

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	105.5144	5.0010	0	110.5154
18.	Mizoram	2.5164	0	0	2.5164
19.	Nagaland	0.8333	0	0	0.8333
20.	Odisha	2002.3177	0	4.69900	2007.0167
21.	Punjab	9067.0675	4.3750	66.95425	9138.39675
22.	Rajasthan	2275.2729	219.6250	14.99100	2509.8889
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2126.6823	173.9689	42.33125	2342.98245
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5003.0052	280.9950	126.62850	5410.6287
26.	Uttarakhand	1784.0240	91.8750	8.85000	1884.749
27.	West Bengal	2941.7198	24.2500	1.31000	2967.2798
28.	Tripura	4.1500	0	0	4.15

Advance assistance of farmers in natural calamities

958. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the major recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee;
- (b) as of now, how many recommendations of the said Committee have been implemented;
- (c) the reasons for not accepting recommendations of the said Committee;
- (d) whether any specific efforts been made during last five years to extend assistance in advance before natural calamities strike farmers; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR) : (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the National Commission on Farmers (NCF) and on the basis of consultations with the State Governments as well as the Central Ministries/Departments concerned, the Government of India approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007. The major goals of the National Policy for Farmers are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted by the Department for preparation of Plan of Action for operationalisation of the NPF, 2007. The IMC prepared an Action Plan. This Plan took into account the existing programmes and schemes which were contributing towards effective implementation of NPF, 2007. In addition, the IMC identified 201 Action Points where further action was required to be taken to fill up the gaps in the programmes/schemes.

Further, the Department constituted another IMC for monitoring the Plan of Action for operationalisation of NPF, 2007. This Committee has met few times so far. Action has been completed in respect of 170 Action Points.

(c) Gist of recommendations of National Commission on Farmers which have not been accepted and not incorporated in the National Policy for Farmers, 2007 and reasons thereof are as given in Statement-II (*See* below)

(d) and (e) No advance assistance is provided to the farmers before a natural calamity strikes farmers as it is not possible to assess the extent of damage before such calamity occurs. Compensation is paid to the farmers from State Disaster Response Fund and/or National Disaster Response Fund as per the prescribed procedure on assessment of the actual damage caused to the farmers by the natural calamity.

Statement-I

Major Goals of National Policy for Farmers

- (a) To improve economic viability of farming by substantially increasing the net income of farmers and to ensure that agricultural progress is measured by advances made in their income.
- (b) To protect and improve land, water, bio-diversity and genetic resources essential for sustained increase in the productivity, profitability and

stability of major farming systems by creating an economic stake in conservation.

- (c) To develop support services including provision for seeds, irrigation, power, machinery and implements, fertilizers and credit at affordable prices in adequate quantity for farmers.
- (d) To strengthen the bio-security of crops, farm animals, fish and forest trees for safeguarding the livelihood and income security of farmer families and the health and trade security of the nation.
- (e) To provide appropriate price and trade policy mechanisms to enhance farmers' income.
- (f) To provide for suitable risk management measures for adequate and timely compensation to farmers.
- (g) To complete the unfinished agenda in land reforms and to initiate comprehensive asset and agrarian reforms.
- (h) To mainstream the human and gender dimension in all farm policies and programmes.
- (i) To pay explicit attention to sustainable rural livelihoods.
- (j) To foster community-centered food, water and energy security systems in rural India and to ensure nutrition security at the level of every child, woman and man.
- (k) To introduce measures which can help attract and retain youth in farming and processing of farm products for higher value addition by making it intellectually stimulating and economically rewarding.
- (l) To make India a global outsourcing hub in the production and supply of the inputs needed for sustainable agriculture products and processes developed through biotechnology and Information and Communication Technology (ICT).
- (m) To restructure the agricultural curriculum and pedagogic methodologies for enabling every farm and home science graduate to become an entrepreneur and to make agricultural education gender sensitive.
- (n) To develop and introduce a social security system for farmers.
- (o) To provide appropriate opportunities in adequate measure for non-farm employment for the farm households.

Statement-II

Recommendations made by NCF in the Draft Policy but not incorporated in the final NPF, 2007

Sl. No.	Gist of NCF's Recommendation	Reasons for not including it in the NPF, 2007
1	2	3
1.	To permit farmers to protect crops by killing wild boars, nilgai and to curtail free grazing of cattle in rabi season.	This is not a policy issue. Ministry of Environment and Forest may take a view on it.
2.	MSP should be at least 50% higher than weighted average cost of production.	MSP is recommended by CACP on objective criteria considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of at least 50% on cost may distort market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases.
3.	To set up an Agricultural Risk Fund	Government thought it appropriate to subsidize agriculture insurance premium instead.
4.	To establish an Indian Trade Organization to help government to operate Livelihood Security Box for farmers and to link global policies with local action.	Government is taking necessary steps to safeguard farmers' interests from time to time.
5.	Every State should set up a State Farmers Commission	State governments to take necessary decision in this regard.
6.	To include Agriculture under Concurrent List under Article 246 of the Constitution.	Some of the State Governments opposed this recommendation.

1	2	3
7.	Ministries and Departments of Agriculture in Centre and States may be restructured to become Ministry/ Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.	Since the subject "Welfare" relates to other Ministries and they need to address the welfare issues for the people including the farmers, it may not be desirable to change the name of Ministry of Agriculture, as suggested.
8.	National Livestock Development Council to be established at the National level. Livestock Feed and Fodder Corporations to be set up at the State level.	Setting up of Council/Corporation is not found necessary
9.	Gram Panchayat Mahila Fund to assist women SHGs.	Existing schemes implemented by Ministries of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj take care of women livelihood and capacity building issues.
10.	Market Intervention (Price Stabilization) Fund should be established jointly by Central and State Governments and financial institutions.	Not considered necessary.

Simple grains sold as seeds in seeds market

959. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is very common in Indian seed market that simple grain is purchased from marked and packed as seed and sold in the market;

(b) if so, the number of seed samples collected by enforcement agencies and the details of their test results;