

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO- 1452
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29/07/2022

BENEFITS OF NEW TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

1452. SHRI NARESH BANSAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the manner in which new technologies and initiatives for growth of agriculture and to double the income of farmers, are beneficial, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has received suggestions from different States in this regard, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has fixed any target in this regard so far, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (c): Improved agricultural implements and machinery are essential inputs for modern agriculture. These enhance crop productivity, besides reducing human drudgery and cost of cultivation, while also improving utilization efficiency of other inputs. To boost farm mechanization in the country, a special dedicated scheme i.e. Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is administered by Government.

Government had constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to “Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI)” and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted their final report to the Government in September, 2018 containing the strategy for doubling of farmers’ income through various policies, reforms & programmes.

In line with the strategy of Government for increasing farmers’ income, as suggested by the DFI Committee, several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies are implemented by Government, which have been able to augment income of farmers

directly or indirectly. These schemes/programmes are implemented in close coordination with the State Governments. These include:

- (i) Increase in Minimum Support Price (MSPs) for all Kharif & Rabi crops ensuring a minimum of 50 percent of profit margin on the cost of production,
- (ii) Supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN,
- (iii) Crop insurance under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY),
- (iv) Better access to irrigation under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY),
- (v) Special attention for creation of infrastructure through Agri Infrastructure Fund (AIF) with a size of Rs. 100,000 crore,
- (vi) New procurement policy under PM-AASHA in addition to FCI operations,
- (vii) Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) offering production loan to even dairy & fishery farmers besides agricultural crops,
- (viii) Formation and promotion of 10,000 FPOs,
- (ix) National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate.
- (x) Adoption of drone technologies in agriculture which has a potential to revolutionize the Indian agriculture.
- (xi) Benefits accruing under Bee-Keeping, Rashtriya Gokul Mission, Blue Revolution, Interest Subvention Scheme, agro-forestry, restructured bamboo mission, implementation of new generation watershed guidelines, etc
- (xii) Focus on application of digital technology at all stages of agricultural value chain.
