

# Agricultural related schemes in Telangana

## 1. Rythu Bandhu Scheme (AISS):

Telangana Government has proposed a new scheme for providing investment support to Agriculture and Horticulture crops by way of a grant @ Rs.5000/- per Acre per Farmer in each season (Kharif & Rabi) for purchase of inputs like Seeds, Fertilizers, Pesticides, towards Labour and other Investments in the field operations of farmers choice for the crop season.

## 2. Rythu Bandhu - Farmers Group Life Insurance Scheme: (Rythu Bhima)

Telangana Government decided to implement the prestigious scheme of "Rythu Bandhu Group Life Insurance Scheme for Farmers" for the welfare of farming community in the State. The main objective of the scheme is to provide immediate and adequate financial relief to bereaved family members/dependents of the farmer in case of his/her death due to any reason. Majority of the farmers are small and marginal farmers and farming is the sole source of livelihood to them. In the event of death of the bread earner, the dependent family members will land in distress due to financial problems. The sum assured Rs 5,00,000/- payable to the Nominee designated by the insured farmer.

## 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
- To optimize utilization of water resources; etc.

"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 fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening of soil and fertilizer testing facilities to provide soil test based

recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility; ensuring quality control requirements of fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985; up gradation of skill and knowledge of soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations; promoting organic farming practices etc.

#### **4. Subsidy Seed Distribution**

The major objective of this scheme is to distribute various Crop Seeds like Paddy, Jowar, Maize, Redgram, Greengram, Blackgram, Bengalgram, Groundnut, Castor and Green manure on subsidy to Farmers. Subsidy pattern may vary from crop seed to crop seed.

#### **5. Seed Village Programme**

The Seed Village Programme is one of the important components of the Sub Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP) under National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAET) being implemented by Government of India. The Seed Village programme ensures supply of quality seed of notified varieties to the farmers in time at their places at affordable prices besides ensuring quick multiplication of new seed varieties in a shorter time in that mandal/district based on the crop situation.

##### **Objectives:**

The basic objectives of the Seed Village Programme are:

- A) To improve the quality of Farm saved Seeds.
- B) To increase the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR).
- C) To enhance the horizontal spread of high yielding varieties among farmers for improving the productivity of crops.
  - Financial assistance @ 50% subsidy is available for distribution of
  - Foundation/certified seeds of Cereals for 1 acre per farmer per crop each season.
  - Financial assistance @ 60% subsidy is available for distribution of
  - Foundation/certified seeds of Pulses, Oil seeds and Green manure seeds for 1 acre per farmer per crop each season.

## **6. 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 mechanization 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 mechanization 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 mechanization.

## **7. 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

## 8. Rainfed Area Development Scheme (RAD) under national mission for sustainable agriculture

### Introduction:

Rain fed areas constitute about 3/4th of the land mass under arid, Semi-arid, Dry – humid zones. Rain fed 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 oppurtunities through improved on-farm technologies and cultivation practices.
- d) Enhancement of farmer's income and livelihood support for feduction of poverty in rainfed areas.

## **9. National Food Security Mission (NFSM):**

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                      iii) NFSM-Rice  
iv) NFSM-Nutri Cereals and      v) 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.

## **10. Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA):**

Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is in implementation in 7 States and 33 districts in 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 Disseminations 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.

## **11. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)**

The Government of India has introduced an Old Age Pension Scheme for all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) in the country, namely, the “Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)”, as a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years. The Scheme is effective from the 9th August, 2019. Objective and Benefits

There have been a series of interventions for income and price support by the Government for farmers. However, there is a felt need to create a social security net for the farmers as old age may result in loss of livelihood for many of them. Farming requires hard work in fields which becomes difficult at an advanced age. The problem is compounded in respect of small and marginal farmers as they have minimal or no savings to provide for old age. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) provides for an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- to all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs), whether male or female, on their attaining the age of 60 years