

*The details of the total amount allocated to State Agricultural Universities  
for the year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19*

Sl.No.	Name of the University	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	18.00	820.00	118.00
2.	Tamil Nadu Fisheries University, Nagapattinam	271.00	384.00	132.00
3.	Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai	783.00	784.00	471.00

**Implementation of Recommendations of NCF**

2567. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the major recommendations made by the National Commission for Farmers (NCF);

(b) the status of implementation of these recommendations;

(c) whether farmers are still facing problems despite the follow-up action taken by various stakeholders on the recommendations of the Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(e) the comprehensive measures taken by Government to address the various problems faced by the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) and (b) The National Commission on Farmers (NCF) submitted five reports to the Government. The major recommendations of the Commission contained in the five reports were included in the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers' submitted by the Commission itself in 2006. Based on the 'Draft National Policy for Farmers', submitted by the Commission, which contained major recommendations of the Commission, the Government approved the National Policy for Farmers (NPF), 2007, which aims to improve economic viability of farming and increase net income of farmers. The Policy provisions in NPF-2007 include, *inter alia*, (i) asset reforms in respect of land, water, livestock, fisheries and bio-resources; (ii) supply of good quality seeds and disease-free planting material; (iii) issue of soil health passbooks to the farmers and integrated pest management system; (iv) region and crop specific implements and machinery; (v) support services for women; (vi) timely, adequate and easy reach of institutional credit at reasonable interest rates and farmer-friendly insurance instruments; (vii) support services and inputs

like application of frontier technologies; (viii) agricultural bio-security system; (ix) use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and setting up of farm schools to revitalize agricultural extension; (x) coverage of farmers under a comprehensive national social security scheme; (xi) effective implementation of Minimum Support Price (MSP) across the country and establishing community foodgrain banks; (xii) development of agricultural market infrastructure and terminal markets for agriculture; (xiii) curriculum reforms in agricultural universities; (xiv) special categories of farming like organic farming and contract farming; (xv) rural non-farm employment initiative for farm households; and (xvi) integrated approach for rural energy, etc.

An Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), which was constituted for preparation of Plan of Action, identified 201 Action Points from NPF, 2007, where necessary action had to be taken. Of the 201 number of action points identified, 192 numbers have already been implemented as of date.

(c) to (e) Agriculture being a State subject, the State Governments undertakes development of perspective plans and ensures effective implementation of the programmes/schemes. Also, Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Schemes/Programmes.

To mitigate the problems of farmers, the Government had set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in the year 2016 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer, National Rainfed Area Authority, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare to examine issues relating to doubling of farmers' income and recommend a strategy to achieve doubling of farmers' income in real terms by the year 2022.

The committee has identified seven sources of income growth *viz.*, improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.

Several initiatives have already been taken among each of the above mentioned strategies which, *inter alia*, include:—

- (i) Initiating market reforms through the State Governments.
- (ii) Encouraging contract farming through the State Governments by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act.
- (iii) Upgradation of Gramin Haats to work as centers of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities from the farmers.

- (iv) Launch of e-NAM initiative to provide farmers an electronic online trading platform.
- (v) Implementation of flagship scheme of distribution of Soil Health Cards to farmers so that the use of fertilizers can be optimized.
- (vi) “Per Drop More Crop” initiative under which drip/sprinkler irrigation is being encouraged for optimal utilization of water.
- (vii) “Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)” under which organic farming is being promoted.
- (viii) With a view to provide better insurance coverage to crops for risk mitigation, Government has launched a crop insurance scheme namely Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from Kharif, 2016 season. This scheme provides insurance cover for all stages of the crop cycle including post-harvest risks in specified instances.
- (ix) Under “Har Medh Par Ped”, agro forestry is being promoted. With the amendment of Indian Forest Act, 1947 Bamboo grown outside forest area has been removed from the definition of trees and a mission have been launched to promote bamboo plantation.
- (x) The Government, based on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), has increased the Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for all notified Kharif and Rabi crops and other commercial crops for 2018-19 Season with a return of at least 50% over cost of production. This decision of the Government was a historic one as it redeemed the promise of fixing the MSPs at a level of at least 50 per cent return over the cost of production as announced in the Union Budget 2018-19.
- (xi) Giving a major boost to the pro-farmer initiatives, the Government has approved a new Umbrella Scheme ‘Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)’. The Scheme is aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce as announced in the Union Budget for 2018. This is an unprecedented step taken by Government of India to protect the farmers’ income which is expected to go a long way towards the welfare of farmers.
- (xii) Bee keeping has been promoted under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) to increase the productivity of crops through pollination and increase the honey production as an additional source of income of farmers.

- (xiii) Rashtriya Gokul Mission to enhance milk production and productivity of bovines and to make milk production more remunerative to the farmers.
- (xiv) National Livestock Mission to increase productivity and genetic improvement of livestock.
- (xv) Foreseeing high potential in fisheries sector, a Blue Revolution with multi-dimensional activities mainly focusing on fisheries production, both inland and marine is being implemented.

**Insurance claims under PMFBY in Odisha**

2568. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of farmers in Odisha covered under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since its inception, Rabi and Kharif, season-wise;

(b) the details of total claim made by the farmers, claims approved and claims paid under PMFBY during the aforesaid period in Odisha;

(c) the average delay in settlement/payment of claims to the affected farmers in Odisha; and

(d) whether Government has taken some steps and remedial measures to reduce the delay, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA): (a) to (d) Details of enrollments, farmers/share in the premium paid to the insurance companies, estimated claims, claims approved, claims paid and farmers benefitted in Odisha under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) since its inception in Kharif 2016 to Kharif 2017 is given in Statement (*See below*).

Admissible claims are generally paid by the insurance companies within two months of completion of Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. However, payment of claims in some States/areas gets delayed due to reasons like delayed transmission of yield data, dispute raised by Insurance and Companies on yield data, delay in uploading of data and reconciliation of individual farmer's premium on portal by bank branches, late release of their share in premium subsidy by some States and NEFT related issues, etc.

The major reason for claim pendency for Kharif, 2017 season in Odisha was