



Central Government Schemes for Farmers of India

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The central government aims to maximize farm output and generate employment in the agriculture sector. To achieve this aim it intends to introduce various schemes and plans for the benefit of the farmers. The goal of the central government is to develop innovative services that tend to increase the employment rate and better agriculture output.

Why Government Schemes are Necessary?

The government schemes are necessary to provide better and sustainable livelihood to its citizens. Like any other, sector the agriculture sector needs also needs the attention of the government. The majority of the population in India is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. Schemes introduced by the central government help the farming community in planning and organizing their farming activities prudently. The government is quite aware that the agriculture sector contributes a major chunk of the GDP of the economy. For the economy to prosper the government pays special attention to this sector. During the days of complete lockdown, the Indian economy suffered a drawback by recording almost 24 per cent negative development during the primary quarter of FY 2020-21. Agriculture was the only sector that recorded a positive growth of 3.4 per cent.

1. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Har Khet ko Pani "Prime Minister Krishi Sinchayee Yojana"

Vision

- ✓ commitment toward conservation and management of water.
- ✓ Improve the water-use efficiency.

Mission

- ✓ More crop per drop
- ✓ Solution on source creation and management of water.
- ✓ Solution about field application and activities.

2. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

An initiative launched by the NDA government in 2015

Vision

- ✓ To promote organic farming
- ✓ Use of traditional resources.

Mission

- ✓ Farmers are encouraged to form clusters or groups.
- ✓ The aim is to form 10,000 clusters over the coming years.
- ✓ To bring five lakh acres of agricultural land under organic farming.
- ✓ Certification costs are to be borne by the government.

- ✓ Each cluster or group has 50 farmers willing to take up organic farming.
- ✓ Each farmer who enrolls in the scheme is to be provided Rs 20000 per acre.

3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

It is a crop insurance scheme where multiple stakeholders are integrated on a single platform.

Vision

- ✓ To provide the farmers a stable source of income.
- ✓ Farmers need not worry about income during natural calamities.

Mission

- ✓ Farmers to be given financial support by way of insurance.
- ✓ Farmers continue to do farming even when faced with crop loss.
- ✓ Make the farmers self-reliant
- ✓ Credit flow is ensured in case of crop loss due to pests and natural calamities.

4. Gramin Bhandaran Yojana

Under this, scheme the government aims to provide storage facilities to the farmer in rural areas.

Vision

- ✓ Create modern storage facilities in rural areas.
- ✓ Farmers are encouraged to maximize their output.

Mission

- ✓ Creating enough storage facilities.
- ✓ Farmers can store farm produce, processed farm produce, and agricultural inputs.
- ✓ Improve the marketability of farm produce.
- ✓ Prevent the sale of produce immediately after harvest due to distress.

5. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

This scheme is especially for farmers between the age of 18-40 years. To avail of the benefit of this scheme, the farmer has to register under the pension fund.

Vision:

- ✓ The Welfare of small and marginal farmers
- ✓ Provide monthly income to farmers above 60 years of age

Mission

- ✓ To provide a minimum monthly income of Rupees 3000 for farmers after the age of 60.
- ✓ The Scheme is administered through the farmers' cooperation and welfare department of agriculture.

6. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana

The main objective of the scheme is to transfer an amount of Rupees 6000 to the account of farmers annually. This scheme is very helpful to all those small and marginal farmers who need to buy various farm implements and meet other agricultural expenses.

Vision:

- ✓ The scheme is intended to make the small and marginal farmers strong.
- ✓ The small and marginal farmer is in a position to sustain his activities.
- ✓ To make the farmer attentive and active.

Mission:

- ✓ Income support to all land-holding farmers.
- ✓ Ensure the sustainable growth of small and marginal farmers.
- ✓ Small farmers can buy various farm implements.

7. Micro Irrigation Fund scheme

The scheme is aimed to remove the hurdles of irrigation. Most farmers are depended on rain for their crops. Through this scheme, the government aims to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers.

Vision:

- ✓ Farmers can take up new and upcoming irrigation projects.
- ✓ To make the farmer self-reliant for his irrigation needs.
- ✓ Farmers are no longer dependent on rain only.

Mission:

- ✓ Expand the coverage of irrigation facilities.
- ✓ Micro-irrigation projects are undertaken by the farmers.
- ✓ Micro-irrigation systems are installed throughout the country.

8. E-NAM

E-NAM is an electronic National Agriculture Marketing portal that pans India and connects the existing mandis. The purpose is to create a pan India market for agricultural produce.

Vision:

- ✓ Promote uniformity among agriculture markets.
- ✓ Eliminate the role of the middle man in agriculture markets.
- ✓ Offer competitive prices to farmers for their produce.

Mission:

- ✓ Integrate all APMCs across the country.
- ✓ Provide an online marketing platform for agriculture.
- ✓ Facilities are available pan India.

9. Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

This scheme was launched in 1998 to provide credit facilities to farmers. The scheme intends to provide enough credit to farmers for their agriculture expenses.

Vision:

- ✓ Farmers should not be cash-starved.
- ✓ Farmers are not at the mercy of money lenders for agricultural expenses.

Mission:

- ✓ Farmers have the minimum working capital required to meet their day-to-day expenses.
- ✓ Farmers become self-dependent.
- ✓ The Scheme also helps people in dairy farming and fisheries.

10. National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

The scheme intends to make the farmer sustainable and agriculture a productive and lucrative business.

Vision:

- ✓ Agriculture becomes a productive business.
- ✓ Farmers can take up various kinds of agricultural activities.

Mission:

- ✓ Farmers can use new and modern techniques in farming.
- ✓ Farmers can increase their yield.
- ✓ Farmers are encouraged to grow different varieties of crops.