

Brief Note on National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

National Food Security Mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses by 10, 8 and 2 million tonnes, respectively by the end of XI Plan through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; creating employment opportunities; and enhancing farm level economy. The Mission was continued during 12th Five Year Plan with new target of additional production of 25 million tonnes of food grains comprising of 10 million tonnes of rice, 8 million tonnes of wheat, 4 million tonnes of pulses and 3 million tonnes of coarse cereals by the end of XII Plan. Beyond 12th Plan, the mission is being continued with new additional target of 13 million tonnes of foodgrains comprising 5 million tonnes of rice, 3 million tonnes of wheat, 3 million tonnes of pulses and 2 million tonnes of nutri-cum-coarse cereals from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

As per the target, NFSM has achieved the bumper production of rice, wheat, pulses and nutri-cum-coarse cereals, during 2017-18 (As per 3rd advance estimates), the production of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals have been achieved at the level of 111.52 million tonnes, 98.61 million tonnes, 24.51 million tonnes and 44.87 million tonnes respectively. The total foodgrains production achieved during 2017-18 is 279.51 million tonnes (1.6%) increase against last year.

Area Coverage under NFSM from 2018-19 onwards:

From 2016-17, NFSM is being implemented in 638 districts of 29 states. NFSM-Rice is being implemented in 194 districts of 25 states. NFSM-Wheat is being implemented in 126 districts of 11 states. NFSM-Pulses is being implemented in 638 districts of 29 states and NFSM-Coarse cereals is being implemented in 269 districts of 27 states.

From the year 2018-19, NFSM-Nutri-Cereals is to be implemented in 202 districts of 14 states (Jowar in 88 districts of 10 states, Bajra in 88 districts of 9 states, Ragi in 44 districts of 8 states and other millets in 43 districts of 7 states). Maize is to be implemented in 237 districts and Barley in 39 districts of the country.

Interventions included under programme:

The interventions covered under NFSM, cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, Seed distribution of HYVs, Farm machineries/resources conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, Plant protection measures, nutrients management/ soil ameliorants, cropping system based training of farmers etc.

New initiatives taken for increasing production and productivity of Pulses from 2016-17 onwards:-

- Breeder Seed production of pulses was introduced under NFSM-Pulses programme.
- 150 Seed Hubs are being implemented through IIPR Kanpur for increasing certified seeds of indigenous production of pulses in India through the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR), Kanpur and their centres.

- Supplying of Minikits of pulses seed varieties not older than 10 years free of the cost (100% share) to the farmers.
- In addition to State Governments, the ICAR/KVKs/SAUs also involve in conducting the demonstrations on improved latest package of practices of pulses.
- 15% allocation is earmarked for pulses under NFMS for production of quality seeds through State Governments.
- The government has decided to create a buffer stock of pulses to control fluctuation of prices of pulses. Procurement has already started.

New initiatives taken for increasing production and productivity of Nutri-Cereals from 2018-19 onwards:

- Breeder seed production of nutri-cereals.
- Creation of seed hubs.
- Certified seed production.
- Seed minikits allocation.
- Strengthening/creation of Center of Excellence.
- Publicity of nutri-cereals.

For the year 2018-19, the allocation of NFMS is Rs. 1700.00 crore (BE).

A statement indicating interventions covered and pattern of assistance available under NFMS-Rice, NFMS-Wheat, NFMS-Pulses, NFMS-Nutri-Cereals and NFMS-Coarse cereals is enclosed at Annexure-I. Summary of districts covered under various components of NFMS is given at Annexure-I (A) & Annexure-I (B).

Brief Note on Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)

- Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI) programme is the outcome of the recommendations of the Task Force constituted by Government of India in the pursuance of the decisions taken in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries held on 29th November, 2009 to make short and medium term recommendations for efficient management of water, power and other inputs as well as subsidy to maximize agricultural production on a sustainable basis. The Task Force was inter alia ascribed to assess the existing scenario of water resource development, utilization and management of foodgrain production in the country, with a particular reference to North-Western and Eastern India, taking into consideration the problems being faced due to over exploitation of water resources in the States like Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh as well as to generate recommendations for developing infrastructure relating to water, power, marketing, storage and rural connectivity in Eastern and North- Eastern regions of the country to support agricultural production.
- On the basis of the recommendations of the above committee, Hon'ble Finance Minister, in his Budget speech for the year 2010-11, announced to extend the green revolution to eastern region with active involvement of Gram Sabha and the farming family.
- Accordingly, the programme of "Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)" was initiated in 2010-11 which intended to address the constraints limiting the productivity of "rice based cropping systems" in Eastern India comprising seven (7) States namely, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Eastern Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The goal of BGREI program is to harness the water potential for enhancing rice production in Eastern India which was hitherto underutilized. As a result, needed resource endowment was not taking place in the region impacting overall agriculture production including the farmers' income.
- During 2010-11, the major focus of the states was on promotion of improved crop production technologies of major crops, water harvesting measures and their utilization for overall agriculture development.
- In the subsequent years 2011-12 and 2012-13, the BGREI program provided a more focused approach on medium and long term strategies for asset building activities of water conservation and utilization along with short-term strategies pertaining to transfer of technology of major cereals in BGREI districts.
- Accordingly, BGREI comprised three broad categories of interventions: (i) block demonstrations; (ii) asset building activities such as construction of shallow tube wells/bore wells/dug wells, pump sets, seed drills etc; and (iii) site specific activities for facilitating petty works such as construction/renovation of irrigation channels/electricity for agricultural purposes in a cluster approach for convenience and cost effectiveness.
- BGREI promoted adoption of new seed varieties, farm machines & implements, nutrients, pesticides and knowledge based intervention as developed for different agro-climatic zones.
- Essentially, the objective is to increase the crop productivity by intensive cultivation through promotion of recommended agriculture technologies and package of practices.
- During 2013-14, based on the experience of previous years of implementation of the programme, the intervention of Marketing Support including post harvest technology was also included. During 2014-15 also, the program continued with some modifications in cluster demonstrations and asset building interventions as per NFSM norms.
- Keeping in view the experiences gained during the implementation of the programme from the last five years and also the requests of implementing States, it was thought that there was a need to modify the programme in accordance with the National Food Security Mission-Rice.

- From the year 2015-16, the intervention covered under BGREI are demonstrations, seed distribution, seed production incentive for newer varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient management & pest management, asset building (dug well, bore well, shallow tube well, drum seeder, conoweeder, self propelled transplanter, power weeder, paddy thresher etc), site specific activities, post harvest & marketing support (godown, threshing floor, rice mini mill etc) and cropping system based trainings for farmers. All machineries and implements under SMAM are allowed under BGREI as per operational guidelines of SMAM.
- Due to revision in pattern of assistance under NFSM from the year 2018-19 the pattern of assistance under BGREI has also been revised.
- The programme is being implemented in 7 (seven) Eastern India states of those districts only in which neither NFSM-Rice nor NFSM-Wheat are under implementation in the covered States. The pattern of assistance under BGREI programme is given at Annexure-II. Summary of districts covered under various components of BGREI is given at Annexure-II (A).

Financial status:

Year-wise allocation and release of funds under BGREI are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

| SI No | Year | Allocation (central share) | Release (central share) |
|-------|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 2010-11 | 435.00 | 402.70 |
| 2 | 2011-12 | 400.00 | 396.91 |
| 3 | 2012-13 | 1000.00 | 998.03 |
| 4 | 2013-14 | 1000.00 | 623.57 |
| 5 | 2014-15 | 1000.00 | 845.84 |
| 6 | 2015-16 | 500.00 | 397.110 |
| 7 | 2016-17 | 630.00 | 553.57 |
| 8 | 2017-18 | 450.00 | 329.01 |
| 9 | 2018-19 | 315.00 | 00.00 |

Monitoring:

A three tier monitoring structure involving Central Steering Committee (CSC) under the chairmanship of Secretary (A,C& FW); State Steering Committee (SSC) for each state under the chairmanship of Agriculture Production Commissioner/Principal Secretary (Agriculture) and District Steering Committee (DSC) headed by District Magistrate/Chief Development Officer is proposed to be created for preparation of Action Plan.

National Rice Research Institute (NRRI), Cuttack will be the nodal agency for monitoring the programme. Apart from this, scientists of ICAR are also allotted each districts for extending technical backstopping and monitoring of the programme. Besides, National Level Monitoring Team (NLMT) has been constituted for monitoring of the programme by the Directors of Crop Development Directorates located in the implementing States.

Impact of the Programme:

The production of rice has increased in seven Eastern States from 45.65 million tonnes during 2009-10 to 62.24 million tonnes during 2016-17 after implementation of BGREI and NFSM.