

Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Telangana) have notified the rules to implement the provision.

The Government does not provide financial assistance either to States or directly to the farmers to promote contract farming.

Adverse effect of chemical fertilizers

†2098. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of the arable land in the country has been adversely affected because of the excessive usage of chemical fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJIBHAI KUNDARIYA): (a) and (b) There is no report that the fertility of soil has been deteriorated owing to judicious use of fertilizers. However, imbalanced and non-judicious use of chemical fertilizers may cause multinutrient deficiencies affecting crop yields. The limiting nutrients do not allow the full expressions of other nutrients, thereby, lowering the fertilizer responses and crop productivity. The Government recommends Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) envisaging conjunctive use of both inorganic and organic sources of nutrients.

Resources made available to States for development of agriculture

†2099. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether resources are made available by the Ministry for development of agriculture in the States;

(b) if so, the items and the forms in which these are made available;

(c) whether the resources being made available to States have been slashed since the Financial Year 2013-14 and 2014-15, the State-wise details thereof; and

(d) the details of resources made available to States till the Financial Years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN): (a) and (b) The Department of Agriculture

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and Cooperation is implementing 5 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) namely: (i) Mission for integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM), (iii) National Mission of Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), (iv) National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET), (v) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA); 5 Central Sector Schemes (CS) namely: (i) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM), (ii) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Cooperation (ISAC), (iii) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACE & S), (iv) Secretariat Economic Services, (v) National Crop insurance Programme (NCIP); and 1 State Plan Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).

All the above schemes/missions have now been regrouped under 4 main schemes namely: (a) National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP); (b) Krishi Unnati Yojana; (c) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY); and (d) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) to ensure growth in agriculture sector and for the betterment of farmers.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC) is providing financial support to the States for agricultural development through the above schemes/missions as per the approved Annual Action Plans of the States. Further, through these schemes/missions, resources in different forms, like quality seeds; farm machineries, such as, self propelled paddy transplanter, chiseller, rotavator, laser land leveler, plant protection equipment (manual/power sprayer), chaff cutter, sprinkler/pump set, seed treating drum, seed drill/zero till, multi crop planter/ridge furrow planter/raised bed planter, groundnut digger, power weeder, water carrying pipes, mobile rain gun, multi crop thresher; plant protection chemicals; micro nutrients and soil ameliorants; chemical fertilizers; bio-fertilizers etc. are made available to the farmers at subsidized rates. Other resources like storage godowns, cold storage facilities, marketing infrastructure etc. are also created for benefit of the farmers.

(c) and (d) The State-wise allocation under the various schemes/missions of DAC has progressively increased during the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

With the acceptance and adoption of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the financial devolution to the States has risen from 32 per cent to 42 per cent of the central tax revenue. With this the sharing pattern of the funds for CSS has been changed. The States would now share the funding by a larger margin relative to pre-devolution period. The budgetary allocation of the DAC for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes has been accordingly provided for.

Statement*State-wise Allocation under Various Scheme/Missions of DAC*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Allocation 2012-13	Allocation 2013-14	Allocation 2014-15
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1287.76	1210.69	699.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	141.99	124.62	131.42
3.	Assam	522.90	632.69	719.17
4.	Bihar	1057.31	785.74	805.53
5.	Chhattisgarh	852.29	694.81	687.24
6.	Goa	68.95	28.86	32.88
7.	Gujarat	1008.52	995.36	1016.94
8.	Haryana	418.11	542.17	586.52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	160.66	143.13	176.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	220.45	224.24	263.64
11.	Jharkhand	404.48	466.14	470.63
12.	Karnataka	1065.70	1283.82	1379.12
13.	Kerala	384.10	378.55	442.31
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1045.91	1212.72	1238.79
15.	Maharashtra	1817.14	2470.96	1876.29
16.	Manipur	160.16	142.03	136.53
17.	Meghalaya	184.94	123.19	133.84
18.	Mizoram	293.89	222.11	213.01
19.	Nagaland	193.81	151.93	159.20
20.	Odisha	736.82	742.40	787.87
21.	Punjab	344.94	613.19	667.50
22.	Rajasthan	874.48	1258.63	1056.87
23.	Sikkim	107.89	80.12	359.40
24.	Tamil Nadu	945.29	600.21	652.32
25.	Telangana			477.44
26.	Tripura	155.07	168.09	188.84
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1081.29	1278.55	1278.08
28.	Uttarakhand	129.55	159.42	183.83
29.	West Bengal	647.76	671.32	768.58
	TOTAL	16312.15	17405.68	17588.86