakh crore as agricultural credit target for 2017-18. However, the Committee note with concern that the budgetary allocation for implementation of the Interest

Subvention Scheme has been far below the actual requirement, resulting in backlog of settlement of audited claims received from banks. The budgetary support of Rs.15,000.00 crore for 2017-18, is grossly inadequate considering the estimated cumulative liabilities of Rs. 41,748.00 crore including the carry over balance liability of Rs.23,472.00 crore and estimated claim amount of Rs.18,276.00 crore for the year 2016-17. Being of the considered opinion that inadequate budgetary support should not hamper agricultural credit flow particularly to the small and marginal farmers, the Committee urge the Government that additional budgetary support be provided to the Department at the RE Stage and would like the Department to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Finance with the alacrity and seriousness it deserves. It has also been reported that the Sarangi Committee was set up in October, 2015 to suggest feasible measures/options for improving targeted lending to small and marginal farmers. The said Committee has given its report and its recommendation are under consideration of the Government. The Committee, desire that the recommendations made by the Sarangi Committee may be considered and implemented at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

10. Keeping in view the factors such as net un-irrigated land area in the country, additional food-grain requirement, fluctuation in monsoon rainfall, drought, etc, the Committee are keen to see that the 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) is effectively and efficiently implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation &

Farmers Welfare. However, the Committee are displeased to note that budgetary support for the scheme was reduced at RE stage during the last two years. In 2015-16, BE of Rs.1,800 crore was reduced to Rs.1,550 at RE stage. Again in the current financial year 2016-17, BE of Rs.2,340 crore has been reduced to Rs.1,990 crore at RE stage. Against this backdrop, the Committee are deeply concerned that PMKSY may be adversely affected for want of adequate funds. Nevertheless, during 2017-18, an amount of Rs.3050 crore has been allocated for PDMC component of PMKSY. The Committee, therefore, stress that the Department should take all steps to ensure that the amount allocated for PMKSY is optimally utilized by them. In this context, the Committee note that States draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plan (DIPs) and State Irrigation Plan (SIPS). DIPs, are the cornerstone for planning and implementation of PMKSY. It is, therefore, imperative that District Irrigation Plans and State Irrigation Plans from the States/UTs be obtained in a time bound manner so as to ensure effective implementation of the scheme. States/UTs which have been affected by drought need to be given special attention for the implementation of the Scheme. In view of the foregoing, the Committee would like the Department to act accordingly.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

11. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, launched in 2007-08, is one of the flagship schemes of the Ministry. The scheme was fully funded by the Central Government till 2014-15. An amount of Rs.22,408.77 cr was released for RKVY during the 11th Plan period. In the 12th Plan, against an outlay of Rs.63,246.00

crore the year-wise allocation for RKVY was very less. The RE for RKVY in 2012-13 was Rs.8,400.00 crore and in the subsequent two financial years of 2013-14 and 2014-15, the RE amounts were Rs.7,089.00 crore and Rs.8,444.00 crore respectively. In the year 2015-16, BE of Rs.4500.00 crore was curtailed at RE stage to Rs.3,900.00 crore. For 2016-17, BE of Rs.5400.00 crore was reduced to Rs.3,800 crore in 2016-17. Thus, a drastic and continuous reduction of funds for RKVY were witnessed during each of the year of the 12th Plan period. BE for the current fiscal is Rs.4500.00 crore. The Committee also note that as per the revised operational guidelines of RKVY, the funding pattern of the scheme has been changed from 2015-16, under which funds are shared between Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for 8 North-Eastern and 3 Himalayan States). As a result, States have to arrange their share of 40% or 10% as the case may be. Thus, the Committee have reasons to believe that the changes in the funding pattern have lead to decline in allocation and utilization of funds under RKVY. The Committee are also distressed to note that only 12 State Agriculture Plans (SAP) and out of 652 districts, only 247 District Agriculture Plans (DAPs) have been prepared as on 15.02.2017. It has also been reported that the Department does not circulate the national priority areas and special sub-schemes under RKVY, to States/UTs in advance. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the benefits under RKVY would not accrue to the farmers if the funds allocated under the scheme are not utilized optimally. It is, therefore imperative that funds allocated under RKVY are utilized optimally and timely by the States. It is also essential that DAP/SAP are prepared and approved by the States to avoid reduction of allocation of funds at RE stage. Timely release of matching

State share would enable implementation of RKVY projects in time. In view of the foregoing, the Committee, recommend that the entire scheme of RKVY may be reviewed holistically and constraints involved in the smooth implementation of RKVY may be addressed in consultation with all States. The Committee would also like that a definite timeline be set for the preparation and submission of DAPs/SAPs by the States. The Department should periodically circulate national priority areas and proposed special sub-schemes under RKVY to States/UTs to enable them to prepare and submit their annual proposals and action plan in time. The Committee desire that the Department should also prevail upon the States/UTs through appropriate intervention measure to ensure that the matching State share (40% or 10%) is released by them in time. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

12. The Committee note that the National Food Security Mission was launched from Rabi 2007-08 (11th Plan) to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement, in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence amongst the farmers. The Mission achieved the targeted additional production of rice, wheat and pulses. The expenditure for implementation of NFSM scheme was funded 100% by Government of India. However, from 2015-16, the mission is being implemented on 60:40 sharing basis between Centre and States/UTs (90:10 for North-Eastern

& Himalayan States). However, the Committee note with distress that against the proposed allocation of Rs.12,350 crore for 12th Plan, only Rs.9,130 crore was allocated at BE Stage which was further reduced to Rs.8092.78 crore, out of which actual expenditure was Rs.7,896.72 crore, till 12.01.2017, for 2017-18, Rs.1500 crore has been allocated for NFSM which is less than allocation made for 2016-17 i.e. Rs.1700 crore. In the opinion of the Committee reduction in plan allocation and the under utilization may adversely affect the implementation of NFSM and achievements of planned targets. However, the Committee are happy to note that focused and target oriented implementation of the mission has helped to widen the food basket of the Country. The various intervention of the mission have been instrumental in bringing about significant yield gain to the farmers resulting into increase in their income level. The average annual production of about 202.5 MT of food grains during 10th Plan rose to the level of about 237.5 MT during the 11th Plan and 252.02 MT in 2014-15. However, the Committee observe that there were shortfalls in actual expenditure for the NFSM-(Rice, Wheat, Pulses & Coarse cereals) from 2012-13 onwards and for NFSM (commercial crops) from 2013-14 and 2014-15 onwards due to unspent balances lying with States/Implementing Agencies. The Committee, therefore, would like the Department to impress upon the States/Implementing Agencies to expedite optimum utilization of funds allocated for the purpose so as to sustain continuous growth in production of food grains as well as commercial crops in the coming years. The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives undertaken by them in this regard.

National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

13. The Committee are unhappy to note that while there has been a continuous shortfall in the domestic production of oilseeds and vegetable oil from 101.90 LT in 2013-14 to 87.70 LT in 2015-16 in the country, the Demand of the same has increased from 211.70 LT to 244.10 LT for the same period. As a result, the import of vegetable oil has increased from 109.80 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 to 156.40 lakh tonnes in 2015-16. The various schemes implemented by the Department namely, Integrated Scheme of Oilseeds, Oil Palm and Maize (ISOPOM) implemented during 2004-05 to 2013-14, Oil Palm Area Expansion (OPEA) programme implemented during 2011-12 to 2013-14 and the National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) being implemented from 2014-15 have not produced the satisfactory results in terms of increased domestic production to meet the shortage of vegetable oil in the Country. The Committee are also perturbed to note that the proposed outlay of Rs.3507.00 crore for 12th Plan was reduced to Rs.2377.50 crore at BE stage, which was further curtailed to Rs.1945.60 crore at RE stage, out of which Rs.1893.65 crore was spent. According to the Department, most of the States found it difficult to match State share due to change in funding pattern from 75:25 to 60:40 (General State) and 90:10 (North Eastern States and Himalayan States).

It has also been informed that the Division proposes to continue the scheme (NMOOP) on the same funding pattern for the next 5 years with certain modification/improvements and increased subsidy. However, the Committee are of the view that it is imperative that all aspects of the scheme NMOOP may be

thoroughly reviewed in consultation with all States and a holistic view may be taken for smooth running of the scheme for augmenting production of Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oil in the Country. The Committee also note that against the proposed demand of Rs.551.00 crore, only Rs.403 crore has been allocated for NMOOP for the year 2017-18. The Committee are of the considered opinion that reduction in allocation of funds adversely affect the implementation of the scheme smoothly and efficiently. It is, therefore, imperative that the funds demanded by the Department for the scheme are allocated to them by the Ministry of Finance. In view of the foregoing, the Committee recommend that the Department should conduct a through review of all aspects of the scheme (NMOOP) for increasing oilseeds production in the country and come out with result oriented initiatives for both optimum utilization of budgetary support and for increasing oilseeds production in the country in a mission mode. The Committee also urge the Department to impress upon the Ministry of Finance to allocate adequate funds for NMOOP at RE Stage. The details of follow-up action taken by the Department may be intimated to the Committee along with outcome thereto.

Soil Health Cards

14. The Committee find that a target has been set to provide 14 crore Soil Health Cards to farmers households during the 12th Plan period. Soil Health Card will provide information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. Soil Health Card will be issued every two years for all

land holding in the Country so as to promote balanced and integrated use of plant nutrients. During the course of evidence, the Secretary of the Department reported to the Committee that 2.65 crore soil samples have been collected on the basis of which 14 crore soil health cards will be issued. So far 5.50 crore soil health cards have been distributed. However, the Secretary of the Department candidly accepted that they would not be able to issue rest of the cards by March, 2017. According to him, inadequacy of soil testing facilities has been the main reason for slow progress in the distribution of Soil Health Cards. The Committee also note that BE 2016-17 was Rs.360 crore which was increased to Rs.418 crore at RE stage against which the actual expenditure was only Rs.198.08 crore and thus Rs.219.92 crore remained unutilized during 2016-17, as on 15.02.2017. BE for 2017-18 is Rs. 450 crore, out of which Rs.72 crore will be used for strengthening of soil testing facilities in the Country. The Secretary assured that by May-June, 2017, Soil Health Cards will be issued to all the 14 crore farmers. The Committee trust that genuine efforts will be made in coordination with all concerned to issue soil health cards to all the 14 crore farmers by May-June, 2017 as assured by the Secretary of the Department. The Committee also feel that the existing procedure of soil testing of the sample taken from 5-10 places does not seems to be correct for accurate and reliable results and therefore, desire that same may be reviewed to find out more reliable and scientific way to analyze soil status and its fertility accurately, for generation of Soil Health Cards for judicious use of chemical fertilizers and micro nutrients by the farmers for increasing production and productivity of their crops. In this regard, the Committee strongly recommend that rural youths

trained in Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABCs) may be involved as consultant for soil testing from time to time and to advise the farmers about the appropriate doses and nutrients required for improving the soil health and its fertility. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard from time to time.

Sub-Mission of Agricultural Extension (SMAE)

15. The Committee note that State Extension infrastructure, Agricultural Technology Management Agencies (ATMAs), Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centres (ACABCs), play an important role in providing Agricultural Extension services to farmers. However, the Committee are distressed to note that out of an approved outlay of Rs.5580.24 crores for 12th Plan under SMAE, only Rs.3224.95 crore could be utilized during 12th Plan. Further, the Committee note that there are shortfalls against targets in the implementation of some of the components of SMAE Programmes during the 12 plan period. For illustration, as against the target of 1200 training courses under MANAGE for higher and middle level functionaries of the State Governments who in terms provide training and extension support to the farmers, only 881 courses were organised during 12th Plan. 750 Model testing courses were to be organized in ICAR Institutes and SAUs on thrust areas of Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Extension against which only 296 courses were conducted during 12th Plan. Under Centrally Sponsored Component, 1 crore farmers were to be trained but only 58,01,498 farmers could be trained during 12th Plan. Considering the pivotal role of SMAE programmes, the Committee

recommend that bottlenecks which impede the effective implementation of the scheme be addressed at the earliest. The Department being the nodal agency should play pro-active role and motivate the Implementing Agencies to ensure optimum utilization of central funds. The Committee also desire that a detailed note on the outcome of the in-depth independent evaluation of ATMA and ACABCs being undertaken may be furnished along with action proposed to be taken thereon.

Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material

16. The Committee being aware that seeds are the basic and critical input for agricultural production, are keen to see that there is no shortage of the availability of seeds in the country and farmers get quality seeds at affordable prices. The Committee in particular, would like to emphasize on conservation of traditional seed varieties which can withstand adverse conditions, pest attack and require less spraying of pesticides. The Committee in this regard recommend that important traditional seed varieties of different crops be identified, conserved and production of the same be undertaken on demand basis. Also top priority be accorded to Seed Village Scheme so as to maintain the quality of farm saved seeds as well as their storage. The Government should provide all help to the producers of traditional seeds so that farmers need not to depend on companies for hybrid seeds. The Committee are also of the view that mobile seed processing machines should be given to all the Districts through KVK or ATMA to enable the farmers to get their seeds processed, graded and certified. In this context, it was informed to the Committee that an Impact

Evaluation Study at the National Level is proposed to be undertaken through an independent agency to assess the impact of the SMSP in achieving its objectives and accordingly, Expression of Interest has been invited from the IIMs, DU and other agencies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

Constitution of Vigilance Committee

17. The Committee are of the view that a committee separate from the committee of DISHA should be constituted under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament at the District Level for review, monitoring and evaluation of all schemes related to agriculture implemented by the Government. Only officers concern with agriculture from block level to KVK and Chairman of the Advisory Committee of ATMA should be made members of the proposed Committee. The Committee feel that only such a Committee will be able to present ground realities and the problems actually being faced by the small and marginal farmers so that various schemes implemented by the Government are reviewed, evaluated and improved/modified in order to address the difficulties of the farmers comprehensively and effectively by the Government. The Committee also suggest that a small leaflet/booklet may also be distributed amongst the farmers in their vernacular to create awareness amongst farmers about the various schemes being implemented by the Government. The Committee would like the Government to initiate action in this regard.

Pendency of Utilization Certificates

18. The Committee are deeply anguished to note that the Department fails to get utilization certificates from the States/Implementing Agencies for the funds released to them under various schemes. Pendency of a large number of UCs only goes to show that no sincere efforts have been made by the Department to liquidate outstanding UCs or the corrective measures, if any, undertaken by them have been proved to be futile. The issue of liquidation of Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) has been raised time and again by the Committee in their earlier Reports. However, much to their chagrin, the Committee note that as on 14.02.2017 429 UCs amounting to Rs.1,491 crore are pending out of which, 69 UCs pertain to the year 2012-13, 144 UCs to 2013-14 and the remaining 216 UCs pertain to the year 2014-15. The Committee are of the view that several ambitious schemes like Soil Health Cards and PM Fasal Bima Yojana have been implemented by the Government after lot of deliberations which may improve the socio-economic conditions of poor farmers in the Country. However, it is essential that these schemes be implemented and completed timely without any hindrances so that the benefits of the schemes may accrue to the farmers. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Department needs to have a serious introspection to find out the reasons for pendency of a large number of UCs and come out with clear and innovative action plan for liquidation of outstanding UCs. If felt necessary, the Department may sit together with the States/Implementing Agencies and review/evaluate the schemes to address the constraints in its implementation for optimum and timely utilization of funds.

The Committee would like to be apprised of the initiatives taken by the Department in this regard.

Minimum Support Price

19. The Committee are not happy with the methodology adopted by CACP for determining MSP. The Committee are of the considered opinion that CACP do not take into consideration various factors which add to the cost of their product. Needless to say, irrigation through diesel pump is costlier as compared to electric pump. Further, the kind of labour put in by the farmers in sowing seeds or cutting or threshing of crops or protecting crops from rats or animals are not taken into consideration for evaluation for the purpose of determining MSP. Further, there is no arrangement for purchase of their produce or to store their produce, as a result they are compelled to sell their produce less than MSP under distress. In this context, the Committee are of the view that farmers who are progressive and winners of awards like Jagjivan Ram Pushkar or those who are selected by ATMA for awards and are identified or recognised, should be consulted for working out MSP for various crops. In this context, the Committee were informed that Ramesh Chand Committee, which was constituted to examine the various aspects of fixation of MSP, has submitted its report to revamp methodology to calculate MSP and its recommendation will be implemented at the earliest. It is unquestionable that the farmers need to be incentivized to produce more crops so as to ensure food security in the Country. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the entire issue may be relooked into and a holistic view may be taken for determining MSP for the benefits of

farmers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the Department in this regard.

NEW DELHI;
09 March, 2017
18 Phalguna, 1938 (Saka)

HUKM DEO NARAYAN YADAV
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

Annexure-I

**State-wise Status of District Agriculture Plan (DAP), State Agriculture Plan (SAP) State
Agriculture Infrastructure Devepolment Plan (SAIDP) during the XIIth Plan
as on 15.02.2017**

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of District	DAP Prepared	SAP Prepared	SAIDP Prepared
1	2	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	13	Yes	Yes
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17		No	
3	Assam	27		No	
4	Bihar	38		No	
5	Chhattisgarh	27	27	Yes	
6	Goa	2	2	Yes	
7	Gujarat	33		No	
8	Haryana	21		No	
9	Himachal Pradesh	12		No	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	22	2	Yes	
11	Jharkhand	24		No	
12	Karnataka	30		No	
13	Kerala	14	14	No	
14	Madhya Pradesh	51	51	Yes	
15	Maharashtra	36	31	No	
16	Manipur	9		No	
17	Meghalaya	11		No	
18	Mizoram	8	8	Yes	Yes
19	Nagaland	11		Yes	
20	Orissa	30		No	
21	Punjab	22		No	
22	Rajasthan	33	33	Yes	
23	Sikkim	4		No	
24	Tamil Nadu	32	31	Yes	Yes

25	Telangana	10	8	Yes	Yes
26	Tripura	8	8	Yes	
27	Uttarakhand	13		No	
28	Uttar Pradesh	75		No	
29	West Bengal	19	19	Yes	Yes
	Total States	652	247	12	5
1	Andman & Nicobar	3			
2	Chandigarh	1			
3	D & N Haveli	1			
4	Daman & Diu	2			
5	Delhi	11			
6	Lakshadweep	1			
7	Puducherry	4			
	Total UTs	23			
	Grand Total	675			

Annexure II

Sl. No.	Items	Crop-wise Summary of fund requirements of NFSM for 12th Plan										
		(Rs. in crore)										
		Rice		Wheat		Pulses		Coarse Cereals		Total		
	Name of Interventions	Unit	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
A	Foodgrains											
1	ACPP	lakh ha	14.440	1083.00	11.49	861.75	20.71	1553.25	13.17	987.75	59.81	4485.75
2	Inputs											
(i)	Seed	lakh qtls	52.000	600.00	90.00	900.00	33.00	825.00	12.08	289.10	187.08	2614.10
(ii)	INM	lakh ha	20.100	100.50	21.10	110.50	50.85	317.70	0.00	0.00	92.05	528.70
(iii)	IPM	lakh ha	36.180	180.90	33.50	167.50	26.80	134.00	0.00	0.00	96.48	482.40
(iv)	Mechanisation (Resource conservation Tools)	Number (lakh)	4.874	153.76	3.24	150.57	3.36	145.66	0.00	0.00	11.47	449.99
(v)	Efficient water application	Number (lakh)	1.747	195.00	1.52	174.20	4.50	578.50	0.00	0.00	7.76	947.70
(vi)	FFS & Training	Number	12000	16.80	12000	16.80	12000	16.80	0.00	0.00	36000	50.40
Sub Total (Input)				1246.96		1519.57		2017.66		289.10		5073.29
3	Value chain Integration & Marketing			48.00		32.00		140.00		80.00		300.00
4	Monitoring & Evaluation, Visit & PMT			73.20		48.80		122.77		61.00		305.77
5	Research			48.00		32.00		80.00		40.00		200.00
6	Climate Change			300.00		200.00		100.00		0.00		600.00
7	Local Initiative			150.00		120.00		240.00		90.00		600.00
8	Support to NGOs for remote areas			54.00		0.00		72.00		54.00		180.00
9	Miscellaneous			112.50		90.00		185.84		67.50		455.84
Total (A) Food grain				3115.66		2904.12		4511.52		1669.35		12200.65
B	Commercial Crop (Intercropping, FLDs)		Cotton		Jute		Sugarcane					
	Grand Total (A + B)			70.50		41.10		38.40				150.00
	Grand Total (A + B)			3186.16		2945.22		4549.92		1669.35		12350.65 Say Rs. 12350

		STATEMENT - I																
		SCHEME-WISE OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE DURING TWELVE PLAN AND BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 201-14																
		MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE - (2017-2018)																
		(Rs. in crores)																
S.No	Particulars	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		2017-18		
		Approved	Actual	Shortfall	Approved	Actual	Shortfall	Approved	Actual	Shortfall	Approved	Actual	Shortfall	Proposed	Actual	Shortfall	Proposed	Actual
		Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)
50 Mission on Agricultural Extension (SAM) - Extension Component																		
Central Sector Scheme																		
Extension Support to Farmers' Groups		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
App. Mats. & Equip. for Extension Centres		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Mass Media Support to Agricultural Extension		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Central Sponsored Component																		
Support to State Extension		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
TOTAL		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
		1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

* CCEA approval obtained on February, 2014. Hence proposed allocation & BE figures are indicated same in 2012-13 & 2013-14

STATEMENT - 2

SCHEME-WISE DETAILS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF PHYSICAL TARGETS DURING TWELFTH PLAN
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE - (2017-2018))

S. No.	Name of the scheme/ Project/ Programme	Unit	Twelfth Plan			2012-13			2013-14			2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
			Target (Whole Plan)	Achieve ment	%age of Achieve ment	Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall / Excess, if any with	Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reason	Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall/ Excess, if any	Target	Achieve ment	Shortfall/ Excess, if any with reason	Target	Achieve ment up to 31-12-16	Reason s for slow pace, if
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SAME) - Extension Component																				
Central Sector Scheme																				
1 EXTENSION SUPPORT TO CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS																				
a	Extension Education Institute	Training Courses	875	812	92.80	165	151	14	178	188	10	198	180	-18	192	188	4	197	105	
b	MANAGE	Training Courses	1200	881	73.42	241	236	5	213	203	10	208	100	-108	188	198	10	190	144	
c	Model Training Courses	Number	750	296	39.47	95	83	12	65	54	11	60	58	2	69	62	-7	60	39	
d	Internation/ National/ Ad-hoc Fairs	Number	90	31	34.44	5	3	2	5	4	1	10	9	1	13	7	-6	10	8	
2	Establishment Agri-Clinics & Agri-Business Centres	Agri. Graduate to be trained	23796	23182	97.42	4400	4439	39	4400	4451	51	4725	5437	+418	4961	5258	297	5200	3597	
3	Mass Media Support to Agriculture Extension	TV/AIR- 5/6 30 minutes Programme in a week	408720	374268	91.57	81816	81806	10	81816	81814	2	81744	81744	--	81744	81744	--	81744	47160	
Centrally Sponsored Component																				
4	Support to State/Uts Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	Farmers Trained	10000000	5801498	58.01	2403012	1651363	751649	2477649	1444886	1032763	3386013	1079826	2306187	2435745	1211593	1224152	1434930	413830	
		Exposure visit of farmers	4700000	3607394	76.75	1524131	922316	601815	1492768	1325279	167489	1306982	631416	675566	909826	595539	314287	742522	132844	
		Number of demonstrations	1775000	1376347	77.54	440620	423503	17117	474083	370397	103686	476719	300443	176276	344355	193950	150405	229512	88054	
		Farm School	85000	63533	74.74	24706	18909	5797	22690	15941	6749	16764	9219	7545	17707	12667	5040	14044	6797	
		FIGs formed	124800	108754	87.14	37802	35951	1851	26050	20701	6894	54249	23462	30787	37659	17868	19791	32875	10772	

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-17)**

MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 16th February, 2017 from 1100 hours to 1320 hours in Room No. '53', Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
3. Dr. Tapas Mandal
4. Shri Janardan Mishra
5. Shri Nityanand Rai
6. Shri Neiphu Rio
7. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)
8. Shri Jai Prakash Narayan Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati
10. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
11. Shri Janardan Dwivedi
12. Shri Vinay Katiyar
13. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
14. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
15. Shri Shankarbhai N.Vegad

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S.Negi | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | - | Deputy Secretary |

LIST OF WITNESSES

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL, COOPERATION & FARMERS' WELFARE)

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Dr. S.K. Pattanayak	Secretary
2.	Mrs. Sudha P. Rao	Principal Adviser
3.	Prof. Vijay Paul Sharma	Chairman/ CACP
4.	Shri Raghvendra Singh	Additional Secretary
5.	Dr. Ashok Dalwai	Additional Secretary
6.	Shri Jalaj Shrivastava	Additional Secretary
7.	Shri Kumar Sanjay Krishna	AS&FA
8.	Shri Utpal Kumar Singh	Additional Secretary
9.	Dr. S.K. Malhotra	Agriculture & Horticulture Commissioner
10.	Shri R.B. Sinha	JS
11.	Smt. I. Rani Kumudini	JS
12.	Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh	JS
13.	Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani	JS
14.	Ms. Neeraja Adidam	JS
15.	Shri Dinesh Kumar	JS
16.	Shri Amitabh Gautam	JS
17.	Shri Ashwani Kumar	JS
18.	Shri Tarsem Chand	JS
19.	Dr. S.K. Mukherjee	Sr. Economic & Statistical Adviser
20.	Shri Deepak Das	Chief Controller of Accounts
21.	Smt. Mamta Saxena	Adviser (Horticulture)
22.	Shri Rajiv Locham	Adviser (Statistics)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the members to the sitting of the Committee and the representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

3. After introduction of the representatives, Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare briefed the Committee about the Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Department. Thereafter, the Chairperson initiated the discussion which was taken forward by the representatives of the Department and the Members of the Standing Committee. The Committee raised several issues/points which have been briefly mentioned below and sought opinion of the Department thereon:

- I. Under utilization of budgetary allocation by the Department in respect of some of the schemes and the steps taken to ensure full utilization of allocated funds.
- II. Establishment of cold storage facilities for storing perishable agricultural produces particularly in potato and tomato producing areas for its storage and ensure remunerative prices for potatoes and tomatoes;
- III. Advantages likely to accrue as a result of early passing of budget for 2017-18 and its conduciveness for Ministries to ensure full utilization of Budgetary allocation;
- IV. Organic value chain development in the North East Region (NER);
- V. Allocation of funds for organic farming in the NER and need for state-wise sub-allocation of funds for organic farming for its utilization by better performing states;
- VI. Streamlining of the system of providing institutional agriculture credit to farmers especially to small and marginal farmers;
- VII. Maintenance of need based buffer stock and synchronization of production of agriculture produces and maintenance of buffer stock;
- VIII. Need for formulating a proper policy for hiring contractual staff under ATMA;
- IX. Reasons for suicides being committed by loanee farmers;
- X. Need for increasing subsidy for drip-irrigation;
- XI. Salient features of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana and various aspects of implementation of the Scheme including the need for delinking Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for PMFBY.
- XII. Need for support for Production of traditional varieties of Seeds;
- XIII. Need for increased Budgetary Support for Soil Health Card Programme.
- XIV. Regulating the ever increasing cost of pesticides;

- XV. Use of Irradiation Technology to increase the shelf life of vegetables especially potato in cold storages;
- XVI. Reasons for under-utilization of funds under Crop-Diversification Programme;
- XVII. Need to consult farmers before fixing Minimum Support Price (MSP);
- XVIII. Ensuring that benefits of agriculture schemes percolating to the small and marginal farmers;
- XIX. Sops to be provided to Traditional Seed Breeders;
- XX. Traditional seeds to be popularized which consume less pesticides in comparison to hybrid seeds;
- XXI. Increasing accuracy of data collection process for MSP;
- XXII. Need to look into the issue of wages of Agri-Labourers;
- XXIII. Financial allocation and its tangible outcome to be reflected in Ministry's budgetary documents;
- XXIV. Increasing production of foodgrains to ensure Food Security by 2022;
- XXV. Forming of District Agricultural Monitoring Committee and involving people's representatives therein.

4. The Representatives of the Department responded to most of the queries raised by the Members. The Chairperson then thanked the witnesses for sharing valuable information with the Committee and directed them to send, in writing, the requisite information on points/items, which was not readily available with them to the Secretariat of the Committee at the earliest.

5. A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the sitting has been kept on record separately.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2016-17)

MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Friday, the 09th March, 2017 from 1000 hrs. to 1050 hrs. in the Chamber of the Hon'ble Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, Room No. 138 (Third Floor), Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukm Deo Narayan Yadav – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

02. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
03. Md. Badaruddoza Khan
04. Shri C. Mahendran
05. Shri Janardan Mishra
06. Shri Devji Patel
07. Shri Mukesh Rajput
08. Shri Neiphiu Rio
09. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
10. Shri C.L. Ruala
11. Shri Satyapal Singh (Sambhal)

RAJYA SABHA

12. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati
13. Shri Meghraj Jain
14. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
15. Shri Ram Nath Thakur
16. Shri Darshan Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri U.B.S. Negi | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri Arun K. Kaushik | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Additional Director |
| 4. | Shri C. Vanlalruata | – | Deputy Secretary |
| 5. | Shri Sumesh Kumar | – | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, Chairperson welcomed the Members to the Sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the following draft Reports:

(i) Draft Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

*(ii) xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx

*(iii) xxxxx xxxxx xxxxx xxxxxx

3. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the draft Reports without any modifications and authorized the Chairperson to finalize and present these Reports to Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

***Matter not related to this Report.**