

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1539

ANSWERED ON:25.07.2017

Implementation of e-NAM Scheme

Chavan Shri Ashok Shankarrao;Gaikwad Dr. Sunil Baliram;Gavit Dr. Heena Vijaykumar;Gupta Shri Sudheer;Kirtikar Shri Gajanan Chandrakant;Mahadik Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao;Mahato Shri Bidyut Baran;Radhakrishnan Shri T.;S.R. Shri Vijay Kumar;Satav Shri Rajeev Shankarrao;Singh Shri Kunwar Haribansh;Sule Smt. Supriya Sadanand;Sundaram Shri P.R.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

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(a) & (b): Financial assistance from State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) in the wake of notified natural calamities is for immediate relief and not by way of compensation for the loss suffered. The existing guidelines for items and norms of assistance from SDRF and NDRF were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on 08.04.2015 and are applicable for a period of five years with effect from 2015-16 to 2019-20. As per these guidelines, assistance from SDRF/NDRF, inter alia, include assistance towards input subsidy for crop loss of 33% and above, which was earlier admissible for crop loss of 50% and above. The scale of assistance towards input subsidy for crop loss has been enhanced by about 50%, which is now Rs.6800/- per ha for rainfed areas, Rs.13500/- per ha for assured irrigated areas and Rs.18000/- per ha for all types of perennial crops. The financial assistance is being provided at the new rates with effect from 08.04.2015.

(c) & (d): Not applicable.

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

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(a) & (b): Yes, Madam. The meeting was convened on 5.7.2017 and the details of State representatives who attended are placed at Annexure-I. The progress of implementation of National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) and Soil Health Card schemes, adoption of Model Agriculture Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017 were

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discussed in the meeting. State representatives were requested to make all efforts for successful implementation of these schemes to achieve the respective objective.

(c) & (d): The Government is educating farmers about the centrally Sponsored Schemes of Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare through awareness and training campaigns, electronic and print media, krishi melas and seminars. The steps taken for effective implementation of these schemes include review meetings with State Governments and officials of implementing agencies and other stakeholders, awareness and trainings programmes, video conferences and field visits etc. The schemes are also evaluated through a third party for its continuation beyond the prescribed period. Based on the outcome of the studies, the provisions of the schemes are improved to make them more effective in bringing the benefits to the farmers. Further, Government is taking several steps to enhance the income of farmers including:

(i) Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme by which the farmers can know the major and minor nutrients available in their soils which will ensure judicious use of fertiliser application and reduce cost of inputs and improve soil fertility.

(ii) Neem Coated Urea is being promoted to regulate use of urea, enhance its availability to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application. The entire quantity of domestically manufactured and imported urea is now neem coated.

(iii) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is being implemented with a view to promote organic farming in the country. This will improve soil health and organic matter content and increase net income of the farmer so as to realise premium prices.

(iv) The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is being implemented to expand cultivated area with assured irrigation, reduce wastage of water and improve water use efficiency.

(v) The National Agriculture Market scheme (e-NAM) was launched on 14.04.2016. The Scheme envisages initiation of e-marketing platform at national level and will support creation of infrastructure to enable e-marketing in 585 regulated markets across the country by March 2018. So far, 455 markets of 13 States have been integrated with e-NAM. This innovative market process envisages better price discovery, transparency and competition to enable farmers to get improved remuneration for their produce and move towards 'One Nation One Market'.

(vi) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is being implemented from Kharif 2016 season and is available to the farmers at low rates of premium. This scheme would provide insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.

(vii) The Government provides interest subvention of 3% on short-term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh. Presently, loan is available to farmers at an interest rate of 7% per annum, which gets reduced to 4% on prompt repayment. Further, under Interest Subvention Scheme 2016-17, in order to provide relief to the farmers on occurrence of natural calamities, the interest subvention of 2% shall continue to be available to banks for the first year on the restructured amount. 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 will be available to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of upto six months post harvest on the same rate as available to crop loan.

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(viii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) enables Governments to further implement the scheme in the State as per its requirement in areas which requires focused attention for increasing production and productivity in the State. The States have been provided flexibility and autonomy for selection, planning approval and execution of projects/programs under the scheme as per their need, priorities and agro-climate requirements.

(ix) Under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), a Centrally Sponsored scheme, NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 638 districts of 29 States, NFSM-Rice in 194 districts of 25 States, NFSM-Wheat in 126 district of 11 States and NFSM-Coarse Cereals is being implemented in 265 districts of 28 States of the country for increasing the production and productivity of Rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereal crops. Under NFSM, assistance is provided to farmers for distribution of Seeds (HYVs/Hybrids), production of seeds (only in pulses), INM and IPM techniques, resource conservation technologies/tools/farm mechanization, efficient water application tools, cropping system based trainings to farmers and also assistance for value addition.

(x) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) programme, is being implemented since 2014-15. The objective of NMOOP is to increase production and productivity of oilseeds for meeting the domestic requirement of vegetable oil. The various interventions of this mission are implemented through the State Department of Agriculture/Horticulture.

(xi) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, is being implemented w.e.f. 2014-15, for holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits vegetable, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and bamboo. The Mission subsumes National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH), National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB) and Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland. All States and UTs are covered under MIDH.

The other steps taken by farmers to enhance the income of farmers are as under:

(i) The Government has drafted a new model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017, which was released on 24.04.2017 for adoption by the States through legislation of their respective Acts. The Act provides the options of alternate markets beyond the existing APMC regulated market yards including private markets, direct marketing, farmer-consumer markets, special commodity markets, declaring warehouses/silos/cold storages or such structures as market sub yards and Market Yards of National Importance (MNI) so as to reduce the number of intermediaries between producer and buyer and increase the share of the farmer in consumer's rupee.

(ii) The Government undertakes procurement of wheat and paddy under its 'MSP operations'. In addition, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities not covered under the Minimum Price Support Scheme on the request of State/UT Government. The MIS is implemented in order to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop when the prices tend to fall below the economic level/cost of production.

(iii) MSP is notified for both Kharif & Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agriculture Costs & Prices (CACP). The Commission collects & analyses data on cost of cultivation and recommends MSP. To incentivise cultivation of pulses and oilseeds in the country, Government has announced bonus for Kharif 2017-18, over & above the approved MSP. Even during last year, Government had offered bonus over & above the MSP, in the case of pulses and oilseeds.

Government led other market interventions such as Price Stabilization Fund and Food Corporation of India operations also supplement efforts to enhance the income of farmers.

Apart from the above, the Government is also focusing on ancillary activities like Bee-keeping for increasing of farmers' income.