



STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-2021)

SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2021-22)

TWENTY FOURTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

TWENTY FOURTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-2021)

(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2021-2022)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 09.03.2021

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 09.03.2021



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2021/Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

COA No. 423

Price : Rs.

© 2021 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rule 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition) and Printed by

<CONTENTS>

	PAGE No.
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2020-21).....	(iii)
INTRODUCTION.....	(v)
ABBREVIATIONS	(vi)

REPORT

PART-I

CHAPTER I	Introductory	01
	A. Summary of Demands for Grants	01
	B. Analysis of Demands	04
	C. Surrender of Fund	07
	D. Supplementary DFGs	10
	E. Re-Appropriation of Funds	11
	F. Financial Irregularities	11
	G. Revenue Receipts	13
	H. Status of Utilization Certificates	19
	I. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan	20
	J. Tribal Sub-Plan	21
CHAPTER II	Scheme-wise Analysis	
	A. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	22
	B. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana	26
	C. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)	28
	- Per Drop More Crop	
	D. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	31
	E. Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	36
	F. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	40
	G. Procurement of Cattle Dung from Farmers	45
	H. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	48
	I. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization	50

PART-II

RECOMMENDATIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE	57-70
--	--------------

APPENDICES

I.	Minutes of the 8 th Sitting of the Committee held on 23 rd February, 2021	71-74
II.	Minutes of the 11 th Sitting of the Committee held on 08 th March, 2021	75-76

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE (2020-21)

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar- Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Horen Sing Bey
4. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
5. Shri A. Ganeshamurthi
6. Shri Kanakmal Katara
7. Shri Abu Taher Khan
8. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
9. Shri Mohan Mandavi
10. Shri Devji Mansingram Patel
11. Smt. Shardaben Anilbhai Patel
12. Shri Bheemrao Baswanthrao Patil
13. Shri Shrinivaas Dadasaheb Patil
14. Shri Kinjarapu Ram Mohan Naidu
15. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
16. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
17. Shri Mohammad Sadique
18. Shri Virendra Singh
19. Shri V.K. Sreekandan
20. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
21. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
23. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
24. Shri Narayan Rane
25. Shri Kailash Soni
26. Shri Vaiko
27. Shri R. Vaithilingam
28. Smt. Chhaya Verma
- @29. Shri B.L. Verma
30. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav
- *31. VACANT

* *vice* Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav ceased to be a Member of the Committee on his retirement from Rajya Sabha w.e.f 25.11.2020 vide CB-I Note dated 06.10.2020.

@ Nominated to the Committee as Member w.e.f 23.12.2020 vide Bulletin Part-II No. 1835 dated 24.12.2020

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Shiv Kumar - Joint Secretary
2. Smt. Juby Amar - Director
3. Shri Prem Ranjan - Deputy Secretary

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Agriculture, having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Twenty Fourth Report on the Demands for Grants (2021-2022) 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 and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha considered the Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, which were laid on the table of the House on 09 February, 2021. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Agriculture & Co-operation at their Sitting held on 23 February, 2021. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their Sitting held on 08 March, 2021.

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

4. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officials of the 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;
08 March, 2021
17 Phalguna, 1942 (Saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Agriculture

ABBREVIATIONS

AE	Actual Expenditure
AIF	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
AMI	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure
AMIGS	Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization
ATMA	Agricultural Technology Management Agency
BE	Budget Estimates
BFACs	Block Farmer Advisory Committee
BIRD	Bankers Institute of Rural Development
BPKP	Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhti
BGREI	Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India
CCS NIAM	Ch. Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CDAC	Centre for Development of Advance Computing
CDP	Crop Diversification Programme
CPIS	<i>Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme</i>
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CSC	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWC	Central Water Commission
DAC&FW	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
DAP's	District Agriculture Plan
DAY-NRLM	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihood Mission
DFACs	District Farmer Advisory Committee
DIPs	District Irrigation Plans
DoLR	Department of Land Resources
DoWR,RD&GR	Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
DARE	Department of Agricultural Research and Education
DSR	Direct Seeded Rice
FMTTIs	Farm Machinery Training Institutes
FPOs	Farmer Producer Organizations
FQCLs	Fertilizer Quality Control Laboratories
GVA	Gross Value Added
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IBDCs	Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres
ICAR	Indian Council of Agricultural Research
IDWG	Inter-Departmental Working Group
INM	Integrated Nutrient Management
ISAM	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
KCCs	Kisan Call Centres

LC&R	Locust Control and Research
LCO	Locust Circle Offices
LWO	Locust Warning Organization
MANAGE	National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management.
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MIF	Micro Irrigation Fund
MIDH	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MNAIS	Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
MOWR	Ministry of Water Resources
MUV	Multi Utility Vehicle
NABARD	National Bank on Agriculture and Rural Development
NAIS	National Agriculture Insurance Scheme
NBB	National Bee Board
NBHM	National Beekeeping and Honey Mission
NCDC	National Cooperative Development Cooperation
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NE	North East
NER	North East Region
NIRD	National Institute of Rural Development
NIAM	National Institute of Agricultural Marketing
NLA	National Level Agency
NLCPR	Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources
NMAET	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
NMSA	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture
NPS	National Pension Scheme
NREGS	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NTIs	Nodal Training Institutes
NVHM	National Beekeeping and Honey Mission
OFWM	On Farm Water Management
PDMC	Per Drop More Crop
PDP	Programme for Diversification of Paddy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PKVY	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PM-KISAN	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
PM-LVM	Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maan-dhan Yojana
PMSKY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
PM-SYM	Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi MaanDhan Yojana
PM-KMY	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PSE	Public Sector Enterprises
RDMIS	Research and Development Management Information System
RE	Revised Estimates
RKVY	Rashtriyas Krishi Vikas Yojana

SAME	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension
SDA	Scheduled Desert Area
SAP's	State Agriculture Plan
SCSP	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan
SEWP	State Extension Work Plan
SFACs	State Farmer Advisory Committee
SIPs	State Irrigation Plans
SLSCs	State Level Sanctioning Committees
SMSP	Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material
SMAM	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization
SMPMA	Strengthening and Modernization of Pest Management Approach in India
SMF	Small and Marginal Farmers
SMPP	Sub-Mission of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine
SREPs	Strategic Research & Extension Mans
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
STL	Soil Testing Laboratories
TSP	Tribal Sub Plan
UC	Utilization Certificate
UT	Union Territory
UPIS	Unified Package Insurance Scheme
VLW	Village Level Worker
WBCIS	Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme

Report

Part I

Chapter -I

Introductory

1.1. The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (DAC&FW) is one of the two constituent Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, the other being the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). Agriculture plays a vital role in India's Economy. 54.6% of the total workforce is engaged in Agricultural and Allied Sector Activities (Census 2011) and accounts for 17.8% of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices). Given the importance of the Agriculture Sector, Government of India has taken several steps for its development in a sustainable manner. Steps have been taken to improve the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risks in the Agriculture Sector, a Scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (PMFBY) was also launched in 2016. Schemes such as Formation & promotion of 10,000 FPOs & the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund have also been launched recently to benefit the farmers at large.

A. Summary of Demand for Grants:

1.2. Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare has been allocated Rs. 123017.57 crore for financial year 2021-22 under Demand No. 1. Allocation of funds to the Department under different Heads of Account along-with Actual for 2019-20 and BE & RE for 2020-21 are as under:

	Revenue	Capital	Total	(In ₹ Crore)
Charged :	...	...	...
Voted :	122961.57	56.00	123017.57	
Major	2019-2020	2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022

	Head	Actuals	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
REVENUE SECTION					
Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	132.83	147.12	133.67	147.28
Crop Husbandry	2401	66421.99	87361.07	76559.13	78413.49
Soil and Water Conservation	2402	26.65	30.34	27.80	28.30
Agricultural Financial Institutions	2416	16218.74	19098.22	18014.58	17679.14
Co-operation	2425	193.97	365.50	320.16	343.57
Other Agricultural Programmes	2435	324.40	1001.35	620.60	1089.90
North Eastern Areas	2552	...	13380.98	11619.90	12242.70
Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	11129.46	12817.72	9236.78	12667.66
Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments	3602	49.76	147.15	165.96	349.53
Total-Revenue Section		94497.80	134349.45	116698.58	122961.57
CAPITAL SECTION					
Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	4401	12.65	49.32	58.34	54.50
Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	4435	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.50
Total-Capital Section		13.65	50.32	59.34	56.00
GRAND TOTAL		94511.45	134399.77	116757.92	123017.57
<i>Note: The above estimates do not include the recoveries shown below which are adjusted in reduction of expenditure</i>					
	Revenue Section				
	Crop Husbandry	2401	-53.09	...	...
	Soil and Water Conservation				
	Agricultural Financial Institutions	2402	-0.42		
	Other Agricultural Programmes	2416	-90.50		
		2435	-23.58		
	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	-0.13	...	...
	Grants-in-aid to State Governments	3601	-92.11	...	...
	Total-Revenue Section		-259.83	...	...
<i>The expenditure provisions, net of the above recoveries, will be as under:</i>					
	Revenue	94237.97	134349.45	116698.58	122961.57
	Capital	13.65	50.32	59.34	56.00
	Total	94251.62	134399.77	116757.92	123017.57

1.3. The significant enhancement/reduction in allocation are reproduced below:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Schemes	BE 2020-21	BE 2021-22	Variation
A.	Establishment Schemes and Other Central Sector Expenditure	590.00	590.57	0.57
B	CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES			
1	Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	21175.00	19468.31	-1706.69
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna-NCIP	15695.00	16000.00	305.00
3	Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/PSS)	2000.00	1500.50	-499.50
4	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	600.00	700.00	100.00
5	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	500.00	400.00	-100.00
6	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	800.00	300.00	-500.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	75000.00	65000.00	-10000.00
8	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	220.00	50.00	-170.00
9	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	500.00	700.00	200.00
10	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	0.00	900.00	900.00
	TOTAL- CENTRAL SECTOR SCHEMES	116490.00	105018.81	-11471.19
C	CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
1	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	4000.00	4000.00	0.00
	GREEN REVOLUTION	13319.77	13408.19	88.42
2	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	3700.00	3712.44	12.44
3	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	9619.77	9695.75	75.98
	Total-CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
	TOTAL- CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME	17319.77	17408.19	88.42
	Total-Scheme (Plan)	133809.77	122427.00	-11382.77
	Grand Total-Demand No. 1- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	134399.77	123017.57	-11382.20

1.4. When asked by the Committee to provide details of the proportion of Budgetary Allocations made in favour of the Department out of the total Budget of the Government of India during the last three financial years and their comparison with other important Ministries/Departments, the Department submitted:

"Government of India has taken several revolutionary policy decisions to augment production and income of farmers. The positive trends are visible.

Capital channelization into agriculture sector is picking up. As may be seen in the table below, Agriculture has been given priority over the other Departments.

(Rs. in Crore)

Ministry/Deptt. Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Department of Agriculture, cooperation and Farmers Welfare	46700.00	130485.21	134399.77	123017.57
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.91	4.68	4.41	3.53
Department of Fertilizers	70125.39	80035.00	71345.00	80011.39
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.87	2.87	2.34	2.29
Department of School Education and Literacy	50000.00	56536.63	59845.00	54873.66
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.04	2.02	1.96	1.57
Department of Health and Family Welfare	52800.00	62659.12	65011.80	71268.77
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.16	2.24	2.13	2.04
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	41765.13	48032.17	50039.90	54581.00
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	1.71	1.72	1.64	1.56
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	71000.00	83015.97	91823.22	118101.00
% Share of Deptt. w.r.t Total Central Plan	2.90	2.97	3.01	3.39
GOI'S Total Budget Outlays	2442213.30	2786349.45	3042230.09	3483235.63

B. ANALYSIS OF DEMANDS

1.5. On being asked by the Committee to provide information regarding Scheme-wise Allocations and Expenditure since 2018-19 and quantum of funds proposed by Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare for the year 2021-22, the Department submitted:-

"Department had proposed an amount of Rs. 145605.41 crore under BE 2021-22 against which Rs. 123017.57 crore has been agreed by the Ministry of Finance.

The Scheme-wise details of funds sought by the Department, approved by the Government and actually allocated and amount actually spent since 2018-19 are given below:

(Rs. In crore)																			
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2018-19					2019-20					2020-21					2021-22		
		BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp (upto 31.12.2020)	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	
1	Secretariat	180.81	166.43	170.67	167.90	2.77	190.35	182.97	165.48	168.44	-2.96	200.24	179.68	181.82	117.32	64.50	218.33	191.97	
2	Interest Subsidy	25600.00	15000.00	14987.00	11495.66	3491.34	22000.00	18000.00	17863.43	16218.74	1644.69	28000.00	21175.00	19831.75	12744.11	7087.64	23292.50	19468.31	
3	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	11000.00	13014.15	12983.10	11945.33	1037.77	16000.00	14000.00	13640.85	12639.22	1001.63	19690.19	15695.00	15306.55	9795.99	5510.56	17264.50	16000.00	
4	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	3960.00	4000.00	2954.69	2918.37	36.32	4650.00	3500.00	2032.20	2700.03	-667.83	4500.00	4000.00	2563.20	1352.98	1210.22	4000.00	4000.00	
5	Implementation of MIS/PSS	200.00	200.00	2000.00	1400.00	600.00	4992.00	3000.00	2010.20	2004.60	5.60	14337.00	2000.00	996.00	1355.67	-359.67	1700.00	1500.50	
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	0.00	0.00	591.62	584.33	7.29	600.00	600.00	594.29	594.23	0.06	2000.00	600.00	600.00	548.20	51.80	2000.00	700.00	
7	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	0.00	0.00	1400.00	0.00	1400.00	2444.00	1500.00	321.00	313.18	7.82	1500.00	500.00	300.00	0.00	300.00	500.00	400.00	
8	Distribution of Pulses to State/ Union territories for Welfare Schemes	0.00	0.00	550.08	0.00	550.08	2004.00	800.00	370.00	733.90	-363.90	2250.00	800.00	620.00	284.20	335.80	600.00	300.00	
9	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	0.00	0.00	20000.00	5962.25	14037.75	0.00	75000.00	54370.15	48713.84	5656.31	60180.00	75000.00	65000.00	59359.91	5640.09	75000.00	65000.00	
9.1	Pradhanmantri Kisan Pension Yojna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900.00	200.00	125.00	75.00	749.40	220.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	
9.2	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	500.00	250.00	101.75	148.25	300.00	700.00	
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2018-19					2019-20					2020-21					2021-22		
		BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp (upto 31.12.2020)	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	
9.3	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	208.00	0.00	208.00	1116.00	900.00	
10	Diesel Subsidy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11	GREEN REVOLUTION																		
	11.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	5225.00	3600.00	3600.00	3370.38	229.62	4700.00	3745.00	2760.00	3085.43	-325.43	5747.00	3700.00	2551.21	1082.88	1468.33	4530.00	3712.44
	11.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	17821.00	10719.42	8562.84	8739.28	-176.44	12204.37	9257.24	7576.40	7214.84	361.56	16631.98	10030.09	8299.39	5274.63	3024.76	15034.08	10094.35
	11.2.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture	2549.19	2546.30	2108.13	2003.48	104.65	2728.70	2234.57	1592.55	1338.18	254.37	2605.73	2310.25	1618.92	845.78	773.14	3196.00	2399.72
	11.2.2	Technology Mission of Oilseeds and Oilpalm	909.86	402.07	354.48	343.20	11.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	503.17	499.67	406.57	93.10	1842.17	538.80
	11.3	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture	4965.49	1586.61	1246.41	1264.24	-17.83	1792.13	1316.88	929.14	891.73	37.41	1612.11	1406.90	1076.44	586.82	489.62	1433.19	1344.31
	11.3.1	National Project on Organic Farming	24.35	24.34	17.53	19.58	-2.05	26.70	19.23	16.79	13.47	3.32	24.75	28.63	25.65	8.81	16.84	30.24	28.21
	11.3.2	National Project on Soil & Health Fertility	871.05	407.84	307.50	320.20	-12.70	351.23	333.95	164.22	164.97	-0.75	336.95	324.43	229.99	156.17	73.82	326.70	323.80
	11.3.3	Organic Value Chain for North East	160.00	160.00	182.46	175.49	6.97	160.00	160.00	160.00	103.80	56.20	320.00	175.00	175.00	89.40	85.60	200.00	200.00

11.3.4	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)	1163.00	234.00	225.00	216.24	8.76	275.00	250.00	146.06	186.92	-40.86	300.00	202.50	145.00	80.72	64.28	200.00	180.00
11.3.5	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	26.92	25.43	27.42	25.42	2.00	29.20	28.70	27.71	26.65	1.06	30.45	30.34	27.80	19.99	7.81	30.25	28.30
11.3.6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	2420.17	360.00	300.00	328.69	-28.69	475.00	325.00	299.36	283.67	15.69	344.96	500.00	350.00	165.78	184.22	500.00	450.00
11.3.7	National Project on Agro-Forestry	300.00	75.00	40.00	28.59	11.41	75.00	50.00	28.00	27.73	0.27	105.00	36.00	29.00	14.77	14.23	36.00	34.00
Name of Mission/Scheme		2018-19					2019-20					2020-21					2021-22	
		BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp (upto 31.12.2020)	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)
11.3.8	National Bamboo Mission	0.00	300.00	146.50	150.03	-3.53	400.00	150.00	87.00	84.52	2.48	150.00	110.00	94.00	51.18	42.82	110.00	100.00
11.4	National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology	5192.75	2937.48	2377.69	2582.14	-204.45	3619.32	2625.42	2515.82	2448.22	67.60	6403.62	2877.40	2583.67	1810.95	772.72	4825.38	2960.92
11.4.1	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	1552.06	1040.88	894.05	910.78	-16.73	1314.93	970.98	960.31	951.58	8.73	1323.50	1221.93	959.33	579.33	380.00	1246.78	1207.74
11.4.2	Information Technology	55.00	56.00	35.00	40.83	-5.83	60.80	40.00	31.13	35.95	-4.82	49.00	40.00	45.00	18.38	26.62	79.30	50.00
11.4.3	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	521.31	340.60	338.90	338.39	0.51	506.00	387.73	308.27	291.19	17.08	514.92	389.04	332.00	141.98	190.02	653.60	426.60
11.4.4	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	2836.85	1200.00	930.20	1127.78	-197.58	1500.00	1033.34	1044.57	992.18	52.39	4233.84	1033.09	1050.34	938.35	111.99	2590.67	1080.66
11.4.5	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	227.53	300.00	179.54	164.36	15.18	237.59	193.37	171.54	177.32	-5.78	282.36	193.34	197.00	132.91	64.09	255.03	195.92
11.5	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	827.83	130.00	144.68	137.79	6.89	141.90	135.00	145.50	193.97	-48.47	885.20	405.50	356.34	301.98	54.36	940.94	379.57
11.6	Land Development Banks (Central)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.7	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	1137.82	1104.50	550.77	509.25	41.52	1029.49	658.43	386.71	325.40	61.31	816.76	550.00	402.25	195.55	206.70	555.58	466.40
11.8	National Food Security Mission	1902.32	1700.00	1520.14	1614.69	-94.55	2504.81	2014.83	1789.96	1779.89	10.07	1852.79	1610.62	1377.13	908.69	468.44	1710.62	1590.48
11.8.1	National Mission on Edible Oils	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.9	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	322.17	302.14	257.61	281.29	-23.68	379.10	268.26	213.09	234.47	-21.38	448.80	361.84	381.49	216.14	165.35	523.38	410.35
Name of Mission/Scheme		2018-19					2019-20					2020-21					2021-22	
		BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp.	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)	RE	Actual Exp (upto 31.12.2020)	Short fall/Excess	BE (Proposed)	BE (Accepted)
11.10	National Rainfed Area Authority	13.57	10.32	2.93	3.20	-0.27	8.92	3.85	3.63	2.98	0.65	6.97	4.41	3.48	2.15	1.33	6.82	3.80
12	Damodar Valley Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Grand Total-Demand No. 1- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	63986.81	46700.00	67800.00	46583.50	21216.50	69784.72	130485.21	101904.00	94511.45	7392.55	155985.81	134399.77	116757.92	92017.64	24740.28	145605.41	123017.57

C. SURRENDER OF FUNDS

1.6. The Committee desired to know the Scheme-wise details of funds surrendered by the DAC&FW during 2019-20 and 2020-21 as against the Budgetary Allocation alongwith the reasons for surrender. In reply, the Department submitted:-

"As per instructions of Government, unutilized funds have to be surrendered to Ministry of Finance within the same financial year. Accordingly, funds were surrendered during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (Tentative) as follows:-

(Rs. In Crore)		
	2019-20	2020-21 (Tentative)
DAC&FW	34517.70	17849.89

Scheme-wise details of surrendered funds during 2019-20 is as under:

Surrender of Funds during 2019-20							
(Rs. In lakh)							
S. No.		BE 2019-20	Supplementary	Reappropriation (+/-)	Provision Available	Final Requirement	Surrender
1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9
1	Secretariat	18297.00	0.00	538.51	18835.51	17584.77	-1250.74
2	Interest Subsidy	1800000.00	1.00	-6555.00	1793446.00	1621983.26	-171462.74
3	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	1400000.00	0.00	-431.34	1399568.66	1264067.14	-135501.52
4	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	350000.00	0.10	8499.90	358500.00	275040.00	-83460.00
5	Implementation of MIS/PSS	300000.00	0.00	-1080.00	298920.00	200460.00	-98460.00
6	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	60000.00	0.00	0.00	60000.00	59429.00	-571.00
7	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	150000.00	0.00	-790.00	149210.00	31318.00	-117892.00
8	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	80000.00	0.00	-399.70	79600.30	73389.52	-6210.78
9	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	7500000.00	0.00	-11063.90	7488936.10	4985706.30	-
10	PM-KISAN - Pension	90000.00	0.00	0.00	90000.00	12500.00	-77500.00
11	GREEN REVOLUTION	1300224.00	7.90	11281.53	1311513.43	1055281.61	-256231.82
11.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	374500.00	0.40	0.00	374500.40	316114.23	-58386.17
11.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	925724.00	7.50	11281.53	937013.03	739167.38	-197845.65
11.2.1	<i>Integrated Development of Horticulture</i>	223457.00	0.70	-2357.05	221100.65	135172.24	-85928.41
11.2.2	<i>National Project on Organic Farming</i>	1923.00	0.00	-121.63	1801.37	1664.02	-137.35

11.2.3	National Project on Soil & Health Fertility	33395.00	0.00	0.00	33395.00	17394.71	-16000.29
11.2.4	Organic Value Chain for North East	16000.00	0.70	1499.30	17500.00	10540.29	-6959.71
11.2.5	Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)	25000.00	0.10	1448.60	26448.70	18902.42	-7546.28
11.2.6	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	2870.00	0.00	0.00	2870.00	2727.52	-142.48
11.2.7	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	32500.00	0.00	-703.70	31796.30	28929.00	-2867.30
11.2.8	National Project on Agro-Forestry	5000.00	1.00	-337.75	4663.25	3162.85	-1500.40
11.2.9	National Bamboo Mission	15000.00	0.10	0.00	15000.10	9253.85	-5746.25
11.2.10	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	97098.00	1.30	3487.70	100587.00	96021.16	-4565.84
11.2.11	Information Technology	4000.00	0.00	272.40	4272.40	3839.00	-433.40
11.2.12	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	38773.00	0.50	346.09	39119.59	31811.98	-7307.61
11.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	103334.00	0.00	-1864.08	101469.92	100080.99	-1388.93
11.2.14	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	19337.00	0.10	1324.91	20662.01	18719.50	-1942.51
11.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	13500.00	1.80	6023.20	19525.00	19430.00	-95.00
11.2.16	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	65843.00	0.00	201.10	66044.10	34723.15	-31320.95
11.2.16.1	Grants to Farmers Producers Organisations	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	-1.00
11.2.17	National Food Security Mission	201483.00	0.20	2098.43	203581.63	180613.21	-22968.42
11.2.17.1	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm	40299.00	0.00	0.00	40299.00	34474.74	-5824.26
11.2.17.2	National Food Security Mission-Other Crops	161184.00	0.20	2098.43	163282.63	146138.47	-17144.16
11.2.18	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	26826.00	0.00	-65.82	26760.18	25818.49	-941.69
11.2.19	National Rainfed Area Authority	385.00	0.00	29.83	414.83	363.00	-51.83
	Grand Total-Demand No. 1- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	13048521.00	9.00	0.00	13048530.00	9596759.60	-3451770.40

Scheme-wise details of surrendered funds during 2020-21 are as follow:

Anticipated Surrender during 2020-21					
(Scheme + Non-Scheme)					
<i>(Rs. In lakh)</i>					
S. No.		BE 2020-21	RE 2020-21	Supplementary	Tentative Surrender
1	Secretariat	17968.00	18182.00	0.00	-214.00
2	Interest Subsidy	2117500.00	1983175.00	0.00	134325.00
3	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (NCIP)	1569500.00	1530655.00	0.00	38845.00
6	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	400000.00	256320.00	0.20	143680.20
7	Implementation of MIS/PSS	200000.00	99600.00	0.00	100400.00

8	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue	60000.00	60000.00	0.00	0.00
9	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)	50000.00	30000.00	0.00	20000.00
10	Distribution of Pulses to state/ union territories for Welfare Schemes	80000.00	62000.00	0.00	18000.00
11	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	7500000.00	6500000.00	0.60	1000000.60
12	Pradhanmantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	22000.00	5000.00	0.00	17000.00
13	Grants to Farmers Producers Organisations	50000.00	25000.00	0.00	25000.00
12	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund	0.00	20800.00	19349.80	-1450.20
11	GREEN REVOLUTION	1373009.00	1085060.00	1453.40	289402.40
11.1	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	370000.00	255121.00	0.00	114879.00
11.2	KRISHONNANTI YOJNA	1003009.00	829939.00	1453.40	174523.40
11.2.1	Integrated Development of Horticulture including National Beekeeping Honey Mission (NBHM)	231025.00	161892.00	0.20	69133.20
11.2.2	National Project on Organic Farming	2863.00	2565.00	0.00	298.00
11.2.3	National Project on Soil & Health Fertility	32443.00	22999.00	0.40	9444.40
11.2.4	Organic Value Chain Development for NES Region	17500.00	17500.00	0.10	0.10
11.2.5	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (RADP)	20250.00	14500.00	0.10	5750.10
11.2.6	Soil and Land Use Survey of India	3034.00	2780.00	0.00	254.00
11.2.7	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	50000.00	35000.00	0.00	15000.00
11.2.8	National Project on Agro-Forestry	3600.00	2900.00	0.00	700.00
11.2.9	National Bamboo Mission	11000.00	9400.00	0.00	1600.00
11.2.10	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	122193.00	95933.00	0.00	26260.00
11.2.11	Information Technology	4000.00	4500.00	0.00	-500.00
11.2.12	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	38904.00	33200.00	1.20	5705.20
11.2.13	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	103309.00	105034.00	150.00	-1575.00
11.2.14	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine	19334.00	19700.00	1300.00	934.00
11.2.15	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation	40550.00	35634.00	0.00	4916.00
11.2.16	Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing	55000.00	40225.00	0.00	14775.00
11.2.17	National Food Security Mission	211379.00	187680.00	1.20	23700.20
11.2.17.1	National Food Security Mission-Oilseeds and Oil Palm	50317.00	49967.00	0.60	350.60
11.2.17.2	National Food Security Mission- Other Crops	161062.00	137713.00	0.60	23349.60
11.2.18	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	36184.00	38149.00	0.20	-1964.80
11.2.19	National Rainfed Area Authority	441.00	348.00	0.00	93.00
	Grand Total-Demand No. 1- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare	13439977.00	11675792.00	20804.00	1784989.00

1.7. On the above issue, the Department further submitted:

"Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments take appropriate measures for development of Agriculture in the State. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various Schemes/ Programmes.

The reasons for less utilization of funds are mainly on account of slow economic activity on the part of State Govts. due to COVID -19 Pandemic and other related factors related to this. This is also attributable to non-submission of Utilization Certificates, non-release of State Share by some of the State Govts which are essentially required for further release of funds in accordance with the guidelines of the Govt. of India.

Amount of funds Surrendered during 2020-21 is tentative, exact position will be known after end of the financial year."

D. SUPPLEMENTARY DFGS.

1.8. On being asked by the Committee about details of Supplementary Demands made by the Department during 2020-21 alongwith the reasons therefor, the Department submitted:-

"Amount sought by the Department under Supplementary Demand for Grants during 2020-21 (1st batch) and Supplementary Demand for Grants during 2020-21 (IIInd and Final batch), as laid down in Parliament on 11.02.2021), is:

(Rs. In Crore)

	2020-21 (1st batch)	2020-21 (IIInd and Final batch)
DAC&FW	208.01	0.03 (Token)

Scheme-wise details may be seen at Table 2 of Para 1.6

E. RE-APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

1.9. On being particularly asked about Scheme-wise/Programme-wise details of re-appropriation of funds made between the Schemes/Programmes during 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department submitted:-

"Fund re-appropriated under major Schemes during 2019-20 and 2020-21 (up to 11.02.2021) may be seen as under:

(Rs. In crore)

Name of Scheme	2019-20	2020-21 (up to 11.02.2021)
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna	-4.31	-41.52
Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	-65.55	0
Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme(MIS/PSS)	-10.80	0
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna-Per Drop More Crop (PMKSY)	84.99	0
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	-110.64	0
Pradhan Mantri AnnadataaaySanrakshanAbhiyan (PM-AASHA)	-7.90	0
Distribution of Pulses to State/Union Territories for welfare schemes	-4.00	0
Green Revolution Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	0	-12.00
Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	112.82	49.22

In so far as details of 2020-21 is concerned, final position will be available after the end of financial year. However, Major Re-appropriation till **11.02.2021** has been indicated in the above table."

F. FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES

1.10. The Committee categorically desired to know about cases of financial irregularities reported in implementation of the Schemes being

Implemented/Financed by the DAC&FW during the last two years and action taken by the Department in such cases. The Department, in its reply, submitted:

"So far, no cases of Financial Irregularities in any Scheme have been received in the Department from State Governments, except PM-KISAN. The details may be seen as under:

The structure of the Scheme inherently comprises of mechanism for exclusion of errors on the basis of continuous verification and validation of data of beneficiaries by various authorities. However, during the verification process, it was found that an amount of Rs.2326.88 crore was transferred to 32,91,152 ineligible beneficiaries including income tax payees. Few instances have also been reported from states where the credentials of block/district officials have been misused to approve the applications of ineligible farmers under PM-KISAN.

As the responsibility of identifying the beneficiaries is of the respective States/UTs, required measures have been taken by them in this regard. The State of Karnataka has informed that 2,03,819 wrong registrations have been identified by the State and FIR lodged accordingly. Tamil Nadu has informed that nearly 6 lakh registrations have been identified as ineligible due to wrongful activity and from these Rs.158.57 crore has been recovered till now. In Gujarat, nearly 7000 beneficiaries have been identified as ineligible due to wrongful activities in the state. Tamil Nadu has informed that around 16 FIRs have been lodged against the culprits and more than 100 arrests taken place. Gujarat has informed that wrong cases under the PM-KISAN Scheme have been found in 2 districts of Gujarat and FIR filed accordingly. In Gujarat, 55 suspected user IDs have been deactivated. FIR has also been lodged by Karnataka, in this regard.

Steps taken to improve infrastructure under PM-KISAN are given below:

(i) PM-KISAN Portal has been integrated with UIDAI and beneficiaries of States/ UTs are Aadhar authenticated except for Jammu & Kashmir, Ladakh, Meghalaya and Assam who are exempted till 31.03.2021.

(ii) PM-KISAN Portal has been integrated with Income Tax database to identify beneficiaries who are Income Tax Payees. All the identified Income Tax Payees are marked as ineligible as per the Scheme. Hence, are excluded from receiving the benefits under the PM-KISAN.

(iii) Standard Operation Guidelines have been issued for recovering money from Ineligible beneficiaries. A refund module has also been developed on the PM-KISAN portal which is used across the states for recovering money from these ineligible farmers.

(iv) As per operational guidelines physical verification of 5 % beneficiaries has to be carried by States/ UTs. The necessary instructions have been issued to States/ UTs. Accordingly, a module for physical verification has also been developed on the PM-KISAN portal.

(v) Instructions have been issued to States/ UTs to carry out the Social Audit component of the operational guidelines of PM-KISAN and display the list of all the beneficiaries under PM-KISAN at every gram panchayat."

G. REVENUE RECEIPTS

1.11. When asked about the sources of Revenue Receipts for the Department apart from the Budgetary Support, the Department submitted:

"Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and FW is dependent on Budgetary Support from the Government of India. However, some organizations have Revenue Receipts in the form of inspection fee, Registration fee, pesticide testing fee, fee of training programs, from the training, testing and farming activities etc. Details in respect of some Organizations may be seen as under:

(a) The Department is implementing the Destructive Insect and Pests Act, 1914 and the Insecticides Act, 1968 to provide the legal framework for the regulatory function. Fee is charged from applicants (inspection fee from exporters/importers, treatment & other service providers in Plant Quarantine; and Registration fee &

pesticide testing fee from applicants of pesticide registration) by Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage (DPPQS).

- (b) National Institute of Plant Health Management (NIPHM) generates the revenue through fee of training programs.

The details of Revenue Receipts in respect of DPPQS and NIPHM may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

S.	Financial Year	Amount generated by DPPQS	Amount generated by NIPHM
1.	2019-20	461.08	1.97
2.	2020-21 (as on 12.02.2021)	368.97	0.72

- (c) The National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management. (MANAGE) is an autonomous institute under the DAC&FW. The MANAGE conducts management development Programme in Agricultural Extension Management for senior level extension personnel and policy makers working in the State Governments. The revenue receipts of MANAGE are from Self Financing Programmes i.e. PGDM (ABM) and Consultancy/Sponsored Programmes. Revenue Receipts of MANAGE for the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Sources of Revenue Receipt	2019-20	2020-21 (Upto 31.01.2021)
PGDM(ABM)	1.82	1.15
Sponsored/Consultancy Programmes	2.95	1.36
ACABC Services charges	0.71	0.00

- (d) **Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs):** The revenue is earned from the training, testing and farming activities of the FMTTIs at Budni (MP), Hisar (Haryana), Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) and Biswanath Charali (Assam). The details of revenue receipts are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Service /Name of the Institute	2019-20	2020-21 (12/2/2021)
CRFMPTI, Budni (MP)	12.86	8.23
NRFMPTI, Hisar (Haryana)	2.50	3.12
SRFMPTI, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)	2.25	0.73
NERFMPTI, BiswanathChariali (Assam)	0.38	0.41
Total	17.99	12.49

- (e) (i) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM), Jaipur has the source of Revenue Receipts through Training, Consultancy & Education. The details of revenue receipt may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Revenue
2019-20	4.85
2020-21 (31.01.2021)	3.54

- (ii) Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI), Faridabad generates revenue receipt though levying grading charges.

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Revenue
2019-20	21.64
2020-21 (upto 31.01.2021)	17.08

1.12. On being specifically asked by the Committee to furnish details of target and achievements of Revenue Generation during 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department submitted:

- (a) No specific targets are assigned for Revenue Generation by Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad; however, during 2019-20, an amount of Rs. 461.08 crores and for 2020-21 (as on 12.02.2021), an amount of Rs. 368.97 have been generated by DPPQS.

- (b) No specific targets are assigned for Revenue Generation by NIPHM, Hyderabad; however, it has generated revenue of Rs.1.97 crores during 2019-20 and an amount of 0.72 crores during 2020-21.
- (c) The targets and achievements for MANAGE during the above period are as follows:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Sources of Revenue Receipt	Target for 2019-20	Achievements during 2019-20	Target for 2020-21	Achievements during 2020-21 (Upto 31.01.2021)
PGDM(ABM)	1.30	1.82	1.60	1.15
Sponsored/Consultancy Programmes	3.00	2.95	3.00	1.36
ACABC Services charges	0.65	0.71	0.65	0.00

- d) FMTTIs: The functioning of the institutes are not revenue orientated and as such no targets for revenue generation were fixed. However, Rs.17.99 Cr. and Rs.12.49 Cr. have been earned by the Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes from training, testing & farming activities during 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively.
- (e) (i) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM):

Targets and achievements of NIAM may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Achievements
2019-20	4.85
2020-21 (31.01.2021)	3.54

- (ii) Directorate of Marketing & Inspection (DMI):

Targets and achievements of DMI may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Achievements
2019-20	21.64
2020-21 (upto 31.01.2021)	17.08

1.13. On the query of the Committee regarding targets being set for Revenue Generation for the year 2021-22, the Department submitted:-

- (a) Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage: No specific targets are assigned for Revenue Generation.
- (b) NIPHM: No specific targets are assigned for Revenue Generation.
- (c) MANAGE: The targets for receipts for the year 2021-22 are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Sources of Revenue Receipt	2021-22
PGDM(ABM)	2.00
Sponsored/Consultancy Programmes	1.50
ACABC Services charges	0.40

MANAGE is conducting various consultancy programmes to generate revenue receipts

- (d) The functioning of the FMTTIs are not revenue oriented and as such no targets for revenue generation have been fixed for 2021-22.
- (e) NIAM- During 2020-21 due to Covid-19 only online training programmes, research and consultancy programmes could be conducted. During the year till Dec. 2020, 196 webinars and consultancy were conducted in which 12,419 participants participated. Therefore, the training programme/consultancy etc. were affected. Campus activities were also affected due to COVID-19.
- (f) The Scheme is demand driven further the shortfall during 2020-21 was due to prevailing COVID-19 pandemic situation. The demand declined due to lesser economic activities due to COVID and Lockdown."

1.14. The Committee also desired to have details of fee received by the Training Institutes under the DAC&FW for providing Consultancy/Training services provided to other Organizations during the year 2020-21, the Department on this count submitted:

- "(a) National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad received Rs. 67.30 lakhs through Trainings/Proficiency Testing/Pesticide Residue Analysis and Hostel Services.
- (b) MANAGE received a fee of Rs. 135.55 lakh during 2020-21 (upto 31.1.2021) from other organizations under consultancy/sponsored programme.
- (c) The Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes impart training in the field of agricultural mechanization. The fee received by the institutes from the training activities is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Service /Name of the Institute	2020-21
CRFMTTI, Budni (MP)	0.02
NRFMTTI, Hisar (Haryana)	0.03
SRFMTTI, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh)	0.16
NERFMTTI, BiswanathChariali (Assam)	0.04
Total	0.25

1.15. When asked to furnish details of utilization of revenue generated by DAC&FW Institutes during the last one year, the Department submitted:

- "(a) The amount received by Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, Faridabad towards inspection fee from exporters/importers, treatment & other service providers in Plant Quarantine; and Registration fee, pesticide testing fee from applicants for pesticide registration is deposited in consolidated fund of India.
- (b) Revenue generated by National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad is being utilized towards training programme needs of the Institute.
- (c) The Ministry is releasing revenue grants to MANAGE upto 60% and balance amount is being met from the revenue receipts.

- (d) The FMTTIs do not utilize any revenue received and the same are deposited into consolidated funds of India.
- (e) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agricultural Marketing (CCS NIAM),

(Rs.in Crore)

Year	PGDABM (Students 'fee)	Expenditure	Consultancy including training revenue	Expenditure	Savings
2019-20	4.02	2.15	0.83	0.44	0.39
2020-21 (31.01.2021)	2.96	0.94	0.58	0.52	0.06

H. Status of Utilization Certificates

1.16. The Committee desired to have the Scheme-wise details of Status of Utilization Certificates (UCs) of the Department for the last three financial years.

The Department in its reply, submitted as follows:

"Department is making concerted efforts for liquidating outstanding Utilization Certificates due from State governments/Implementing Agencies. No release is made to State Governments/Implementing Agencies, who have not furnished Utilization Certificates. No. of UCs and amount pending in respect of the Department may be seen as under:

	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2018	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2019	Amount of UCs pending as on 30.12.2020
No. of UCs	158	269	427
Amount (Rs/Crore)	536.57	1438.31	2931.88

Details of status of pending UCs in respect of major Schemes for the last three financial years is as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	UCs Pending as on 1.4.2018		UCs Pending as on 1.4.2019		UCs Pending as on 30.12.2020	
		Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount	Nos.	Amount
1.	National Food Security Mission	1	00.28	1	00.28	2	15.33

	(NFSM)						
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	3	16.51	4	40.17	15	79.00
3.	National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)	2	4.36	0	00.00	3	7.36
4.	Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSPM)	36	181.99	48	220.01	52	250.65
5.	Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine-(SMPPQ)	6	2.93	6	2.93	6	2.00
6.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	4	74.7	6	91.1	19	253.3
7.	Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization For in Situ Management of Crop Residue	1	06.54	4	94.54	4	94.54
8.	Sub- Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	0	0	0	0	7	20.00
9.	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)	8	19.64	17	284.96	22	1003.16
10.	Rainfed Area Development(RAD) & Climate Change	15	7.91	22	16.16	33	72.51
11.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	10	23.70	21	58.09	29	97.21
12.	Mission on organic value chain dev. for north east Region (MOVCDNER)	0	0	4	33.10	5	30.36
13.	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility (NPMSH&F)	14	36.33	43	82.52	112	292.89
14.	Sub-Mission on Agro forestry(SMAF)	7	5.63	13	9.18	20	19.19
15.	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	27	7.80	22	75.15	23	40.83
16.	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)	3	7.59	14	232.97	13	217.97
17.	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY)	19	140.03	40	194.05	60	432.97
18.	National E-Governance Plan - Agriculture (NEGP-A)	2	00.63	4	3.1	2	2.61
	Grand Total	158	536.57	269	1438.31	427	2931.88

I. SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP)

1.17. The Government has made provision for earmarking specific funds for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) under different Schemes / Programmes. When asked by the Committee to submit details regarding financial performance under SCSP under its various components being implemented by the Department during the last three financial years, the Department submitted:-

"The Summary of Financial performance of SCSP under the Schemes of the Department may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	7654.09	11165.86	5543.45
2019-20	21556.85	16826.93	12698.33
2020-21	22212.43	19289.04	8293.33 (up to 12/2020)
2021-22	20322.89	-	-

1.18. On the query of the Committee regarding the ways in which carving out a separate Component for Scheduled Caste has benefitted the community, the Department submitted:

"16.6 % of allocation has been earmarked for Scheduled Caste farmers/beneficiaries which enables better and focused inclusion in program interventions. It enhances the earnings & livelihood of the Scheduled Caste farmers by reduction in cost of cultivation and increase in net returns."

J. Tribal SUB-PLAN

1.19. The Government has made provision for earmarking specific funds for implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under different Schemes/ Programmes. When asked to furnish Financial Performance of TSP under various Schemes being implemented by the Department during the last three financial years, the Department submitted:

"Summary of Financial performance of TSP under the Schemes of the Department may be seen as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Expenditure
2018-19	3965.37	5784.72	3354.76
2019-20	11168.01	8717.57	8434.19
2020-21	11507.65	9993.11	7446.15 (upto 12/2020)
2021-22	10528.73	-	-

CHAPTER-II

SCHEME-WISE ANALYSIS

A. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

2.1. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme is effective from 01-12-2018. Under the Scheme, income support is provided to all eligible farmer families irrespective of the size of the cultivable land holding, by way of payment of Rs.6000/- per year, subject to certain exclusions. The financial benefit under the Scheme is released in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- each over the year, to be credited into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries held in destination banks through Direct Benefit Transfer. The Scheme was initially approved only for Small & Marginal Farmers. Later, by a decision of the Union Cabinet dated 31.5.2019, the Scheme was extended to all farmers in the country.

2.2. When asked by the Committee to provide details of financial allocations and utilization under the Scheme since its inception, the Department submitted:-

"PM-KISAN Scheme was launched on 24.02.2019. Under the Scheme, financial benefit of Rs. 6000/- per annum in three equal installments every four months is provided to all landholding farmer families having cultivable landholding.

The financial allocation made and funds utilized under the Scheme during FY 2018-19 to FY 2020-21 is as follows:

Financial Year	Fund Allocated(Rs.in crore)	Fund Utilized (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	20,000	6,050.56
2019-20	75,000	49,224.97
2020-21	75,000	60,531.67*

(* as on 15.02.2021)

2.3. On being specifically asked to provide details of the criteria for exclusion and the basis of identification of eligible beneficiaries, particularly when the

Scheme is intended to cover all the farmers in the Country, the Department submitted:-

"The PM-KISAN Scheme was launched initially for small and marginal farmers having cultivable landholding up to 2 Hectares. With effect from 01.06.2019, the Scheme was extended to all landholding farmers irrespective of the size of landholding and fulfilling the other eligibility conditions.

The following categories of beneficiaries of higher economic status shall not be eligible for benefit under the scheme:

- (a) All Institutional Land holders; and
- (b) Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories:
 - i) Former and present holders of Constitutional posts
 - ii) Former and present Ministers / State Ministers and former / present Members of Lok Sabha / Rajya Sabha / State Legislative Assemblies / State Legislative Councils, former and present Mayors of Municipal Corporations, former and present Chairpersons of District Panchayats.
 - iii) All serving or retired officers and employees of Central / State Government Ministries / Offices / Departments and their field units, Central or State PSEs and Attached offices / Autonomous Institutions under Government as well as regular employees of the Local Bodies (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV / Group D employees)
 - iv) All superannuated / retired pensioners whose monthly pension is Rs.10,000/- or more (Excluding Multi Tasking Staff / Class IV / Group D employees)
 - v) All Persons who paid Income Tax in last assessment year.
 - vi) Professionals like Doctors, Engineers, Lawyers, Chartered Accountants, and Architects registered with Professional bodies and carrying out profession by undertaking practices.
- (c) In case of new beneficiaries being uploaded on the PM-KISAN Portal, all land holding farmers' families who are Non-resident Indians (NRIs) in

terms of the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 shall be excluded from any benefit under the Scheme.

The prevailing land-ownership system/record of land in different States/UTs is being used to identify the intended beneficiaries for transfer of Scheme benefits. Responsibility of identifying the landholder farmer family eligible for benefit under the Scheme shall be of the State/UT Government. The benefits of the Scheme is transferred to the eligible beneficiaries only after the verification of details and further validation through Aadhaar/PFMS in due course."

2.4. When the Committee asked about number of States implementing this Scheme, the Department submitted:-

"PM-KISAN Scheme is being implemented in all States/UTs except in West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal has shown their willingness to implement the Scheme recently. Accordingly, the process of identification of eligible beneficiaries under PM-KISAN Scheme has been initiated and the benefit would be provided to farmers in West Bengal after receipt of verified data and their validation through Aadhaar/PFMS in due course."

2.5. To the question of any instance of Non-eligible Farmers getting benefits under PM-KISAN, the Department submitted:-

"The structure of the Scheme inherently comprises of mechanism for exclusion of errors on the basis of continuous verification and validation of data of beneficiaries by various authorities. However, during the verification process, it was found that an amount of Rs.2326.88 crore was transferred to 32,91,152 ineligible beneficiaries including income tax payees. Few instances have also been reported from states where the credentials of block/district officials have been misused to approve the applications of ineligible farmers under PM-KISAN."

2.6. On the query of the Committee regarding problems being faced by the Department during implementation of the Scheme, the Department submitted:-

"In the initial stage of implementation of the Scheme, Department was facing various issues such as non-availability of proper land records in many States, demographic authentication of Aadhar data, incorrect bank accounts, poor internet connectivity in the rural areas hampering uploading of data on PM-KISAN portal, slow pace of identification of beneficiaries and uploading data by State Governments etc but gradually these issues have been resolved and the Scheme has been streamlined. As a result benefits have been provided to over 10.75 crore farmers and funds amounting to Rs.1,15,382.5736 crore have been transferred into their bank accounts in various installments upto 15.2.2021.

For the effective implementation of the Scheme, A Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) at Central level had been set up in the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in the form of a Society Registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This PMU has been tasked with the responsibility of overall monitoring of the Scheme and is headed by Chief Executive Officer (CEO). PMU also undertakes publicity campaign (Information, Education and Communication-IEC). Each State / UT Government has designated a Nodal Department for implementation of the Scheme and coordinating with Central Government with regard to implementation of Income Support Scheme.

Apart from the above, Video-Conferencing with the States is being done periodically and regularly on weekly basis to review the implementation of PM –KISAN Scheme and the technical and other guidance are provided to them for smooth implementation."

2.7. To a pointed query of the Committee about any proposal to increase the amount from Rs.6000/-provided to farmer family per annum under the PM-KISAN in near future, the Department submitted:-

"At present, there is no proposal to increase the benefit given under PM-KISAN Scheme."

B. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY)

2.8. PMKMY is a Pension Scheme for small and marginal farmers having cultivable land up to 2 hectares. Farmers within the age group of 18-40 years are eligible to get themselves enrolled in the Scheme. The Scheme aims at providing an assured pension of Rs. 3000 per month once the farmer attains the age of 60 years. The BE, RE & AE for last 2 years and BE for 2021-22 is as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

2019-20			2020-2021			2021-22
BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	
900.00	200.00	125.00	220.00	50.00	0.00	50.00

2.9. When asked by the Committee about the reasons for reduction in BE for 2021-22 as compared to that in the year 2019-20, the Department submitted:-

"This Scheme was introduced in the month of September 2019 (FY 2019-20) and it was initially anticipated that about 5 crore beneficiaries will join the Scheme upto the year 2021-22. But since it is a voluntary and contributory pension Scheme for small and marginal farmers, the anticipated number of farmers have not joined this Scheme mainly due to the reason that State/UTs could not find sufficient number of small and marginal farmers in the age group of 18-40 due to lesser number of landholding farmer in that age group. Further, the time of start of the Scheme, it was envisaged that some of the States would bear the contribution due to farmers, which will incentivize the farmers towards the Scheme, but Haryana became the only State Government who share the cost of farmer's contribution. In view of the above, the estimated number of farmers who will join the Scheme in the first three financial years has been revised downwards to three crores in the Financial Year 2019-20 to 2021-22 and accordingly the BE for 2021-22 has also been revised."

2.10. To a pointed query about the number of farmers who have subscribed to this Yojana till date, the Department submitted:-

"Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana has been implemented since September, 2019 and 21,20,310 farmers have subscribed to this Yojana till date."

2.11. During evidence, a representative of the Department elaborated as under:

"सर, प्रधानमंत्री किसान मान धन योजना में चूंकि किसान स्वयं इसमें योगदान दे रहे हैं, जितना पैसा किसान इसमें देते हैं उतना ही पैसा केन्द्र सरकार भी देती है, उससे उसका कॉरपस बन रहा है। उस कॉरपेस से यदि किसान स्वयं 60 वर्ष का हो जाता है, तो उसे 3000 रुपए प्रति माह पेंशन मिलेगी। अगर किसान की मृत्यु हो जाती है, तो वह पेंशन उसकी पत्नी को मिलेगी। यह प्रावधान है। सर, इसमें उम्र के हिसाब से कंट्रीब्यूशन है। अगर कोई 18 वर्ष का किसान इस योजना को ज्वाइन करता है, तो उसे करीब 60 रुपए महीना देना पड़ेगा। अगर वह 40 वर्ष का किसान है, तो उसे करीब 200 रुपए महीना देना पड़ेगा, यह किस्त 20 साल ही जाएगी। "

2.12. He further added:

"सर, यह एन्शोरेन्स स्कीम नहीं है। यह एक पेन्शन स्कीम है।..... सर, अभी इस योजना को केवल 40 वर्ष का किसान ही ज्वाइन कर सकता है। अगर किसान की मृत्यु हो गई तो किसान के लिए जो कॉरपस बना होगा, उस कॉरपस के हिसाब से उसकी पत्नी को पेंशन मिलेगी।"

2.13. During evidence, when the Committee asked about the reasons for very small number of farmers subscribing to this Scheme, the representatives of the Department stated:

"..... किसान मान धन योजना में इश्यूज हैं। उसमें मेजर इश्यू यह आता है कि स्कीम का नामांकन 40 वर्ष की आयु तक है। किसान की औसत आय बढ़ रही है। किसान की आयु 70-80 साल हो गई, उसके बेटे भी 55 साल के हो गए, लेकिन जमीन अभी वहाँ

बेटे के नाम पर आई ही नहीं है, तो फादर 40 वर्ष की आयु से ऊपर निकल गया। इस कारण से बेटे का भी नामांकन नहीं कर पाए। ये सारे इश्यूज टेकअप होने के बाद अभी इसे रिवाइज किया है।"

C. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop

2.14. The Department is implementing Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY which is operational from 2015-16. The PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop mainly focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation). Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities as Other Interventions to supplement Micro Irrigation.

2.15. When asked by the Committee about facilities/support being provided to the farmers under PMKSY- Per Drop More Crop, the Department submitted:-

"The PMKSY-PDMC is operational from 2015-16 in the country which focuses on water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation Systems viz. Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation. Besides, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/ management activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation for Micro Irrigation. Following facilities/support are provided to the farmers under the Scheme.

Financial Assistance @ 55% for small & marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers is being provided for installation of Micro Irrigation Systems viz. Drip & Sprinkler Irrigation under the Scheme."

2.16. To a query about how much area of land has come under Micro-Irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation) since operationalization of Per Drop More Crop component of PMKSY in 2015-16, the Department submitted:-

"An area of 52.90 lakh ha has been covered under Micro Irrigation Systems (Drip irrigation 28.26 lakh ha & Sprinkler Irrigation 24.64 Lakh Ha) in the country through PMKSY-PDMC from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (upto 12/2/2021)."

2.17. When asked to furnish details of time bound target fixed under the Scheme, the Department submitted:

"The Scheme is being implemented based on the Annual Action Plan submitted by the States which is approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Further, the Scheme is demand driven and achievement made on the availability of funds.

Sectoral Group of Secretaries has recommended a target of 98 lakh ha area for coverage of Micro Irrigation during 2019-20 to 2023-24.

The year wise targeted area covered under Micro Irrigation through PMKSY-PDMC and its achievements since inception to till date is as under:

(Area in Lakh Ha)

Sl.No.	Year	Target to be covered under Micro Irrigation	Achievement
1	2015-16	5.0	5.72
2	2016-17	8.0	8.39
3	2017-18	12.0	10.48
4	2018-19	16.0	11.58
5	2019-20	12.0	11.72
6	2020-21	20.0	5.01 (as on 10.2.2021)
	Total	73.0	52.90 (as on 10.2.2021)

2.18. The Finance Minister in her Budget Speech (2021-22) has stated *inter-alia* that 'The Micro Irrigation Fund' with a corpus of Rs.5000 crore has been created

under NABARD. I propose to double it by augmenting it by another Rs.5000 crore.

2.19. When asked by the Committee about the year of creation of Micro Irrigation Fund and the details of activities undertaken under this Fund, the Department submitted:-

"With a view to provide impetus to the Micro Irrigation in the country, Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with a corpus of Rs. 5000 Crore was created with NABARD during 2018-19. The major objective of the fund is to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources to provide top up/additional incentives to farmers for incentivizing micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under PMKSY-PDMC. States may also access MIF exclusively for innovative integrated projects (like high water duty crops like sugarcane/solar linked systems/ Micro irrigation in commands etc.) including projects in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode depending on State specific requirements. Govt. of India provides 3% interest subvention on loans extended to State Govt. under MIF."

2.20. When asked to furnish details of utilization of the Micro-Irrigation Fund, the Department submitted:-

"Under the ongoing MIF fund, projects for Rs. 3970.17 crore have been approved for loan under MIF to the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, West Bengal, Punjab & Uttrakhand which would facilitate bringing of 12.80 lakh ha of area under Micro Irrigation.

Under MIF, the loans amount of Rs. 764.13 crore for Gujarat, Rs. 1357.93 Crore for Tamil Nadu, Rs. 616.14 crore for Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 276.53 Crore for West Bengal, Rs. 149.65 crore for Punjab, Rs. 14.84 crore for Uttarakhand and Rs.790.94 Crore for Haryana has been **sanctioned by NABARD** for covering an area of 12.80 lakh ha under micro-irrigation.

2.21. When specifically asked about the strategy to utilize the Fund properly in view of doubling of Corpus of the Micro-Irrigation Fund, the Department submitted:-

"The proposal for augmenting MIF by additional ₹5000 crore has been formulated and sent to Ministry of Finance for their concurrence. Efforts are being made for formulation of proposals by the State Govts. to utilize MIF fund effectively and in a time bound manner to achieve more area coverage under Micro Irrigation in the country.

The proposals from Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and J&K are in pipeline at State levels for availing benefit under Micro Irrigation. More and more States are showing interest in availing assistance from Micro Irrigation Fund considering the potential for Micro Irrigation and its significance.

Efforts are being made to converge Per Drop More Crop Scheme and MIF Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABHY), Water Harvesting Structures through Watershed Development component of PMKSY to propagate micro irrigation intensively to contribute in achieving the desired targets to enhance the water use efficiency in agriculture.

The enhancement of corpus by additional Rs. 5000 crore will give further boost to the efforts of more States/UTs in promoting judicious use of water, enhancing water use efficiency as well as improving production and productivity which ultimately would increase the income of the farming community."

D. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

2.22. Beekeeping is an Agro-based activity which is being undertaken by farmers/landless labourers in rural area as a part of Integrated Farming System(IFS). Beekeeping has been useful in pollination of crops, thereby, increasing income of the farmers/beekeepers by way of increasing crops yield

and providing honey and other beehive products, viz, royal jelly, bee pollen, propolis, bees wax etc. that serves a source of livelihood for rural poor . Diversified agro climatic conditions of India provide great potential and opportunities for beekeeping/ honey production and export of Honey. The major challenges in the sector are: Adoption of Scientific Practices in Beekeeping, providing pollination support to crops for yield & income enhancement for farming sector; quality production & certification of beehive products, lack of infrastructure for post harvest & marketing support etc., lack of research facilities etc. There has not been any separate Scheme to address all the challenges in the beekeeping. Keeping in view the importance of Beekeeping in overall sustainable development of Agri & source of livelihood of Rural poor, and to address the challenges in the sector, Govt. of India approved a new Central Sector Scheme entitled “National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)” with total budget outlay of Rs.300.00 Crore for 2 years (2018-19 & 2019-20) for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping in mission mode to achieve the goal of “Sweet Revolution” in the country. No budget was allotted for this Scheme during 2018-19. However, an amount of Rs.25 Crore was released under the Scheme in 2019-20. The main objective of the Scheme is “Holistic growth of beekeeping industry for income & employment generation, providing livelihood support to farm and non-farm households and to enhance agriculture/ horticulture production by promoting Scientific Beekeeping in the Country”. There are 3 Mini Missions (MMs)- MM-1, MM-2 & MM-3 under NBHM in which main thrust will be given on capacity building and trainings, specific focus on women, input support for promotion & production, setting up of Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs) and Other infrastructural facilities relating to the post-harvest/

processing, storage, value addition, marketing, etc., digitization/online registration etc & RD. NBHM has been revised and approved with an amount of Rs.500.00 crores for 3 years (2020-21 to 2022-23) under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Announcement for Beekeeping initiatives. The main outcomes/ targets proposed to be achieved under the Scheme by end of 2023-24 will be: Honey production – 1,82,000 Metric Tonnes(MTs). No of honey bee colonies- 45 lakhs, Export of honey-90,000 MTs & generation of employment about 5 lakhs.

2.23. When asked by the Committee about the details of Release and Utilization under the Scheme during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21, the Department submitted:-

"Rs. 25.00 crores were released under the Scheme for implementation of activities under NBHM during the year 2019-20 and Rs. 30.00 crores have been released under the Scheme during the year 2020-21. Out of which Rs. 3100.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for 14 project proposals till date as per details given below:

- Rs. 500.00 lakhs released in 2019-20 to set up a World Class State of the Art Honey Testing Labs at NDDDB, Anand, Gujarat with total cost of Rs. 1034.00 lakhs. Lab has been set up. Lab has been accredited by NABL and inaugurated and started testing of Honey samples for all the parameters notified by FSSAI.
- **13 project proposals of Rs. 2600.00 Lakhs** relating to Awareness/ Seminars & Capacity building in scientific beekeeping, empowerment of women through beekeeping, technology demonstrations on impact of honeybees on yield enhancement & quality improvements of Agrl./Hortl. produce, distribution of specialized Beekeeping equipments for production of high value products, viz. Royal Jelly, Bee Venom, Comb Honey, etc., setting up of one big/ regional honey testing lab/ honey processing & bottling plant, api-therapy centre, bee disease diagnostic lab, studies on exploring potential of High Altitude Honey,

production of special honey in Kannauj & Hathrus Distts. of UP and use of mustard honey to cure colonel cancer, developing Traceability Source of Honey and other Beehive Products, etc. have been sanctioned under NBHM during the year 2020-21."

2.24. When asked by the Committee about the Financial and Physical targets fixed under this Scheme, the Department submitted:-

"National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM), a Centre Sector Scheme has been revised & approved by Government of India for Rs. 500.00 crores for period of 3 years (2020-21 to 2022-23) under **Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Announcement** for its implementation in the field for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping and to achieve the goal of **"Sweet Revolution"**. The NBHM has 3 Mini Missions (Mini Mission I, II & III). The Mini Mission-wise allocation of funds/ financial targets approved under the Scheme are as under:

S.N.	Mini Missions	Financial Targets
1	Mini Mission-I	300.00
2	Mini Mission-II	149.99
3	Mini Mission-III	50.00
	Total	499.99

No State-wise allocations are made under NBHM."

2.25. The Department however further clarified that under three Mini Missions, main thrust will be given for development of infrastructural facilities for promotion & development of Scientific Beekeeping in the Country National Bee Board (NBB) will be the National level Nodal Implementing Agency of the Scheme NBHM. Further, for effective and smooth implementation of the Scheme in the country/ field, the Scheme will be implemented by involving the followings Organizations/

Agencies under overall supervision & guidance of NBHM Cell/ Unit/ NBB/ HPBI,
DAC&FW:

- i. Organizations/ Agencies of the State Departments of Horticulture/ Agriculture/ Forest, etc., viz.; State Bee Boards/ State Bee Missions, State Govt. Societies/ Companies, NHM/ HMNEH, etc.,
- ii. NDDB/ GCMMF/ Dairy Cooperatives/ Federations/ NCDC/ NAFED, other Cooperatives which are member of NBB,
- iii. other Member Societies/ Firms/ Companies of NBB,
- iv. ICAR/ CAUs/ SAUs, Other Research Organizations/ Institutes including AICRP (HB&P);
- v. KVIC/ State Khadi & Village Industry Boards, NI-MSME, etc. under MSME; etc.
- vi. Organizations/ Agencies of M/o EF&CC,
- vii. Organizations/ Agencies of M/o FPI,
- viii. National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB), Ministry of AYUSH,
- ix. State Rural Livelihood Mission (SRLM)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Ministry of Rural Development,
- x. TRIFED, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and
- xi. North East Region Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC), M/o DONER, etc.

2.26. During evidence, on the issue of Honey, the representative of DAC&FW submitted as follows:

"100 मिनी लैब का इस योजना के अंतर्गत प्रस्ताव है। दिल्ली में रीजनल बनने जा रही है। योजना का काम ही होता है कि जो कमियां हैं, उन्हें आइडेंटिफाई कर के दूर करो। हनी मिशन में दो चीज की गईं, लैब का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, इंडीकेट बीकीपिंग डैवलपमेंट का डाइग्नोसिस, हनी के अलावा बाकी प्रोडक्ट्स पर रिसर्च। इस तरह से मिनी मिशन 1, 2 और 3 हैं। अब ब्लॉक चेन बनने जा रही है, यह बहुत जल्दी लांच हो जाएगा। आप ट्रेसिबिलिटी वाला हनी ले रहे हैं तो आप लिंकअप कर सकते हैं कि यह कर्नाटक में इस गांव का है। हम इसका नेटवर्क भी पूरा कर रहे हैं ताकि प्योरिटी बनी रहे। हम हनी का पूरा

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट कर देंगे, इससे बीकीपर्स और ज्यादा आएंगे, रोजगार बढ़ेगा और प्रोडक्टिविटी एन्हांसमेंट होगी। इस तरह से पूरा फोकस इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट करने का है।"

E. Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs)

2.27. To help farmers value adding and providing logistics for better linkages to market which in turn help towards reducing post harvest losses, Govt. of India has launched a new Scheme namely Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs). The Government is providing financial assistance to States through various Schemes/Programmes such as National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) for development of clusters of farmers. Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC), a Registered Society under Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, Government of India has been forming and promoting clusters in the form of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and so far, they have helped 840 FPOs in registering as companies. Besides, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is also forming FPOs and so far they have formed 4234 FPOs across the country. Further, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India, has formed 131 FPOs under DAY-NRLM programme. FPOs helps their farmer members in aggregating and helps value adding and providing common logistic to provide better linkages to market, which helps towards reducing post-harvest losses. The Scheme will contribute to enhance cost effective productivity and higher net incomes to the member farmer producers group through better liquidity and market linkages for their produce and will help to become FPOs sustainable through collective action.

The BE, RE & AE for last 2 years and BE for 2021-22 are as follows:

(Rs.in crore)

2019-20			2020-2021			2021-22
BE	RE	AE	BE	RE	AE	BE
0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	250.00	101.75	700.00

2.28. When asked to provide reasons for low utilization of funds during the year 2020-21, the Department submitted:-

"Despite COVID-19 pandemic and Lockdown situation, the guidelines of New Scheme on Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmers Producer Organizations was issued in July 2020. The process of engagement of National Project Management Agency (NPMA) took time and was selected in the month of December 2020. As against the initial target of Formation of 1000 FPOs during 2020-21, the revised target has been fixed at 2200. Out of various Implementing Agencies (IAs), NAFED and SFAC has engaged Cluster Based Business Organisations (CBBOs) and allocated clusters. Other IAs are to indicate each whether they have empanelled their CBBOs and allocated clusters.

Now the institutionalized mechanism established and substantial measures have been taken it is expected that the time target will be achieved on time.

So far, as on 31.01.2021 an amount of Rs. 101.75 crore has been utilized out of Rs.250 crore RE allocation. The remaining amount is likely to be achieved during the remaining period of Financial Year 2020-21."

2.29. To the query about how the enhanced allocation for the year 2021-22 will be utilized, the Department submitted:-

"As indicated, now the COVID-19 situation is likely to ease with the vaccination campaign. The institutional mechanism has been set up to implement the Scheme. Implementing Agencies, other than SFAC and NAFED, are in the process of engaging their CBBOs and allocate clusters,

the target of Formation of 2500 FPOs during 2021-22 will be achieved. Hence the enhanced allocation of Rs. 700 crore during BE 2021-22 for the Scheme of Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs will be achieved on time."

2.30. About the incentives envisaged for farmers under the new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) Scheme, the Department submitted:-

"Under the Scheme, formation of 10,000 FPOs across the country is targeted in five years period till 2023-24, while providing adequate handholding to each FPO for five years from the formation for which support will continue till 2027-28. New FPOs will be developed by specialist 'Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs)' engaged by Implementing Agencies which will further engage Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) to form & provide professional handholding support to FPOs for a period of 5 years. Intensive efforts will be made to form & promote at least 15% of the targeted 10,000 FPOs in Aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each block of Aspirational districts of the country.

FPOs will be provided financial assistance upto Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 years. In addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. Suitable provisions have been made for training and skill development of FPOs.

Capacity building, training and skill development of CEOs/Board of Directors, Accountant and other stake holders will be made through important National/Regional training Institutions in the area of organizational management, account maintenance, resource planning, marketing and processing etc.

Through the Scheme, FPOs will be able to enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use and realise higher

return through better liquidity and market linkages for their produce and become sustainable through collective action."

2.31. When the Committee asked how setting up of Farmers Producer Organizations (FPOs) is helping Small and Marginal Farmers of the Country, the Department stated:-

"Small and marginal farmers face challenges and difficulty in accessing the market for selling their small surpluses. Collectivization of such small & marginal farmers to form their organizations as FPOs has been recognized as the most effective and appropriate institutional mechanism to reduce cost of production, increase per unit productivity and facilitate better market linkages so as to enhance their net income. This will not only help in augmenting income of the farmers but also considerably improve the rural economy and create job opportunities for rural youths in village itself."

2.32. To a query whether Government is contemplating any new Law to support Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), the Department submitted:-

"The Policy & Process Guidelines for FPOs issued by DAC&FW, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India in 2013 covers FPOs registered under either Companies Act or under Cooperative Laws.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide their Gazette Notification dated 28.09.2020 has amended "The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2020" substituting new section for '446 B' providing for lesser penalties facilitating promotion of the FPOs."

2.33. During evidence a representative of the Department submitted as under:

"एफपीओ स्कीम पहले चलती थी। पहले करीब 5 हजार एफपीओ बने थे। एफपीओ को हैंडओवर करने वाला कोई नहीं था। इस नई स्कीम में पूरा स्ट्रक्चर क्लस्टर बेस्ड ऑर्गेनाइजेशन का किया जाएगा। देश में क्लस्टर का फाउंडेशन मैक्सिमम एक जनपद में अगर छः ब्लॉक है तो एक रहेगा और छः से ज्यादा है तो दो रहेगा। इस तरह सीबीबीओ

बॉडी का पूरे देश में जाल बन जाएगा। हर सीबीबीओ में पाँच वर्टिकल्स होंगे। एक लीगल होगा और एक कंप्लाइंस कराना होगा। एक क्रेडिट को फैसिलिटेट करना, एक सोशल मोबलाइजेशन करना। एक मार्केटिंग की सूची देना और एक परिसूची देना। पूरा सीबीबीओ का स्ट्रक्चर नीचे से लेकर बन जाएगा।"

F. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

2.34. The Central Sector Scheme approved by Cabinet in July, 2020 to provide medium – long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for Post-harvest Management Infrastructure and community farming assets through Interest Subvention and financial support. Under the Scheme, Rs. 1 lakh crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project.

2.35. When the Committee asked to furnish the contours of the utilization of Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), the Department submitted:-

"The aim of the Scheme is creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. It will provide a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support.

Under the Scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups and

Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project for eligible projects under the Scheme.

All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. Further, credit guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme for a loan up to Rs. 2 crore."

2.36. When Committee asked whether Government has envisaged creation of any new institutional mechanism for effective implementation of this Fund, the Department submitted:-

"A three tier Governance Mechanism (District, State and National) has been put in place for monitoring. A National Level Monitoring Committee (NLMC) at the Central Level, State Level Monitoring Committees (SLMCs) at the State and District Level Monitoring Committees (DLMCs) at the District Level. Viable eligible projects being funded directly by the participating lending institutions. Facilitation and hand holding support is envisaged through Project Monitoring Units (PMUs) structures at the national and state level with the support of knowledge partner. NABARD is also implementing agency for release subsidy to PACS and Cooperative Banks. Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) have been signed with the 12 National Banks and 11 Private Banks and Cooperative Banks.

Guidelines has been formulated for smooth implementation of the Scheme. A portal "<https://agriinfra.dac.gov.in>" has been created exclusively for the Scheme. The implementation of the Scheme like registration of beneficiaries, uploading of the draft project reports, scrutiny of projects, approval and recommendation to the lending Institutions are being done online through the portal.

The Project Monitoring Units (PMUs) for the Scheme will utilize PMUs created for the PM Kisan at the Centre and the States/Uts. However,

those PMUs will be augmented for catering to the needs for the Scheme. NABSCONS, a professional wing of NABARD has been hired as knowledge partner for implementation of Scheme and management of PMUs. The States/UTs are being provided financial assistance under the Scheme for augmentation of their PMUs."

2.37. To a pointed query by the Committee about supports envisaged to be provided by AIF, the Department submitted:

"The Scheme will provide support for creation of infrastructure for following projects:-

- (i) **Post Harvest Management Projects like** Supply chain services including e-marketing platforms, warehouses, Silos, Pack houses, Assaying units, sorting & grading units, Cold chains, Logistics facilities, Primary processing centers, Ripening Chambers; and
- (ii) **Viable projects for building community farming assets including** Organic inputs production, Bio stimulant production units, Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture, Projects identified for providing supply chain infrastructure for clusters of crops including export clusters, Projects promoted by Central/State/Local Governments or their agencies under PPP for building community farming assets or post harvest management projects."

2.38. During evidence a representative of the Department submitted in respect of Infrastructure Projects/Schemes to be funded under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):

"सर, हम दो करोड़ रुपये तक इंटरैस्ट सबवेसन देते हैं, यह बॉडीज के लिए प्रोजेक्ट है लेकिन इसे फार्मर भी ले सकता है, इंटरप्रेनर भी ले सकता है। पैक्स के लिए पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये की स्पेशल विंडो क्रिएट की गई है। पैक्स अपना वेयर हाउस बनाना चाहता है, अपना शार्टप्लांट बनाना चाहता है, हार्टीकल्चर के ग्रेडिंग प्लांट बनाना चाहता है, उसको एक परसेंट में मिल जाएगा। शार्टिंग प्लांट को बनाने के लिए

कोई कस्टमाइज्ड सेंटर बनाना चाहता है, इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत अस्सी परसेंट छूट लेना चाहे तो वह भी ले सकता है। सर, लोन पर कोई लिमिट नहीं है। एक प्रोजेक्ट पर ज्यादा लोन लेना चाहता है, तीन करोड़ या चार करोड़ या पांच करोड़ लेना चाहता है तो भी उसको लोन पूरा मिलेगा। इंटेस्टसबवेन्शन दो करोड़ रुपये का है। मान लीजिए उसका प्रोजेक्ट ढाई करोड़ रुपये का बन गया तो ढाई करोड़ रुपये का लोन मिल जाएगा। तीन परसेंट ब्याज की छूट दो करोड़ रुपये तक ही मिलेगी। इसमें हर एन्टिटीएलिजबल है, प्राइमरी एग्रीकल्चर कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी को एक परसेंट पर ही मिल रहा है। दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन जैसे मार्केटिंग सोसायटी या इन्डविजुअल फार्मर या स्टार्ट-अप है, इन्डविजुअल बेनिफिशरी है, कोई भी इंटेटी इस में लोन ले सकता है। जो एलिजबल प्रोजेक्ट्स है, उसकी रेंज भी बहुत है, जैसे अग्रेडेशन प्लांट है, वैक्सीन प्लांट है, वेयरहाउस है, शर्टिंग हाउसिंग प्लांट है, ई-मार्केटिंग के लिए अगर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पाइंट बनाना है, अगर आप को रेफ्रिजरेटर वैन खरीदनी है, व्हिकल लेनी है, कन्टेनर लेना है, कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगाना है, कम्प्युनिटी फार्मिंग असेस्ट्स है, अगर सोलर यूनिट लगाना है, जिसमें कई किसानों को फायदा हो रहा है। सोलर स्कीम पीएम कुसुम में आपने सब्सिडी ले ली और लोन स्कीम में ले लिया। उसी तरह से अगर आपको कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट लगाना है, जैसे वायो-फर्टिलाइजर बनता है या आर्गेनिकइन्पुट्स का कोई यूनिट बनता है, उसको भी इस स्कीम में कवर किया हुआ है। इसमें हर तरह की एक्टिविटी शामिल है, जो प्रि-प्रोसेसिंग से संबंधित है। किसी भी प्रोड्यूस को मार्केटबल करने के लिए एडिशनल क्लिनिंग या ग्रेडिंग की फेसिलिटी कर के उस की मार्केटिंग में सुधार हो सकती है, वे सारे प्रोजेक्ट इसमें आ गए हैं, इसका रेंज बहुत बड़ा है। पांच-साढ़े पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये के प्रोजेक्ट ऑलरेडी आ गए हैं। माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीजी से इसे 9 अगस्त को लांच किया था, तब से अब तक इसमें फास्ट डिमांड क्रिएट हुई है। हमें उम्मीद

है कि अगले तीन सालों में हम पूरा एक लाख करोड़ रुपये की फंडिंग कर पाएंगे क्यों कि यह ओपन है, इसमें प्रि-प्रोसेसिंग नहीं है, कोई रेग्युलेटरी इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं है, इसके लिए एक पोर्टल है जिसका नाम है एग्रीइन्फ्रा.डीएसी.गवर्न.इन है।"

2.39. During evidence, when Committee asked about the reasons for fixing Rs.2 Crore as a limit of loan amount for which no collateral is required and interest subvention is provided, the representative of the Department clarified:

"सर, इसके दो रिजन्स थे। एक तो लोन के ऊपर कोई लिमिट नहीं है। दूसरी अवधारणा थी कि हम डिसेन्ट्रलाइज इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाएं। मान लीजिए, किसी को वेयर हाउस बनाना है, अगर, डिसेन्ट्रलाइज वेयर हाउस गाँव में बनना है, तो वह मैक्सिमम कैपेसिटी एक हजार टन, दो हजार टन या पांच हजार टन्स का वेयर हाउस बनाएगा। लेकिन, अगर कोई तीस हजार या फिफ्टी टन्स का वेयर हाउस बनाएगा, जिसकी कॉस्ट 25 करोड़ रुपये है, तो डिसेन्ट्रलाइज नहीं होता है, वह किसी सेन्ट्रल प्लेस पर आता है, जिसका फायदा डायरेक्टली किसान को नहीं हो पाता है। वह बिजनेस ऑपरेशन की तरह हो जाता है। अवधारणा यह थी कि हम डिसेन्ट्रलाइज इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को प्रमोट करें, ताकि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर गाँव में पहुंच जाए और फार्मर के नजदीक हो जाए। उसके बाद हमने उनकी प्रोजेक्ट कॉस्ट वर्क आउट की। नार्मली, जो छोटा वेयर हाउस है, अगर, वह गाँव की रिक्वायरमेंट के हिसाब से बनता है, ताकि गाँव को होल्डिंग कैपेसिटी मिले और उसके स्टोरेज के बेसिस पर फार्मर्स अपना स्टोर करके थोड़ा-सा लोन लेकर अपना काम चला लें, बाद में, जब क्रॉप की अच्छी रेट हो तो बाहर बेचे, तो उसकी वॉयबल कॉस्ट एक करोड़ के अंदर बनेगी। एक छोटा वेयर हाउस विथ शार्टिंग ग्रेडिंग हाउस, आप देखेंगे कि जो पैक्स के प्रोजेक्ट हैं, हमने 3055 प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए हैं, But overall credit cost is less than Rs. 1 crore, जो 2991 करोड़ के करीब जो वॉयबल प्रोजेक्ट्स बने हैं, वही सैंक्शन हुए हैं। इसी तरह बैंकों ने प्राइवेट सेक्टर के जो 380 करोड़ के सैंक्शन किए हैं, उसमें 367

प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन हुए हैं। Again, cost is between Rs 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore. इवेन अगर, आप वैक्सीन प्लांट लगाते हैं, जैसे की नू और संतरे के लिए वैक्सीन प्लांट लगाया जाता है, तो It is within Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1.5 crore के इवेंस्टमेंट से आप डिसेंट कैपेसिटी क्रिएट कर लेते हैं, जो दो-तीन गांव की, जहां की नू उगता होता है, उसको वह पूरा कर सकता है। बेसिकली हमने जिन प्रोजेक्ट्स पर वर्क आउट किए हैं, उन प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर हमने यह माना कि अगर हमने इस लिमिट को बढ़ा दिया, तो बड़े प्लेयर्स आकर सेन्ट्रलाइज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर क्रिएट कर देंगे, जिसका बेनिफिट हम किसान को देना चाहते हैं, वह नहीं मिलेगा। यह सोचकर हमने दो करोड़ की लिमिट रखी है, ताकि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डिसेन्ट्रलाइज रहे। लेकिन, दो करोड़ में हर चीज, चाहे आप कुछ भी बनाएं, वह रिजनेबल कैपेसिटी की गाँव के लेवल पर बन सकती है।"

2.40. He further added:

"हमने मॉडल डीपीआर भी बना ली है और डीपीआर के टेम्पलेट पोर्टल पर डाल रखे हैं। हमने, जो नए प्रोजेक्ट्स सैंक्शन किए हैं, उनमें से भी हम कम्पोनेंट निकाल कर अगले पन्द्रह-बीस दिनों में एक मॉडल कॉस्टिंग भी निकाल कर डाल देंगे। नार्मली जो फार्मर है, उसके लिए डीपीआर बनाना भी एक मुसीबत है कि कहां से प्रोफेशनली डीपीआर बनाएं। उसको टेम्पलेट मिल जाएगा। वह एक स्टैंडर्ड टेम्पलेट में अपना फॉर्म भरे और उसमें लिखे कि मुझे इतनी टन कैपेसिटी का वेयर हाउस बनाना है। पार्टिकुलर शॉर्टिंग ग्रेडिंग के ऊपर चाहिए, तो उसको मिल जाएगा, वह फार्म भर कर बैंक को देदे, उसके हिसाब से लोन सैंक्शन हो जाएगा।"

G. Procurement of Cattle Dung from Farmers

2.41. Procurement of Cow Dung-Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCDNER) Schemes, Government is providing financial assistance to farmers

for Procurement of Organic Input for organic farming. However, Cow Dung is not procured for composting by the states. However it has come to the notice that Government of Chhattisgarh is procuring Cow dung under 'Godhan Naya Yojna' since 2020@ Rs. 2.0 /kg from farmer for vermi - composting.

2.42. When the Committee asked whether the Central Government also propose to launch such a Scheme to procure Cattle Dung in order to further support the farmers income and use the compost, thus, prepared for the promotion of Organic Farming in the country, the Department submitted:-

"Govt. of India have initiated Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme (CISS) being implemented through NABARD since 2004 for encouraging establishment of Fruit & Vegetable Agro/ Composting Unit and Biofertiliser production unit throughout the country. Under this CISS Scheme, financial assistance is being provided at the following rate to various Govt. and Private Agencies:

Name of production unit	Financial assistance
Establishment of Fruit & Vegetable Agro/ Composting Unit	Credit linked back ended subsidy @33% of total financial outlay subject to the maximum of Rs 63 lakh/ unit against TFO of Rs.190.0.0 lakh for maximum cap. Of 100 TPD of Fruit & Vegetable Agro Composting Unit.
Establishment of Biofertiliser production unit	Credit linked back ended subsidy @ 25% of Total Financial outlay of 160.00 lakh@Rs. subject to the maximum of Rs. 40.0 lakh for setting up of maximum 5000 litre cap / annum Biofertiliser production unit for private entrepreneurs.

The details of Fruit and vegetable composting units and Biofertiliser production units established under CISS during last 4 Years in the country are:

Year –Wise Fruit and vegetable composting units and Biofertiliser production units

Year	Fruit Veg Waste Comp. Unit	Bio fertilizer Units	Fund Released (In Rs)
2014-15	04	12	3,78,00,000
2015-16	03	17	5,00,00,000
2016-17	03	04	Nil
2017-18	0	0	Nil
2018-19	0	10	2,76,16,800
Total	10	43	

Initiatives undertaken to educate farmers on use of Biofertilizers:

1. JaivikKheti Sahayak Pustika in Hindi and English languages distributed and uploaded on NCOF website for public. Efforts are being taken to publish it in other regional languages also.

2. 30 days Certification Course for Organic Promoter/Manager has been approved by the Ministry of Skill development which will be rolled out from next financial year.

Under Paramparagat Krishi Vikash Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), farmers are being given handholding training on use of organic inputs including Bio fertilizers since 2015.Until now under these Schemes 16.30 lakh farmers has been benefitted by providing trainings on use of inputs including bio fertilizers."

2.43. During the evidence, when the Committee specifically asked the Department to launch a Scheme at Central Level for procurement of Cattle Dung from Farmers or Coordinate with Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water and Sanitation), which is implementing a Scheme named 'Gobardhan', the representative of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers

Welfare submitted that the work relating to procurement of Cattle Dung will be performed by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying or Ministry of Jal Shakti and the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare will contact and coordinate with them and for this the Department will come out with a proposal in this regard.

H. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

2.44. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) Scheme has been revised as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) with more focus on infrastructure development and value addition linked production projects. The revised scheme has been approved for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (ie, Co-terminis with the period of Fourteenth Finance Commission). The Scheme is further extended up to 31st March 2021. The Scheme is proposed to continue during the period of Fifteenth Finance Commission for which action is being initiated for necessary approval.

Under the Scheme, States have been provided flexibility and authority for selection, planning, approval and execution of Schemes as per their priorities, natural resources, technology and agro-climatic requirements under each stream. Accordingly, State Level Sanctioning Committees (SLSCs) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the respective States is empowered to approve projects for implementation under the Scheme. **Hence, no physical target is set by the Government of India under the Scheme.**

Funds for implementation of the Scheme are made available to the States as grants in aid and routed through the State Agriculture Department, which is the nodal Department for implementation of the Scheme in the State.

Since 2010-11, several national priorities in Agriculture and Allied Sectors have been launched as Sub-Schemes of RKVY with specific objectives. The some of the special Programmes/Schemes being implemented as Sub-Schemes of RKVY during the current year (ie, 2020-21) were stated to be as follows:

- i. **Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI):** Initiated in 2010-11, BGREI has targeted productivity improvement in the rice based cropping system of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.
- ii. **Programme for Diversification of Paddy (PDP):** This Scheme has been launched as a pilot Scheme in 2020-21 to supplement the efforts of States by targeting shifting paddy area to low water and inputs requiring alternative crops like maize, pulses, oilseeds and cotton.

2.45. When Committee asked about the details of achievements/outcomes of the Scheme 'Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)' since its implementation in 2010-11, the Department submitted:-

"The production of rice has increased in seven eastern states from 45.65 million tonnes during 2009-10 to 59.97 tonnes during 2019-20 (as per the 4th Advance estimates) after implementation of BGREI and NFSM in north eastern states including Uttar Pradesh.

Allocation and release of funds under the BGREI from 2010-11 was given as under:

Statement showing allocation and release of the Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) under RKVY during 2010-11 to 2020-21 as on 12.02.2021

S. No.	Name of the States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release
1	Assam	35.00	17.50	33.32	33.32	95.50	95.50	97.38	60.09	106.00	76.00	53.00	26.50	106.80	106.80
2	Bihar	63.94	63.94	55.33	55.33	119.25	119.25	142.78	71.39	151.00	151.00	75.50	37.75	87.30	43.65
3	Chhattisgarh	67.15	67.15	55.21	55.21	131.50	131.50	204.51	102.25	161.00	120.75	80.50	80.50	99.30	99.30
4	Jharkhand	29.60	14.80	31.68	31.68	59.00	59.00	85.81	42.90	77.00	38.50	38.50	37.69	56.80	28.40
5	Orissa	79.67	79.67	62.62	62.62	217.25	217.25	199.30	199.30	184.00	184.00	92.00	92.00	102.50	102.50
6	Uttar Pradesh	57.27	57.27	85.66	85.66	105.50	105.50	116.95	58.48	148.00	110.00	74.00	37.00	81.50	78.09
7	West Bengal	102.37	102.37	72.20	72.20	269.00	269.00	151.27	88.64	171.00	165.50	85.50	85.50	94.80	94.80
	Total	435.00	402.70	396.02	396.02	997.00	997.00	998.00	623.05	998.00	845.75	499.00	396.94	629.00	553.54

2.46. To a pointed query by the Committee as to whether substantial improvements in productivity is witnessed in the Rice based cropping system of

Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh vis-a-vis rest of the Country due to BGREI Scheme, the Department submitted:-

"The productivity of rice has increased in seven eastern states from 1786 kg/ha during 2009-10 to 2373 kg/ha during 2019-20 (as per the 4th Advance estimates) (33% increase) after implementation of BGREI and NFSM. Whereas the productivity of rice has increased in rest of the country from 2656 Kg/ha during 2009-10 to 3158 kg/ha during 2019-20 (as per the 4th Advance estimates) (19% increase)."

I. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

2.47. Agriculture Mechanization is an essential input in Modern Agriculture to increase productivity and for making judicious use of other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides and natural resources like water, soil nutrients etc. besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. Agriculture Mechanization also helps in improving safety and comfort of the agricultural worker, improvements in the quality and value of farm produce and also enabling farmers to take a second and subsequent crop making Indian agriculture more attractive and profitable. It also helps Indian farming to become commercial instead of just subsistence. There is a linear relationship between availability of farm power and farm yield. Therefore, there is a need to increase the availability of farm power from 2.02 kW per ha (2016-17) to 4.0 kW per ha by the end of 2030 to cope up with increasing demand of food grains.

About 85% of the total land holdings are in small and marginal size groups which need special efforts for their mechanization.

Subsequently, recognizing the need to mechanize marginal and small farms, and for inclusive growth of the farm mechanization sector in the country, a

Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization(SMAM) was launched in the year 2014-15 with the following objectives:

- Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low;
- Promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership;
- Creating hubs for hi-tech& high value farm equipment;
- Creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities;
- Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

2.48. When the Committee asked about the details of facilities/ support being provided to the farmers under Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization, the Department submitted:-

"For promotion of agricultural mechanization, Sub- Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f April, 2014 under the **Umbrella Scheme 'Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana'**. SMAM have the following major components:

- (i) **Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration:** Aims to ensure performance testing of agricultural machinery and equipment, capacity building of farmers and end users and promoting farm mechanization through demonstrations. The training programmes have been aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Boarding and lodging charges @ Rs.300/- (max.) per day per trainee and to and fro travel charges are provided to the trainees. The migrant labourers admitted for training under Atmnirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan are provided additional stipend @ Rs. 200 per trainee per day.

- (ii) **Demonstration, Training and Distribution of Post Harvest Technology and Management (PHTM):** Aims at popularizing technology for primary processing, value addition, low cost scientific storage/transport and the crop by-product management through demonstrations, capacity building of farmers and end users.
- (iii) **Financial Assistance for Procurement of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment:** Promotes ownership of various agricultural machinery & equipments through financial assistance to the tune of 40-50% of the cost of equipment.
- (iv) **Establish Farm Machinery Banks and Hi-Tech, High Productive Equipment Hubs for Custom Hiring:** Provides financial assistance @40% of the project cost to establish Farm Machinery Banks of appropriate locations & crops and Hi-Tech, hubs of high value farm machinery for Custom Hiring
- (v) **Promotion of Farm Mechanization in Selected Villages:** Provides financial assistance @ 80% to promote appropriate technologies and to set up Farm Machinery Banks of project cost upto Rs. 10 lakhs in identified villages in low mechanized states.
- (vi) **Financial Assistance for Promotion of Mechanized Operations/hectare Carried out Through Custom Hiring Centres:** Provides financial assistance on per hectare basis to the beneficiaries for hiring machinery/equipments from custom hiring centres in low mechanized areas. The assistance per farmer per year for tractor/power operated operations is Rs. 2000/ha, for animal drawn mechanized operations is Rs. 1000/ha and for manual operations is Rs. 750/ha
- (vii) **Promotion of Farm Machinery and Equipment in North-Eastern Region:** Extends financial assistance for purchase of machinery @ 100% of cost of equipment costing upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs to beneficiaries in high-potential but low mechanized states of North-East. For establishment of Farm Machinery Banks the financial assistance @ 95% of the cost of project costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs is provided."

2.49. When asked to furnish State-wise details of financial allocations and expenditure under Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanization since its inception, the Department submitted the information regarding State-wise allocations and expenditure as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

STATE WISE ALLOCATION & EXPENDITURE UNDER SMAM SINCE INCEPTION			
State	ALLOCATION	RELEASE	EXPENDITURE
Andhra	516.64	621.24	554.89
Arunachal	34.35	26.84	26.85
Assam	80.65	16.70	13.36
Bihar	134.03	48.01	17.95
Chhattisgarh	148.84	121.09	96.42
Gujarat	97.52	55.06	46.42
Haryana	180.12	194.15	131.66
HP	101.28	137.24	94.53
J&K	89.91	37.64	18.24
Jharkhand	21.35	12.37	8.85
Karnataka	332.80	525.12	382.91
Kerala	118.65	89.94	35.62
MP	313.43	288.24	189.02
Maharashtra	407.11	346.50	269.83
Manipur	114.29	61.05	35.47
Meghalaya	31.78	7.25	5.26
Mizoram	28.69	29.14	20.35
Nagaland	95.63	107.26	79.76
Orissa	279.91	262.77	237.53
Punjab	219.52	102.68	33.23
Rajasthan	130.18	71.01	44.24
Sikkim	35.61	19.91	7.88
Tamil Nadu	346.70	421.62	363.29
Telangana	130.91	40.67	25.29
Tripura	109.80	115.12	77.79
UP	289.18	294.74	203.17
Uttarakhand	209.02	182.05	173.82
West Bengal	117.76	53.81	46.79
TOTAL	4715.66	4289.23	3240.42

2.50. When asked to furnish State-wise details of Physical performance (Targets & Achievements) since its inception, the Department submitted:-

"State-wise Physical Performance since inception of the Mission is as follows:

STATE	NOS. OF DEMONSTRATION CONDUCTED	NOS. OF TRAINEES TRAINED BY STATES	NOS. OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DISTRIBUTED#	NOS. OF CUSTOM HIRING CENTRES ESTABLISHED	NOS. OF HI-TECH HUBS ESTABLISHED	FARM MACHINERY BANKS ESTABLISHED AT VILLAGE LEVEL
	(IN NUMBERS)					
Andhra Pradesh	600	1950	251514	2135	3	3428
Arunachal	1700	2710	20847	7	0	6
Assam	0	0	675	8	0	140
Bihar	0	0	26466	166	2	229
Chhattisgarh	750	0	79967	1496	0	163
Gujarat	400	1174	23408	18	5	30
Haryana	5000	185	22585	1139	13	575
HP	200	150	39854	14	0	39
J&K	5630	0	11084	148	0	125
Jharkhand	0	1250	0	0	0	282
Karnataka	225	75	151375	117	211	216
Kerala	504	56	15562	107	0	314
MP	10500	310	183404	655	22	100
Maharashtra	1250	0	66864	777	0	64
Manipur	4752	0	13715	92	0	419
Meghalaya	200	0	2157	0	0	3
Mizoram	0	0	3897	0	0	230
Nagaland	592	586	10494	23	0	215
Orissa	200	300	46135	1583	2	28
Punjab	13800	0	11055	283	16	910
Rajasthan	200	1250	23501	650	10	70
Sikkim	640	233	4599	0	0	30
Tamil Nadu	0	0	34771	1605	16	1320
Telangana	1800	900	28954	49	0	146
Tripura	0	0	32979	0	0	366
UP	400	1251	134197	2517	0	2264
Uttarakhand	840	1773	19386	266	0	1106
West Bengal	4400	1475	6184	355	10	34
D&D Nagar Haveli			89	0	0	
Puducherry			402	13	0	
Ladhakh			1314			
TOTAL	54583	15628 + 62447 trained by FMTTIs	1267434	14223	310	12852

2.51. On being asked about the extent to which desired objectives of SMAM achieved, the Department submitted:-

- I. "One of the objectives of SMAM is to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low. In order to achieve this objective, establishment of Custom Hiring Centres, Hi-tech Hubs and Village Level Farm Machinery Banks has been promoted under the Scheme. Since inception, more than 14223 Custom Hiring Centres, 310 Hi-Tech Hubs and 12852 Village Level Farm Machinery Banks have been established so that the small and marginal farmers can get the machines and equipments on rental basis. More than 1267434 nos. of agricultural machinery have also been distributed on subsidy to the farmers.
- II. In order to create awareness among the farmers, training programmes have been organized and the demonstrations on farmer's field have been undertaken with a view to induct new technology in the crop production system. Since inception more than 78075 farmers have been trained and more than 54403 demonstrations have been organized.
- III. More than 9104 machines have been tested through FMTTIs and identified testing Centres for performance and quality improvements.
- IV. The availability of farm power before introduction of SMAM was 1.72 kW/ha. However, through the efforts of SMAM the same has been increased to 2.49 kW/ha in 2018-19."

2.52. When asked specifically how inter-regional disparities in level of mechanization in the Country is being addressed, the Department submitted:-

- I. "For achieving higher degree in mechanization, the farm power availability on the farm needs to be increased with a higher pace to at least 3.0 kW/ha from the present level of 2.49 kW/ha. Promoting Custom Hiring Centres and Hi-tech Hubs of High value Machines at appropriate production catchments would address all these issues and play a catalytic role in enhancing the farm power required for various farm operations. Therefore, Custom Hiring Centres on a greater scale will be promoted in the States having lower farm power availability.
- II. Agricultural Mechanization in North Eastern Region and States of Himalayan region viz. Uttrakhand, J&K, Himachal Pradesh is still

traditional one. Largely, the agricultural operation is labour intensive and performed manually. There is an urgent need to introduce and improve farm equipment in their existing farming systems in selective manner and improve their availability for existing cropping systems. Financial assistance @ 80 % will be provided for establishment of Village Level Farm Machinery Banks in the Hill States and financial assistance @ 95% lakh and 100 % assistance for the procurement of agricultural machinery and 95% of the project cost is provided in the North Eastern States. The farmers in the North Eastern States are also provided 100% subsidy for procurement of machines on individual ownership basis."

Part II

Observations/ Recommendations

Analysis of Demands

1. The Committee note that allocations of Rs.123017.57 Crore (BE) have been made for Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) during the year 2021-22 which is 3.53 Percent of total allocations of Central Government for the year 2021-22. The Committee also observe that the Department had proposed an amount of Rs.145605.41 Crore under BE 2021-22. However, the allocation of Rs.123017.57 Crore (BE) for the year 2021-22 is Rs.11382.20 Crore less than the allocation of Rs.134399.77 Crore for 2020-21 (BE). There has been a decrease in allocations under various Schemes of the Department such as Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers, Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme/Price Support Scheme (MIS/PSS), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana, etc. as compared to BE (2020-21). The Committee also note that Agriculture plays a vital role in India's Economy. 54.6% of the total workforce is engaged in Agricultural and Allied Sector activities and accounts for 17.8% of the Country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20. The Committee are of the considered view that there is need for enhancement in allocations for implementation of various Schemes of the Department for providing more support to farmers in order to achieve the aim of doubling the income of farmers by 2022. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to enhance the allocations for Agriculture Sector. The Committee desire the Department to take up the issue of

enhancement of funds with the Ministry of Finance but however fully utilize the allocated funds for achieving the targets and effective implementation of the various Schemes and Programmes.

Surrender of Fund

2. The Committee note that the Department has surrendered an amount of Rs. 34517.70 Crore and Rs. 17849.89 Crore (tentative) during 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively. The Committee were informed that as per instructions of the Government, unutilized funds have to be surrendered to Ministry of Finance within the same Financial Year. The Committee were further informed that less utilization of funds is mainly on account of slow economic activity on the part of State Governments due to COVID-19 Pandemic and other related factors related to this. This is also attributable to non-submission of Utilization Certificates, non-release of State share by some of the State Governments which are essentially required for further release of funds in accordance with the Guidelines of the Government of India. The Committee are constrained to note that such large amount of funds surrendered would adversely affect the implementation of the Schemes. The Committee are of the considered view that there should be maximum utilization of funds available under various Schemes in order to achieve the targets and benefit the farmers of the Country. The Committee recommend the Department to vigorously pursue the matter with the State Governments and other concerned Organizations for expediting the proposals and other related issues to be resolved promptly. The Committee also recommend that the pace of expenditure and flow of funds under the

various Schemes should be monitored at regular intervals so as to avoid such huge surrender of funds. The Committee, desire the Department to identify the factors and rules in Operational Guidelines which hinder or restrict the utilization of funds and take/propose necessary steps to improve the utilization of funds.

Status of Utilization Certificates

3. The Committee note that the issue of pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) is one of the factors which led to less utilization of Funds allocated to the Department. This issue has been raised time and again by the Committee. The Committee further note that there is pendency of an amount of Rs. 536.57 Crore, Rs. 1438.31 Crore and Rs. 2931.88 Crore against the outstanding Utilization Certificates as on 01.04.2018, 01.04.2019 and 30.12.2020, respectively under various Schemes of the Department. The non-submission of UCs by the respective States/UTs is of serious concern to the Committee as further processes are often held up for want of submission of such Certificates; which may in turn result in stalling the progress in implementation of important Schemes having direct impact on the vulnerable farmers in the Country. The Committee have emphasized, time and again, on resolving this pernicious problem. However, the Department has not been able to resolve this issue till date. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department to initiate corrective measures to resolve this issue and also to pursue the matter proactively with all the Implementing Agencies so as to be able to seek a lasting solution to this

perennial problem. The Committee would like to be apprised of the Action Plan worked out by the Department to resolve the problem.

Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

4. The Committee note that there is provision for earmarking specific funds for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under different Schemes/Programmes. The Committee further note that the BE for these Sub-Plans was scaled down at RE Stage last year and the current year and still the Department failed to utilize the allocated funds. The Department was able to utilize Rs.5543.45 Crore, Rs.12698.33 Crore and Rs.8293.33 Crore only (upto 12.2020) as against allocations of Rs.11165.86 Crore, Rs.16826.93 Crore and Rs.19289.04 Crore at RE Stage during the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan. Similarly, the Department was able to utilize Rs.3354.76 Crore, Rs.8434.19 Crore and Rs.7446.15 Crore only (upto 12.2020) as against allocations of Rs.5784.72 Crore, Rs. 8717.57 Crore and Rs.9993.11 Crore at RE Stage during the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, respectively under Tribal Sub-Plan. The Committee are of the view that Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan are major Schemes being implemented by the Department which enhance the earning & livelihood of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers by reduction in cost of cultivation & increase in net returns. The Committee, therefore, desire the Department to take necessary steps to enhance the level of utilization of funds under Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The Committee also recommend the Department to undertake a Special Drive for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Farmers to increase their awareness

and extend benefits available under various Schemes being implemented by the Department.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

5. PM-Kisan was started on 01.12.2018 by the Government of India with a view to provide income support to all farmer families across the country and enable them to take care of expenses related to Agriculture and Allied activities as well as domestic needs. The Scheme aims to provide all eligible farmer families across the country a benefit of Rs.6000 per year in three installments of Rs. 2000 subject to certain exclusions. The Scheme is being implemented online through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for which an exclusive web-portal www.pmkisan.gov.in has been created. The Committee note that identification of beneficiaries for the Scheme is the sole responsibility of the State/UT Governments which upload their necessary details on the PM-KISAN portal for enabling transfer of benefits to them. The Committee note that PM-KISAN Scheme is being implemented in all States/UTs except in West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal has shown their willingness to implement the Scheme recently. Accordingly, the process of identification of eligible beneficiaries under PM-KISAN Scheme has been initiated and the benefit would be provided to farmers in West Bengal after receipt of verified data and their validation through Aadhar/PFMS in due course. The Committee also note that the initial issues such as non-availability of proper land records in many States, demographic authentication of Aadhar data, incorrect bank accounts, poor internet connectivity in the rural areas hampering uploading of data on PM-KISAN Portal, slow pace of identification of beneficiaries and uploading data by

State Governments etc. in implementation of the Scheme have been gradually resolved and the Scheme has been streamlined. As a result benefits have been provided to over 10.75 Crore farmers and funds amounting to Rs.1,15,382.5736 Crore have been transferred into their Bank Accounts by way of various Installments upto 15.02.2021. The Committees are of view that PM-KISAN Scheme is one of the ambitious Programmes, which has potential to change the financial status of majority of the poor farmers. It is, therefore, imperative that all necessary steps are taken to register every eligible farmer under the Scheme in order to transfer fund directly in their Bank Accounts.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY)

6. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana Scheme (PMKMY) is a Pension Scheme for the Small and Marginal Farmers having cultivable land up to 2 Hectares. Farmers within the age group of 18-40 years are eligible to get themselves enrolled under the Scheme. The Scheme aims at providing an assured pension of Rs. 3000 per month once the farmer attains the age of 60 years. The Scheme was introduced in the month of September 2019 (Financial Year 2019-20) and aimed to cover about 5 Crore beneficiaries upto the year 2021-22 (First Three Financial Years) which has been revised downwards to three Crores in the Financial Year 2019-20 to 2021-22. The Committee have been informed that only 21,20,310 farmers have subscribed to this Yojana till date. The Committee view PMKMY as a Flagship Social Security Scheme catering to provide financial security to most deprived section of our society. This Scheme, if properly implemented, will help Small and Marginal Farmers which constitute majority farming community of our

Country, to lead a dignified life in their twilight years. However, the Committee are not happy with very low level of enrolment under the Scheme till date. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to identify the reasons for low subscription of farmers to the Yojana and if needed, comprehensively modify the Yojana to make it attractive for the subscription by the farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop

7. The Committee note that Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Component of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) operational from 2015-16 focuses on Water Use Efficiency at the farm level through precision/ micro irrigation. Besides promoting precision irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation System) and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this Component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/ management activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation through micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities to complement and supplement Drought Proofing Measures. The Committee also note that 'Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)' with a corpus of Rs.5000 Crore was created with National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 2018-19 to provide impetus to the Micro Irrigation in the Country. The Committee have been informed that the corpus of Micro Irrigation Fund has been doubled by augmenting it by another Rs.5000 Crore. The major objective of the fund is to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources to provide top up/additional incentives to farmers for incentivizing Micro Irrigation beyond the provisions available under PMKSY-

PDMC. The Committee are of the view that use of Micro-Irrigation Methods such as Drip/Sprinkler Irrigation is need of the hour in Indian Agriculture due to scarcity of water. Against this background, promotion of Water-efficient irrigation methods are strongly recommended to protect Agriculture Sector of Country. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enhance the level of utilization of funds under the Scheme in a time bound manner to achieve more area coverage under Micro Irrigation in the Country.

National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

8. Keeping in view the importance of Beekeeping in overall sustainable development of Agri & source of livelihood of Rural poor, and to address the challenges in the Sector, the Government of India approved a new Central Sector Scheme entitled “National Beekeeping & Honey Mission (NBHM)” with total budget outlay of Rs.300.00 crores for 2 years (2018-19 & 2019-20) for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping in mission mode to achieve the goal of “Sweet Revolution” in the country. As informed by the Ministry the main objective of the Scheme is Holistic growth of beekeeping industry for income & employment generation, providing livelihood support to farm and non-farm households and to enhance agriculture/ horticulture production by promoting Scientific Beekeeping in the Country. The Committee note that NBHM has been revised and approved with an amount of Rs.500.00 crore for 3 years (2020-21 to 2022-23) under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Announcement for Beekeeping initiatives. The main outcomes/ targets proposed to be achieved under the Scheme by end of 2023-24 will be: Honey production – 1,82,000 Metric Tonnes(MTs), No. of

Honey Bee Colonies- 45 lakhs, Export of Honey-90,000 MTs & Generation of Employment about 5 Lakhs. The Committee are of the view that Beekeeping has been useful in pollination of crops, thereby, increasing income of the farmers/beekeepers by way of increasing crops yield and providing honey and other beehive products, viz, royal jelly, bee pollen, propolis, bees wax etc. that serves as source of livelihood for the rural poor. Diversified Agro-Climatic conditions of India provide great potential and opportunities for beekeeping/ honey production and export of Honey. The Committee while appreciating the vision of the Government to achieve the goals of "Sweet Revolution" desire that all out efforts be made to achieve the ambitious targets set under this Mission with a time bound Action Plan worked out for the purpose. The Committee feel that the NBHM will not only help in increasing income of farmers and provide source of livelihood for rural poor but also help in earning precious foreign exchange from the export of Honey.

Farmer Producer Organization (FPOs)

9. The Committee note that a New Scheme 'Farmer Producer Organizations' has been launched in July 2020. Under the Scheme, formation of 10,000 FPOs across the Country is targeted in five years period till 2023-24. New FPOs will be developed by specialist 'Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs)' engaged by Implementing Agencies which will further engage Cluster Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) to form and provide professional handholding support to FPOs for a period of 5 years. The Committee have been informed by the Department that intensive efforts will be made to form and promote at least 15% of the

targeted 10,000 FPOs in Aspirational districts with at least one FPO in each Block of Aspirational Districts of the Country. The Committee also note that Rs.700 Crore has been allocated during BE 2021-22 for the Scheme with the target of formation of 2500 FPOs during 2021-22. The Committee are of the view that FPOs help their Farmer Members in aggregating and also helps in value addition and providing common logistic to provide better linkages to market; which, in turn, helps towards reducing Post-harvest losses. FPOs will be able to enhance productivity through efficient, cost-effective and sustainable resource use and realise higher return through better liquidity and market linkages for their produce and become sustainable through collective action. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to make sincere efforts to properly implement and achieve the target fixed under the Scheme as its proper implementation will not only help in augmenting income of the farmers but also considerably improve the rural economy and create job opportunities for rural youths in village itself.

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

10. The Committee note with high degree of appreciation that a new Central Sector Scheme 'Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)' has been approved by Cabinet in July, 2020 to provide medium – long term debt financing facility for investment in viable Projects for Post-harvest Management Infrastructure and Community Farming Assets through interest subvention and financial support. Under the scheme, Rs. 1 lakh crore will be provided by Banks and Financial Institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG),

Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups and Central/State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project. All loans under this financing facility will have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of Rs. 2 Crore. This subvention will be available for a maximum period of 7 years. Further, Credit Guarantee coverage will be available for eligible borrowers from this financing facility under Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) Scheme for a loan up to Rs. 2 Crore. The Committee, recommend the Department to implement the Scheme properly to achieve the desired aim of creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. The Committee also recommend the Department to plan for creation of requisite Farm Gate Infrastructure in all Regions of the Country so as to avoid concentration of Projects in a particular Region.

Procurement of Cattle Dung From Farmers

11. The Committee note that Government of Chhattisgarh is procuring Cow Dung under 'Godhan Naya Yojana' since 2020 @ Rs.2.0/kg from farmers for vermi-composting. The Committee have been informed that the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water and Sanitation) have been implementing a Scheme named 'Gobardhan'. The Committee are of considered view that procuring of Cattle Dung directly from the farmers will not only augment their income and provide employment opportunity but also address the problem of stray cattle and promote Organic Farming in the Country as the Country has vast cattle population. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to initiate a Scheme for procurement

of Cattle Dung from farmers in coordination with Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)

12. The Committee note that a Sub-Scheme named Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana was initiated in 2010-11 with the objective of improving productivity in the rice based cropping system of Assam, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P and Chhattisgarh. The Committee have been informed that the production of rice has increased in seven Eastern States from 45.65 Million Tonnes during 2009-10 to 59.97 Million Tonnes during 2019-20 after implementation of BGREI. Further, the productivity of rice has increased in seven Eastern States from 1786 kg/ha during 2009-10 to 2373 kg/ha during 2019-20 whereas the productivity of rice has increased in rest of the Country from 2656 kg/ha during 2009-10 to 3158 kg/ha during 2019-20. The Committee are of the view that the productivity of rice in Eastern States is quite less than rest of the Country despite implementation of BGREI and it seems the desired objectives of BGREI were not achieved. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take proactive steps for enhancing productivity of rice in the States of Eastern India.

Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)

13. The Committee note that recognizing the need to mechanize Small and Marginal farms which constitute about 85% of the total land holdings, and for inclusive growth of the farm mechanization sector in the Country, a Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) was launched in the

year 2014-15 with the objectives of increasing the reach of farm mechanization, promoting Custom Hiring Centres, creating hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipment, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities and ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the Country. The Committee also note that the utilization of fund under SMAM since inception is less than the allocation. Out of Rs. 4715.66 Crore allocated, expenditure has been only Rs. 3240.42 Crore. Also, the Committee are dismayed to note the poor Physical Performance under this Mission. In fact, there are Regional disparities in the performance under various parameters. No demonstrations have been conducted in States like Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and Tripura. Again no Custom Hiring Centre has been established in Jharkhand and few North-East States. Again, Hi-Tech Hubs have been established only in 11 States under this Mission. The Committee are of the view that Agriculture Mechanization is an essential input in Modern Agriculture to increase productivity and for making judicious use of other inputs like seeds, fertilizers, chemicals, pesticides and natural resources like water, soil nutrients, etc. besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation. Agriculture Mechanization also helps in improving safety and comfort of the agricultural worker, improvements in the quality and value of farm produce and also enabling farmers to take a second and subsequent crop making Indian agriculture more attractive and profitable. It can enable Indian farming to switch over from being subsistence-based to commercially based. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take

necessary steps for removing inter-regional disparities in level of mechanization in the Country and for this there is an urgent need to introduce and improve farm equipment in their existing farming systems in selective manner and improve their availability for existing cropping systems in less mechanized regions of the Country.

New Delhi
08 March, 2021
17 Phalguna, 1942 (saka)

P.C. GADDIGOUDAR
Chairperson
Standing Committee on Agriculture

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-21)**

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 2021 from 1100 hours to 1415 hours in Committee Room No. '2', First Floor, Block-A, Extn to Parliament House Annexe Building New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Afzal Ansari
3. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
4. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
5. Shri Devji Mangingram Patel
6. Shri Pocha Brahmananda Reddy
7. Mohammad Sadique
8. Shri Virendra Singh
9. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

10. Shri Partap Singh Bajwa
11. Sardar Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
12. Shri Kailash Soni
13. Shri B.L. Verma
14. Smt. Chhaya Verma
15. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

1.	Shri Shiv Kumar	–	Joint Secretary
2.	Smt. Juby Amar	–	Director
3.	Shri Prem Ranjan	–	Deputy Secretary

LIST OF WITNESSES

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

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>NAME OF THE OFFICER</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
1.	Shri Sanjay Agarwal	Secretary
2.	Shri G. Srinivas	AS & FA
3.	Ms. Dolly Chakrabarty	Addl. Secretary
4.	Shri. Abhilaksh Likhi	Addl. Secretary
5.	Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani	CEO (PMFBY)
6.	Shri Pashant Kumar Swain	Joint Secretary
7.	Ms.Shomita Biswas	Joint Secretary
8.	Shri Rajbir Singh Panwar	Joint Secretary
9.	Shri Atish Chandra	Joint Secretary
10.	Shri Vivek Aggarwal	Joint Secretary
11.	Ms. Alaknanda Dayal	Joint Secretary
12.	Shri Ashwani Kumar	Joint Secretary
13.	Ms. Neerja Adidam	Joint Secretary
14.	Dr. Suresh Kumar Malhotra	Agriculture Commissioner
15.	Shri Binod Kumar	CCA
16.	Shri Anupam Mitra	Member Secretary, CACP

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members of the Committee to the Sitting convened for taking evidence of the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) - in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants (2021-22). Thereafter, the representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare) were ushered in. After welcoming the representatives of the Department to the Sitting, the Chairperson apprised them of the provisions of the Direction 58 of the

Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha regarding confidentiality of the proceedings.

3. After the witnesses introduced themselves, one of the representatives of the Department made a Power-point Presentation and briefed the Committee about the Schemes and Programmes of the Department as also about its Budget Proposals. The Chairperson and the Members of the Committee raised several issues/points as briefly mentioned below:-

- i) Reasons for low utilization of funds under PM-KISAN Scheme and less allocation for the Scheme in BE 2021-22;
- ii) Position regarding submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) from the States and steps taken to expedite its submission by the States;
- iii) Reasons for low Utilization of funds under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Sub-Plans;
- iv) Reasons for low subscription of the farmers to the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PMKMY) and formulation of an Action Plan to enhance the subscription of the farmers to the Scheme;
- v) Reasons for not achieving the targets under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) - Per Drop More Crop and an Action Plan to achieve the target fixed by the Department;
- vi) Reasons for less utilization of funds under Interest Subvention Scheme;
- vii) Progress achieved under New Scheme on Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmers Producers Organizations (FPOs);
- viii) Coverage of Tenant Farmers/Bataidars under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana;
- ix) Need to establish a mechanism for Soil Testing and making easily available the Report of the testing to the farmers as and when sought for;
- x) Need to promote Organic Farming in the Country and facilitate availability of market for the Organic Produce;
- xi) Promotion of diversification of crops;
- xii) Enhancement of income of Farmers including ensuring remunerative prices for Agricultural Produce;
- xiii) Details of Agriculture Infrastructure Funds (AIF) and its likely utilization;

- xiv) Implementation of National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM);
- xv) Implementation of National Bamboo Mission (NBM);
- xvi) Need for increasing awareness about various Schemes in Agriculture Sector among farmers; and
- xvii) Provision be made for procuring Cattle Dung directly from the farmers to augment their income and to address the problem of stray cattle as also promote the Organic Farming.

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 on the Subject and directed them to furnish the requisite information on the points/items, which were not readily available with them to the Secretariat by **26th February, 2021**, positively.

The Committee then adjourned.

(A copy of the verbatim proceedings of the Sitting has been kept separately.)

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
(2020-21)

MINUTES OF THE ELEVENTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee sat on Monday, the 08th March, 2021 from 1430 hrs. to 1510 hrs. in the Hon'ble Chairperson's Chamber, Room No. '103', First Floor, Block-B, Extn. to PHA Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Parvatagouda Chandanagouda Gaddigoudar– Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'
3. Shri Kanakmal Katara
4. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
5. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
6. Mohammad Sadique

RAJYA SABHA

7. Shri Kailash Soni
8. Shri B.L. Verma
9. Smt. Chhaya Verma
10. Shri Harnath Singh Yadav

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | – | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Dr. Vatsala J. Pande | – | Director |
| 3. | Smt. Juby Amar | – | Director |
| 4. | Shri Prem Ranjan | – | Deputy Secretary |

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

(i) Draft Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);

*(ii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

*(iii) XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX XXXX

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

The Committee then adjourned.

*Matter not related to this Report