

National Conference on Agriculture for Kharif Campaign, 2019

AGENDA NOTE



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi - 110001
www.agricoop.nic.in**

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TOPIC – I: Jaivik – Kheti Portal: Facilitating Marketing of Organic Produce

1. Background:

1.1 Jaivik - kheti portal is a one stop solution for facilitating organic farmers to sell their organic produce and promoting benefits of organic farming. This portal caters various stakeholders like regional councils, local groups, individual farmers, buyers, and input suppliers. Details of local groups and farmers are fetched from PGS portal as details like farm output and crop details are readily available in PGS portal. After registration local groups and individual farmers can upload their products for online selling in the portal. They can fix the price, quantity, stocks, delivery charges and images of their products. They can also edit their existing products. Farmers are informed via messages and emails during various stages of product purchase to delivery. Sellers will receive their payment in their bank account within a pre-defined interval.

1.2 Buyers can view all the available products by visiting “e-bazaar” link of the portal. Facilities like online payment, order tracking, invoice details etc. are also available in the portal. Buyers can purchase their products at their own favourable price through enquiry based system. They may also raise future demands.

1.3 Knowledge repository section of the portal includes case studies, videos, best farming practices, success stories and other material related to organic farming to facilitate and promote organic farming. The portal also provides various price discovery mechanisms for sellers/buyers to get the right price for their products through enquiry based system, forward auction, price-quantity bidding, book building and reverse auctions.

1.4 Input suppliers also can register themselves in jaivik - kheti portal, once they got verified; they can upload their Products with images, which will get displayed in the portal after proper verification.

2. Features of Jaivik - Kheti Portal:

- i Secured online payment facility
- ii Price discovery mechanisms through various E-auctions
- iii Demand based enquiry system
- iv 100% PGS certified genuine products
- v Integration with FSSAI
- vi Grievance Redress Mechanism
- vii Helpdesk

3. New Additions Required:

- i. Availability in regional languages
- ii. Logistic support – negotiations with India post –under progress
- iii. Uniform packing of agri -products
- iv. Linking FPOs of MOVCDNER to the portal for transactions

4. Why the E-Commerce Portal:

- i. Excellent opportunity for direct sale by farmers eliminating middlemen
- ii. Organic products can be traced back to farmers
- iii. Availability of reliable certified agri products
- iv. Information on organic farming methodology and inputs availability

5. Discussion Points for States in Kharif Conference:

- i. Awareness generation among states about e-commerce portal
- ii. Encouraging more and more farmers for online registration
- iii. States to motivate farmers through regional councils
- iv. Publicity at state level for reaching out to farmers and customers
- v. Suggestions regarding state-wise logistic support

TOPIC – II: Revamping Soil Health Card Scheme

1. Background:

1.1 Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme was launched by Hon'ble PM on 19.02.2015 to assist State Governments for issuing SHCs to all the farmers in the country. Soil Health Card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. Soil status is to be assessed regularly in a cycle of every 2 years.

2. Features of Soil Health Card scheme:

- i Uniform approach to collect soil samples and testing at the laboratories.
- ii Universal coverage of all the farm holdings in the country.
- iii Issue of Soil Health Cards after every two years.
- iv Uniform format of Soil Health Card has been adopted.
- v Scientifically sound fertilizer recommendation approach is being adopted for soil test based crop-wise fertilizer recommendation in the Soil Health Card.

3. Soil Sampling:

- i. For the first time a unified soil sampling criteria has been proposed.
- ii. Samples are to be collected at a grid of 2.5 ha in irrigated area and 10 ha in un-irrigated area.
- iii. GPS based soil sampling has been made mandatory so as to create a systematic database and allow monitoring of changes in the soil health over the years.

4. Soil Analysis Criteria:

- i. Uniform soil testing methodology is adopted.
- ii. 12 Soil Health parameters viz. primary nutrients (NPK), secondary nutrient (S), micronutrients (B, Zn, Mn, Fe, & Cu), and others (pH, EC & OC) are analyzed.
- iii. Analysis of secondary nutrients and micronutrients is mandatory.

5. SHC Portal:

5.1 Soil Health Card Portal has been created for registration of soil samples, recording test results of soil samples and generation of SHC along with fertilizer recommendations. This is a single, generic, uniform, web based software accessed at

the URL www.soilhealth.dac.gov.in . It is a workflow based application with following major modules;

- i. Soil Sample Registration
- ii. Test Result Entry by Soil Testing Labs
- iii. Fertilizer Recommendations based on General Fertilizer Recommendations (GFR)
- iv. Soil Health Card generation along with fertilizer recommendation and micronutrient suggestions
- v. MIS module for monitoring progress.

5.2 It promotes uniform adoptions of codes e.g. Census Codes for locations. The system has samples tracking feature and provides alerts to farmers about sample registration and generation of SHC through SMS and e-mail.

5.3 Soil Health Card Portal aims to generate and issue SHC based on General Fertilizer Recommendations provided by State Governments. Based on test results, these recommendations are calculated automatically by the system. Micronutrients status is also provided by the system.

5.4 The system envisages building up a single national database on soil health for future use in research and planning.

6. SHC Components:

- ❖ Soil Health Cards
- ❖ Training for a soil analysis
- ❖ Demonstration/assistance for package of fertilizers recommendations
- ❖ Capacity building and regular monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Mission management

7. Progress under SHC scheme:

7.1 Release of fund during last 3 years area as under:

(Rs in crore)

| Year | Funds released |
|---------|----------------|
| 2016-17 | 133.67 |
| 2017-18 | 152.77 |
| 2018-19 | 237.40 |

7.2 Physical progress:

- (i) **Cycle-I (2015-17):** Against the target of 253.49 lakh soil sample, 100% soil samples have been collected and tested. Against the target of 1073 lakh soil health cards, 100% cards have been distributed to farmers.

(ii) **Cycle-II (2017-19):** The 2nd Cycle of the scheme started from 1st May 2017. So far, against the target of 273.99 lakh soil sample, 270.31 lakh (i.e.98%) soil samples have been collected and 251.25 lakh (i.e.91%) samples tested. Against the target of 1204.52 lakh soil health cards, 921.45 lakh (i.e.76%) cards printed and 847.11 lakh distributed to farmers.

8. Revamping of SHC Scheme:

8.1 Various brainstorming sessions / meetings were held in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare for better implementation of the scheme during subsequent years. The recommendations of these brainstorming sessions / meetings are given below.

8.1.1 Brainstorming session on SHC by ICAR on 26-6-2018

- Inclusion of physical, biological parameters
- Cycle time extension to 5 years
- Development of Standardized geo-referenced sampling procedure (IISS)
- Development of sensor based hyper spectral soil quality assessment tool- DIR IISC
- Skill development programme for STL staff through IISS, Bhopal
- Development of Soil test based fertiliser recommendations under drip fertigation for horticultural crops

8.1.2 Suggestions by states in the meeting held on 8-10-2018

- Reduction in size of grid from 2.5 Ha to 1.5 Ha for irrigated area and from 10 Ha to 5 Ha in un-irrigated areas
- Extension of SHC cycle period from 2 years to 3 years
- Ration card type of SHC card with pages for same farmer having different land holdings
- Assistance for strengthening of soil testing labs to be increased to Rs 55 lakh
- Cash incentive of 1% on purchase of fertilizer on SHC based recommendation
- Linking of SHC to fertilizer DBT through Unique number of the card

8.1.3 Brainstorming session on SHC by DAC&FW on 14-3-2019

- Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme need to be continued for at least 2-3 more cycles so that farmers apply fertilizers as per SHC recommendation and do not revert back to imbalanced use of fertilizers.
- Soil samples to be collected from individual farmer holding to increase the farmer's confidence in SHC scheme. SHC to be issued to farmers in a cycle of 3-4 years depending of soil testing capacity of the State / UT. Flexibility may be given to states to fix the target of farmers to be covered in the cycle period.

- For awareness creation among farmers, more funds to be provided for field staff trainings, farmer's trainings, demonstrations on farmer's field, wider publicity through electronic and print media (jingles, advertisements, hoardings, leaflets, etc). PPP Model of extension activities may be considered.
- One contractual staff / extension service provider at each village to be provided for awareness generation on SHC recommendations, as per Haryana model i.e. engaging one NSS volunteer per village for technology transfers. The expenditure to be met from SHC component under which flexibility has been given to States for using Rs 300/ sample.
- Sanction of PMT at state, district level may be considered for focused approach.
- Village level soil fertility maps to be developed & displayed in panchayat buildings / cooperatives for awareness generation.
- To increase financial assistance for strengthening of STLs from Rs. 40 lakh to Rs. 60 lakh for automation of STLs and procurement of ICP for speedy soil testing.
- SHC to be made mandatory for getting benefit under agricultural schemes being implemented by other Divisions of DAC&FW.
- To link SHC unique number with DoF portal for fertilizer subsidy to encourage soil test based balanced nutrient management.
- To examine, if 1% cash back can be given by fertilizer companies to farmers on purchase fertilizers on SHC recommendations, this will be as part of their CSR activity to encourage farmers to use SHC recommendations.

9. Issues to be taken up with States:

- For awareness creation on SHC, States to make provision for more number of field staff trainings, farmer's trainings, demonstrations on farmer's field, workshops and farmer melas in the Annual Action Plan.
- For wider publicity through electronic & print media (jingles, advertisements, hoardings, leaflets, etc) and one contractual staff / extension service provider at each village (NSS volunteer as per Haryana model) may be included by States in the Annual Action Plan. However, the expenditure to be met from SHC component under which flexibility has been given to States for using Rs 300/ sample.
- Village level soil fertility maps to be developed with the help of State Remote Sensing Agencies and displayed in panchayat buildings / cooperatives for awareness generation.
- SHC to be made mandatory for getting benefit under agricultural schemes being implemented by other Divisions of DAC&FW.

TOPIC – III: Micro Irrigation & Water Use Efficiency

1. Background:

1.1 Water being the most critical input for agriculture, its judicious use is important to ensure sustainable agricultural development and food security. There is a need for adopting optimum cropping pattern and efficient water application that utilizes available water resources in an efficient manner. The saving of water will not only help in improving soil health, enhancing productivity and providing environmental advantage, but also in supporting irrigation with extended coverage for a longer duration from the same source of water.

1.2 The water use efficiency of protective irrigation source through small water harvesting structures in rainfed areas can be enhanced by integrating them to micro-irrigation systems, and provide live saving irrigation to the standing crop. Micro irrigation techniques not only help in water saving, but also in reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses, and other inputs and input costs, besides sustaining soil health.

1.3 The Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water security. The Government launched Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) during 2015-16 with the motto of '*Har Khet Ko Paani*' for providing end-to-end solutions in irrigation supply chain, viz. water sources, distribution network and farm level applications. PMKSY not only focuses on creating sources for assured irrigation, but also creating protective irrigation by harnessing rain water at micro level through '*Jal Sanchay*' and '*Jal Sinchan*'.

1.4 PMKSY adopts State level planning and projectised execution that allows States to draw up their own irrigation development based on District Irrigation Plans (DIP) and State Irrigation Plans (SIP).

2. Components of PMKSY:

2.1 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP): To focus on faster completion of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation, including National Projects. This component is being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD &GR.

2.2 PMKSY (*Har Khet ko Pani*): Source augmentation, distribution, ground water development, lift irrigation, diversion of water from water plenty to water scarce areas, supplementing rain water harvesting beyond IWMP & MGNREGA, repair, restoration, renovation of traditional water bodies. This component is being implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources, RD &GR.

2.3 PMKSY (Watershed): Ridge area treatment, drainage line treatment, soil and moisture conservation, water harvesting structure, livelihood support activities and

other watershed works. This component is being implemented by the Department of Land Resources.

2.4 PMKSY (Per Drop More Crop): This component is being implemented by DAC&FW. The PMKSY '*Per Drop More Crop* (PDMC) mainly focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through precision / micro irrigation (Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation).

Besides promoting precision irrigation and better on-farm water management practices to optimize the use of available water resources, this component also supports micro level water storage or water conservation/management activities such as construction of farm ponds, check-dam etc. to supplement source creation, secondary storage structures at tail end of canal system to store water when available in abundance (rainy season) or from perennial sources like streams for use during dry periods, water lifting devices including water carriage pipes, underground pipe distribution system etc.

3. Financial Status:

3.1 Under PMKSY-PDMC, an amount of Rs. 9285.84 crore has been released to the States as central share from 2015-16 to 2018-19 and an area of 34.32 lakh hectare (may increase as still States are being updating progress of 2018-19) has been covered under Micro Irrigation. An amount of Rs. 3500.00 crore (BE) has been allocated for 2019-20.

3.2 In addition, the Government has approved a dedicated Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) with National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) with an initial corpus of Rs. 5000 crore. The main objective of the MIF is to facilitate States in mobilizing resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation. The States may access MIF for incentivizing micro irrigation through an additional (top up) subsidy over and above the one available under PMKSY-PDMC Guidelines for achieving the target. States may access MIF for innovative integrated projects including projects in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode depending on State specific requirements.

1. Background:

1.1 The Government has set a target of doubling of farmers' income by the year 2022. The schemes are implemented to enhance production and productivity of agriculture and thereby enhance income of farmers. The Indian horticulture sector is facing constraints such as low crop productivity, limited irrigation facilities and underdeveloped infrastructure support like cold storages, markets, roads, transportation facilities, etc. There are heavy post-harvest and handling losses, resulting in low productivity per unit area and high cost of production. However, on the other hand, India's long growing-season, diverse soil and climatic conditions comprising several agro-ecological regions provide ample opportunity to grow a variety of horticulture crops. Thus, efforts are needed in the direction to capitalize on our strengths and remove constraints to meet the goal of moving towards a formidable horticultural growth in India.

1.2 Horticulture has a number of advantages compared with agriculture crops. For one, it's more remunerative. Horticulture can be done on dry and hilly land. Water utilization is lower and so is consequent risk of crop failure. Unlike large-scale cereal crops, horticulture farms can be much smaller, allowing marginal farmers to boost their earnings from their small landholdings. While horticulture crops require more inputs in the form of fertilizers and so on, farmers often plant two or three crops simultaneously to maximise yield from each acre. Horticulture gives farmers a higher income, but there is little protection against a glut. Horticulture output has been mostly widening its margin with food production, with profound impact on farm incomes, water utilization, land usage and employment patterns.

2. Need Cost Saving technologies in Horticulture

The following points demonstrate how a low-cost technology can contribute to increasing horticultural production in the country while significantly reducing energy and water consumption.

- i. Variable Rate Application (VRA) in precision horticulture is an area of technology that focuses on the automated application of materials to a given landscape. The way in which the materials are applied is based on data that is collected by sensors, maps and GPS. These materials include things like fertilizers, chemicals, and seeds, and they all help optimize one's crop production. In precision farming when growers of tree fruit, citrus, nuts, vine crops, and vegetables can use increasingly affordable digital tools for fertilizer and pesticide then they can use every chemical in a precise manner. Because of this the land will be safe and cost would be reduced.
- ii. Drip-irrigation technology or Water-saving technology could become more attractive for horticulture crops. With this technology farmers can use less

quantity of water then it can save the water and reduce the cost of water for horticulture crops.

- iii. Availability and affordability of labor is a perpetual pain point in horticulture, driver less tractor, drone, harvesting machine etc. can reduce the labor cost and produce best quality material.
- iv. Bamboo based green house / poly houses is lower cost than steel. It can be reduce the cost of horticulture crops and increase the benefit.
- v. Pest-exclusion nets create a barrier that protects vegetables against pests and associated diseases. The nets can also serve as floating row covers to control temperature, light, relative humidity and soil moisture for plant production. It can improve yields and vegetable quality.
- vi. A greenhouse is generally covered with a transparent material such as polythene or glass. It can be costly than net. Where climate is conducive net-house can be a viable alternative to the greenhouse.
- vii. Low Cost Storage Structures for Fruits and Vegetables Handling in Indian Conditions. India is the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables in the world with huge postharvest losses. One of the reasons for postharvest losses is inappropriate infrastructure for storage. Storage of fruits and vegetables becomes essential step to make them available during off season and also to control glut situations in the market. Appropriate storage structures like evaporative cooling chambers (ECC) for safe storage of horticultural crops become essential for regular supply of commodities.
- viii. Post Harvest Technology- home scale preservation with low cost technology and Use of thermal processing, low temperature, drying, chemical and biological reactions coupled with other preservation techniques are applied to enhance the storability. Adoption of these techniques could make available a large quantity of food by avoiding losses and provide better quality food and nutrition, more raw materials for processing, thus ensuring better returns to the farmers.
- ix. Fruits and vegetable processing- The processed products from fruits and vegetables are beverages, jams, jellies, candies, preserves, canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated fruits and vegetables, pickles, soup mixes, sauces and ketchups. Products that have growing demand, especially in the Middle East countries include pickles, chutneys, fruit pulps, canned fruits and vegetables, concentrated pulps and juices, dehydrated vegetables and frozen fruits and vegetables. These all products could be produce by small processing unit. Processing can always fetch an additional income to the growers and help in stabilizing the prices with economic returns.

3. New Technologies for Horticulture:

- Resistant varieties of horticulture crops in Biotechnology.
- Drip irrigation and Water Saving Technology.
- Food processing technology.
- Post Harvest Technology
- Farm Mechanization.
- Poly House and Green House.
- Variable Rate Application.
- Pest-exclusion Nets.
- Low cost storage.
- Production of on-farm inputs like vermin-compost, bio-pesticides and compost etc.

TOPIC – V: Seeds of New High Yielding and Short Duration Varieties are to be made available to the Farmers on time by States through various seed producing agencies along with specific package of practices

1. Background:

1.1 Seed is a critical basic input and play vital role in sustained agricultural production and productivity of various crops. The efficacy of other agricultural inputs is largely determined by the quality seeds. The seeds may account for about twenty to twenty-five percent of agricultural productivity of various crops.

1.2 The requirement and availability position of seeds State - wise and crop - wise are being reviewed prior to each sowing season during Zonal Seeds Review Meetings. As reported by States during the zonal seeds review meeting held on 07.02.2019 for kharif – 2019, 152.24 lakh quintals of certified /quality seeds are available in the country against the requirement of 140.36 lakh qtl, which area sufficient to meet the requirement.

1.3 Indian Council of Agricultural Research and State Agricultural Universities Centres are already developing short, medium duration, climate resilient and high yielding varieties seeds of various crops suitable for different agro climatic conditions. The ICAR has also developed bio- fortified varieties of different crops (paddy, wheat, maize, pearl millet, lentil, mustard, cauliflower, potato, etc.) to alleviate malnutrition in the country.

2. Issues to be taken up with States:

States are requested to include newly released, high yielding, short and medium duration and climate resilient varieties in the dynamic Seed Rolling Plan. The States are requested to take following steps for making available newly released, high yielding varieties seeds to the farmers.

- The States are requested to place breeder seed indents of new high yielding varieties of different crops suitable for cultivation in the State and also ensure lifting of entire indented seeds in time.
- In order to achieve self sufficiency in respect of quality seeds, all the States are requested to organize seed production programme especially newly released short and medium duration high yielding varieties in their State Seed Farms for multiplication of all breeder seeds into foundation and certified seeds.
- The seeds should be made available to the farmers at affordable price by availing financial assistance available under Gol and State crop development schemes/ programmes. The States and Seed Producing Agencies are also

advised to make available leaflets providing details of special package of practices while distributing seeds to the farmers.

- The States are requested to make advance tie-up arrangements or MoU with other State, State Seeds Corporations and Seeds Producing Agencies having technical expertise and sufficient infrastructure for production and distribution of quality seeds, for timely availability seeds.

TOPIC – VI: Procurement of Pulses and Oilseeds under Price Support Scheme (PSS) and State’s Contribution in PM-AASHA

1. Background:

Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare is implementing an umbrella scheme of “Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan” (PM-AASHA), comprising Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS), and pilot of Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS). Under PM-AASHA, States / UTs are offered to choose either PSS and PDPS in a given procurement season with respect to particular oilseeds crop for the entire State. The pulses and copra are procured under PSS. Only one scheme i.e. PSS or PDPS will be made operational in one State with respect to one commodity. Further, States have the option to roll out Private Procurement and Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district / selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist for oilseeds.

2. The Details of PSS, PDPS and PPSS:

- (i) **PSS:** This scheme is implemented at the request of the concerned State Govt. which agrees to exempt the procured commodities from levy of mandi tax and assist central nodal agencies, in logistic arrangements, including gunny bags, working capital for state agencies, creation of revolving fund for PSS operations, etc. as required under the scheme guidelines. Procurement of these commodities are undertaken by Central Nodal agencies at Minimum Support Price (MSP) announced by the Govt. as and when prices fall below the MSP as well as compliance of State Govt. to PSS guidelines. As per the guidelines of Price Support Scheme for procurement of pulses, the overall quantity of procurement by Central Government will be restricted to 25% of the actual production of the commodity for that particular season. In case State/ UT Government intends to procure over 25% of production, the State Government may do so at their own cost and through its own agencies. If the State Government intends to procure quantities beyond 25% and upto 40% of production through Central Agencies, then the States Government will use the same for their PDS and other Welfare Schemes, at their own cost. Further, in order to ensure smooth and sustained PSS operations, Government provides Government Guarantee to lender banks for extending cash credit facility to central nodal agencies for undertaking PSS operations. Till date, Government Guarantee of Rs. 39,000/- crore has been provided to lender banks/ NCDG for extending cash credit facility to NAFED. In addition, Government Guarantee of Rs. 1,500/- crore has been provided to lender banks for extending cash credit facility to FCI.

- (ii) **PDPS:-** This scheme envisages direct payment of the difference between the MSP and the selling / model price to pre- registered farmers selling his produce in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. All the payments will be done directly into the bank account of farmers. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as the farmers are paid the difference between the MSP and Sale / Model price on sale in notified market.
- (iii) **PPSS:-** In addition to PDPS, oilseeds producing states will have the option to roll out Private Procurement Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in district/ selected APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockist. The pilot district/ selected APMC(s) of district will cover one or more crop of oilseeds for which MSP is notified. This is akin to PSS and it involves physical procurement of the notified oilseeds. There is no proposal received under PPSS so far.

3 Central Subsidy:

Government has also issued policy guidelines for release of pulses to States/ UTs at Central Subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg to be utilized under various Welfare Schemes viz. Mid-day Meal (MDM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Public Distribution System (PDS) etc. from the stock of Pulses procured under PSS by Central Nodal Agencies i.e. NAFED, SFAC. Under this Scheme, a Central Subsidy of Rs. 15/- per kg over the “issue price” as a “One Time Measure” to the State/ UTs is envisaged for utilization under various welfare schemes, for a period of 12 months or till present PSS pulses stock of 34.88 lakh MT lasts, whichever is earlier.

4. Progress Made So Far:

- i Under PSS (PM-AASHA), during Kharif 2018-19 season, based on 41 proposals received from State/ UT Governments, as on 28.03.2019, sanctions have been accorded for procurement of 3,778,299 MT of pulses and oilseeds at MSP and a quantity of 17,39,899.08 MT of pulses and oilseeds having MSP of Rs. 9,623.64 crore have been procured. During Rabi 2019-20 season, based on 30 proposals received from State/ UT Governments, as on 05.04.2019, sanctions have been accorded for procurement of 43,89,787 MT of pulses and oilseeds and a quantity of 39,690.04 MT of pulses and oilseeds having MSP of Rs. 187.69 crore have been procured. Under PDPS, sanction has been accorded for implementation of PDPS for 1682700 MT of soybean in Madhya Pradesh during Kharif Marketing Season 2018-19.
- ii Under the Discounted Pulses Scheme, till March, 2019, an amount of Rs. 1596.00 crore has been paid by the State Governments. Out of 6,78,122 MTs of paid stock of Pulses (3,73,264 MT of PSS stock and 3,04,858 MT of PSF stock), 3,60,181 MTs has been lifted by the States/UTs or its agencies till 06.04.2019.

- iii With the approval of IFD, as on 31.03.2019, under MIS/ PSS (General Components), against R.E. of Rs. 1400.00 crore, an amount of Rs. 1400.00 crore have been released.

5. Issues for Discussion with States:

Following issues may be discussed:-

- i Sufficient Revolving Fund to be provided by concerned State Government for timely payments to farmers.
- ii Logistic arrangement like warehouse, gunny bags etc. to be arranged.
- ii Delay in commencement of procurement by state agencies.