

Disclaimer statement

This information in this publication is true and complete to the best of our knowledge. The authors disclaim any liability in connection with the use of this information.

AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES BY GOI

STS

Compiled by

SATYABRATA MANGARAJ

TAPAS RANJAN SAHOO

SHRIRAM RATAN PRADHAN

National Food Security Act, 2013

- ✓ National Food Security Act, 2013 (also Right to Food Act) is an act of the Parliament of India which aims to provide subsidized food grains to approximately two thirds of India's 1.2 billion people.
- ✓ It was signed into law on 12 September 2013, retroactive to 5 July 2013.
- ✓ It includes the Midday Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services scheme and the Public Distribution System
- ✓ Up to 75% of the rural population and 50% of the urban population will be covered under TPDS, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg per person per month. However, Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households will be protected at 35 kg per household per month.
- ✓ Food grains under TPDS will be made available at subsidised prices of Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains for a period of three years from the date of commencement of the Act.. It has been decided by the Government to continue the above mentioned subsidized prices upto June, 2018.
- ✓ Pregnant women and lactating mothers will also be entitled to receive maternity benefit of not less than Rs. 6,000.
- ✓ Under the new scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two per cent for all kharif crops and 1.5 per cent for all rabi crops. The scheme was implemented from the kharif 2016.

National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

- ✓ National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of XI Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy.

- ✓ The Mission is being continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of **25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of XII Plan**
- ✓ From 2016-17, NFSM is implemented in 638 districts of 29 states. NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 194 districts of 25 states. NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 126 districts of 11 states. NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 638 districts of 29 states and NFSM-Coarse cereals is being implemented in 265 districts of 28 states
- ✓ From the year 2015-16, the mission is being implemented on **60:40 sharing pattern between Centre and State Governments and on 90:10 sharing pattern between Centre and North eastern & 3 Hill states**

Soil Health Card Scheme

- ✓ It is a scheme launched by the [Government of India](#) in February 2015. (in Rajasthan first)
- ✓ SHC is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of his holdings. It will contain the status of his soil with respect to 12 parameters, namely N,P,K (Macro-nutrients) ; S (Secondary- nutrient) ; Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients) ; and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters). Based on this, the SHC will also indicate fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.
- ✓ Under the scheme, the government plans to issue soil cards to farmers which will carry crop-wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilisers required for the individual farms to help farmers to improve productivity through judicious use of inputs
- ✓ An amount of ₹568 crore (US\$89 million) was allocated by the government for the scheme. In 2016 Union budget of India, ₹100

crore (US\$16 million) has been allocated to states for making soil health cards and set up labs

Key Features of the Soil Health Card Scheme

- ✓ The government is planning to cover as many as 14 crore farmers under the scheme.
- ✓ The scheme will cover all the parts of the country.
- ✓ In the form of soil card, the farmers will get a report. And this report will contain all the details about the soil of their particular farm.
- ✓ A farm will get the soil card once in every 3 years.

During the launch PM gave slogan- Swasth Dharaa. Khet Haraa (Healthy Earth, Green Farm)

Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing

The Government of India on 13th November, 2013 approved the proposal of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation for continuation and integration of on-going Central Sector Schemes as Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM) during the XII Plan (2012-2017).

The ISAM will have the following five sub schemes:

- (i) Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) [the existing schemes of Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (GBY) and Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS) will be merged as AMI]
- (ii) Marketing Research and Information Network (MRIN)
- (iii) Strengthening of Agmark Grading Facilities (SAGF),
- (iv) Agribusiness Development (ABD) through Venture Capital Assistance (VCA) and Project Development Facility (PDF) and

(v) Choudhary Charan Singh National Institute of Agriculture Marketing (NIAM).

The overall budgetary allocation for ISAM is Rs.4548.00 crores during the XII Plan. Sub scheme-wise break up of budget provision is Rs. 4000.00 crores for AMI, Rs.12.00 crores for MRIN, Rs.6.00 crores for SAGF, Rs.500.00 crores for ABD and Rs. 30.00 crores for NIAM.

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM)

- Set up on **July 1 2015**
- The main objectives of the Scheme are -
 - ✓ to integrate markets first at the level of the States and eventually across the country through a common online market platform, to facilitate pan - India trade in agricultural commodities; to streamline marketing / transaction procedures and make them uniform across all markets to promote efficient functioning of the markets;
 - ✓ To establish quality assaying systems for quality assurance to promote informed bidding by buyers; and
 - ✓ To promote stable prices and availability of quality produce to consumers.
 - ✓ Liberal licensing of traders / buyers and commission agents by State authorities without any pre-condition of physical presence or possession of shop /premises in the market yard.
 - ✓ One license for a trader valid across all markets in the State.
 - ✓ Harmonisation of quality standards of agricultural produce and provision for assaying (quality testing) infrastructure in every market to enable informed bidding by buyers. Common tradable parameters have so far been developed for 69 commodities.

BRINGING GREEN REVOLUTION TO EASTERN INDIA (BGREI)

- ✓ BGREI was initiated in 2010-11
- ✓ The programme is now a sub-scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.
- ✓ Addressing the constraints limiting the productivity of “rice based cropping systems” in eastern India
- ✓ States covered Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal
- ✓ BGREI implemented in identified districts that are not covered under NFSM
- ✓ Focused approach on medium and long term strategies for asset building activities of water conservation and utilization
- ✓ Short-term strategies pertaining to transfer of technology

Technology Mission on Cotton

- ✓ Govt. of India launched Technology Mission on Cotton in February 2000.
 - The objective of TMC was as under:
- ✓ To improve the yield and quality of cotton, particularly in respect of staple length, micronaire, strength, etc. through development of better cotton varieties as well as through improved seeds, and integrated water, nutrient and pest management technologies.
- ✓ To increase the income of the cotton growers by reducing the cost of cultivation as well as by increasing the yield per hectare through proper transfer of technology to the growers.
- ✓ To improve the quality of processing of cotton, particularly in respect of trash, contamination, etc. by improving the infrastructure in the market yards for cotton and by modernizing the existing ginning & pressing factories and setting up new units

Mission For Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- ✓ Centrally Sponsored Scheme of MIDH has been launched for the holistic development of horticulture in the country during XII plan.
- ✓ The scheme, which has taken take off from 2014-15, integrates the ongoing schemes of National Horticulture Mission, Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States, National Bamboo Mission, National Horticulture Board, Coconut Development Board and Central Institute for Horticulture, Nagaland.
- ✓ While Government of India (GOI) contributes 85% of total outlay for developmental programmes in all the states except the states in North East and Himalayas, 15% share is contributed by State Governments. In the case of North Eastern States and Himalayan States, GOI contribution is 100%.
- ✓ Similarly, for development of bamboo and programmes of National Horticulture Board (NHB), Coconut Development Board (CDB), Central Institute for Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland and the National Level Agencies (NLA), GOI contribution will be 100%.

National Horticulture mission

- ✓ Launched on 2005-06
- ✓ To promote holistic growth of horticultural sector
- ✓ Subsumed as a part of MIDH during 2014-15
- ✓ Presently India is 2nd largest producer of fruit and vegetable in the world

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- ✓ NMSA has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

- ✓ derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change(NAPCC)

NMSA has following four (4) major programme components or activities

- ✓ Rainfed Area Development (RAD):
- ✓ On Farm Water Management (OFWM)
- ✓ Soil Health Management (SHM)
- ✓ Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN)

Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP)

- ✓ Launched in the year 2011-12 as a sub-scheme under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- ✓ aims at improving quality of life of farmers' especially, small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximize farm returns. RADP focuses on
- ✓ Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variabilities. During 2011-12, RADP was piloted in 10 states with an outlay of Rs. 250 crore.

Accelerated Fodder Development Programme

- ✓ Launched in the year 2011-12 through a window of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna (RKVY).
- ✓ aims at enhancing availability of green and dry fodder throughout the year and also to mitigate shortage of fodder caused by the natural calamities like droughts and floods
- ✓ During 2011-12, AFDP was piloted in 12 states with an outlay of about Rs. 300 crore.

Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- ✓ A special Additional Central Assistance Scheme which was launched in August 2007 to orient agricultural development strategies, to reaffirm its commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in the agricultural sector during the 11th plan.
- ✓ Total outlay of this scheme was kept ` 25,000 Crore for the 11th plan period in the form of Additional Central Assistance (ACA)

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- ✓ Launched: 16 December 2014
- ✓ Main Objective: To conserve and develop indigenous bovine breeds.
- ✓ Rashtriya Gokul Mission aims to conserve and develop indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner. It is a focussed project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development, with an outlay of Rs 500 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Sankalp Se Siddhi

- ✓ A New initiative launched by PM Narendra Modi for a New India movement from 2017 to 2022. This program aims to bring in many changes in the country for the betterment of country's economy, citizens, society, governance, security and other verticals.
- ✓ Initiative launched on the occasion of 75th anniversary of Quit India movement. On the occasion, PM urged the citizens to join in the movement and a common effort to create an India of the dreams of the freedom fighters by 2022.

SAMPADA

- ✓ Scheme for Agro-Marine Produce Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters been launched by the central government. With a budget outlay of Rs. 6000 Crores
- ✓ SAMPADA scheme is aimed to integrate current and new schemes in food processing sector for reducing food wastage and doubling farmers' income
- ✓ SAMPADA with an allocation of Rs. 6,000 crore is expected to leverage investment of Rs. 31,400 crore, handling of 334 lakh MT agro-produce valuing Rs. 1,04,125 crore, benefit 20 lakh farmers and generate 5,30,500 direct/ indirect employment in the country by the year 2019-20.

Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme

- ✓ Agriculture Department, [Odisha government](#) is going to start Fertilizer Subsidy Scheme from 1 February 2018. Subsequently, govt. will provide Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to the retailers for the distribution of fertilizers to the farmers. Accordingly, this [scheme](#) will ensure that the subsidized fertilizers must reach only the selected beneficiaries / farmers.
- ✓ Earlier the state govt. plan was to start DBT for subsidy on fertilizers on 1 January 2018. However, Point of Sale (PoS) devices were not delivered to the retailers on time. So the agricultural department delays this scheme for about a month.
- ✓ The state govt. is going to launch this scheme through PoS machines on the shops of retailers. This scheme will ensure transparency in the distribution of fertilizers to the selected beneficiaries. This scheme will save a large amount of the government. Central government spends Rs. 70,000 crore per annum towards fertilizers.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- ✓ launched on 18th February 2016 by Prime Minister as a part of [Modi government](#) schemes.
- ✓ The main objective of the scheme is to provide insurance cover to Rabi and Kharif crops and also provide financial support to farmers in case of damage
- ✓ Under this scheme, the farmers have to pay a uniform premium of 2% for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops
- ✓ For the commercial horticulture crops, premium rate will be 5%.
- ✓ The new scheme is implemented by the Agriculture Insurance Company of India Ltd with no participation of the private sector.

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

- ✓ Scheme was launched by Government of India on 24th June 2015.
- ✓ The main aim of the scheme is to provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks as to improve the quality of life for all especially the poor and the disadvantaged people.

The scheme has some targets:

- ✓ Everyone has access to tap water and sewerage facilities.
- ✓ Greenery like parks and open spaces are well maintained.
- ✓ Digital and smart facilities like weather prediction, internet and Wi-Fi facilities.
- ✓ The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore.
- ✓ It covers 500 cities and towns with a population of over one lakh.

Namami Gange project

- ✓ A government initiative which was launched by the Government of India on 10th July 2014.

- ✓ The main objective is to integrate the efforts to clean and protect the Ganga river in a comprehensive manner.
- ✓ The project is set to get completed by the year 2020.
- ✓ Initially, the project was allocated a budget of Rs.2037 crores. This project will give jobs to many unemployed people.

Mission Bhagirathi

- ✓ Was launched by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 7th August 2016.
- ✓ The project was started by Government of Telangana with support from Union government.
- ✓ The main objective of the scheme is to provide safe drinking water to everyone through dedicated water pipeline.
- ✓ Its objective is to provide 100 litres of clean drinking water per person in rural households and 150 litres per person in urban households.
- ✓ Apart from providing safe drinking water, the government also aims to rejuvenate 45000 water tanks in the state.
- ✓ The expected cost of the project is around Rs.42000 crores.
- ✓ The project will cover 25000 rural and 67 urban habitations across the state.

Goods and Services Tax

- ✓ Launched on midnight of 30th June 2017 by the Government of India.
- ✓ In India, the Goods and Service Tax Bill was officially introduced in 2014 as The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2014.
- ✓ GST or Goods and Service Tax is a tax that is imposed on sale, manufacturing, and usage of goods and services.
- ✓ It includes State Value Added Tax or Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax, (excluding the tax charged by the local bodies), Entry and Octroi Tax, Central Sales Tax (taxed by the Centre and collected by the State Government), Purchase Tax, Luxury Tax, Taxes on betting, lottery and

State cesses and surcharges involved in the supply and consumption of services and goods.

- ✓ 18% of tax will be charged on various services under GST compared to around 15% of service tax charged earlier
- ✓ GST will NOT apply on sale of land/building (Stamp duty will continue to apply)

Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA) Scheme

- ✓ ARYA has recently been launched by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research
- ✓ This program is planned to be implemented through Krishi Vigyan Kendras(KVK-Farm science centres) in 25 states of our country.
- ✓ Each KVK would train about 200 to 300 youth in taking up agriculture's allied and supplementary activities such as poultry farming, dairying, fisheries, goat rearing, mushroom production and other similar activities which keep the rural youth attached to agriculture, either directly or indirectly.
- ✓ Finally, the trained young entrepreneurs would be assisted in preparing project reports for seeking bank loan

FARMERS FIRST

- ✓ FIRST- Farmer, Innovation, Resources, Science, Technology
- ✓ ICAR initiate to increase production and productivity of agricultural products through direct contact between farmer and scientist

Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav

- ✓ Planned to promote the direct interface of scientists with the farmers to hasten the lab to land process. The objective of this scheme is to provide farmers with required information, knowledge and advisories on regular basis by adopting villages.
- ✓ Scientists will select villages as per their convenience and will remain in touch with the selected villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects in a time frame through personal visits or on telephone
- ✓ The groups of 4 scientists at every Institute/University will adopt villages **within a radius of 50-100 km from their place of working.**

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

- ✓ The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), an initiative to promote organic farming in the country, was launched by the NDA government in 2015.
- ✓ Farmers will be encouraged to form groups or clusters and take to organic farming methods over large areas in the country. To avail the scheme, each cluster or group must have 50 farmers willing to take up organic farming under the PKVY and possess a total area of at least 50 acres. Each farmer enrolling in the scheme will be provided INR 20,000 per acre by the government spread over three years' time. This fund can be utilized for obtaining organic seed, harvesting of the crops, and transporting the produce to the local markets.
- ✓ The aim is to form 10,000 clusters over the next three years and bring about five lakh acres of agricultural area under organic farming. The government also intends to cover the certification costs and promote organic farming through the use of traditional resources. Organic food, thus produced will be linked with modern marketing tools and local markets. The north eastern

states of India shall be in special focus and the government shall step up efforts to connect the organic produce in these parts with both domestic and export markets. A sum of INR 412 crore has been allocated by the government to implement the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana in the financial year 2016-17.

Pradhan Mantra Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

- ✓ Har Khet ko Pani “Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana”
- ✓ Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management. To this effect Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation ‘Har Khet ko pani’ and improving water use efficiency ‘More crop per drop’ in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Hon’ble Prime Minister has accorded approval of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) in its meeting held on 1st July, 2015.
- ✓ PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). PMKSY has been approved for implementation across the country with an outlay of Rs. 50,000 crore in five years.
- ✓ For 2015-16, an outlay of Rs.5300 crore has been made which includes Rs. 1800 crore for DAC; Rs. 1500 crore for DoLR; Rs. 2000 crore for MoWR(Rs. 1000 crore for AIBP; Rs. 1000 crores for PMKSY).

National Livestock Mission

- ✓ National Livestock Mission is an initiative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The mission, which commenced from 2014-15, has been designed with the objective of sustainable development of the livestock sector.
- ✓ NABARD is the subsidy channelizing agency under Entrepreneurship Development & Employment Generation (EDEG) component of National Livestock Mission.

This includes:

- ✓ Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF)
- ✓ Integrated Development of Small Ruminants and Rabbit (IDSRR)
- ✓ Pig Development (PD)
- ✓ Salvaging and Rearing of Male Buffalo Calves (SRMBC)

STS