Schemes in the Department of Agriculture, Mahabubnagar, TS.

1. Farmers Investment Support Scheme

Telangana Government is going to launch an Input Assistance Scheme for the farmers. Subsequently, all the farmers will get financial assistance of Rs. 4,000 per acre each for Yasangi and Kharif Crops. Accordingly this scheme will enable the peasants or the land cultivators to purchase farm inputs independent of the money lenders.

2. Farm Mechanization

Mechanization of agriculture will help in increasing the productivity and reduce the cost of cultivation and also enable the farmer to complete farming operations in time. Farm mechanisation in the State is accentuated by the shortage in agriculture labour due to increased migration of rural workers to urban areas. Mechanization possibility is strongly influenced by the farm size, cost of farm labour, machines and energy. However, most of the farming is carried out on small holdings in the State, farming system continues to utilize manual power, animal power and tractor power. In order to bring more land under cultivation and to improve productivity per unit area it is necessary to introduce other sources of power like tractors, power tillers and renewable energy.

Depending on the types of crops grown, soil conditions, local situations and requirements in the districts, the Department of Agriculture is contemplating to distribute various farm machinery and implements on subsidy basis.

The Farm Mechanization Scheme is being implemented in the State for encouraging mechanisation of farming by supplying various farm implements i.e. animal drawn implements, tractor drawn implements, high cost machinery, mini tractors, post-harvest equipment, plant protection equipment, inter-cultivation equipment HDPE tarpaulins and establishment of Custom Hiring Centers for paddy land preparation package, CHC for cotton, maize, paddy harvesting & mini sugarcane package. The subsidy proposed under this scheme is 50 percent and the maximum permissible limit varies depending on the type of machinery. Apart from this, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization are also being implemented for advance farm mechanisation.

3. Soil Health Card Scheme (SHC):

“National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) will be implemented during 12th Plan with the following objectives

- to make agriculture more productive, sustainable and climate resilient;
- to conserve natural resources;
- to adopt comprehensive soil health management practices;
“Soil Health Management (SHM) is one of the most important interventions under NMSA, SHM aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilisers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilisers for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening of soil and fertiliser testing facilities to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility; ensuring quality control requirements of fertilisers, bio-fertilisers and organic fertilisers under Fertiliser Control Order, 1985; upgradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations; promoting organic farming practices etc.

4. **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

Introduce a new Additional Central Assistance scheme to incentivise States to draw up plans for their agriculture sector more comprehensively, taking agro-climatic conditions, natural resource issues and technology into account and integrating livestock, poultry and fisheries more fully. This will involve a new scheme for Additional Central Assistance to State Plans, administered by the Union Ministry of Agriculture over and above its existing Centrally Sponsored schemes, to supplement the State-specific strategies including special schemes for beneficiaries of land reforms. The newly created National Rainfed Area Authority will on request assist States in planning for rainfed areas.

**Objectives**

- 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
- 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

5. **Paramparagath krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):**

**The Scheme envisages:**

- Promotion of commercial organic production through certified organic farming.
- The produce will be pesticide residue free and will contribute to improve the health of consumer.
- It will raise farmer's income and create potential market for traders.
- It will motivate the farmers for natural resource mobilization for input production.

**Programme implementation**

- Groups of farmers would be motivated to take up organic farming under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY).
- Fifty or more farmers will form a cluster having 50 acre land to take up the organic farming under the scheme. In this way during three years 10,000 clusters will be formed covering 5.0 lakh acre area under organic farming.
- There will be no liability on the farmers for expenditure on certification.
- Every farmer will be provided Rs. 20,000 per acre in three years for seed to harvesting of crops and to transport produce to the market.
- Organic farming will be promoted by using traditional resources and the organic products will be linked with the market.
- It will increase domestic production and certification of organic produce by involving farmer.

6. **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY):**

The major objective of PMKSY is to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level, expand cultivable area under assured irrigation, improve on-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water, enhance the adoption of precision-irrigation and other water saving technologies (*More crop per drop*), enhance recharge of aquifers and introduce sustainable water conservation practices by exploring the feasibility of reusing treated municipal waste water for peri-urban agriculture and attract greater private investment in precision irrigation system.

PMKSY has been conceived amalgamating ongoing schemes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD&GR), Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR) and the On Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC). The scheme will be implemented by Ministries of Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Development. Ministry of Rural Development is to mainly undertake rain water conservation, construction of farm pond, water harvesting structures, small check dams and contour bunding etc. MoWR, RD & GR, is to undertake various measures for creation of assured irrigation source, construction of diversion canals, field channels, water diversion/lift irrigation, including development of water distribution systems. Ministry of Agriculture will promote efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm “(Jal Sinchan)”, construction of micro-irrigation structures to supplement source creation activities, extension activities for promotion of scientific moisture conservation and agronomic measures.

Programme architecture of PMKSY will be to adopt a ‘decentralized State level planning and projectised execution’ structure that will allow States to draw up their own irrigation development plans based on District Irrigation Plan (DIP) and State Irrigation Plan (SIP).
7. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bheema Yojana (PMKSY):

**Highlight of the scheme**
- There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid will be only 5%.
- The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss in any natural calamities.
- There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government.
- Earlier, there was a provision of capping the premium rate which is low claims being paid to farmers. Now this is removed and farmers will get claim against full sum insured without any reduction.
- The use of technology will be encouraged to a great extent. Smart phones, Remote sensing drone and GPS technologies will be used to capture and upload data of crop cutting to reduce the delays in the claim payment.
- Allocation of the scheme presented in budget 2016-2017 is Rs.5, 550 cores.
- The insurance plan will be handled under a single insurance company, Agriculture Insurance Company of India (AIC).
- PMFBY is a replacement scheme of National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (NAIS) and Modified National Agriculture Insurance Scheme (MNAIS) and hence exempted from the service tax.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE SCHEME**
- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.
- To stabilizes the income of farmers to ensure their continuous process in farming.
- To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

8. NATIONAL MISSION ON OIL SEEDS (NMOOP)

The Existing scheme i.e., Integrated scheme of oil seeds, Oil Palm And Maize (ISOPOM) has been restructured into National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) from 1st April 2014-15 onwards.

**Objective:** The NMOOP Envisages increase in production of vegetables Oils sourced from Oil Seeds and Tree Borne Oil Seeds.

**Funding Pattern:** 60:40 (Central share: State share)
9. PRADHANA MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

PMKSY will focus on end to end solution in Irrigation supply chain viz., Water resources distribution network, efficient farm level applications, extension services on new technologies & information etc., Broadly, PMKSY will focus on the following:
Creation of new water resources, repair, restoration and renovation of defunct water resources, construction of water harvesting structures, Ground water development, enhancing potentials of traditional water bodies at village level, Developing augmenting distribution network, promotion of scientific moisture conservation and runoff control measures to improve ground water recharge, promoting efficient water conveyance and filed application systems within the farm viz., underground piping system, drip & Sprinklers, pivots, rain- guns and other application devices etc., efficient water and crop management practices to achieve more crop per drop of water.

10. RAINFOED AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (RAD) UNDER NATIONAL MISSION FOR SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

INTRODUCTION:
Rainfed areas constitute about 3/4th of the land mass under arid, Semi arid, Dry – humid zones. rainfed agriculture is complex, diverse and risk prone activity. Activities proposed under RAD will act as a catalyst to accomplish the ultimate objective of enhanced productivity, minimizing the risk of crop losses due to uncertainties of weather conditions, Harnessing efficiency of resources, assuring foods and livelihood / income security at farm level and strengthen the farmers capacity to adapt to climatic changes.
The Broad objectives of the programme are:
a) Increasing agricultural productivity of rain fed areas in a sustainable manner by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches.
b) To minimize the adverse impact of possible crop failure due to drought, flood or uneven rainfall distribution through diversified and composite farming systems.
c) Restoration of confidence in rainfed agriculture by creating sustained employment opportuntities through improved on-farm technologies and cultivation practices.
d) Enhancement of farmers income and livelihood support for reduction of poverty in rainfed areas.
11. NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION:
National Food Security mission (NFSM) was launched in October 2007. The Mission is being continued during 12th five year plan with new targets of additional production of food grains. In the Telangana State, the National Food security mission (NFSM) will have components i) NFSM – Pulses, ii) NFSM Coarse cereals and iv) NFSM- commercial crops.

OBJECTIVES:
- Increasing production of rice, pulses and coarse cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the state.
- Restoring Soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level.
- Enhancing farm level economy to restore confidence among the farmers.

EXTENSION REFORMS (ATMA):
Extension reforms (ATMA) Scheme is in implementation in (9) districts of Telangana with 60:40 central and state share.

Objectives of the Programme:
- To Develop an efficient, effective, demand driven, research integrated and financially sustainable public extension system.
- To revitalize the Agricultural technology generation assessment refinement and Dissemination systems.
- Reforming public Sector Extension, promoting private sector to effectively compliment, supplement and whatever possible to substitute public extension.
- Augmenting media and information Technology support for extension.
- Mainstreaming Gender concerns in extension.
- Capacity Building skill up-gradation of farmers and extension functionaries.
- Increase the Quality and type of technologies being disseminated by the extension system.
- Strengthen Research-Extension- farmer (REF) Linkages.