

Addressing Barriers to Equal Rights and Entitlements of Women Farmers

"Women comprise 50 percent of the population and do 70 percent of the work in the agriculture field, they why should we get satisfied with only 30 percent. The Government should allocate 50 percent of the agriculture budget for women farmers"- Shanti Devi, Uttarakhand

The Context

The recently adopted 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development recognizes that rural women are key agents for achieving transformational economic, environmental and social changes required for sustainable development. The use of the word, "transformational," symbolizes commitment to address the root causes of inequality, and not just the symptoms. Goal 5 of the Agenda has special significance for the advancement of rural women with its emphasis on eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women, creating opportunities for effective participation and leadership at all levels of decision-making, undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources and stepping up measures for women's unpaid work to be recognized, reduced and redistributed.

Evidence from the nationally representative surveys, as well as various empirical studies, point to an overwhelming majority of women being involved in the agriculture sector, as cultivators and agricultural labourers, across rural India. The Census 2011 data on Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers shows that around 65.1 percent of female workers depend on agriculture, either as cultivators or agricultural labourers, as opposed to 49.8 percent of male workers. Reports from the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) also indicate that 63 percent of all female "workers", and 75 percent of rural female workers are engaged in Agriculture sector¹. Yet, despite their significant presence in agriculture, figures from various data sources indicate that women's ownership of land in rural households ranges just between 6-11percent². Data from the latest Agricultural Census of 2010-2011 indicate that women's holdings account for 12.79 percent of all holdings, comprising about 10.36 percent of the total operated area.

While women's work and contribution in the agriculture and allied sectors is often underreported and inadequately reflected in macro level data systems, several micro-level studies point to the fact that women's participation in agriculture in India is between 60-75 percent³ in most of the farm related activities, such as raising nurseries for seedlings, thinning, sowing, transplanting, weeding, preparation of fertilisers and application of fertiliser and pesticides, in gap filling, winnowing, grading, shifting produce to threshing floor, cleaning and processing the grain etc. In activities such as cutting, picking, cleaning and drying of grains, storage and processing, women's participation is found to be almost 100 percent (Chayal et al, 2010)⁴. Several activities, such as weeding, which is performed primarily by women, are

¹NSSO 68th Round 2011-12

²IHDS 2011-12

³Census 2011. http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-Documents/PRIMARY%20CENSUS%20ABSTRACT_Final.ppt

⁴ Chayal, K., B. L. Dkaka and R. L. Suwika. 2010. Analysis of role performed by women in Agri. J. Hum. Soc. Sci. 5:68-72.

recurrent daily activities, lasting from the time the seed is planted till it is harvested (Dashora, 2010). Across the country, the slow, often uneven and largely incomplete nature of agrarian transition, that involves shift of labour from agriculture to other sectors, is also gender-biased. As more and more men have moved to non-farm work in the industrial and service sectors, women have remained substantially in agriculture. Women's domestic work burden, lower mobility, lesser education, and fewer rights and control over assets such as land, livestock etc. has limited their entry into non-agricultural sectors and their range of non-farm options. ***Increasing feminisation of agriculture and the agricultural workforce, with little recognition of their role in land and livestock management, has meant that women have largely remained invisible in agricultural policies, schemes, programmes and budgets, as well as formal support systems such as credit, extension, insurance and marketing services.***

Current budgetary allocations for women in agriculture need to be critically reviewed from a gender perspective, and the rationale for enhancing allocations and strengthening of its planning, implementation and monitoring, across various schemes, needs to be argued against the above context. Further, the eligibility criteria that is required to access the government schemes and services, limiting to land ownership and possession of the land title in the name of the claimant, needs to be amended ensuring benefits of the government schemes and budgetary allocation reach to women farmers.

On the basis of the five regional consultations organised in Eastern, Hill, North-Eastern, Southern and Western regions of India, with women farmers and their collectives, this policy paper proposes:

- Delinking land ownership from "Farmer" definition and creating an alternative farmer registration system for increasing access of women farmers to government schemes and services
- Enhancing allocation to 50 percent for women under Ministry of Agriculture budget allocation, creating gender sensitive guidelines and monitoring and reporting systems as well as capacity building and training government officials for effective and meaningful utilisation of allocated budgets in addressing women farmers concerns
- Mass scale dissemination of tools through creation of tool banks for reducing women farmers drudgery and increasing occupational safety in agriculture.
- Affirmative action to visiblise and duly recognize women farmers, challenge stereotypical representations of women farmers in all agriculture portals and print material. Engage women farmer leaders to create relevant content creation for m portal.

Initiatives by the Government of India

The year 2004-05 marked the beginning of Gender Budgeting officially being recognized as an important tool to mainstream gender concerns across all key sectors of the government, including agriculture. The introduction of Gender Budget Statement (GBS) in the year 2005-06, aimed to reflect the quantum of budgetary allocations for programmes/schemes that substantially benefit women, was the first significant step taken by the Government. Another important mechanism institutionalised by the Ministry of Finance was setting up of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) which serve as focal points for mainstreaming gender through Gender Budgeting.

Further, to mainstream the gender commitments and set the agenda of women's empowerment, the National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) has been set up as under the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW). The NGRCA acts as a focal point for the convergence of gender related activities and issues in agriculture and allied sectors within and outside DAC&FW; addressing gender dimension to agriculture policies and programmes; rendering advisory services to the States to internalize gender specific interventions for bringing the farm women in the mainstream of agriculture development⁵.

At the policy level, in the context of global normative frameworks, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India, through the new draft National Policy for Women 2016, envisages empowerment of women by further strengthened policies for rural women farmers and addressing the emerging priorities of a changing society and ensuring the rights of women over resources, services and social protection cover. The National Policy for Women's holistic approach to the issue of agriculture and rural women livelihood includes women's access to agriculture-based trainings and skill development for farm and non-farm based entrepreneurship, right to land ownership and nutrition.

Particularly in the context of farmers, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Government of India, prepared a draft National Policy for Farmers in 2007. The policy focused on economic well-being of the farmers and aimed to ensure that farmers have access to productive assets or marketable skills. The policy also introduced the concept of farm schools for farmers for cross learning, training on agricultural methods and skill development. Additionally, the policy also addressed some of the concerns of women farmers by providing support services like crèches, child care centres and adequate nutrition for women.

Delinking Land Ownership from "Farmers" Definition and Creating an Alternative Farmer Registration System for Extending Access to Government Schemes and Services

The current definition of farmer linked to land ownership and possession of land titles discriminates against women farmers, agriculture labourers, tenants and share croppers, salt farmers and pastoralists who are engaged in agriculture and allied activities but do not have access to government schemes, support services, compensations and insurance facilities. As mentioned above, despite significant contribution to food production sectors as farmers, agriculture labourers, livestock managers, fishers, forest produce gatherers, salt pan farmer women are not considered as farmers as only very few women farmers, legally, are land owners.

According to FAO, if women farmers in developing countries have equal access to productive resources as men, their productivity can be enhanced by 20 to 30 percent and raise agriculture production by 2.5 to 4 percent. Hence, there is a need to create an alternative systems for farmers' registration based at panchayat or village level that certifies individuals, irrespective of gender and land ownership, engaged in agriculture as farmers.

Women farmers have increasing barriers to access entitlements and support for agriculture. Most of the central government and state government agriculture departments now require farmers to do an online registration on various portals to access support and benefits from various schemes, with the exception for farmer registration for SMS information services. Farmers cannot register themselves unless they have land records in their name which effectively ignores the reality of skewed land ownership picture of country and systematically

⁵http://agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/Annual_rpt_201617_E.pdf

excludes the women farmers. The Direct Benefit transfer will effectively deny access to agriculture inputs and extension services for women farmers working on their own family lands, sharecroppers and women's collectives who lease land.

Key Recommendations

1. Recording Women Cultivators names in land records: Small and marginal women farmers play a substantial role in cultivating family farms. However, they lack legal land ownership. Several mechanisms need to be proposed for women farmers to get independent rights to land use and entitlements. For example, in several states where the cultivation records (pani-patrak/ pahani) are collected on annual or biannual basis, the states should introduce the name of women farmer in the land records as a cultivator. Recording the name of the women cultivators, or those who work as labourers on their family owned farms, in the cultivation records can become the basis for her eligibility for the benefits of credit, inputs, insurance and compensation. This important measure will help women farmers gain access to agriculture services, inputs such as credit and other schemes and subsidies that are on par with male farmers. Further, consent of all women cultivators, especially those engaged with farming on the family land, needs to become mandatory during acquisition, sale or transfer of land.

2. Enumerate/Register various categories of woman farmers:

Agriculture and Rural Development department work in convergence to identify and enumerate/register various categories of woman farmers from the revenue village upwards, in a time bound manner backed by suitable guidelines issued for this purpose from the concerned ministries at the central level. The process for this enumeration should be similar to the registration of workers and entitling them to job cards under the MGNREGS scheme. The registration drive should be supported by wide publicity and necessary budgets to enable all categories of woman farmers to self-register themselves and avail identity cards as farmers. This should be a concrete step towards operationalising the expansive and inclusive definition of farmers, applicable as per the National Policy for Farmers, 2007.

Kerala's successful model of collective land leasing and convergence for enhancing women farmers' access to agricultural inputs and services, Kudumbashree, can be replicated in other states specifically targeting women farmers, tenants and share croppers, landless agriculture labourers. In Assam, Field Management Committees were formed at the panchayat level for increasing access of farmers to irrigations schemes. The Panchayat, with the active participation of all villagers, became the certifying agency for granting Field Management Committee membership; this could be extended for all the agriculture schemes and to other states for creating an alternative certification system.

Further, while self-registration is a desirable method, there are several categories that can be automatically included, such as members of farmer producer organisations, farmers

groups promoted by NABARD, members of Joint Liability Groups and Self Help Groups, participants of agriculture training programs, members of rural women's collectives or cooperatives and MGNREGS workers, amongst others.

Women Farmer-Friendly Farm Equipment for Reducing Drudgery of Women Farmers

In agricultural activities such as cutting, picking, cleaning and drying of grains, storage, and processing, women's participation is found to be almost 100 percent (Chayal et al, 2010). Several activities, such as weeding performed primarily by women, are recurrent daily activities, lasting from the time the seed is planted until it is harvested (Dashora, 2010). Most of the agriculture activities women are engaged in require them to bend or squat for a long duration of time causing health hazards and physiological workload. ***Drudgery reduction of farm women would be possible only through development of the women farmer-friendly farm equipment, and women farmers should be consulted for developing the tool.*** Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar funded by Ministry of Agriculture (annex-1) is conducting research for developing women farmers'-friendly farm equipment. Through the agriculture extension programmes under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) women farmers are being trained to use the modern equipment for reducing drudgery. However, the outreach of the tools and the training programmes enabling women farmers to use the tools found to be very limited; a study conducted by Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI) in Gujarat in 2016 found that around 93.9 percent of the respondents still use traditional tools and 60 percent of them expressed facing difficulties using the traditional tool. The study also revealed that 66 percent of the respondent heard about the modern tools and an astounding 94.7 percent are interested to use it if given access to modern tools and trained how to use it. The tool banks promoted by various Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and the Government's National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) at the panchayat/ village can be used to increase women farmers' access to the modern tool for reducing drudgery in agriculture.

Key Recommendations

1. A dedicated time bound plan to provide mechanised hand held tools for all labourious tasks done by women largely such as transplantation of paddy throughout the country is required to be done on campaign mode instead of the pilot approach that has not significantly altered the reality on the ground
2. Increase budgetary allocation to reduce drudgery, increase safety for women farmers through the promotion of tool banks for small, marginal and subsistence farmers through rural women's collectives at the panchayat or hamlet level. The tool banks can also be effective agri- enterprises run by rural women's collectives (such as green army in kerala) only when they are backed by training, maintenance and operation costs through krishi vigyan kendra's and FPO's/ SHG's or any other form of women collectives.

Women Farmers and Farmers' Portal

Use of computer based technologies for delivery of public services has gradually been accepted by most Government department and public offices and such largescale digitization has significantly impacted on how such services are delivered and this is data created, stored, shared, used and accessed, resulting in a paradigm shift in governance and its interface with citizens.

This note emphasizes upon the issues pertinent to women farmers that have arisen primarily due to use of digital technology in agriculture. Given the gender stereotypes related to profession of farming, women have never been acknowledged as farmers and women farmers have rarely found adequate representation in State owned sponsored mass media be it print, Doordarshan and Radio programmes. The same visualization has continued in the virtual world too. The 'Farmers' Portal' display adverse implications of such policy choices for the gender inclusion agenda, as detailed below.

The Farmers' Portal of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation commits to provide all informational needs related to agriculture and its allied sectors to farmers and other stakeholders. The vast data covers all aspects related to farming including insurance, storage, extension activities, seeds, pesticides, farm machineries, fertilizers, market prices, package and practices, programs, welfare schemes, soil fertility, training, etc. and is available in an interactive map. It brings together various websites of different departments and organizations related to agriculture and allied sectors from the state and central government and Links have been provided to relevant external websites such as the Kisan Knowledge Management System and Kisan Call Centres; the pan-Indian AgMARKNET.

One of the key issues with the Farmers' Portal, looking from women's perspective, is that it assumes that a landed, male person is a farmer. If the portal has to become inclusive, this needs to be rectified. It is also closely linked to the demands of women farmer groups for broadening the operational definition of farmers in agricultural policy and programme frameworks that would ensure the recognition of women as farmers. By this underlying assumption, it structurally excludes vast majority of the women farmers. At the time of online registration, "women" is added in the applicant category of farmers along with big, small, marginal, and other farmers. It ignores that women too can be big, small or marginal category farmers. Therefore, the options need to be placed accordingly. The format ignores other vulnerability identities like physically challenged farmers or identity of single women, while seeking information during online registration. The Online registration form gender cell drop down menu has only two options – either Male and Female and it does not acknowledge third sex identity, implying such persons cannot register themselves with their real identify. (The only exception is NIPHM website where it allows space to share such identity details i.e. Transgender and physically challenged while registering for training services and this is primarily used by professionals)

Information generation and knowledge creation is conceptualized as an expert-driven process with the farmer's role being reduced to that of a seeker rather than an active co-creator. The extensive traditional knowledge of women in dry land farming, seed preservation and selection, collecting and foraging nutritious tubers etc. finds no place on this portal.

Further, the high rates illiteracy amongst women, esp amongst small and marginal women farmers combine with low access to ICT's amongst the same category. The portal as is cannot be accessed by vast majority of such women farmers.

The portal has not leveraged the knowledge generated by by the community resource persons/ women farmer leaders who have provided extensive extension education services through farmer field schools in state wide programs such as CMSA in Andhra Pradesh or MKSP across the country

Additionally, women farmers are not duly acknowledged on the home page pictures of various links. On one hand, it is heartening to find faces of women farmers on few of the sites, a big majority of the related websites do not adequately represent women farmers in the same way as they include male farmers in their home pages or at times are completely miss out on women's role and identity as farmers. It is an irony that women faces are otherwise typically used to sell even unrelated products but in this case, they are not considered qualified enough to find a place in farming pages despite their playing a much higher share of farming related tasks.

Key Recommendations

1. Removing sex-based discrimination in underlying assumption of default farmer while designing the portals and other knowledge and extension services. Ensuring the option of Male, Female and third gender registration is available on all sites and gender segregated information is collected across categories.
 2. Farmer's vulnerability not to be determined only by size of land-holding and caste identity but also physical disability and women single status should also be considered as criteria for it.
 3. Affirmative action to visiblise and duly recognize women farmers, challenge stereotypical representations of women farmers in mass media coverage, schemes related extension materials and their representation on State website home pages
- Promoting Peer learning as it is the most effective form of learning for farmers and women farmers particularly. Forms of peer learning such as farmer field schools, oral learning methods and tools should also be integrated to develop content for m kisan portals and Kisan Call centres.
 - Literacy also is a barrier to learning can be addressed by combining use of the portal with physical interface collective spaces at the level of women's collectives. Dedicated space and programs for learning and sharing between women farmers need to be created at every Krishi Vigyan Kendra and agricultural universities to participate meaningfully in the mportal.

Budgetary allocations for Women in Agriculture: Key operational issues and concerns

As part of mainstreaming gender concerns in agriculture, the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation (DAC) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has initiated steps to earmark a certain percentage of budgetary allocations for women farmers in some of the beneficiary oriented schemes. Under the DAC, Seeds, Crops, Cooperation, Horticulture, Extension, Marketing, Machinery and tools etc., are key divisions that have schemes aimed at women farmers, with some having earmarked 30% budgetary allocations for women. However, evidence from various empirical studies suggests that merely earmarking small allocations in select agriculture schemes over the past decade have met with limited success in addressing gender gaps on the ground. The reasons for the same are several.

- 1. Mismatch between Women's Presence in Agriculture and Budgetary Allocations:** Firstly, women's growing presence and contribution in the agriculture sector as (as indicated in various national level surveys) has not been matched with any substantial increase in allocations for women farmers over the years. The allocations in some of the beneficiary oriented schemes have been pegged at around 30% without any specific rational or basis to substantiate the same.
- 2. Only select Schemes have Allocations for Women Farmers:** A look at various schemes of the DAC under the agriculture ministry shows that out of 55 odd schemes (subsumed broadly under 7 missions), only around 14 schemes have earmarked allocations for women (see Annexure-1). Even here, the pattern of allocation in the form of subsidies or assistance varies across the above schemes, with not all these schemes having 30% allocations for women farmers. Significantly, there are no special schemes under the DAC that are either meant for women farmers alone or that seek to address the special challenges of women farming in rainfed conditions across the country.
- 3. Gender Budget Allocations are a mere 8.6% of Total Budget:** A look at the budgetary allocations (see Annexure -1) reported as part of the Gender Budget Statement of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare for the financial year 2017-18 shows that out of the total budget of 51026 crores, Gender Budget allocation for various schemes together works out to just 4388 crores or just 8.6% of the total budget.
- 4. Lack of Clear Guidelines to Mainstream Gender Concerns into Schemes:** Another key issue here is the lack of clear operational guidelines for most of the schemes, including those

containing earmarked budgetary provisions for women. The few schemes with operational guidelines (such as ATMA or National Horticulture Mission, NHM etc) are also unclear about how to strategically mainstream gender related concerns at all levels and all stages of a scheme - from conceptualising/design to planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of the scheme.

- 5. Lack of Clear Gender Focus in Monitoring & Evaluation:** In terms of monitoring too, there is no mechanism to ensure whether even the 30% allocations across schemes are indeed being spent or availed by women farmers as well. The MIS system for gender budgeting for most schemes currently remains focussed on reporting and aggregating data around physical and financial targets that have been set or met. For example, 30% participation of women in trainings or exposure visits (under ATMA) is taken to mean that 30% of the allocated budgets were indeed spent on women farmers! There is no mechanism to capture what percentage of the budget earmarked was actually spent on women or the qualitative impact of any given component of a scheme on women's lives through documentation of case studies or narrative reports, which are necessary to understand the gender differentiated impact of schemes and budgets. Therefore, for gender budgeting to be truly effective and meaningful, a reorientation of the monitoring and the MIS system from a gender perspective is necessary.
- 6. Capacity building of officials:** Currently, lack of a clear training and capacity building process and plan for officials (at the National, State and District levels) appears to be a major issue. For Gender Budgeting to truly become an effective tool in mainstreaming gender concerns in the agriculture sector, continuous capacity building of officials in the sector at all levels is absolutely necessary. The capacity building process must focus on building basic gender sensitivity amongst personnel, enabling them to conduct a situation analysis of the agriculture sector from a gender lens, collection and analysis of gender disaggregated data, identifying differential priorities and concerns of women and men involved in agriculture across different castes and land holding sections and then using the above for planning, budgeting, implementation and monitoring of schemes.

Notwithstanding, insufficient budgetary allocations for women, it is equally important to emphasize here that shrinking budgetary allocations to the overall agriculture sector itself over the past two and a half decades has disproportionately impacted women, who also comprise the bulk of small and marginal farming sections across the country. Therefore, from a public financing perspective, it is important to significantly increase overall allocations to the agriculture sector along with enhancing allocations to at least 50% (from the current 30%) or more across not select but all the schemes under the Ministry for women. Equally important is the need to formulate new schemes specifically to suit the needs and requirements of women farming in different agro-ecological contexts along with strengthening and expanding existing programmes such as the Mahila Kisan Shashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) under the Ministry of Rural Development. There is also an urgent need for meaningful convergence of schemes which have overlapping objectives and budgets.

Key Recommendations

1. Allocation under gender responsive budgeting in Agriculture should reflect women farmers' contribution to agriculture, gender differential needs rather than standardised 30 percent budgetary allocation.
2. Budgetary allocations must be based on identification and analysis of gender differential needs and problems in the sector and further prioritising the needs and concerns of women farmers and workers belonging to SC, ST and BC sections, who also comprise the bulk of landless, tenant farmers engaged in farming in rainfed, drought prone and tribal regions across the country.
3. Regular training and capacity building processes for officials and personnel at various levels of the Agriculture ministry and department (at National and sub national levels) is an extremely important first step to meaningfully translate the idea of gender budgeting into a reality on the ground. The training and capacity building plan must be periodically assessed, revised and refined to address the needs of the personnel at different levels and to equip them to address the emerging gender issues on the ground.
4. The agriculture research and training institutes (both at the National and State Level) such as NIRD, MANAGE, SIAET etc., should work in tandem on putting together comprehensive training modules on gender responsive budgeting, to ensure effective planning, implementation and monitoring of agriculture schemes and programmes in the long run.
5. Along with capacity building of the department personnel, the vacant positions of state level gender coordinators should be filled up in an urgent manner and it would be essential to ensure hiring of the capacitated gender person with deeper understanding of agriculture context of the country considering the success of gender responsive budgeting will depend a lot upon the gender coordinators.
6. Efficacious implementation of Gender Responsive Budgeting would depend upon the rigorous monitoring and evaluation system in place. Effective GRB in agriculture would require mainstreaming gender concerns in the designing/ planning of the schemes with proper gender need assessment and be addressing the gender needs in the scheme guidelines. In addition, during the designing of the scheme, it would be essential to incorporate gender sensitive outputs, outcomes and objective to ensure gender responsive monitoring and evaluation. Further, qualitative indicators would be equally significant to quantitative indicators for assessing the success of the GRB approach in agriculture schemes; qualitative indicators would help to highlight the crucial factors explicitly that contribute to the successful achievement of the gender responsive objectives.
7. Creation of Gender Budget Cells (GBCs) within the Agriculture Departments in all States (to be backed by circular from the Central Ministry) will go a long way in institutionalisation of GRB in the agriculture sector in the long run. The composition of the GBC must include personnel from the planning, finance and Department of Women and Child Welfare. The GBCs must be mandated with a clear role in all aspects of planning, budgeting, concurrent monitoring and evaluation of various schemes as well as capacity building of department personnel on gender issues.

Annexure 1: Budget Allocations reported under Gender Budget (Statement 13) for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India (Rs. In Crores)

Programmes / Schemes	Budget Allocation / Spending across programmes and Schemes				Budgetary Allocations as Reported in GB		
	2015-16 A	2016-17 BE	2016-17 RE	2017-18 BE	2016-17 BE	2016-17 RE	2017-18 BE
Department of Agricultural Research and Education (100 %)							
Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar					18	17	15
All India Co-ordinated Research Project on Home Science					187	17	29
Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare (At least 30 %)							
RashtriyaKrishiVikas Yojana	3940	5400	3550	4750	1620	1140	1350
National Food Security Mission	1162	1700	1280	1720	510	420	480
National Project on Organic Farming	15	3	1	1	1	0	0
Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	113	100	100	100	30	30	30
National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	140	362	419	452	109	126	136
Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	198	225	190	223	68	57	67
ParamparagatKrishiVikas Yojana	219	297	120	350	89	60	81
National Project on Agro- Forestry	...	75	50	100	23	15	30
National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	306	500	376	403	149	113	121
National Mission on Horticulture	1696	1620	1660	2320	486	558	636
Sub- Mission on Seed and Planting Material	143	180	185	200	54	56	60
Sub - Mission on Agriculture Extension	597	635	591	912	191	177	274
Sub- Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	152	180	373	550	54	112	165
Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchai Yojana-Per-Drop More Crop	1556	2340	1990	3400	702	702	915
Allocation earmarked for the Women (Rs. In Crore)					4289	3598	4388
Total Budget for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Rs. In Crore)	22092	44486	48073	51026			
Share of GB allocation in Ministry's total Allocation (In %)					9.6	7.5	8.6

Note: A-Actual Spending; BE-Budget Estimates; RE-Revised Estimates

Source: Compiled by CBGA, New Delhi from the Union Budget documents, 2017-18, MoF, Gol.