



WELCOME

I-Seminar

An Overview of Centrally Sponsored Agriculture Schemes

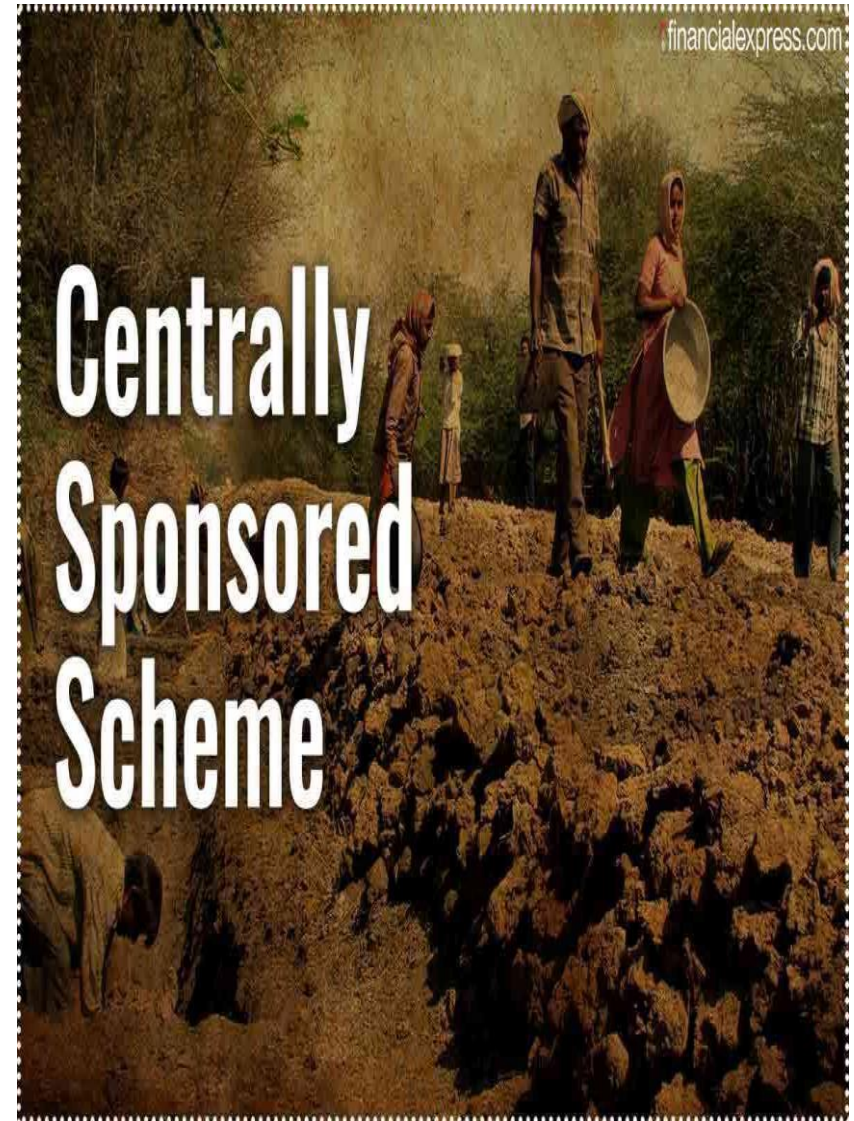


The farmer has to be an
optimist or he wouldn't
still be a farmer.

- Will Rodgers



Introduction



Difference between central sector scheme and centrally sponsored scheme

Central sector schemes: The Union government fully funds the central sector schemes

Centrally sponsored scheme: Centrally sponsored schemes are jointly funded by the Central and states.



Objectives

- 1. To know the concept of agriculture development**
- 2. To know the features of centrally sponsored agriculture schemes in operation**
- 3. To review the related research studies**

Agriculture development



Definitions

- Agricultural development is defined as improving the quality of life in rural areas, ensuring enough food for present and future generations and generating sufficient income for farmers.

- Udemezue & Osegbue

- Agriculture development is defined as the process that creates the conditions for the fulfilment of agricultural potential those conditions include the accumulation of knowledge and availability of technology as well as the allocation of inputs and output

- Jaun laiglesia

History



List of current CSS of schemes

1. Neem coated urea
2. Pradhan mantri fasal bhima yojana
3. Pradhan mantri krishi sinchai yojana
4. Micro irrigation fund
5. Rainfed area development programme
6. National mission for sustainable agriculture
7. PM kisan maan dhan yojana
8. PM kisan samman nidhi
9. National food security mission
10. Soil health card
11. Paramargat krishi vikas yojana
12. RKVY
13. National mission on agricultural extension and technology
14. National mission oilseeds and oilpalm
15. National e-governance plan agriculture
16. ATMA

Neem coated urea

- Started in 2008
- Initially 20% of urea produced was to be neem-coated, since 25th May 2015 , 100% neem coated urea was mandated.



Objectives

- This scheme is initiated to regulate use of urea, enhance availability of nitrogen to the crop and reduce cost of fertilizer application.
- It reduces the cost of cultivation and improves soil health management.



Cont...

- Funding pattern: 100 % financed by central government
- Aim: The urea manufacturers were mandated by the government to increase their neem coated urea production from 35 percent to 75 percent.

Cabinet approves continuation of ongoing urea subsidy scheme beyond 12th Five Year Plan

- Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the proposal of Department of Fertilizers to continue Urea Subsidy Scheme upto 2019-20 at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,64,935 crore and for disbursement of fertilizer subsidy.



Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bhima Yojana

- Launched on 18 February 2016 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is an insurance service for farmers for their yields.



Objectives

- Providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events
- Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming
- Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices



Aim

- Improve the income of the farmers.
- The Scheme covers all Food & Oilseeds crops and Annual Commercial/Horticultural Crops



Cont...

- Beneficiaries covered: **4,87,49,066**
- Funding pattern: 50:50 by the central and state government

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

- Launched on 1st July, 2015 with the motto of "**Har Khet Ko Paani**".



Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(PMKSY)

Har Khet ko Pani
More Crop Per Drop

Objectives

- Convergence of investment in irrigation at the field level
- Expand cultivable area under irrigation
- Improve On-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water



Cont...

- Beneficiaries covered: **4,66,49,066**
- Funding pattern: 100 % financed by central government

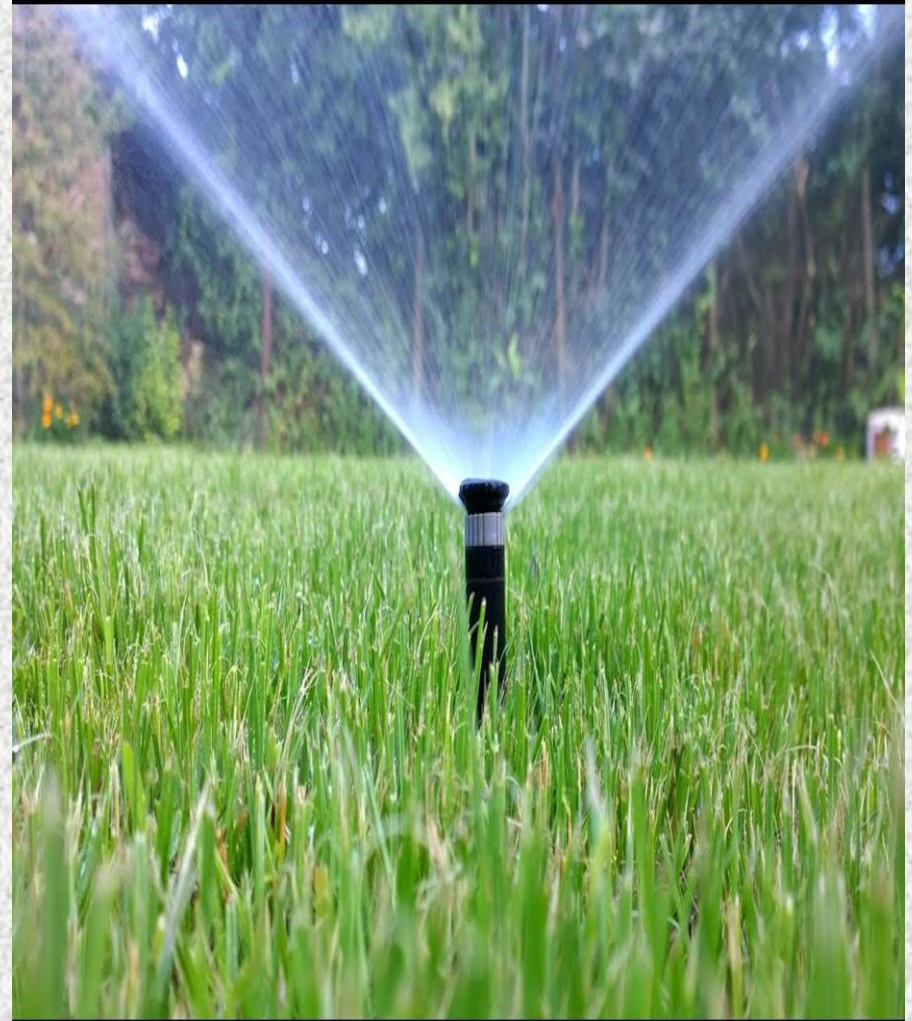
Micro Irrigation Fund

- Launched on 1st July 2015



Objectives

- Expanding the area under Micro-irrigation
- Encouraging farmers to establish micro-irrigation systems
- Improve the efficiency of water usage, especially during the drought seasons
- Supporting the activities of Per Drop More Crop motto (PDMC) component



Aim

- To encourage farmers to install micro irrigation systems.

**MICRO
IRRIGATION
FUND**



Cont...

- **Beneficiaries under the Scheme:** Small, medium and big farmers, irrespective of their land size, who are willing to install the micro irrigation system in their farms are eligible to claim benefits under the scheme.
- **Funding pattern:** 100 % financed by central government

Rainfed Area Development Programme

- Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP) in the year 2011-12 as a sub-scheme under [Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana \(RKVY\)](#).



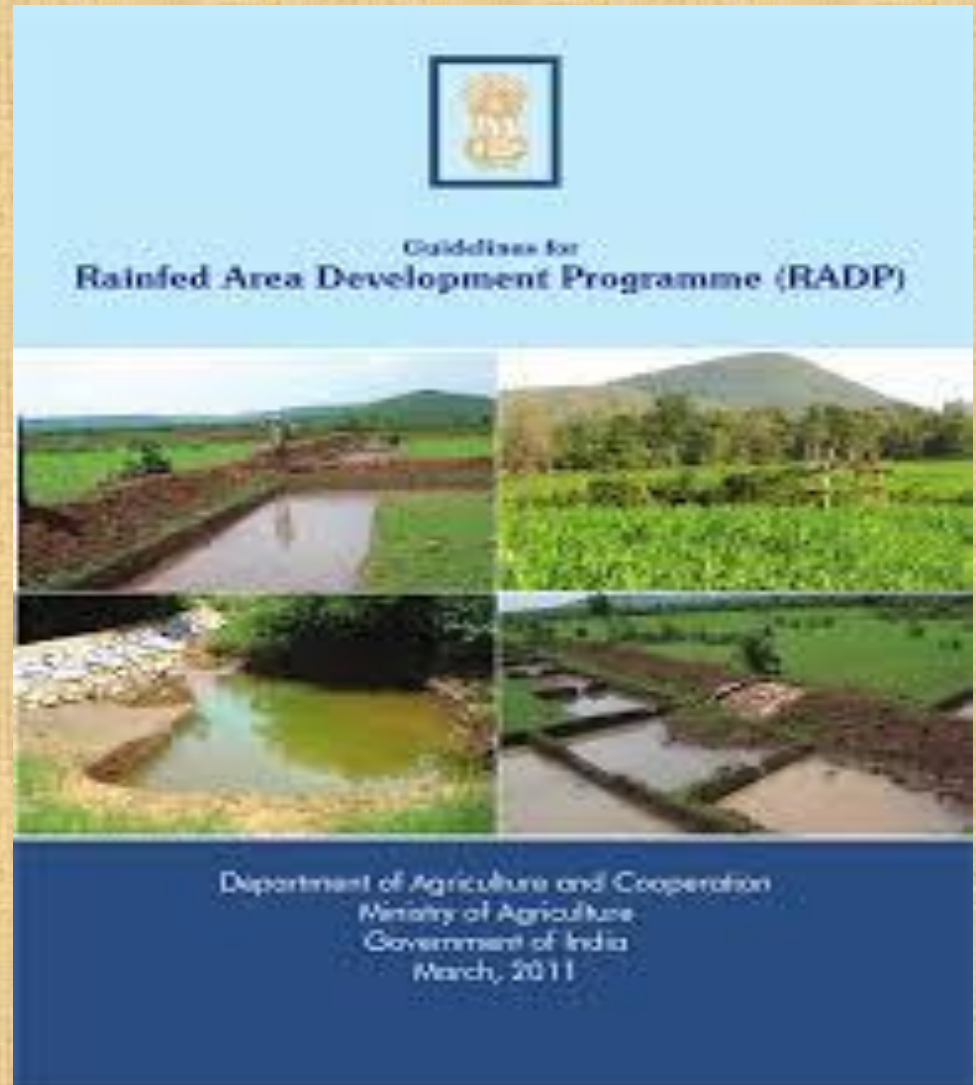
Objectives

- To increase the agricultural productivity of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches.
- To minimize the adverse impact of crop failure due to flood, drought, or uneven rainfall distribution through diversified and composite farming systems



Aim

- It **aims** at improving quality of life of farmers' especially, small and marginal farmers by offering a complete package of activities to maximize farm returns.



Cont...

- **Beneficiaries covered:** 40,11,547
- **Funding pattern:** 100 % financed by central government

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture

The Government of India during the Twelfth Five Year Plan launched National Mission on Sustainable



National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture

Objectives

- To make agriculture more productive, sustainable, remunerative and climate resilient by promoting location specific Integrated/Composite Farming Systems
- To conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures
- To optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving more crop per drop



PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana

- On 12th September, 2019 PM Narendra Modi launched the PM Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana with a motive to secure the lives of farmers and decrease death rates.
- Funding pattern: 100% financed by central government



Objectives

- Pension scheme for all Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)
- To secure the lives of the farmers
- To provide proper development skills and social security



Features

- The scheme aims to help them live a healthy and happy life after they reach their old age.
- Under this scheme, a fixed pension of Rs.3,000/- will be provided to all eligible small and marginal farmers



Pradhan Mantri Kissan Samman Nidhi

- On 24 February 2019, Narendra Modi **launched** the **scheme** in Uttar Pradesh's Gorakhpur

Funding pattern: 100 %
financed by central
government

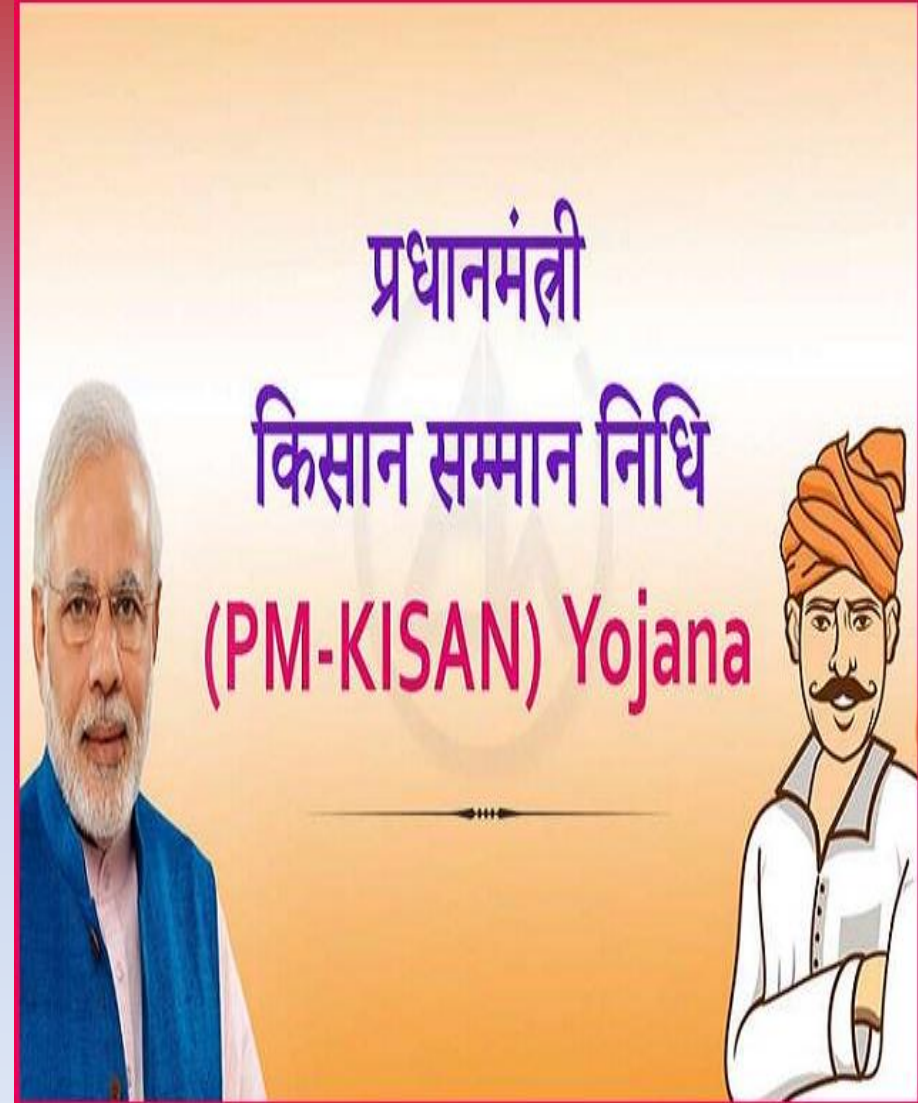
1st Anniversary of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

- Direct Income Support of ₹6000 p.a for farmers in three installments of ₹2000/-
- Over 8 crore 46 lakh farmers families covered
- More than ₹50,850 crores already released
- Total of 14 crore beneficiaries to be covered under the scheme

[/PIB_India](#) [/PIBHindi](#) [/pibindia](#) [/pibindia](#) [/pibindia.wordpress.com](#) [/pibindia](#) [pib.gov.in](#)

Objectives

- To provide income support to all eligible land-holding farmers and their families.
- PM-KISAN scheme also aims to supplement the financial needs of the farmers in procuring various inputs to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, commensurate with the anticipated farm income.



National food security mission

- NFSM scheme was started by the Government of India as per the guide line of 11th Five year plan during the year 2007-08 to increase the cultivation area and Production of Pulses, Wheat and Rice crop.
- 100% Centrally Sponsored Scheme.



Objectives

- Increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize) Commercial Crops (Cotton and Sugarcane) and Nutri-Cereals (Jowar, Bajra and Ragi) through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of the country
- Restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level



Aim

1. Improve the production and productivity of wheat, rice and pulses on a sustainable basis.
2. To raise the income of farmers through enhanced technologies and **farm** management practices.
3. To ensure **food security** in the country.



Soil health card

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi had **launched** the **Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme** on 19th February, 2015 at Suratgarh in Rajasthan





2017-18

ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು

ಭಾರತೀಯ ಕೃಷಿ ಅನುಸಂಧಾನ ಪರಿಷತ್, ನವದೆಹಲಿ

ಐ.ಸಿ.ಎ.ಆರ್-ಕೃಷಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೇಂದ್ರ, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ-563 125

ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಪತ್ರ SOIL HEALTH CARD



ರೈತನ ಹೆಸರು: ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ:	ಸರ್ವೇ ನಂಬರ್:	ಅಕ್ಷಾಂಶ: _____ ರೇಖಾಂಶ: _____	ಮಣ್ಣು ಮಾದರಿ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಿಸಿದ ದಿನಾಂಕ:
ಗ್ರಾಮ:	ಹೋಬಳಿ:	ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು:	ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ:
ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬೆಳೆ:	ಉದ್ದೇಶಿತ ಬೆಳೆ:	ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ಕಣ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸ: ಮರಳು /ಗೋಡು /ಜೇಡಿ	
ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ವಿಧ: ಕೆಂಪು /ಜಂಬಿಟ್ಟಿಗೆ /ಕಪ್ಪು		ಮಿಶ್ರ /ನೀರಾವರಿ:	

ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಣಾ ವರದಿ

ನಿಯತಾಂಕಗಳು	ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಷರಾ	ನಿಯತಾಂಕಗಳು	ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	ಷರಾ
1. ರಸಸಾರ - pH (1:2.5)			ದ್ವಿತೀಯ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳು		
2. ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ವಾಹಕತ್ವ - EC (ಡೆಸಿಸ್ಮೈಮನ್ಸ್ / ಮೀ.)			9. ದೊರೆಯುವ ಗಂಧಕ - S (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		
3. ಸಾವಯವ ಇಂಗಾಲ - OC (ಶೇಕಡೆ)			10. ವಿನಿಮಯ ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಸಿಯಂ (ಸುಣ್ಣು) - Ca (ಮಿ.ಈ. /100 ಗ್ರಾಂ)		
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳು			11. ವಿನಿಮಯ ಮೆಗ್ನೀಷಿಯಂ - Mg (ಮಿ.ಈ. /100 ಗ್ರಾಂ)		
4. ದೊರೆಯುವ ಸಾರಜನಕ - N (ಕೆ.ಜಿ. /ಹೆ.)			ಲಘು ಪೋಷಕಾಂಶಗಳು		
5. ದೊರೆಯುವ ರಂಜಕ - P ₂ O ₅ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ. /ಹೆ.)			12. ಸತು - Zn (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		
6. ದೊರೆಯುವ ಪೊಟಾಷ್ - K ₂ O (ಕೆ.ಜಿ. /ಹೆ.)			13. ತಾಮ್ರ - Cu (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		
ಸಮಸ್ಯಾತ್ಮಕ ಮಣ್ಣುಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ			14. ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ - Fe (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		
7. ಸುಣ್ಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ. /ಹೆ.)			15. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ - Mn (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		
8. ಜಿಪ್ಸಂನ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ (ಕೆ.ಜಿ. /ಹೆ.)			16. ಬೋರಾನ್ - B (ಪಿ.ಪಿ.ಎಂ.)		

ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 5 - ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ದಿನ

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ

ಹಿರಿಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥರು

ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಮಣ್ಣು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಂತ ಜನ ಮತ್ತು ಶಕ್ತಿಯುತ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ

Objectives

- scheme are to issue soil health cards to farmers every two years so as to provide a basis to address nutritional deficiencies in fertilization practices.
- Soil testing is developed to promote soil test based on nutrient management.
- Soil testing reduces cultivation cost by application of right quantity of fertilizer.



Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

- The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana – traditional farming improvement programme was launched in 2015.



**Paramparagat
Krishi Vikas Yojana**

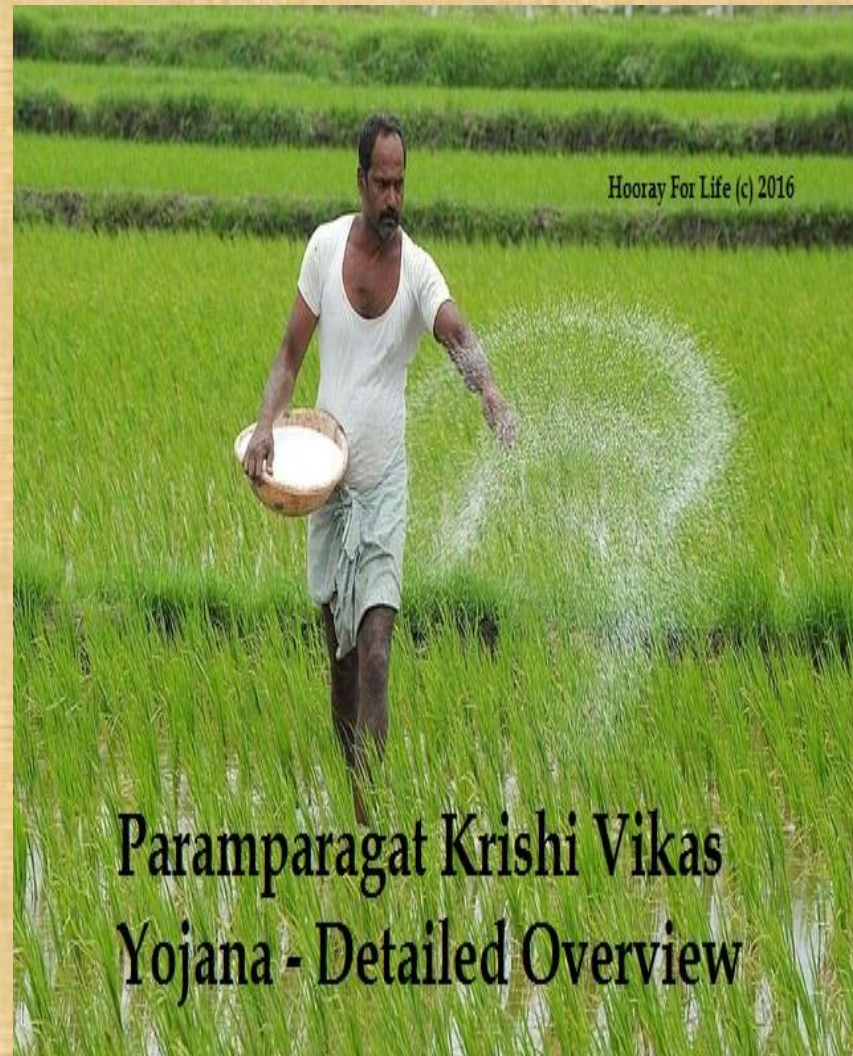
Objectives

1. Promote organic farming among rural youth/ farmers/ consumers/ traders
2. Disseminate latest technologies in organic farming
3. Utilize the services of experts from public agricultural research system in India



Aim

- PKVY aims at supporting and promoting organic farming, reduction in dependence on fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, in turn, resulting in improvement of the soil health while increasing the yields.



Funding pattern:

- Funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 60:40 by the Central and State Governments respectively. In case of North Eastern and the Himalayan States, Central Assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre: State) and for Union Territories, the assistance is 100%.

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

- National Development Council (NDC) of India launched Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) in the year 2007.



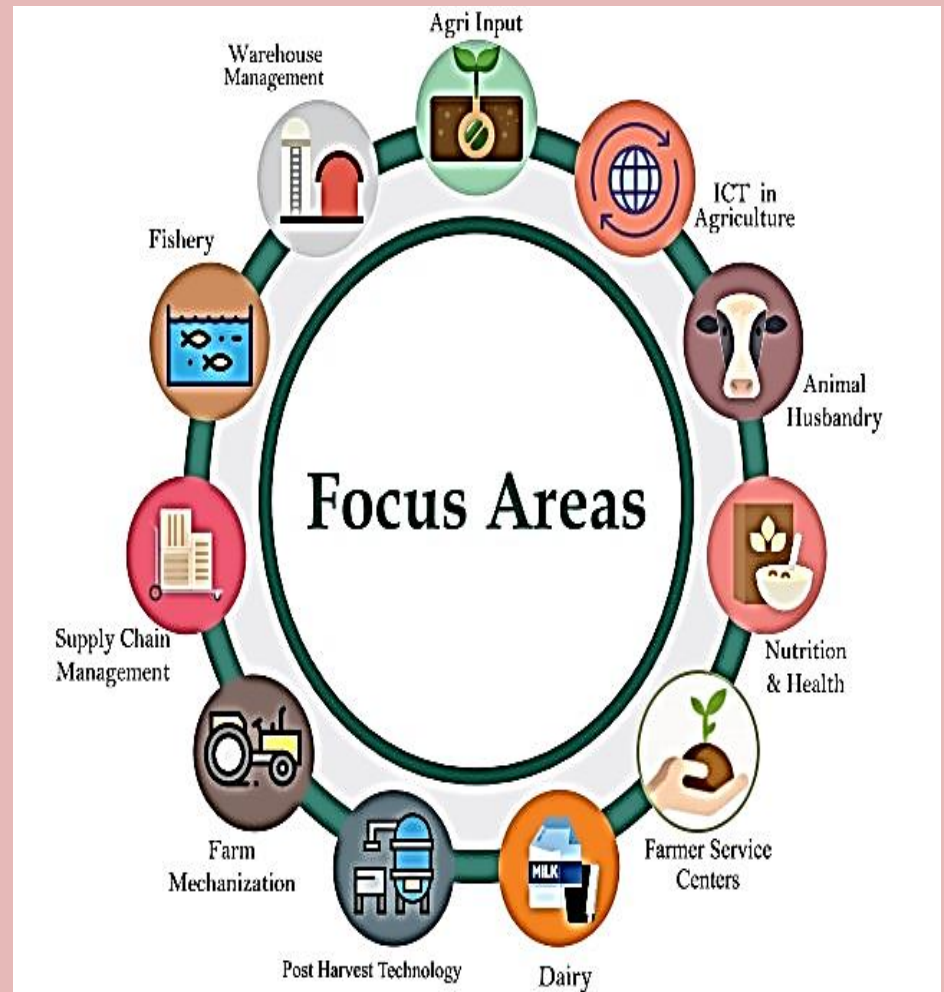
Objectives of the programme

- To incentivize the states that increase their investment in Agriculture and allied sectors
- To provide flexibility and autonomy to the States in planning and executing programmes for agriculture
- To ensure the preparation of Agriculture Plans for the districts and states



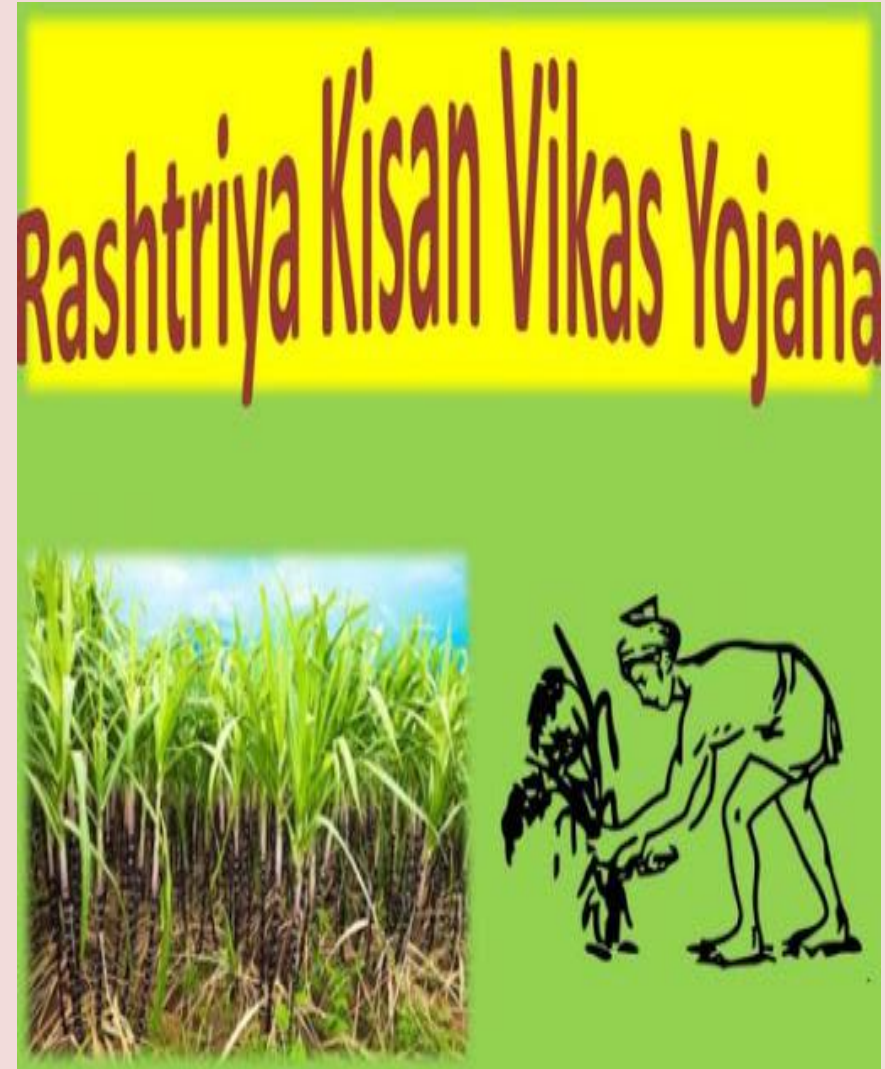
Objectives of the programme

- To achieve the goal of reducing the yield gaps in important crops
- To maximize returns to the farmers
- To address the agriculture and allied sectors in an integrated manner



Aim

- RKVY aims at achieving and sustaining desired annual growth during the XIIth Plan period by ensuring holistic development of Agriculture and allied sectors.

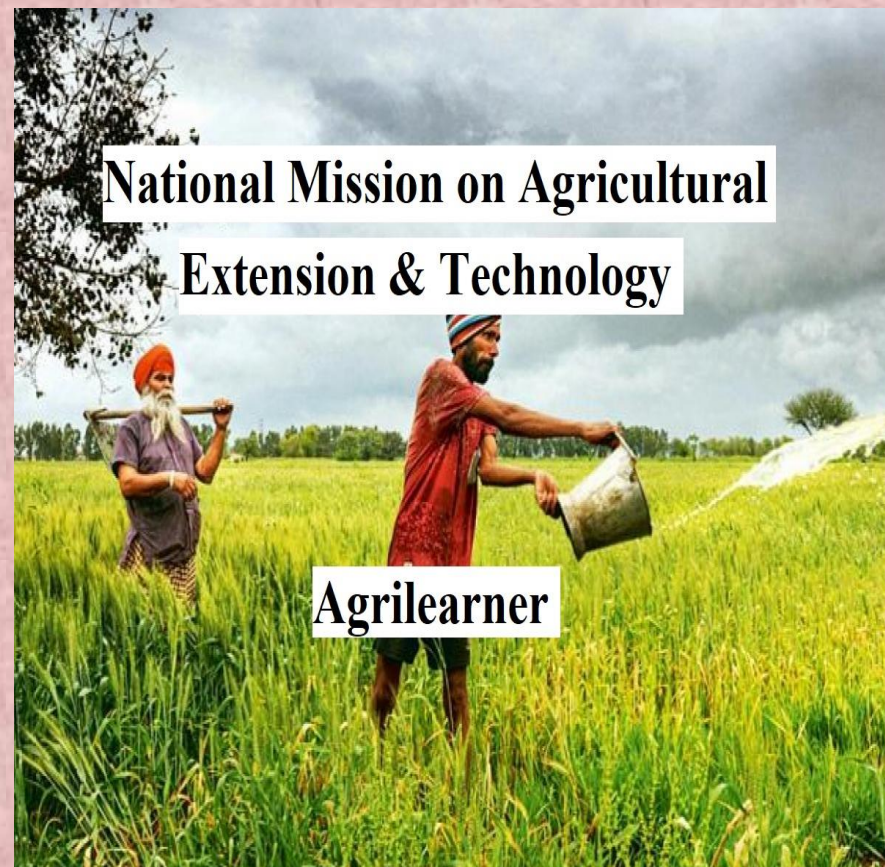


Funding pattern

- RKVY will continue to be implemented as a 100 % Centrally Sponsored Scheme except in the case of northeastern and hilly states where the sharing pattern is 90:10. For UTs the grant is 100% as Central share.

National Mission On Agricultural Extension And Technology

- National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET) was launched in 2014

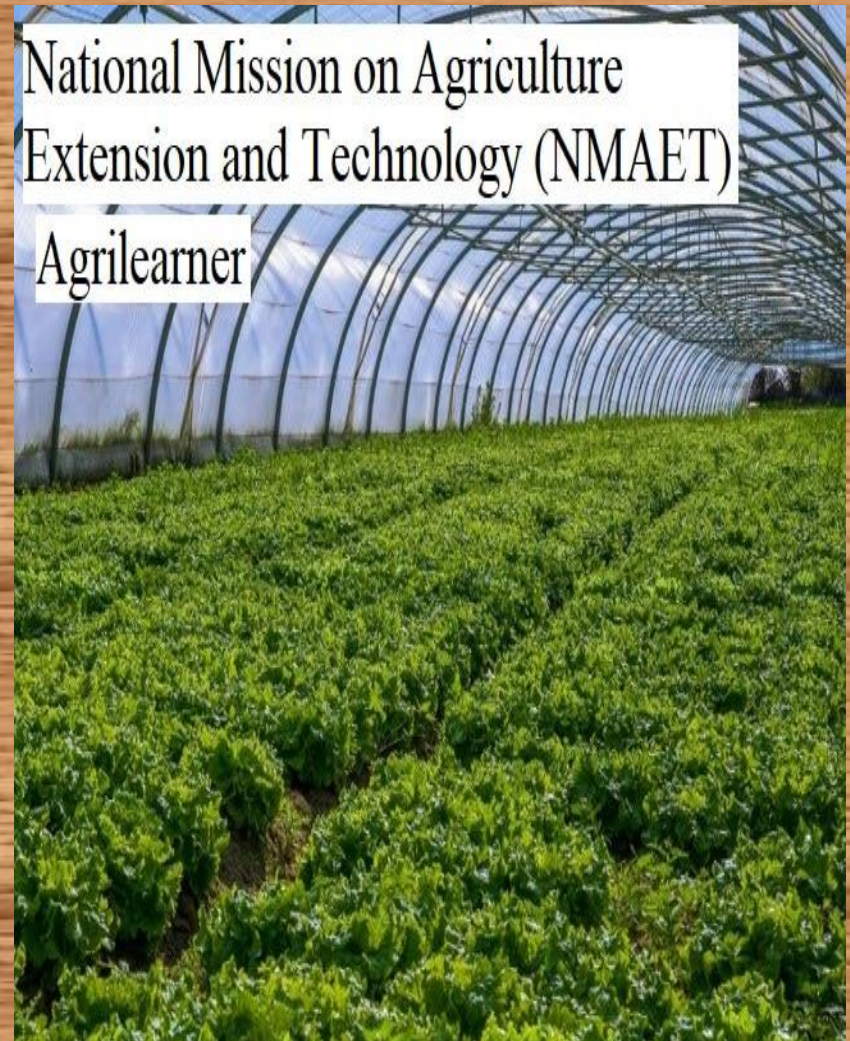


Objectives

- To spread farm extension services and mechanization.
- To make available quality seeds and increase Seed Replacement Ratio
- To promote Integrated Pest Management and plant protection measures

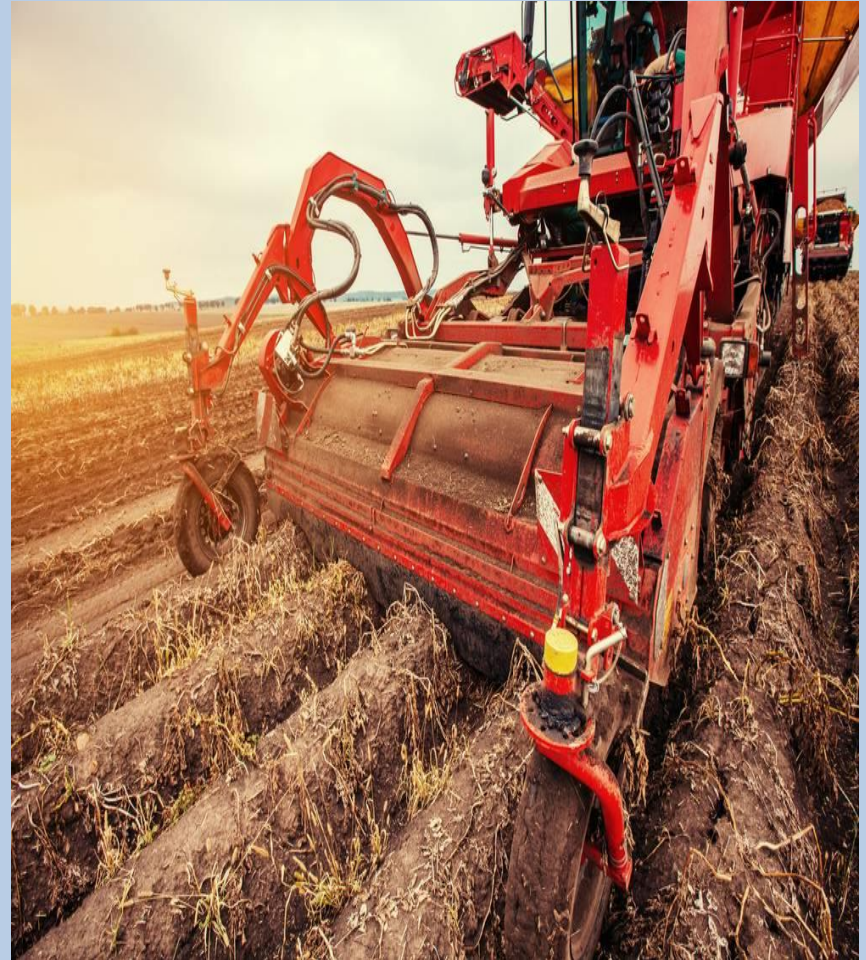
National Mission on Agriculture
Extension and Technology (NMAET)

Agrilearner



Aim

- It aims to restructure and strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to farmers.



Sub Missions of NMAET

- Sub Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
- Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
- Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

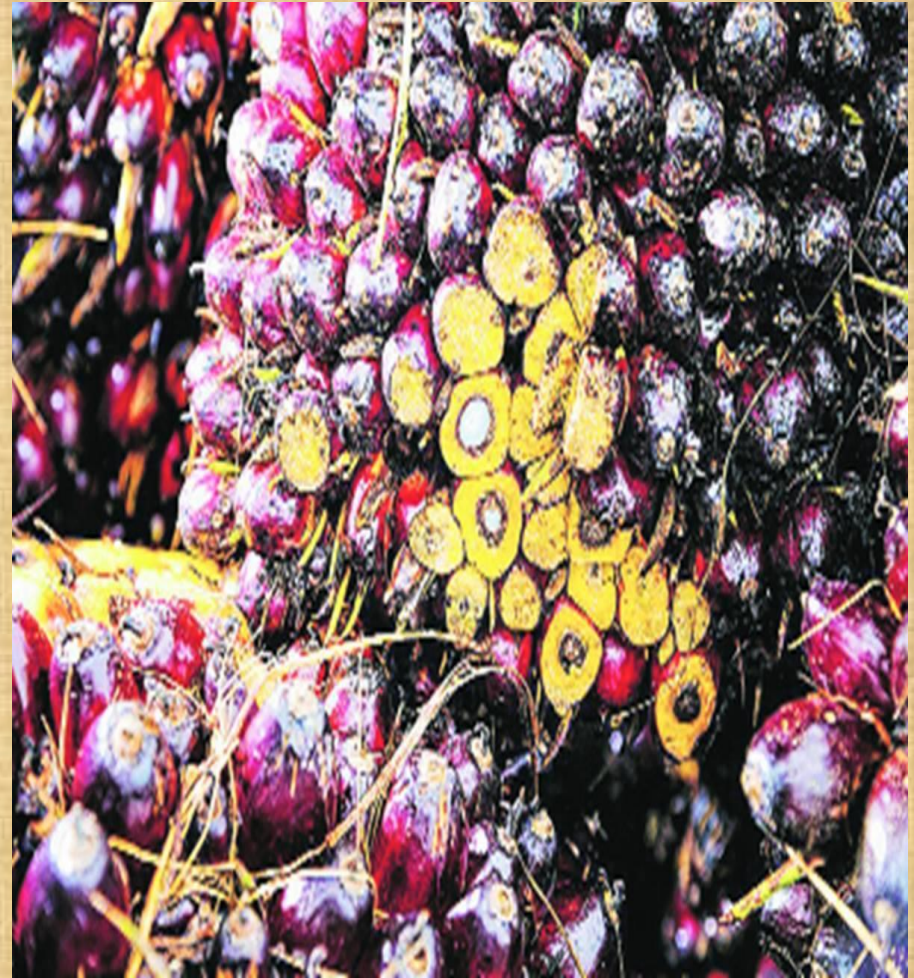
National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)



- ✓ Initiated in 12th Five Year Plan
- ✓ Dedicated to oil palm area expansion and productivity increases.
- ✓ Implemented in 12 States viz; Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Mizoram, Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh
- ✓ 100% support is being provided to Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR), Pedavegi, Andhra

Objectives

- The NMOOP envisages increase in Production of vegetable oils sourced from Oilseeds, Oilpalm and TBOs by the end of Twelfth Plan (2016-17).



- 75:25 between the Central and the State Governments
- Aim: The main aim to increase the production of oilseeds and oil palm



Key features of the Mission

- The NMOOP was launched under Mini Missions (MM) I, II & III to achieve the following specific targets;
- **Under the Mini Missions – I**

Major oilseed crops are grown in India



Groundnut



Safflower



Sunflower



Soybean



Linseed



Mustard



Castor



Sesame



Niger

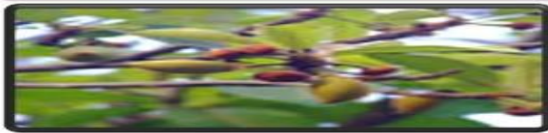
Cont...

- **Under the Mini Missions–II**



Under the Mini Missions–III

Major non-edible tree borne oilseeds (TBOs)



Mahua (*Madhuca indica*)



Jatropha (*Jatropha curcas*)



Karanj (*Pongamia pinnata*)



Neem (*Azadirachta indica*)

Sal (*Shorea robusta*)



National e – governance plan agriculture



- National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) was initially launched in seven selected States namely, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, in the last quarter of 2010-11.
- This Scheme has subsequently extended in 2nd Phase to cover all the States and 2 UTs from 2014-15.

Objectives

- Improving outreach of the extension services.
- Providing farmers with greater access to information, as well as various services coming under the scheme with the help of the crop-cycle program.
- Enhancement and integration of existing Information.
- Communication Technologies' initiatives of both the Center as well as the State Governments.



 National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A)

Aim:

- NeGPA aims to achieve rapid development in India through use of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) for timely access to agriculture related information for the farmers.



Funding pattern

- Funding pattern between the Centre and the State is 90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan states, 60:40 for central and States and 100:0 for UTs.

Mobile Applications

- Kisan Suvidha -



- Pusha Krishi -



- Crop Insurance –



- Agri Market –



- India Weather -



Agricultural Technology Management Agency

- Scheme was launched during 2005-06
- ATMA is a society of key stakeholders involved in agricultural activities for sustainable agricultural development in the district.



Objectives

- To strengthen research – extension – farmer linkages
- To increase the quality and type of technologies being disseminated.
- To move towards shared ownership of the agricultural technology system by key shareholders.
- To develop new partnerships with the private institutions including NGOs.



Funding pattern:

- The scheme is supported by the Central Government. The funding pattern is 90% by the central Government and 10% by the state government.

Roles and Responsibilities of ATMA

ATMA would be supported by Governing Board(GB) and Management Committee(MC).

1. Governing Board



1. Management Committee



Brief Comparison Of Centrally Sponsored Agricultural Schemes(CSAS)

CSAS with their major purpose

Sl.No	Schemes	Purpose
1	Neem coated urea	curb the black marketeering and hoarding or urea, regulate urea use, reduce cost, enhance N availability
2	PMFBY	Comprehensive insurance cover against failure of crop
3	PMKSY	Providing end to end solutions in irrigation supply chain viz. water sources, distribution network, application
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	Mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro irrigation
5	RADP	Improve quality of life of farmers(small and marginal) by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches.
6	NMSA	Enhancing agril. Productivity in rainfed area focusing on integrated farming, soil health management and synergizing resources conservation
7	PM kisan maan dhan yojana	Proving a minimum fixed pension of rupees 3000 to all farmers owning less than two ha of land after they attain age of 60.
8	PM kisan samman nidhi yojana	Proving direct income support of rupees 6000 per year to the farmers

CSAS with their major purpose

Sl.No	Schemes	Purpose
9	NFSM	Sustainable increase in production of targeted crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement.
10	Soil Health card	For issuing Soil health cards to all farmers in country
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	To promote organic farming
12	RKVY	Strategies to rejuvenate agriculture and commitment to achieve 4 per cent annual growth in agricultural sector
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	Strengthening extension machinery and utilizing it for schemes under ATMA
14	NMOOP	Envisages increase in production of oil from oilseeds and oilpalm.
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	Providing relevant information and services to farming community, private sectors and other community through ICTs.
16	ATMA	making extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by way of new institutional arrangements for technology dissemination in the form of an Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize the extension reforms.

Beneficiaries covered under different CSAS

Sl.No.	Schemes	Beneficiaries covered
1	Neem coated urea	
2	PMFBY	4,87,49,066 (2018)
3	PMKSY	4,66,49,000 (2018)
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	
5	RADP	40,11,547 (2018)
6	NMSA	2,04,984 (2018)
7	PM kissan maan dhan yojana	21,03,587 (2018)
8	PM kissan samman nidhi yojana	14 crore (2019)
9	NFSM	11,00,754(2018)
10	Soil Health card	
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	8,22,893(2018)
12	RKVY	
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	
14	NMOOP	
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	12,75,000 (2018)
16	ATMA	1,97,389 (2018)

Funds allotted to different CSAS

Sl.No.	Schemes	Funds
1	Neem coated urea	1,64,935 crore (2019-20)
2	PMFBY	14,000 crore (2019-20)
3	PMKSY	50,000 crore in five years. (2016)
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	7,600 Crores (2019)
5	RADP	24,725 lakhs(2019)
6	NMSA	202.50 crore(2019)
7	PM kisan maan dhan yojana	-----
8	PM kisan samman nidhi yojana	87,217.50 crores (2019)
9	NFSM	1,31,359.16 lakhs (2019)
10	Soil Health card	12,222.79 lakhs(2019)
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	500 lakhs (2019)
12	RKVY	3,745 crore (2019-20)
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	13,073.08 crore (2018)
14	NMOOP	1,84,17,000 (2018)
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	2,65,670 crore (2018)
16	ATMA	8,319.90 lakhs (2018)

Implementing agencies

Sl.No	Schemes	Implementation
1	Neem coated urea	Department of agriculture and cooperation , ministry of farmers welfare GOI.
2	PMFBY	Department of agriculture and cooperation , ministry of farmers welfare GOI.
3	PMKSY	Implemented by Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development.
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	The Scheme will be implemented by an Implementing Agency (IA) appointed by the State Government
5	RADP	The State Agriculture Department, the nodal agency for implementation of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana will also be implementing the Rainfed Area Development Programme (RADP).
6	NMSA	Department of agriculture and cooperation , ministry of farmers welfare GOI and state governments
7	PM kisan maan dhan yojana	The enrollment to the Scheme can be done through self registration online or through the Common Service Centers in various states. The enrollment is free of cost.
8	PM kisan samman nidhi yojana	Department of agriculture and cooperation , ministry of farmers welfare GOI.

Implementing agencies

9	NFSM	Department of agriculture and cooperation and ministry of farmers welfare GOI.
10	Soil Health card	Implemented through the Department of Agriculture of all the State and Union Territory Governments.
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	Implemented through the Department of Agriculture of all the States.
12	RKVY	The State Agriculture Department shall be the nodal department for the implementation of the scheme.
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	Implemented through a National Level Steering Committee
14	NMOOP	Oilseeds Division, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare will implement the scheme at national level. The Principal Secretary (Agriculture/Horticulture) of the respective state will be in charge of the scheme at state level.
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	Department of Information Technology (DIT) and Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG). NeGP implementation involves setting up of common and support IT infrastructure such as: State Wide Area Networks (SWANs), State Data Centres (SDCs), Common Services Centres (CSCs) and Electronic Service Delivery Gateways
16	ATMA	Department of agriculture and cooperation , ministry of farmers welfare GOI and state government.

Sharing of funds between central and state

Sl.No.	Schemes	Funding Pattern
1	Neem coated urea	100% financed by central government
2	PMFBY	50:50
3	PMKSY	100% financed by central govt.
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	100% financed by central govt.
5	RADP	100% financed by central govt.
6	NMSA	100% financed by central govt.
7	PM kisan maan dhan yojana	100% financed by central govt.
8	PM kisan samman nidhi yojana	100% financed by central govt.
9	NFSM	100% financed by central govt.
10	Soil Health card	60:40
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	90:10, 60:40
12	RKVY	100% financed by central govt
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	60:40
14	NMOOP	90:10, 75:25
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	90:10, 60:40
16	ATMA	90:10



Research studies

Performance of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) in Hyderabad-Karnataka (H-K) region

ADEETH CARIAPPA *et al.* (2018)

- This study was done in six districts of HK - region

Table 1. Physical and financial performance of PMFBY in H-K region during kharif 2016

District	No. of Farmers insured	Area (lakh acres)	Sum Insured (₹ in lakhs)	Gross Premium (₹ in lakhs)	No. of beneficiaries	Claim settled (₹ in lakhs)	Claims to sum assured ratio (%)	Beneficiary ratio (%)	Premium to sum assured (%)	Claim to premium ratio
Ballari	27508	1.20	27486	2333	1185	139.43	0.51	4.31	3.59	0.14
Bidar	170765	4.70	65088	12092	125491	14751.79	22.66	73.49	2.00	11.33
Kalaburagi	98649	3.28	54474	8934	2584	306.16	0.56	2.62	2.00	0.28
Koppal	38701	1.56	29148	3661	33332	5158.25	17.70	86.13	2.27	7.79
Raichur	31496	1.49	37683	3508	825	250.57	0.66	2.62	2.46	0.27
Yadgiri	48070	1.35	27238	2577	8553	613.3	2.25	17.79	2.59	0.87
H-K Region	415189	13.58	241117	33105	171970	21219.5	8.80	41.42	13.73	0.64
Karnataka state	943554	29.73	623386	78986	529114	78266.03	12.55	56.08	12.67	0.99

Table 2. Distribution of farmers, area insured, premium and claims received under PMFBY by H-K districts during kharif 2016

District	Share in farmers insured (%)	Share in no. of loanee insurers in the state (%)	Share in no. of non loanee insurers in the state (%)	% of no. of loanee insurers in district	% of no. of non-loanee insurers in district	Share in area insured (%)	Share in gross premium (%)	Share in claims received (%)	Share in farmers benefitted (%)
Ballari	2.92	3.42	1.04	92.44	7.56	4.02	2.95	0.18	0.22
Bidar	18.10	21.21	6.53	92.35	7.65	15.83	15.31	18.85	23.72
Kalaburagi	10.46	13.16	0.42	99.15	0.84	11.03	11.31	0.39	0.49
Koppal	4.10	2.67	4.41	51.36	22.80	5.23	4.64	6.59	6.30
Raichur	3.34	4.16	0.29	98.16	1.84	5.03	4.44	0.32	0.16
Yadgiri	5.09	6.41	0.22	99.07	0.93	4.52	3.26	0.78	1.62
H-K region	44.00	51.03	12.91	93.62	6.38	45.66	41.91	27.11	32.50
Others	56.00	48.97	87.09	61.45	38.55	54.34	58.09	72.89	67.50
Karnataka state	100.00	100.00	100.00	78.79	21.21	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Impact of Soil Health Card Scheme on Paddy Farmers' Income in North Eastern Karnataka

Abhishek et al (2020)

- This study was done in two taluks of Raichur district namely, Sindhanur and Raichur

Table.1 Soil Health Card (SHC) distributions in Raichur district

Sl.No	Taluk	No. of soil samples	No. of farmers	SHC distributed
1	Lingsugur	10,085	39,407	39,402
2	Devadurga	14,017	36,696	36,676
3	Raichur	18,314	43,970	43,950
4	Manvi	8,605	23,312	26,938
5	Sindhanur	24,688	49,665	49,389
	Total No	64, 709	1,93,050	1,96,355

Table.2 Costs and returns realised by farmers under paddy cultivation (ha)

Sl. No.	Particulars	SHC users (n=20)		SHC non-users (n=20)	
		Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
A.	Variable cost				
1	Seeds (kg)	68.00	5363 (5.81)	69.32	5467 (5.74)
2	Manure (t)	04.50	10000 (10.83)	05.69	8250 (8.66)
3	Fertilizers (kg)	885.17	10250 (11.10)	1076.26	12500 (8.66)
4	Plant protection chemical (Lt)	08.50	8750 (9.48)	09.80	10500 (11.03)
5	Human labour (MD)	58.50	14625 (15.84)	61.00	15250 (16.02)
6	Machine labour (Hr)	12.50	8750 (9.48)	12.85	9000 (9.45)
7	Miscellaneous		1209 (1.31)		1209 (1.27)
8	Interest on working capital(at 8 per cent per annum)		5291 (5.73)		4974 (5.22)
	Sub total		67616 (69.59)		70595.05 (70.52)
B.	Fixed cost				
1	Land revenue		160 (0.17)		160 (0.17)
2	Depreciation		1125 (1.22)		1125 (1.18)
3	Rental value		25640 (27.78)		25640 (26.93)
4	Interest on fixed capital at 12%		1144.2 (1.24)		1144.2 (1.20)
	Sub total		28069 (30.41)		28069 (29.48)
C.	Total Cost (I +II)		92307 (100)		95219 (100)
D.	Yield (qtl)		75.34		71.05
E.	Gross Returns		146160		137837
F.	Net Returns		53852		42618
G.	B.C Ratio		1.58		1.45

Farmers Awareness of centrally sponsored agriculture schemes in Kolar district

- **Locale of study:** The present study was conducted in Kolar district.
- **Sample size:** Data was collected from two taluks of Kolar district. From each of the taluk 15 respondents will be identified for collection of data by using simple random sampling method. Thus the total sample will be consisting of 30.



Farmers awareness of CSAS in Kolar district

SL.NO	Schemes	Frequency	Per cent
1	Neem coated urea	22	73.33
2	PMFBY	26	86.66
3	PMKSY	24	80.00
4	Micro Irrigation Fund	24	80.00
5	RADP	16	53.33
6	NMSA	18	60.00
7	PM kisan maan dhan yojana	28	93.33
8	PM kisan samman nidhi yojana	24	80.00
9	NFSM	18	60.00
10	Soil Health card	28	93.33
11	Paramparagat krishi vikas yojana	14	46.66
12	RKVY	26	86.66
13	NM on Agril. Extension and technology	16	53.33
14	NMOOP	8	26.66
15	National e-governance plan agriculture	18	60.00
16	ATMA	28	93.33

n=30

CONCLUSION





**THANK
YOU**