



STATUS OF PM KISAN SCHEME IN INDIA AND ANDHRA PRADESH

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ABSTRACT:

The agricultural sector, extending over 46 per cent of the total geographical area by making it a vital element for the inclusive and sustainable growth of Indian economy and providing employment to nearly 53 per cent of the population. The facts that approximately 30.5 per cent of the rural population live below poverty line in 2019-20 emphasized the need for high growth rate in agricultural sector. Thus the agricultural sector not only contributes to overall growth of economy but also reduce poverty by providing the employment and food security to the majority of the population in the country. Over the last sixty years the

production of food grains has been increased from 52 million tons in 1950-51 to 250 million tons in 2019-2020, at the same time the production of oil seeds also increased from 5 million tons to 28 million tons. India got a third place in terms of production in Paddy, Wheat, Fruits, Cereals, Groundnut and Sugarcane. The share of agriculture and allied sector in gross domestic product declined steadily from 38.8 per cent in 1980-81 to 13.7 per cent in 2019-20. The share of agriculture in total work force also declined from 75.9 per cent in 1961 to 56.4 per cent in 2015-16. The performance of agriculture in the post independence period had been impressive as compared to the pre independence period. The overall performance of agriculture and allied sector had got up to the mark during the period 2001-2011. The low growth in GDP from agriculture during 2011-2019 coupled with higher instability would have lead to more vulnerability and distress among the farming community.



KEYWORDS: agricultural sector, extending , Indian economy and providing employment.

INTRODUCTION

The risks are related to weather un certainty, uneven access to technology and natural resources, unreliable input supplies, stressed infrastructure in power and irrigation and uncertain marketing arrangements which responsible for less bargaining power in input and output marketing of Indian farmers. The increase in population, subdivision and fragmentation of land holdings due to breakdown of joint family system, encouraging conversion of semi-medium and medium group farmers into group of small and marginal holdings, have resulted in uneconomic land holdings.

The vast majority of the population of India lives in villages and about 70 per cent of this population draws its livelihood from agriculture; this shows that over all development of Indian economy obviously from this sector. As a dominant sector of an economy, agriculture plays a vital role in generating income, employment and subsistence for our population

OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

The main objective of the paper is to analyse the status of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme in India and Andhra Pradesh. The paper is based on secondary data, such as data collected from the reputed journals, various reports of Government of India and Andhra Pradesh, Farmers welfare reports and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi portal.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The status of the implementation of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme. The PM-KISAN scheme, launched in the financial year 2018-19, is an income support program designed to supplement farmers' incomes, enabling them to meet expenses related to agriculture, allied activities and domestic needs. Under the scheme, eligible landholding farmers receive an annual cash transfer of 6,000, disbursed in three equal instalments of 2,000 every four months. The funds are directly credited into the beneficiaries' bank accounts through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode, ensuring transparency and efficiency in the delivery of financial assistance.

The study examined the State-wise distribution of cultivators in India. It then explores the state-wise number of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme during the period August-November 2024, providing a snapshot of the scheme's recent outreach. This is complemented by a detailed analysis of the State-wise beneficiaries from the financial year 2018-19 to 2023-24 (as of 31.1.2024), highlighting growth and regional variations in the scheme's coverage over time. Further, the instalment-wise number of farmers registered and benefited under PM-KISAN (as of 30.01.2024) is examined, shedding light on the scheme's phased implementation and the fluctuations in beneficiary numbers across instalments.

A special focus is given to women beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme as of 31st January 2024, emphasizing the scheme's role in promoting gender inclusivity in agricultural support. The Chapter also presents the financial aspects of the scheme, including Union Budget allocations for PM-KISAN and the utilisation of funds, along with a breakdown of budget allocations. Furthermore, it provides a detailed account of the State/UT-wise and year-wise amount disbursed to PM-KISAN beneficiaries from 2018-19 to 2023-24, as well as the instalment-wise amount released under the scheme. Finally, the number of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh over the last five years is presented.

CULTIVATORS IN INDIA

The Census of 2011 recorded a total of 11.88 crore cultivators in India. Among the states, Uttar Pradesh had the largest share, with almost 1.91 crore cultivators, constituting nearly 16% of the national total. Rajasthan followed with approximately 1.36 crore cultivators, closely contributing around 11%. Maharashtra ranked third, with nearly 1.26 crore cultivators, forming close to 11% of the cultivators in India. Madhya Pradesh accounted for about 8%, with 98.44 lakh cultivators, while Bihar contributed around 6%, recording nearly 72 lakh cultivators (Table-4.1).

Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh had comparable figures, with about 66 lakh and 65 lakh cultivators, respectively, contributing close to 6% each. Gujarat recorded nearly 5% of the total cultivators, with around 54.47 lakh cultivators. West Bengal followed with approximately 51.17 lakh cultivators, forming nearly 4% of the total. Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Assam each had between 3% and 4% of the total cultivators, with figures of approximately 42.48 lakh, 41.04 lakh and 40.62 lakh, respectively. Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand together accounted for over 7%, with 40.05 lakh and 38.15 lakh cultivators, respectively.

Haryana and Himachal Pradesh accounted for around 2% each, with nearly 24.81 lakh and 20.62 lakh cultivators, respectively. Punjab and Uttarakhand contributed about 2%, with approximately

19.34 lakh and 15.80 lakh cultivators, respectively. In the northern region, Jammu & Kashmir recorded around 12.45 lakh cultivators, forming about 1% of the national total. Among the southern states, Kerala had a relatively lower proportion, with about 6.71 lakh cultivators, contributing less than 1%.

The northeastern states collectively contributed a small proportion of cultivators. Manipur had 5.74 lakh cultivators, whereas Nagaland had 5-38 lakh and Meghalaya had 4.95 lakh cultivators. Arunachal Pradesh and Tripura had similar figures, with around 3.03 lakh and 2.96 lakh cultivators, respectively, while Mizoram and Sikkim had relatively lower numbers at approximately 2.30 lakh and 1.17 lakh, respectively.

Union Territories had a minimal contribution to the total number of cultivators. Delhi recorded only about 33,398 cultivators, accounting for 0.03% of the national total, while Goa had around 31,354 cultivators, forming a similar percentage. Dadra & Nagar Haveli recorded approximately 28,164 cultivators, while Andaman & Nicobar Islands had about 16,567 cultivators. Puducherry (12,099), Chandigarh (2,578) and Daman & Diu (2,316) reported even smaller numbers each contributing a negligible share to the national total.

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN Scheme

The data on the number of beneficiaries from FY 2018-19 to FY 2023-24 (as of 31.01.2024) is furnished in Table - 1. In the financial year 2018-19, a total of 3,02,68,113 beneficiaries were registered under the PM-KISAN scheme across various states. By FY 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries saw a substantial rise, reaching 8,81,09,679. The total number of beneficiaries further increased in FY 2020-21 to 10,13,26,710. In FY 2021-22, the total number of beneficiaries rose farther to 10,78,94,517. In FY 2022-23, the number of beneficiaries remained high, with a total of 10,73,31,716 beneficiaries.

Uttar Pradesh consistently had the highest number of beneficiaries, increasing from 1,07,84,198 in FY 2018-19 to 2,02,98,268

Table - 1
STATE/UT-WISE NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-KISAN SCHEME

State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (as on 31.01.2024)
Uttar Pradesh	10784198	19870156	23305750	24557618	24300482	20298268
Maharashtra				4644497	4869297	4693724
Madhya Pradesh	453099	880386	918670	951460	946584	788339
Bihar	442022	960427	1118251	1119400	1107186	778742
Rajasthan	523491	1426725	2382929	1786387	2261747	1574430
Gujarat	1723	62174	92187	93589	95101	73592
Karnataka	22237	67692	146078	106006	88121	67879
West Bengal	250259	6199499	7741026	8293369	8354694	7866793
Andhra Pradesh	4099	51055	99532	108933	63496	63796
Odisha	19819	5066822	5384848	5310993	5189070	5058371
Telangana	3282718	4988526	4945915	4619042	4783815	4351733
Kerala	6508	6527650	8268128	8543158	8540799	8050570
Chhattisgarh	2137834	9118846	10813588	10537699	10451413	9250178
Tamil Nadu	2807123	5115606	5667578	5884499	5962498	4849361
Jharkhand	581640	1167349	914920	1071183	1043684	1249342
Assam	30367	188798	197781	199872	197156	148095

Haryana	2009462	3473883	3636780	3652742	3581183	3039181
Punjab	64634	5562821	6751644	7330925	7259810	6137478
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	2110171	3683322	4456161	3782040	3229942	2236183
Himachal Pradesh	1178760	2309638	1909414	1775423	1707726	933728
Uttarakhand	148070	195260	220589	219576	234744	228999
Manipur	958243	1640605	1877638	1885927	1862409	1620441
Tripura	102418	2051454	2982441	3256928	2952461	2220043
Nagaland	937499	2882209	3485910	3558135	3497760	2618265
Meghalaya	6952	13817	17035	17788	17673	16578
Mizoram		6004	8452	10242	11706	15566
Arunachal Pradesh		13131	14436	15041	14976	13467
Sikkim	9932	16408	16324	16278	14992	13317
Ladakh (UT)	408953	750057	861939	897805	900563	813105
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	7534	14136	14284	12809	12958	11832
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	942558	3511715	2555039	3302915	3389456	3011710
Delhi	4215	10072	10793	10403	10235	8477
Goa	29118	273117	499760	311117	367646	6759
Puducherry (UT)	2409	8600	9630	9451	9118	6080
Lakshadweep (UT)		1271	828	870	848	1538
Chandigarh (UT)	48	448	432	397	367	288
Total	30268113	88109679	101326710	107894517	107331716	92116248

Source: Government of India (2024), 'Enhancement of funds under PM-KISAN', Lok Sabha Starred Question No.56, answered on Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, New Delhi.

In FY 2023-24, Bihar also saw substantial growth, with beneficiary numbers rising from 2,50,259 in FY 2018-19 to 78,66,793 in FY 2023-24. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra followed a similar trend, with Madhya Pradesh's beneficiaries increasing from 6,508 in FY 2018-19 to 80,50,570 in FY 2023-24 and Maharashtra's from 21,37,834 to 92,50,178 during the same period. Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka also recorded significant increases, with Rajasthan's beneficiaries growing from 64,634 to 61,37,478, Gujarat's beneficiaries from 28,07,123 to 48,49,361 and Karnataka's beneficiaries from 19,819 to 50,58,371.

West Bengal reported 46,93,724 beneficiaries in FY 2023-24. Andhra Pradesh and Odisha also showed steady growth, with Andhra Pradesh's beneficiaries increasing from 32,82,718 in FY 2018-19 to 43,51,733 in FY 2023-24 and Odisha's from 9,42,558 to 30,11,710. Telangana, Kerala and Chhattisgarh recorded consistent rises, with Telangana's beneficiaries growing from 20,09,462 to 30,39,181, Kerala's from 9,37,499 to 26,18,265 and Chhattisgarh's from 1,02,418 to 22,20,043.

Smaller states and union territories also saw growth, though on a smaller scale. For instance, Jammu and Kashmir's beneficiaries increased from 4,42,022 in FY 2018-19 to 7,78,742 in FY 2023-24, while Himachal Pradesh's rose from 4,53,099 to 7,88,339. Punjab, however, saw a decline in beneficiaries from 23,09,638 in FY 2019-20 to 9,33,728 in 2023-24. Manipur's beneficiaries dropped significantly from 4,99,760 in FY 2020-21 to 6,759 in FY 2023-24. The northeastern states, such as Tripura, Nagaland and Meghalaya, recorded modest increases, with Tripura's beneficiaries rising from 1,48,070 to 2,28,999, Nagaland's from 30,367 to 1,48,095 and Meghalaya's from 4,099 to 63,796.

Union territories like Delhi, Puducherry and Chandigarh recorded minimal beneficiary numbers, with Delhi's increasing from 13,131 in FY 2019-20 to 13,467 in FY 2023-24, Puducherry's from 10,072 to 8,477 and Chandigarh's remaining negligible at 288 in FY 2023-24. Overall, the total number of beneficiaries across all states and union territories increased from 3,02,68,113 in FY 2018-19 to 9,21,16,248 in FY 2023-24, reflecting the scheme's expanding reach.

PM-KISAN beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh

Beneficiaries under PM-KISAN scheme in Andhra Pradesh in the test five years is furnished in Table-2. In 2018-19, Andhra Pradesh accounted for 33,16,854 beneficiaries out of the total 3,16,15,585 beneficiaries across India, representing approximately 10%. In 2019-20, the number of beneficiaries in the state surged to 50,31,470, marking an increase of nearly 17 lakh compared to the previous year. However, the State's share in the national total declined to about 6%, as the overall number of beneficiaries in the country increased significantly to 9,11,12,974.

Table-2
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES UNDER PM-KISAN SCHEME IN ANDHRA PRADESH
IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Number of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh	Number of beneficiaries in India	% of beneficiaries from Andhra Pradesh in the all India
2018-19	33,16,854	3,16,15,585	10.49
2019-20	50,31,470	9,11,12,974	5.52
2020-21	49,45,845	10,27,71,798	4.81
2021-22	46,18,283	10,85,69,918	4.25
2022-23	47,82,509	10,71,63,605	4.46
2023-24	41,35,131	8,56,62,473	4.83
2024-25 (as on 16.10.2024)	41,77,423	9,67,76,484	4.32

CONCLUSION

The 2011 Census data reveals that there are 11,88,09,050 cultivators (both main and marginal) in India. During the period from August to November 2024, Uttar Pradesh had the highest number of beneficiaries under the PM-KISAN scheme, with 2,25,94,147 beneficiaries, accounting for 23.35% of the total beneficiaries, followed by Maharashtra (9.46%) and Madhya Pradesh (8.41%), together contributing to 56.36% of the total beneficiaries. The total number of beneficiaries across all states and UTs during this period was 9,67,76,484. The State-wise number of beneficiaries under PM-KISAN Scheme shows a steady increase in the number of beneficiaries from 30.27 million in FY 2018-19 to 92.11 million in FY 2023-24, with Uttar Pradesh having the highest number of beneficiaries, followed by other major states such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. The Instalment-wise Number of Farmers Registered and Benefited under PM-KISAN (as of 30.01.2024) shows a fluctuating growth rate in beneficiaries across different instalments, with the highest growth observed in Instalment-2 (90.05%) and a decline in Instalment-12 (-18.17%) and Instalment-15 (-5.21%). As of 31st January 2024, the total number of women beneficiaries stands at 1,99,87,669, with Uttar Pradesh (16.07%) and Bihar (11.57%) having the highest percentage of women beneficiaries. The Union Budget allocations for the PM-KISAN scheme have varied each year, with the highest percentage of fund utilization in 2024-25 at 105.83%, reflecting a steady increase in both allocated and spend amounts over the years, reaching 100% utilization in 2023-24. The budget allocation for PM-KISAN as a percentage of the budget for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has consistently increased, peaking at

56.70% in 2023-24, with allocations for PM-KISAN varying from 26.40% in 2018-19 to 49.89% in 2025-26.

The total amount disbursed to PM-KISAN beneficiaries across all states and union territories from 2018-19 to 2023-24 was 2,81,194.46 crores, with significant yearly fluctuations in the disbursements, peaking in 2021-22 at 67,131.71 crores and decreasing to 38,788.23 crores in 2023-24 (as of 31st January 2024). The total amount released under the PM-KISAN scheme during various installment periods from 2018-19 to 2024-25 has shown fluctuations, with notable peaks in April-July 2020-21 at 10,49,46,814 crores and December-March 2023-24 at 11,54,37,207 crores, reflecting a mix of growth and decline over different periods, with a growth rate of 17.81% in the latest period of December-March 2023-24. The number of beneficiaries in Andhra Pradesh has fluctuated over the last five years, with a high of 50,31,470 in 2019-20 and a low of 33,16,854 in 2018-19.

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