

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
AGRICULTURE  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1359

ANSWERED ON:28.07.2015

Investment in Agriculture

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**Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:**

- (a) the details of funds allocated and investment made under various programmes for the development and green revolution in the agriculture sector during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether there has been marked improvement in the agricultural production and productivity since introduction of second green revolution in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits accrued to the farmers thereunder; and
- (d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for sustainable growth of farm sector and food security in the country?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

â€¦â€¦â€¦ (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)

(a): The programme Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) was initiated in 2010-11 to address the constraints limiting the productivity of 'rice based cropping system' in eastern India comprising seven States namely Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Under BGREI, interventions include assets building activities such as construction of shallow

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tube well/bore well/dug well, pump sets etc. are taken up. A statement indicating State-wise details of funds allocated under various programmes for development including BGREI as a component under RKVY during last three years and current year is annexed.

(b) & (c): Under the BGREI scheme, which is a green revolution scheme for production of rice in eastern India there has been an increase in the rice production from 469.73 lakh tonnes in 2010-11 to 575.80 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 and also the average productivity has increased from 1788 kg./ha to 2119 kg./ha. The overall food grain production has increased from 218.11 million tonnes in 2009-10 to 251.12 million tonnes in 2014-15 (as per 3rd Advance Estimates as on 13.05.2015) thereby benefiting the farmers.

(d): In order to ensure sustainable growth of farm sector and food security the following schemes are being implemented. On production side the schemes are:

1. Soil Health Management is an important intervention which will help in improving soil health, sustain it over the long period, increasing per unit yields besides reducing the cost of cultivation. The specific scheme interventions in this regard are :

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) which seeks to provide information on soil analysis and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients and soil amendments to be adopted for cultivation of various crops. In all, about 14 crore farmers will benefit from the Soil Health Card that will be given to each of them once in a cycle of 3 years. The recommendation will be based on 12 parameters and crop-specific.

(ii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to promote organic farming for enriching soil health and retaining it for sustained yields. It aims at realizing unrealized yield potential, particularly in rainfed and hilly areas.

(iii) Neem Coated Urea (NCU) which is a slow nitrogen releasing fertilizer, is being promoted for efficient use of nutrients in the soil. Indigenously manufactured urea which accounts for 75% of the total urea consumption in the country has been mandated to be produced as Neem Coated Urea with effect from 25 May, 2015. This will reduce excess use of urea, thereby improving soil health and reducing the cost of cultivation.

2. National Food Security Mission (NFSM) which aims to increase production of cereals, pulses & coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement.

3. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector, including bamboo & coconut.

4. National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), to promote oil seed production and productivity in the country.

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5. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY) a scheme for rain water conservation, its management and adoption of traditional/recent irrigation systems and micro-irrigation systems for enhancing water use efficiency resulting in enhancement in agricultural production and productivity. It is a comprehensive scheme that addresses issues of both water source creation and its efficient use.

On the post-production side, the schemes implemented by this Department are:

1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) which also encompasses cold storage facilities that are created for perishable/non-perishable fruits and vegetables.

2. National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) a scheme to provide insurance coverage and financial support to farmers in the event of crop failure due to natural calamities.

3. Price Stabilization Fund (PSF) to regulate price volatility of agri-horticultural commodities in the event of a price rise or vice-versa, through procurement of produce, maintain buffer stocks and to regulate/release into the market.

4. Integrated scheme for Agricultural Marketing which also provides for facility of godowns.

5. Creation of a National Agri-tech Infrastructure Fund to promote development of a unified e-marketing platform that would be common across all States, in order to ensure transparency and remunerative price to farmers. A model Agri-Marketing Reforms Act has been formulated in consultation with States/UTs and circulated to them for adoption.

In addition to above, agro-forestry is also being promoted for generating additional income to the farmers. It combines agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable and sustainable land-use systems.