

**Implementation of pension scheme for farmers**

†677. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to swiftly implement the pension schemes for farmers;
- (b) if so, whether Governments has taken any steps so far in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (c) With a view to provide social security to Small and Marginal Farmers in their old age when they have no means of livelihood and minimal or no savings to take care of their expenses, the Government has started the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY). Under this scheme, a minimum fixed pension of ₹3,000/- is provided to the small and marginal farmers, subject to certain exclusion criteria, on attaining the age of 60 years. It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme, with entry age of 18 to 40 years. The subscribing farmer is required to contribute to a Pension Fund between ₹55 to ₹200 per month depending on the entry age, with equal contribution from the Central Government. The Pension Fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). In case of death of the farmer before reaching 60 years of age, the spouse shall have the option of continuing the scheme by payment of remaining contributions under the scheme. If the spouse does not wish to continue or there is no spouse, the subscribers' contributions along with fund interest earned or Savings Bank Interest, whichever is higher, would be payable to the spouse or the nominee. On the death of the pensioner, the spouse shall receive 50% of the assured pension as family pension. For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the nearest Common Service Center (CSC) or the Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State/UT Governments. An exclusive web-portal [www.pmkmy.gov.in](http://www.pmkmy.gov.in) has been launched for the Scheme.

**Zero Budget Natural Farming**

678. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) implemented and practised in various States, including the area of land covered and the number of farmers practising ZBNF, for the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of farm output and income per hectare under ZBNF and under fertilizer-based chemical farming, for crops including but not limited to wheat, sugarcane, paddy and banana; and

(c) the details of any study or survey carried out to evaluate the proclaimed effectiveness of ZBNF in increasing output?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) As per information available, the details of States practicing ZBNF are as follows:

1. Karnataka - has initiated implementation of ZBNF on pilot basis in an area of 2000 ha in each of the 10 Agro Climatic Zones of the State through the respective State Agriculture/horticulture Universities as demonstrations/Scientific experimental trials in farmer's fields and in the research stations of the concerned universities.
2. Himachal Pradesh - is implementing State funded scheme 'Prakritik Kheti Khushal Kisan' since May, 2018, the details of which are as:  
  
2018-19-2669 farmers, Area: 357 ha.  
  
2019-20-19936 Farmers, Area: 1155 ha.
3. Kerala - only awareness programmes, trainings and workshops to draw interest of farmers towards ZBNF has been imparted.
4. Andhra Pradesh - launched ZBNF in September 2015 under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. The area covered and farmers practising ZBNF, for the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	No. of farmers	Area covered (ha)
2016-17	40656	16660
2017-18	163000	69175
2018-19	523000	200400

(b) Crop wise details on yields, net profits of ZBNF and chemical farming given by the states of Andhra Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR): ICAR-Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research initiated a study on Evaluation of Zero Budget Natural Farming practices in Basmati/coarse rice-wheat system from Rabi 2017 at 4 locations namely Modipuram, Pantnagar, Ludhiana, Kurukshetra.

Andhra Pradesh: Rythu Sadhikara Samstha (RySS). Govt. of Andhra Pradesh is conducting experiments to generate the scientific evidence of the ZBNF in collaboration with University of Reading, UK World Agro forestry Centre, Nairobi, FAO & resource NGOs/Civil Society Organizations like Centre for Sustainable Agriculture. Hyderabad.

Himachal Pradesh: The findings of studies conducted by the state indicated that ZBNF practice showed an improvement in soil quality within a single cropping season and incidence of Invasive leaf miner was significantly less in ZBNF system as compared to the organic farming and conventional farming.

#### *Statement*

*Crop-wise details under ZBNF and fertiliser-based chemical farming Table-I  
Andhra Pradesh*

Yield, Costs and Returns per hectare - Kharif 2018-19 - Andhra Pradesh

Crop		Yield (Quintals/Ha)	Net Returns (₹/Ha)
Miaze	ZBNF	51.43	45375
	Non-ZBNF	39.41	21458
Groundnut	ZBNF	13.34	35819
	Non-ZBNF	11.51	25409
Cashew	ZBNF	5.19	40311
	Non-ZBNF	4.84	35616
Citrus	ZBNF	41.24	73881
	Non-ZBNF	36.85	67856
Palmoil	ZBNF	203.39	147734
	Non-ZBNF	159.36	97846
Tomato	ZBNF	375.24	323409

Crop		Yield (Quintals/Ha)	Net Returns (₹/Ha)
Cotton	Non-ZBNF	368.57	229926
	ZBNF	11.19	28585
Paddy	Non-ZBNF	10.56	19662
	ZBNF	45.22	45262
	Non-ZBNF	47.70	41708

**Table-H: Himachal Pradesh.**

Sl. No.		Name of CropNet Profit (in ₹ per Hectare)	
		Chemical	ZBNF
1.	Wheat	20,475	52,787
2.	Maize	15,775	63,900
3.	Paddy	21,225	50,475
4.	Potato	96,475	2,06,100
5.	Vegetables		
	(a) Okra	3,20,225	3,91,175
	(b) Cauliflower	2,23,812	2,99,550
	(c) Cucumber	63,725	1,42,375
6.	Apple	18,25,312	21,29,625

**Implementation of PKVY in Uttar Pradesh**

679. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of fund allocation under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the number of farmers benefited under PKVY, district-wise in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) whether any suggestions have come from Government of Uttar Pradesh for improvement in implementation of PKVY?