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सत्यमेव जयते  
भारत सरकार

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मन्त्रालय

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE**

**मुख्य लेखा नियंत्रक कार्यालय**

**O/o CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS**



लेखा एक झलक

**ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE**

**2020-21**



# **ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**2020-2021**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE  
CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS**

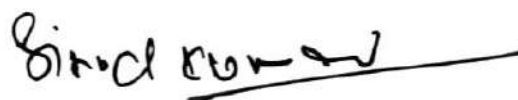


# PREFACE

I have great pleasure in bringing out the “Accounts at a Glance” of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for the financial year 2020-21. This document provides a broad overview of the activities of the Ministry. It is based on information contained in Appropriation Accounts, Finance Accounts, Statement of Central Transactions (SCT) and e-Lekha for the financial year 2020-21.

“Accounts at a Glance” is prepared annually with the objective of providing a macro level summary of the accounts of the Ministry/Department under our payment control. Our endeavour has been to provide comprehensive, relevant and useful accounting information in user friendly formats so that a complete picture of Ministry’s finances is available to the reader at one place. The DAO (Departmental Accounting Organisation) hopes that the document is informative, analytical and useful to decision makers, programme division and project implementing Authorities.

I expect that this document will be useful. Suggestions regarding improvement in the form and contents of the publication are most welcome.



**Dated: 22.10.2021**  
**Place: New Delhi**

**(Binod Kumar)**  
**Chief Controller of Accounts**



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## **CHAPTER-I**

### **Overview**

1.1 Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the total workforce is engaged in agricultural and allied sector activities (Census 2011) and accounts for 17.8% of the country's Gross Value Added (GVA) for the year 2019-20 (at current prices). Given the importance of the agriculture sector, Government of India has taken several steps for its development in a sustainable manner. Steps have been taken to improve the income of farmers. Further, to mitigate risk in the agriculture sector, a scheme "Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana" (PMFBY) was also launched in 2016. Schemes such as Formation & promotion of 10,000 FPOs & the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund have also been launched recently to benefit the sector.

1.2 As per the Land Use Statistics 2016-17, the total geographical area of the country is 328.7 million hectares, of which 139.4 million hectares is the reported net sown area and 200.2 million hectares is the gross cropped area with a cropping intensity of 143.6%. The net area sown works out to 42.4 of the total geographical area. The net irrigated area is 68.6 million hectares.

### **Agriculture Gross Value Added (GVA):**

1.3 As per the provisional estimates of Annual National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, the agriculture and allied sectors contributed approximately 17.8% of India's GVA at current prices during 2019-20, marginally higher than 17.7% in 2015-16. GVA of agriculture and allied sectors and its share in total GVA of the country at current prices during the last 5 years is given in Table 1.

**Table 1: GVA of Agriculture and Allied Sectors and its share in total GVA of the country at current prices**

Items	(Rs. in Crores)				
	Year				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19@	2019-20**
GVA of Agriculture and allied Sectors	22,27,533	25,18,662	27,96,908	29,22,846	32,57,443
Percent to total GVA	17.7%	18.0%	18.0%	17.1%	17.8%

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

@ As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31st January, 2020

\*\* As per the press note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 released by CSO on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020.

1.3.1 The Agriculture and Allied Sector witnessed marginal growth of 0.6 per cent in 2015-16 followed by a substantial recovery of 6.8 per cent in 2016-17 that fell by almost a per cent to 5.9 per cent in the following year, 2017-18. 2018-19 witnessed a sharp fall to 2.4 per cent that has since recovered to 4% in 2019-20 at 2011-12 base prices. (Table-2)

**Table 2: Growth (over the previous year) in the total GVA of the Economy and that in the GVA of Agriculture and Allied sectors at 2011-12 base prices**

(in percent)

Year	Total Economy	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Crops	Livestock	Forestry & Logging	Fishing
2015-16	8.0	0.6	-2.9	7.5	1.7	9.7
2016-17	8.0	6.8	5.3	10.0	5.5	10.4
2017-18*	6.6	5.9	4.4	7.4	6.2	14.7
2018-19@	6.0	2.4	-1.0	8.1	0.4	12.0
2019-20**	3.9	4.0				

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

\*\* As per the press note on Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2019-20 released by CSO on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2020.

@ As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020

### Capital Formation in Agriculture and Allied Sectors:

1.4 Gross Capital Formation (GCF) is an indicator of level of investment activity in the sector. With respect to GVA in the sector, Gross Capital Formation in the sector has been fluctuating during the last 5 years with a major fall experienced in 2015-16 to 14.7 percent from 17.7 per cent in 2013-14. The indicator has since recovered and has improved to 16.4 per cent in 2018-19.

**Table 3: Gross Capital Formation (GCF) in Agriculture and Allied Sectors relative to Gross Value Added (GVA) at 2011-12 base price**

(Rs. in crores)

Year	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector (Rs. in Crores)	GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector (Rs. in Crores)	GCF of Agriculture & Allied Sector as percentage of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector (in percentage)
2013-14	2,84,424	16,09,198	17.7
2014-15	2,72,663	16,05,715	17.0
2015-16	2,37,648	16,16,146	14.7
2016-17*	2,67,836	17,17,467	15.5
2017-18#	2,73,755	18,03,039	15.5
2018-19@	3,06,749	18,72,339	16.4

Source: Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

@ As per the First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation for 2018-19 released on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2020

# Second revised estimate

\* Third revised estimates

### Rainfall 2020-21 Monsoon Rainfall (June – September):

1.5 The cumulative rainfall in the country during the monsoon season i.e. 01<sup>st</sup> June to 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2020 has been higher by 9% than the Long Period Average (LPA). Rainfall in the four broad geographical divisions of the country during the above period has been higher than LPA by 29% in South Peninsula, by 15% in Central India and by 6% in East & North East India but lower than LPA by 16% in North-West India. Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, 15 met subdivisions in the country had received large excess/excess rainfall, 16 met subdivisions received normal rainfall and 5 met subdivisions received deficient rainfall. Out of 685 districts for which rainfall data is available, 59(9%) districts received large excess rainfall, 164(24%) districts received excess rainfall, 290(42%) districts received normal rainfall, 155(23%) districts received deficient rainfall and 17(2%) districts received large deficient rainfall.

## Post-Monsoon (October - December):

1.6 During the post-monsoon season (1<sup>st</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2020), the country received rainfall which was 1% higher than the LPA. Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, 24 subdivisions received large excess/excess rainfall, 6 received normal rainfall and 19 met subdivisions received deficient/large deficient rainfall.

## Production Scenario 2019-20:

1.7 As per Fourth Advance Estimates for 2019-20, total food grain production in the country is estimated at 296.65 million tonnes. The production during 2019-20 is also higher by 26.87 million tonnes than the previous five years' (2014-15 to 2018-19) average production of food grain. Total production of rice during 2019-20 is estimated at 118.43 million tonnes. It is higher by 8.67 million tonnes than the five years' average production of 109.76 million tonnes. Production of wheat is estimated at 107.59 million tonnes. It is higher by 11.43 million tonnes than the average wheat production of 96.16 million tonnes. Production of nutri / coarse cereals is estimated at 47.48 million tonnes. It is higher by 4.42 million tonnes than the production of 43.06 million tonnes achieved during 2018-19. Further, it is also higher by 4.44 million tonnes than the average production.

1.7.1 Total pulses production during 2019-20 is estimated at 23.15 million tonnes which is higher by 2.33 million tonnes than the five years' average production of 20.82 million tonnes. Total oilseeds production in the country during 2019-20 is estimated at 33.42 million tonnes which is higher by 1.90 million tonnes than the production of 31.52 million tonnes during 2018-19. Further, the production of oilseeds during 2019-20 is higher by 4.02 million tonnes than the average oilseeds production.

1.7.2 Total production of sugarcane in the country during 2019-20 is estimated at 355.70 million tonnes. Production of cotton is estimated at 35.49 million bales (of 170 kg each) is higher by 7.45 million bales than the production of 28.04 million bales during 2018-19. Production of jute & mesta is estimated at 9.91 million bales (180 kg each).

**Table 4: Area, production and yield of major crops**

Crops	Area (Lakh hectare)			Production (Million Tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rice	437.7	441.6	437.8	112.8	116.5	118.4	2576	2638	2705
Wheat	296.5	293.2	314.5	99.9	103.6	107.6	3368	3533	3421
Nutri / Coarse Cereals	242.9	221.5	240.2	47.0	43.0	47.5	1934	1944	1976
Pulses	298.1	291.6	283.4	25.4	22.1	23.2	853	757	817
Food grains	1275.2	1247.8	1275.9	285.0	285.2	296.6	2235	2286	2325
Oilseeds	245.1	247.9	270.4	31.5	31.5	33.4	1284	1271	1236
Sugarcane	47.4	50.6	45.7	379.9	405.4	355.7	80198	80105	77893
Cotton@	125.9	126.1	133.7	32.8	28.0	35.5	443	378	451
Jute & Mesta#	7.4	7.0	6.8	10.0	9.8	9.9	2435	2508	2641

\* 4th advance estimates

@ Production in million bales of 170 kg each

# Production in million bales of 180 Kg. each

## Production Scenario during Kharif 2020-21 (as per First Advance Estimates):

1.8 The First Advance Estimate of production of major Kharif crops for 2020-21 has been released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2020. The cumulative rainfall during this year's southwest monsoon season has been 7% higher than Long Period Average (LPA). Accordingly, most of the major crop producing states have witnessed normal rainfall. The production of most of the crops for the agricultural year 2020-21 has been estimated higher than their normal production.

1.8.1 The total area coverage under Kharif food grains during 2020-21 is estimated at 712.36 lakh hectares (as per 1<sup>st</sup> Advance Estimates). The area coverage under nutri / coarse cereals is estimated at 176.17 lakh hectares and under pulses it is estimated at 135.15 lakh hectares. The area under Kharif oilseeds during 2020-21 (as per 1<sup>st</sup> Advance Estimates) is estimated at 196.61 lakh hectares. A comparative position of production of food grains, oilseeds, sugarcane and cotton during 2020-21 vis-à-vis Normal Average (2014-15 to 2018-19) is given below:

**Table 5: Production in Kharif 2020-21 and Average (2014-15 to 2018-19)**

(Million Tonnes)

Crop	2020-21 (1 <sup>st</sup> Advance Estimates)	Average (2014- 15 to 2018-19)	Absolute Difference(2020-21 over average)	Percentage Increase/ decrease (+)/ (-) in 2020-21 over average
Food grains	144.52	134.69	9.83	7.30
Oilseeds	25.73	19.83	5.90	29.75
Sugarcane	399.83	360.43	39.40	10.93
Cotton@	37.12	31.65	5.47	17.28
Jute& Mesta*	9.66	10.49	-0.83	-7.91

@ Production in million bales of 170 kg each

\* Production in million bales of 180 kg each

1.8.2 As per First Advance Estimates for 2020- 21 (Kharif crops only), total food grain production in the country is estimated at 144.52 million tonnes. The production during 2020- 21 is higher by 9.83 million tonnes than the average food grain production of previous five years' (2014-15 to 2018-19).

1.8.3 Total production of Kharif rice during 2020-21 is estimated at 102.36 million tonnes. It is higher by 6.70 million tonnes than the previous five years' average production of 95.66 million tonnes. Production of nutri / coarse cereals is estimated at 32.84 million tonnes which is higher by 1.45 million tonnes than the average production of 31.39 million tonnes. Total Kharif pulses production during 2020-21 is estimated at 9.31 million tonnes. It is higher by 1.59 million tonnes than Kharif pulses production of 7.72 million tonnes in 2019-20 (fourth advance estimate).

1.8.4 Total Kharif oilseeds production in the country during 2020-21 is estimated at 25.73 million tonnes which is higher by 3.41 million tonnes than the production during 2019-20. Moreover, the production of Kharif oilseeds during 2020-21 is higher by 5.90 million tonnes than the average Kharif oilseeds production. Total production of sugarcane in the country during 2020-21 is estimated at 399.83 million tonnes. The production of sugarcane during 2020-21 is higher by 39.40 million tonnes than the average sugarcane production of 360.43 million tonnes.

1.8.5 Production of cotton during 2020-21 is estimated at 37.12 million bales (of 170 kg each) which is higher by 1.63 million bales than the production of 35.49 million bales during 2019-20. Production of jute & mesta is estimated at 9.66 million bales (of 180 kg each).

### **Minimums Support Price:**

1.9 The Government's price policy for major agricultural commodities seeks to ensure remunerative prices to the growers for their produce with a view to encouraging higher investment and production and to safeguard the interest of consumers by making available supplies at reasonable prices. Towards this end, the Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for twenty three (23) mandated crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) after considering the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments. The 23 mandated crops include 15 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soybean (yellow), sunflower seed, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton, sugarcane and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed/mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra. In addition to that, MSP for toria and de-husked coconut are also fixed on the basis of MSPs of rapeseed & mustard and copra respectively.

1.9.1 On 1<sup>st</sup> June, 2020, the Government has announced the increase in MSP for Kharif Crops for marketing season 2020-21. The highest increase in MSP announced is for nigerseed (Rs. 755 per quintal) followed by sesamum (Rs. 370 per quintal), urad (Rs. 300 per quintal) and cotton (long staple) (Rs. 275 per quintal). The expected returns to farmers over their cost of production are estimated to be highest in case of bajra (83%) followed by urad (64%), tur (58%) and maize (53%). For rest of the crops, return to farmers over their cost of production is estimated to be at least 50%.

1.9.2 On 21<sup>st</sup> September, 2020 the Government had announced the MSPs for all mandated Rabi crops for marketing season 2021-22. In view of nutritional requirements and changing dietary pattern and to achieve self- sufficiency in pulses and oilseeds production, the Government has fixed relatively higher MSP for these crops. The highest increase in MSP has been announced for lentil (Rs. 300 per quintal) followed by gram, rapeseed & mustard (Rs. 225 per quintal each) and safflower (Rs. 112 per quintal). For barley and wheat, an increase of Rs. 75 per quintal and Rs 50 per quintal respectively has been announced. The expected returns to farmers over their cost of production are estimated to be highest in case of wheat (106%) followed by rapeseed/ mustard (93%), gram and lentil (78%). For barley, return to farmers over their cost of production is estimated at 65% and for sunflower, it is 50%.

### **Doubling of Farmers Income (DFI):**

1.10 Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee in April, 2016 to examine issues relating to "Doubling of Farmers Income" and recommend strategies to achieve the same. The Committee submitted its Report to the Government in September, 2018 and thereafter, an Empowered Body was set up on 23.01.2019 to monitor and review the progress as per these recommendations. To achieve this, the Committee has identified seven sources of income growth viz., improvement in crop productivity; improvement in livestock productivity; resource use efficiency or savings in the cost of production; increase in the cropping intensity; diversification towards high crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations.



1.10.1 The efforts of the Government of India are to supplement the efforts of the State Governments through various schemes/ programmes and initiatives. These schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and augmentation of farmers' income. The Government has adopted several developmental programmes, schemes, reforms and policies that focus on higher incomes for farmers. All these policies & programmes are being supported by higher budgetary allocations (from Rs. 52,655.00 crore during BE 2017-18 to Rs. 1,34,399.77 crore during BE 2020-21), non-budgetary financial resources by way of creating Corpus Funds and supplementary income transfers under PM-KISAN. MSP is being fixed at a predetermined principle to keep it at the level of one and half times of the cost of production. Government has increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a return of at least 50 % over all India weighted average cost of production for the season 2018-19 , 2019-20 and also recently for the 2020-21 season.

1.10.2 Besides, the latest major interventions include the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat – Agriculture' which includes comprehensive market reforms and creation of 'Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF)' worth Rs. 1 lakh crores including Rs 500 crores for the Bee-Keeping initiative. In addition to this several market reforms have been rolled out. These include

- a. Model APLMC (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2017
- b. Establishment of 22,000 number of Gramin Agriculture Markets (GrAMs) as aggregation platforms Agri-Export Policy, that targets to double agri-exports by 2022
- c. The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2020
- d. The Farmers (Empowerment & Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020
- e. Amendments to Essential Commodities Act, 1955, that deregulates various agri-commodities
- f. Promotion of 10,000 FPOs by 2024

The Government also created Corpus Funds for the benefit of farmers such as :

- a. Micro Irrigation Fund – Rs. 5,000 crores
- b. Agri-Marketing Fund to strengthen eNAM and GrAMs – Rs. 2,000 crores

### **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (ABA):**

1.11 It is the vision of new India announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on May 12, 2020. In agriculture, ABA aims to strengthen Infrastructure, Logistics, Capacity Building, Governance and Administrative Reforms. The components of the ABA for DAC&FW are as follows:

### **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):**

1.11.1 Central Sector Scheme of financing facility under Agri Infrastructure Fund is operational from the year 2020-21 to 2029-30. The aim is creation of infrastructure at the farm gate. The scheme shall provide a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for postharvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through interest subvention and financial support. Under the scheme, Rs. 1 Lakh Crore will be provided by banks and financial institutions as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Farmers,

Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Agri-entrepreneurs, Startups and Central/ State agency or Local Body sponsored Public Private Partnership Project.

### **The National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM):**

1.11.2 Rs.500 crore from 2020-2021 to 2022-2023 is allocated for the sector. The scheme (NBHM) has following three Mini Missions under which main thrust will be given for setting up of infrastructural facilities, etc. for overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping in the country:

**A. Mini Mission-I:** will concentrate on production & productivity improvements of various crops through promotion development/ extension/ adoption of scientific beekeeping by the farmers/ beekeepers/ other stakeholders. Activities relating to HRD/ capacity building of farmers/ beekeepers and field functionaries/ officials, other extension activities, development of infrastructural facilities, including setting up of Integrated Beekeeping Developing Centres (IBDCs), development of quality nucleus stock, bee breeders, setting up of bee diseases diagnostic labs, honey & other beehive products testing labs, custom hiring centres, Api therapy centre, etc., will be promoted.

**B. Mini Mission-II:** will concentrate on postharvest management of beekeeping/ beehive products, including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, export, promotion, etc., setting up of honey and other beehive products processing units, modernization/ up-gradation/ extension of old honey and other beehive products processing units/plants, setting up of in-house quality testing labs, facilitation for marketing/ export of honey and other beehive products, etc.

**C. Mini Mission-III:** will concentrate on research & technology generation in beekeeping for different regions/ states/ agro-climatic and socio-economic conditions.

### **The Farmers Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act 2020:**

1.11.3 This will allow liberal trade, provide more options to farmer for sale of their farming produce, promote barrier free inter- state and intra State trade.

1.11.3.1 This Act is an extremely important step to provide a more competitive and hassle free eco-system where farmers and traders have the choice to sell their produce in an efficient, transparent and competitive environment so as to realise remunerative prices. This will facilitate barrier free intra-state and inter- state trade of farmers' produce and enable farmers with freedom of choice to sell their produce at remunerative prices in trade area outside APMC regulated markets.

1.11.3.2 The mandate of "The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020" is not to replace the State APMC Act. This will motivate APMCs to improve their efficiency and provide better facilities to farmers. This will act as a additional channel while the existing APMCs already facilitating farmers in obtaining better remunerative prices for their produce. The provisions of the State Mandi Act and "The Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020" will play together to yield remunerative prices to the farmers through successful enforcement of better marketing practices.

## **The Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020:**

1.12 "The Farmers' (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020", has been enacted by the Government of India to provide for a national framework on farming agreements that protects and empowers farmers to engage with agribusiness firms, processors, wholesalers, exporters or large retailers for farm services and sale of future farming produce at a mutually agreed remunerative price framework in a fair and transparent manner.

1.12.1 Promotion of agreements for farming produce is an extension of the strategy of strengthening the process of monetization, whose primary objective is to de-risk agriculture at various tags. Such agreement will enable scaling of investment by industry for production and processing of high value agriculture produces and give fillip to exports. The farmers get to enjoy the additional benefits of operational efficiency. The framework will mitigate the risks for the farmers, enhance their income and will put in place an effective and conducive policy regime for agreements. By laying down of procedures and systems, an eco-system will be developed for the holistic development of the agriculture sector.

### **Kisan Credit Card (KCC):**

1.13 The vision is to provide easy concessional institutional agri-credit to all the farmers for meeting the immediate requirements like buying of seeds and fertilizers, raising and marketing of crops, working capital and production needs through Kisan Credit Card (KCC).

1.13.1 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) was introduced in 1998 to provide timely credit to farmers to meet short term/long term cultivation requirement, post harvest expenses, consumption requirement etc. KCC is implemented by Commercial Banks, Cooperative Banks and Rural Regional Banks (RRBs). ISS is available to farmers availing short term KCC loans upto Rs.3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year by providing 2% Interest Subvention (IS).

Additional 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) is also given to the farmers for prompt and timely repayment of loans. Thus the interest rate gets effectively reduced to 4% per annum. Interest subvention of 2% and prompt repayment incentive of 3% on restructured crop loans is also given to farmers affected by severe natural calamities for a maximum period of 5 years on the basis of report of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) for grant of NDRF assistance and Sub-Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

### **Universal Coverage under KCC:**

1.14 To cover all eligible farmers under KCC in a mission mode, KCC saturation drive was launched in 2019. To facilitate easy access to KCC, processing fees, inspection, ledger folio charges and all other service charges for fresh issue/ renewal of KCC was waived off, a time limit of 14 days fixed for issuing KCC after receipt of application and simplified application form were made available. The farmers engaged in activities relating to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries have been included in the KCC scheme and also have been extended the benefits of ISS and PRI with sub-limit of Rs.2.00 lakhs with the approval of Cabinet on 01.02.2019. As a result, the intake of KCC has increased.



## **PM-KISAN:**

1.15 PM Kisan is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India. It has become operational from 1.12.2018. Under the scheme an income support of 6,000/- per year in three equal instalments will be provided to small and marginal farmer families having combined land holding/ ownership of upto 2 hectares. Definition of family for the scheme is husband, wife and minor children. State Government and UT administration will identify the farmer families which are eligible for support as per scheme guidelines. The fund will be directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. There are various Exclusion Categories for the scheme.

## **Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices:**

1.16 Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) was set up with a view to evolve a balanced and integrated price structure, is mandated to advice on the price policy (MSP) of 23 crops. These include seven cereal crops (paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi and barley), five pulse crops (gram, tur, moong, urad and lentil), seven oilseeds (groundnut, sunflower seed, soybean, rapeseed-mustard, safflower, nigerseed and sesamum), copra (dried coconut), cotton, raw jute and sugarcane {Fair and Remunerative prices (FRP)}. CACP submits its recommendations to the government in the form of Price Policy Reports every year, separately for five groups of commodities namely Kharif crops, Rabi crops, Sugarcane, Raw Jute and Copra. Before preparing these five price policy reports, the Commission seeks views of various Central Ministries, State Governments, Farmers, Farmers Association, Research Institutes and other stakeholders.

## **Determinants of MSP:**

1.17 Cost of production (CoP) is one of the important factors in the determination of MSP of mandated crops. Besides cost, the Commission considers other important factors such as demand and supply, price trends in the domestic and international markets, inter-crop price parity, the likely effect of the price policy on the rest of the economy, rational utilization of land, water and other production resources, and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over the cost of production in case of MSPs and reasonable margin over cost of production in case of FRP.

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## **CHAPTER -2**

### **Functions and Organisational Structure**

#### **Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare:**

#### **(A) Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW):**

**2.1 Structure:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has two Departments i.e. Departments of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare and the other being the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE). This Department is headed by Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister and is assisted by two Ministers of State. The Secretary (DAC&FW) is the administrative head of the Department. The Secretary is assisted by one Principal Adviser, 4 Additional Secretaries including one Financial Adviser and 1 CEO, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, Agriculture Commissioner, 12 Joint Secretaries including Mission Director (Mission on Integrated Development of Horticulture) & Mission Director (National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture), one Chief Controller of Accounts, Horticulture Commissioner, Trade Advisor, Horticulture Statistical Advisor, Addl. Deputy Director General (Agri Census) and Deputy Director General (Agriculture Census). In addition, Chairman of Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices (CACP) advises the Department on pricing policies for selected agricultural crops.

**2.2** The DAC&FW is organized into **28 divisions** and has **5 attached offices** and **21 subordinate offices** which are spread across the country for coordination with state level agencies and implementation of Central Sector Schemes in their respective fields. Further, one Public Sector Undertaking, eight autonomous bodies, ten national-level cooperative organizations and two authorities are functioning under the administrative control of the Department.

**2.3 List of Functional Division in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare are as follows:-** Administration, Agricultural Census, Agricultural Marketing, Budget, Finance and Accounts, Credit, Cooperation, Crops & Post Harvest Management of Food grain, Drought Management, Economic Administration, Extension, Farmers Welfare, General Coordination, Hindi, Horticulture, Digital Agriculture, Integrated Nutrients Management, International Cooperation, Mechanization and Technology, Natural Resource Management, Plant Protection, Policy, Plan Coordination, RKVY, Rain fed Farming System Seeds, Oil Seeds, Agriculture Trade Policy, Promotion & Logistics Development & Vigilance.

**2.4** The following are the attached and subordinate offices in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

#### **I. ATTACHED OFFICES**

1. Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Shastri Bhavan, 'B' Wing, New Delhi.
2. Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Shastri Bhavan, 'F' Wing, Second Floor, New Delhi.
3. Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).
4. Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, N.H.IV, Faridabad (Haryana).

5. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre, New Delhi.

## II. SUB-ORDINATE OFFICES

1. Central Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Budni (Madhya Pradesh).
2. Northern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Hissar (Haryana).
3. Southern Region Farm Machinery, Training & Testing Institute, Garladinne, Distt. Anantapur (A.P).
4. North Eastern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institute, Biswnath Chariali, Distt. Sonitpur (Assam).
5. Directorate of Cotton Development, Bhoomi Sarvekshan Bhawan, Near Centre Point School, Seminary Hills, Katol Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra-440013.
6. Directorate of Jute Development, 234/4, Acharya Jagdish Bose Road, Nizam Palace Campus, Kolkata- 700020 (West Bengal).
7. Directorate of Millets Development, Mini Secretariat Building, Room No. 710, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Bani Park, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
8. Directorate of Sugarcane Development, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Hall No.3, Kendriya Bhavan, Aliganj, Lucknow – 226024 (U.P).
9. Directorate of Rice Development, 191, Patliputra Colony, Patna-800013 (Bihar).
10. Directorate of Wheat Development, CGO Building, Hapur Road, Chauraha, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad ( U.P.).
11. Directorate of Extension, Krishi Vistar Bhavan, Dr. K.S. Krishna Marg, IARI Campus, Pusa, New Delhi-110 012.
12. Directorate of Oilseeds Development, Telhan Bhavan, Himayat Nagar, Hyderabad (A.P).
13. Directorate of Pulses Development, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor, Vindhyachal Bhavan, Bhopal-462004 (M.P.)
14. Central Fertiliser Quality Control & Training Institute, N.H. IV, Faridabad (Haryana).
15. National Centre of Organic Farming, C.G.O. Complex, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Hapur Road Chungi, Ghaziabad (U.P).
16. Directorate of Cashewnut and Cocoa Development, M.G. Road, Kochi-682011(Kerala).
17. Directorate of Arecanut and Spices Development, Cannanore Road, Kozhikode – 673005 (Kerala).
18. Office of the Minister (Agriculture), Embassy of India, ROME (ITALY).
19. All India Soil and Land Use Survey, IARI Campus, Pusa, New Delhi-110012.
20. National Seed Research & Training Centre ( NSRTC) Varanasi (U.P.)
21. Central Institute of Horticulture, Medziphema, Nagaland

2.5 There is **only one Public Sector undertaking** i.e. National Seeds Corporation, New Delhi in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare

2.6 There are **Eight Autonomous Bodies** in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

1. Coconut Development Board, Kochi (Kerala).
2. National Horticulture Board, Gurgaon (Haryana).
3. National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi.
4. Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium, New Delhi.

5. National Institute for Agricultural Extension Management, Hyderabad (A.P).
6. National Institute of Agricultural Marketing, Jaipur (Rajasthan).
7. National Institute of Plant Health Management, Hyderabad (A.P.)

8. National Centre for Cold Chain Development, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, B-Wing, Janpath Bhawan, New Delhi.

2.7 There are **10 National Level Cooperative Organisations** in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

1. National Cooperative Union of India, New Delhi.
2. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited, New Delhi.
3. National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., New Delhi.
4. National Heavy Engineering Cooperative Ltd., Pune (Maharashtra).
5. National Federation of Urban Cooperative Banks and Credit Societies Ltd., New Delhi.
6. The All India Federation of Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra).
7. National Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks Federation Ltd., Mumbai (Maharashtra).
8. National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Ltd., Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra).
9. National Federation of Labour Cooperatives Ltd., New Delhi.
10. National Cooperative Tobacco Growers' Federation Ltd., Anand (Gujarat).

2.8 Further there are following **Two Authorities** in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare.

- Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Authority, NASC Complex, DPS Marg Opp. Todapur, Delhi-110012.
- National Rainfed Area Authority, NASC Complex, Dev Prakash Shastri Marg, Pusa, New Delhi -110012.

## **(B) Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE):**

2.9 DARE is the other department of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. The Secretary (DARE)/DG ICAR is the administrative head of the department. The Secretary is assisted by Additional Secretary (DARE) / Secretary (ICAR) and Chief Controller of Accounts. The Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE) was established in the Ministry of Agriculture in December, 1973. DARE coordinates and promotes agricultural research & education in the country. DARE provides the necessary government linkages for the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the premier research organization for co-coordinating, guiding and managing research and education in agriculture including horticulture, fisheries and animal sciences in the entire country. It has the following four autonomous bodies under its administrative control:

- I. Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR);
- II. Central Agricultural University (CAU), Imphal;
- III. Dr Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar;

IV. Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, UP.

ICAR has 97 ICAR Institutes, 53 Agriculture Universities, 6 Bureaus, 18 National Research Centers, 25 Project Directorates and 87 All India Coordinated Research Projects. And is one of the largest National Research System in the World.

## **2.10 Organizations under DARE:**

1. Agrinnovate India (Public Sector Unit)
2. Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board (ASRB), Attached office
3. Indian Agricultural Universities Association (IAUA)
4. National Academy of Agricultural Sciences

## **CHAPTER -3**

### **Major Schemes of the Ministry**

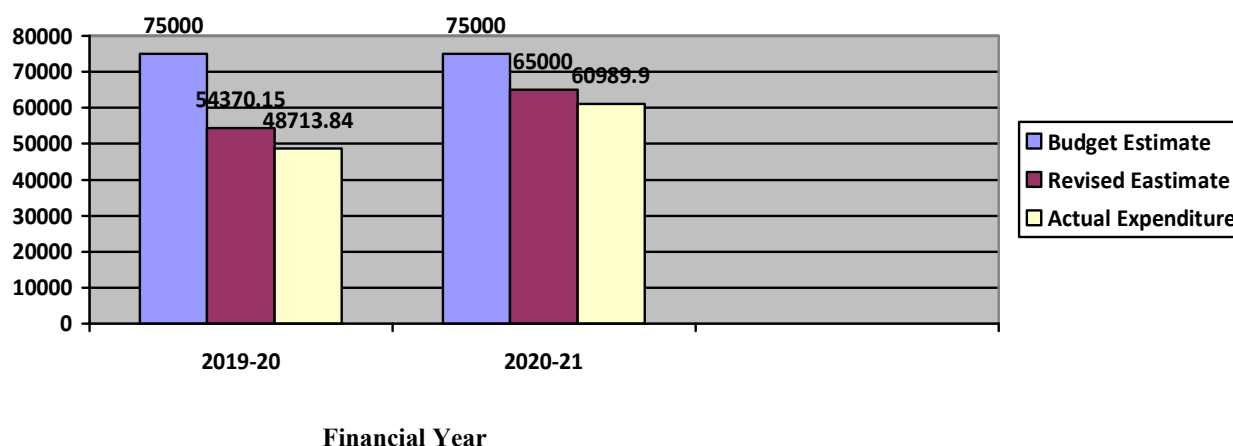
#### **3.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):**

##### **3.1.1 Salient features:**

- i. The objective of this central sector scheme is to augment the income of families of all land holding farmers subject to certain exclusion criteria relating to higher income status. The Scheme was formally launched on 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 by Hon'ble Prime Minister.
- ii. The Scheme aims to provide a payment of Rs. 6000/- per year to be transferred in three equal instalments of Rs. 2000/- each every four months directly into the bank accounts of eligible landholding farmer families.
- iii. The scheme was originally started for small and marginal farmers (SMFs) only, processing a combined holding of up to 2 hectares of land, but later w.e.f. 1.06.2019 the scheme was extended to all farmers, irrespective of the size of their land holdings.
- iv. For effective implementation of the Scheme, detailed Operational Guidelines have been issued which are amended from time-to-time as and when considered necessary.
- v. The Scheme is being implemented online through the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode for which an exclusive web-portal [www.pmkisan.gov.in](http://www.pmkisan.gov.in) has been created.
- vi. The identification of beneficiaries for the Scheme is the sole responsibility of the State/UT Governments who uploads necessary details on the PM-Kisan portal for enabling transfer of benefits to eligible farmers.
- vii. The Scheme is effective from 01.12.2018.

(Rs. In Crores)

Scheme Name/Head Description	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
<b>Pradhan Mantri Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>75000</b>	<b>54370.15</b>	<b>48713.84</b>
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>75000</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>60989.90</b>



### **3.2 INTEREST SUBSIDY FOR SHORT TERM CREDIT TO FARMERS:**

- Under the Scheme, interest subvention is provided to NABARD, Regional Rural Banks, Cooperative Banks, Public Sector Banks and scheduled Private Sector Banks for providing Short Term Credit to Farmers at subsidized rate of interest.
- The interest subvention scheme for farmers aims at providing short term credit to farmers at subsidised interest rate. The policy came into force with effect from Kharif 2006-07. The scheme is being implemented for the year 2020-21. The interest subvention will be given to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on use of own funds and to NABARD for refinance to RRBs and Cooperative Banks. The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by NABARD and RBI.

#### **3.2.1 Interest subvention for short term crop loans:**

- The Central Government provides to all farmers for short term crop loan upto one year for loan upto Rs. 3 lakhs borrowed by them.
- Under this scheme, the farmers can avail concessional crop loans of upto Rs.3 lakh at 7 per cent rate of interest. It also provides for an additional subvention of 3 per cent for prompt repayment within a period of one year from the date of advance. The scheme will help farmers to avail short term crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh payable within one year at only 4 per cent per annum. In case farmers do not repay the short term crop loan in time they would be eligible for interest subvention of 2% as against 5% available above.
- The amount of interest subvention will be calculated on the crop loan amount from the date of its disbursement/drawal up to the date of actual repayment of the crop loan by the farmer or up to the due date of repayment of crop loan fixed by the bank whichever is earlier subject to a maximum period of one year.
- Interest Subvention would be available only on credit requirement for cultivation of crops and post-harvest loan components under ST limit of KCC. Limit towards household / consumption requirement / maintenance expenses of farm assets, term loan etc. will be outside the purview of the Interest Subvention Scheme.
- To ensure hassle-free benefit to farmers under Interest Subvention scheme, the lending institutions may make Aadhar linkage mandatory for availing short term crop loans during 2018-19 and 2019-20.

#### **3.2.2 Interest subvention for post harvest loans:**

- As a measure to check distress sale, post-harvest loans for storage in accredited warehouses against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) are available for upto 6 months for KCC holding small & marginal farmers. The Interest Subvention Scheme will continue for one year and it will be implemented by NABARD and RBI.
- In order to give relief to small and marginal farmers who would have to borrow at 9% for the post harvest storage of their produce, the Central Government has approved an interest subvention of 2% i.e an effective interest rate of 7% for loans upto 6 months. Subvention (incentive) for prompt repayment will not be available to the farmers for loans extended against NWRs.



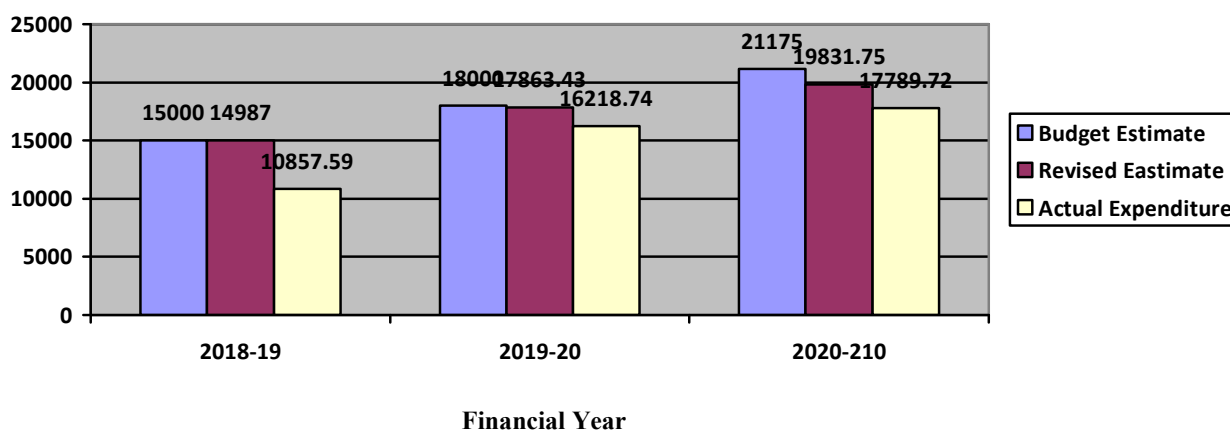
### 3.2.3 Interest subvention for relief to farmers affected by natural calamities:

- To provide relief to the farmers affected by Natural Calamities, the interest subvention of 2% will be provided to Banks for the first year on the restructured amount. Such restructured loans will attract normal rate of interest from the second year onwards as per the policy laid down by the RBI.
- However, to provide relief to farmers affected by severe natural calamities, Interest Subvention of 2% will be available to Banks for the first three years/entire period (subject to a maximum of five years) on the restructured loan amount. Further, in all such cases, the benefit of prompt repayment incentive @3% per annum shall also be provided to the affected farmers. The grant of such benefits in cases of severe natural calamities shall, however, be decided by a High-Level Committee (HLC) based on the recommendation of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT) and Sub Committee of National Executive Committee (SC-NEC).

(Source : [NABARD](#))

(Rs. In Crores)

Scheme Name/Head Description	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
Interest Subsidy for Short Term Credit to Farmers	2018-19	15000.00	14987.00	10854.59
	2019-20	18000.00	17863.43	16218.74
	2020-21	21175.00	19831.75	17789.72



### 3.3 PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA – NCIP:

- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events, stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming Encouraging farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices and Ensuring flow of credit to the agriculture sector which will contribute to food security, crop diversification and enhancing growth and competitiveness of agriculture sector besides protecting farmers from production risks.

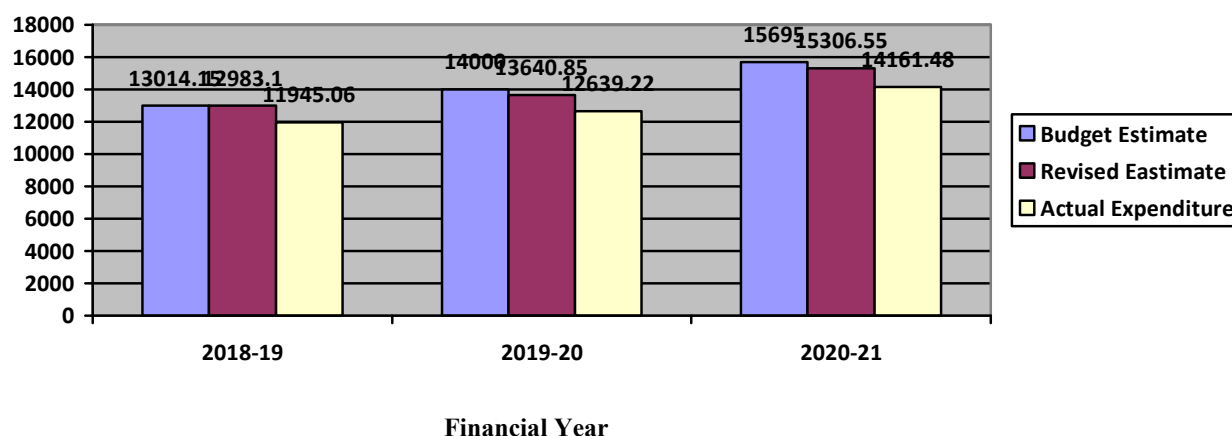


- In an endeavour to integrate Technology in implementation and execution of the Scheme, the Govt. of India has designed and developed a National Crop Insurance Portal (NCIP) ([www.pmfby.gov.in](http://www.pmfby.gov.in)). This will bring in better administration and coordination amongst stakeholders viz. Farmers, States, Insurers and Banks as well as real time dissemination of information and transparency.

([www.pmfby.gov.in](http://www.pmfby.gov.in))

(Rs. In Crores)

<b>Scheme Name/Head Description</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
<b>Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna – NCIP</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>13014.15</b>	<b>12983.10</b>	<b>11945.06</b>
	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>14000.00</b>	<b>13640.85</b>	<b>12639.22</b>
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>15695.00</b>	<b>15306.55</b>	<b>14161.48</b>



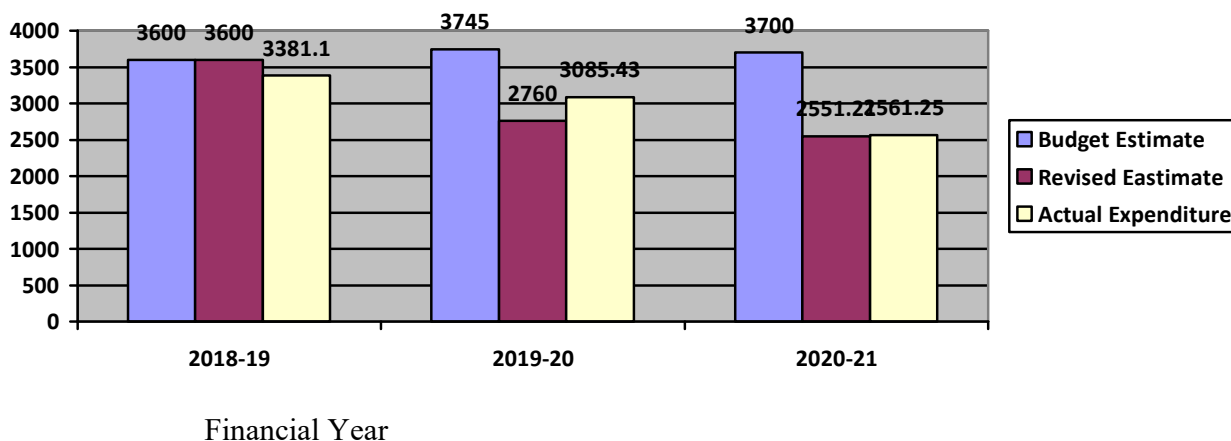
### 3.4 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY):

- 3.4.1 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) was launched as a flagship scheme of the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW) in 2007-2008 to incentivize States to draw up comprehensive agriculture development plans, taking into account agro-climatic conditions, natural resources and technology for ensuring more inclusive and integrated development of agriculture and allied sectors. The scheme was implemented as a State Plan Scheme till the end of the financial year 2013-14 and is being implemented as a CSS (State Plan) scheme thereafter. In accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Finance, the funding pattern of the scheme from 2015-16 onwards has been altered i.e., it is to be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern and Himalayan States) against 100% funding by the Central Government till the end of the financial year 2014-15.
- 3.4.2 The Scheme has been revamped as the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a major focus on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agriculture entrepreneurship, innovations & value addition

with the approval of the Union Cabinet on 01.11.2017. A State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) constituted under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary of the concerned State/UT is empowered to approve projects under the scheme. The State Agriculture Department is the nodal Department for implementation of the scheme in the State. The scheme is available for the entire spectrum of agriculture & allied sector activities such as crop development, horticulture, agricultural mechanization, marketing, pre & post-harvest management, animal husbandry, dairy development, fisheries, extension, etc.

(Rs. In Crores)

<b>Scheme Name/Head Description</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>	<b>Revised Estimates</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
<b>Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>3600.00</b>	<b>3600.00</b>	<b>3381.10</b>
	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>3745.00</b>	<b>2760.00</b>	<b>3085.43</b>
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>3700.00</b>	<b>2551.21</b>	<b>2561.25</b>

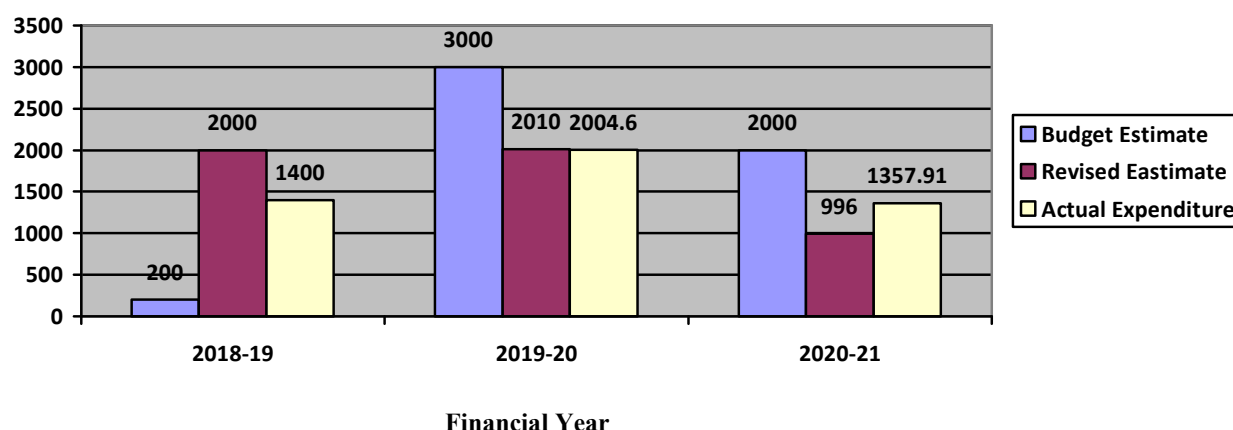


### 3.5 Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme – Price Support Scheme:

- 3.5.1 Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) is a price support mechanism implemented on the request of State Governments for procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices. The Scheme is implemented when there is at least 10% increase in production or 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year. Market Intervention Scheme works in a similar fashion to Minimum Support Price based procurement mechanism for food grains, but is an ad-hoc mechanism.
- 3.5.2 Its objective is to protect the growers of these horticultural/agricultural commodities from making distress sale in the event of bumper crop during the peak arrival period when prices fall to very low level. Thus it provides remunerative prices to the farmers in case of glut in production and fall in prices.
- 3.5.3 The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing the scheme. Under MIS, funds are not allocated to the States. Instead, central share of losses as per the guidelines of MIS is released to the State Governments/UTs, for which MIS has been approved, based on specific proposals received from them.

(Rs. In Crores)

Scheme Name/Head Description	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
Implementation of Market Intervention Scheme – Price Support Scheme	2018-19	200.00	2000.00	1400.00
	2019-20	3000.00	2010.00	2004.60
	2020-21	2000.00	996.00	1357.91



### 3.6 Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojna:

**3.6.1** "Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojna" is the Umbrella Scheme in agriculture sector that has been implemented since 2016-17 by clubbing several schemes / missions under one umbrella scheme. The scheme has now been continued for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the Central Share of Rs. 33,269.976 crore. These schemes look to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic and scientific manner to increase the income of farmers by enhancing production, productivity and better returns on produce. The Schemes will be continued with an expenditure of Rs.33,269.976 crore for three financial years, i.e., 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20.

#### 3.6.2 Some of the Sub-Schemes / Missions covered:

##### (i) Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

With a total central share of Rs. 7533.04 crore, MIDH aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector; to enhance horticulture production, improve nutritional security and income support to farm Households.

##### (ii) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

NFSM including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), with a total central share of Rs.6893.38 crore. It aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops, through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a suitable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy. It further aims to augment the availability of vegetable oils and to reduce the import of edible oils.

**(iii) Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)**

With a total central share of Rs.2961.26 crore. SMAE aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security and socio-economic empowerment of farmers, to institutionalize programme planning and implementation mechanism, to forge effective linkages and synergy amongst various stake-holders, to support HRD interventions, to promote pervasive and innovative use of electronic / print media, inter-personal communication and ICT tools, etc.

**(iv) Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)**

With a total central share of Rs.920.6 crore. SMSP aims to increase production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds, to strengthen the seed multiplication chain, to promote new technologies and methodologies in seed production, processing, testing etc., to strengthen and modernizing infrastructure for seed production, storage, certification and quality etc.

**(v) Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)**

With a total central share of Rs.3250 crore. SMAM aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low, to promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership, to create hubs for hi-tech and high value farm equipment, to create awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities, and to ensure performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

**(vi) Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)**

With a total central share of Rs. 730.58 crore. It aims to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops, to undertake research studies on agro-economic problems of the country, to fund conferences/workshops and seminars involving eminent economists, agricultural scientists, experts and to bring out papers to conduct short term studies, to improve agricultural statistics methodology and to create a hierarchical information system on crop condition and crop production from sowing to harvest.

**(vii) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)**

With a total central share of Rs. 1902.636 crore. It aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances and to speed up - cooperative development in agricultural marketing, processing, storage, computerization and weaker section programmes; to help cotton growers fetch remunerative price for their produce through value addition besides ensuring supply of quality yarn at reasonable rates to the decentralized weavers.

**(viii) Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)**

With a total central share of 3863.93 crore. ISAM aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure; to promote innovative and latest technologies and competitive alternatives in agriculture marketing infrastructure; to provide infrastructure facilities for grading,

standardization and quality certification of agricultural produce; to establish a nationwide marketing information network; to integrate markets through a common online market platform to facilitate pan-India trade in agricultural commodities, etc.

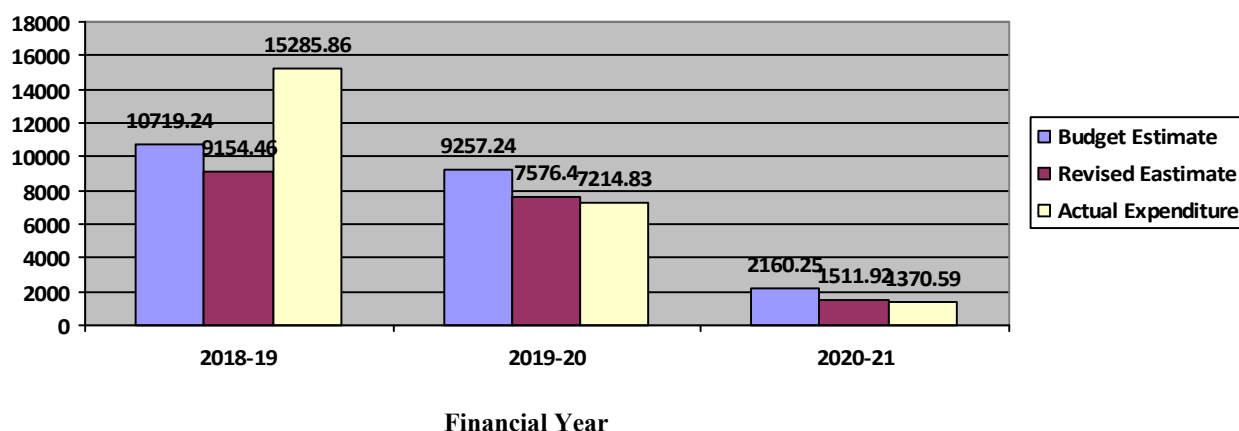
**(ix) National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A):**

With a total central share of 211.06 crore aims to bring farmer centricity & service orientation to the programmes; to enhance reach & impact of extension services; to improve access of farmers to information & services throughout crop-cycle; to build upon, enhance & integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States; and to enhance efficiency & effectiveness of programs through making available timely and relevant information to the farmers for increasing their agriculture productivity. The Schemes/Missions focus on creating/strengthening of infrastructure of production, reducing production cost and marketing of agriculture and allied produce. These schemes / missions have been under implementation for varying duration during past few years.

(Source : PIB)

(Rs. In Crores)

Scheme Name/Head Description	Financial Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Expenditure
<b>Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>10719.24</b>	<b>9154.46</b>	<b>15285.86</b>
	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>9257.24</b>	<b>7576.40</b>	<b>7214.83</b>
	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2160.25</b>	<b>1511.92</b>	<b>1370.59</b>



### 3.7 **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund:- (New Scheme)**

#### 3.7.1 **Introduction:**

3.7.1.1 The Hon'ble Finance Minister announced on 15.05.2020 Rs 1 lakh Crore Agri Infrastructure Fund for farm-gate infrastructure for farmers. Financing facility of Rs. 1,00,000 Crore will be provided for funding Agriculture Infrastructure Projects at farm-gate & aggregation points (Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies, Farmers Producer Organizations, Agriculture entrepreneurs, Start-ups, etc.). Impetus for development of farm-gate & aggregation point, affordable and financially viable Post Harvest Management infrastructure.

3.7.1.2 Accordingly, DAC&FW has formulated the Central Sector Scheme to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects relating to post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support.

### **3.7.2 Objectives of Scheme:**

To mobilize a medium - long term debt finances facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country. This financing facility will have numerous objective for all the stakeholders in the agriculture eco-system.

### **3.7.3 Implementation Period of Scheme:**

The Scheme will be operational from 2020-21 to 2029-30. Disbursement in four years starting with sanction of Rs. 10,000 Crore in the first year and Rs. 30,000 crore each in next three financial years. Moratorium for repayment under this financing facility may vary subject to minimum of 6 months and maximum of 2 years.

## **CHAPTER -4 (a)**

### **ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**

The Secretary is the Chief Accounting Authority in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. He discharges his functions with the assistance of Special Secretary (Financial Adviser) and Chief Controller of Accounts.

2. As per Rule 70 of GFR- 2017, the Secretary of a Ministry/Department who is the Chief Accounting Authority of the Ministry/Department shall: –

- (i) Be responsible and accountable for financial management of his Ministry or Department.
- (ii) Ensure that the public funds appropriated to the Ministry are used for the purpose for which they were meant.
- (iii) Be responsible for the effective, efficient, economical and transparent use of the resources of the Ministry in achieving the stated project objectives of that Ministry, whilst complying with performance standards.
- (iv) Appear before the Committee on Public Accounts and any other Parliamentary Committee for examination.
- (v) Review and monitor regularly the performance of the programs and projects assigned to his Ministry to determine whether stated objectives are achieved.
- (vi) Be responsible for preparation of expenditure and other statements relating to his Ministry as required by regulations, guidelines or directives issued by Ministry of Finance.
- (vii) Shall ensure that his Ministry maintains full and proper records of financial transactions and adopts systems and procedures that will at all time afford internal controls.
- (viii) Shall ensure that his Ministry follows the Government procurement procedure for execution of works, as well as for procurement of services and supplies and implements it in a fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective manner.
- (ix) Shall take effective and appropriate steps to ensure his Ministry:-
  - (a) Collects all moneys due to the Government and
  - (b) Avoids unauthorized, irregular and wasteful expenditure.

3. As per Para 1.2.2 of Civil Accounts Manual, the Chief Controller of Accounts for and on behalf of the Chief Accounting Authority is responsible for :-

- a) Arranging all payments through the Pay and Accounts Offices/Principal Accounts Office except where the Drawing and Disbursing Officers are authorized to make certain types of payments.

**Note: Any addition proposed to the list of cheque drawing D.D.Os included in the Scheme of Departmentalization of Accounts of a Ministry/Department would require the specific approval of the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.**



- (b) Compilation and consolidation of accounts of the Ministry/ Department and their submission in the form prescribed, to the Controller General of Accounts; preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts for the Demands for Grants of his Ministry/Department, getting them duly audited and submitting them to the CGA, duly signed by the Chief Accounting Authority.
- (c) Arranging internal inspection of payment and accounts records maintained by the various subordinate formations and Pay and Accounts Offices of the Department and inspection of records pertaining to transaction of Government Ministries / Departments, maintained in Public Sector Banks.

4. The Chief Controller of Accounts, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare performs his duties with the assistance of two Controller of Accounts, one Assistant Controller of Accounts, three Pr. Accounts Officers (Admn., Accounts and IAW) at HQ and with the help of ten Pay and Accounts Offices of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare . Zonal Internal Audit parties headed by Assistant Accounts Officer is also stationed at Cochin whose works is being monitored by Internal Audit wing at HQ. The details regarding distribution of work in the Office of Chief Controller of Accounts are given at **Exhibit 'A'**.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare have 20 CDDOs, 138 NCDDOs and 22 NCDDOs to CDDO. The Non-Cheque Drawing DDOs submit bills to the Pay and Accounts Offices under pre-check system of payment. Accounting information Flow chart is given at **Exhibit 'B'**.

6. As per Para 1.2.3 of Civil Accounts Manual, Principal Accounts Office in New Delhi functions under a Principal Accounts Officer who is responsible for : -

- a) Consolidation of the accounts of the Ministry/Department in the manner prescribed by CGA;
- b) Preparation of Annual Appropriation Accounts of the Demands for Grants controlled by the Ministry/Department, submission of Statement of Central Transactions and material for the Finance Account of the Union Government(Civil) to the Controller General of Accounts;
- c) Payment of loans and grants to State Government through Reserve Bank of India, and wherever this office has a drawing account payment there from to Union Territory Government/ Administrations;
- d) Preparation of manuals keeping in view the objective of management accounting system if any, and for rendition of technical advice to Pay and Accounts Offices, maintaining necessary liaison with CGA's Office and to effect overall coordination and control in accounting matters;
- e) Maintaining Appropriation Audit Registers for the Ministry/ Department as a whole to watch the progress of expenditure under the various Grants operated on by the Ministry/Department;

Principal Accounts Office/Officer also performs all administrative and coordinating function of the accounting organization and renders necessary financial, technical, accounting advice to department as well as to local and outstation Pay & Accounts offices.

7. As per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Pay & Accounts offices make payments pertaining to respective Ministries/ Departments and in certain cases payments will be made by the Departmental Drawing and Disbursing Officers (CDDOs) authorized to draw funds, by means of cheques drawn on the offices/branches of accredited bank that may be authorized for handling the receipts and payments of the Ministry/Department. These payments will be accounted



for in separate scrolls to be rendered to the Pay and Accounts Offices of Ministry/Department concerned. Each Pay and Accounts Office or Drawing and Disbursing Officer authorized to make payments by cheques, will draw only on the particular branch/branches of the accredited bank with which the Pay and Accounts Office or the Drawing and Disbursing Office as the case may be, is placed in account. All receipts of the Ministry/Department are also be finally accounted for in the books of the Pay and Accounts Office. The Pay and Accounts office is the basic Unit of Departmentalized Accounting Organization. Its main function include:-

- i. Pre-check and payment of all bills, including those of loans and grants-in-aid, submitted by Non-Cheque Drawing DDOs.
- ii. Accurate and timely payments in conformity with prescribed rules and regulations.
- iii. Timely realization of receipts.
- iv. Issue of quarterly letter of credit to Cheque Drawing DDOs and post check of their Vouchers/bills.
- v. Compilation of monthly accounts of receipts and expenditures made by them incorporating there with the accounts of the Cheque Drawing DDOs.
- vi. Maintenance of GPF accounts other than merged DDO and authorization of retirement benefits.
- vii. Maintenance of all DDR Heads.
- viii. Efficient service delivery to the Ministry/Department by the banking system by way of e-payment.
- ix. Adherence to the prescribed Accounting Standards, rules and principles.
- x. Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.

**8. The specific approval of the CGA, Ministry of Finance would have to be obtained in connection with any proposal for creation (or re-organization) of a new Pay & Accounts Office or for adding to the list of cheque drawing DDOs included in the Scheme of Departmentalization of Accounts of a Ministry/Department.**

9. The overall responsibilities of Departmental Accounting Organization in respect of Ministry of Agriculture Farmers and Welfare are:-

- i. Consolidation of monthly accounts of Ministry and its submission to the CGA.
- ii. Annual Appropriation Accounts which are submitted to the CGA, Ministry of Finance and Principal Director of Audit..
- iii. Union Finance accounts
- iv. Statement of Central Transactions.
- v. Preparation of "Accounts at a Glance".
- vi. Payments of grants-in-aid to Grantee Institutions / Autonomous Bodies etc.
- vii. Rendering technical advice to all PAOs and Ministry; if necessary in consultation with other organization like DOPT, Ministry of Finance and CGA etc.
- viii. Preparation of Receipt Budget.
- ix. Preparation of Pension Budget.
- x. Procuring and supplying of cheque books for and on behalf of PAOs/Cheque drawing DDOs and Personal Deposit Account Holder.
- xi. Maintaining necessary liaisoning with Controller General of Accounts office and to effect overall co-ordination and control in accounting matters and accredited Bank.
- xii. Verify and reconcile all receipts and payments made on behalf of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare through the accredited Bank.
- xiii. Maintaining accounts with Reserve Bank of India relating to Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and reconciling the cash balances.
- xiv. Ensuring prompt payments.
- xv. Speedy settlement of Pension/Provident fund and other retirement benefits.
- xvi. Internal Audit of the Ministry, subordinate and attached offices under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and its Grantee institutions, etc.

- xvii. Making available accounting information to all concerned authorities.
- xviii. Budget co-ordination works of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- xix. Monitoring of New Pension Scheme and pension revision cases of Pre-2016 and Pre-2006 retirees.
- xx. Computerization of Accounts and e-payment.
- xxi. Administrative and co-ordination function of the accounting organization.
- xxii. Roll out of PFMS under Central Sector / Centrally sponsored / other central expenditure.
- xxiii. Roll out of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) in Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare as per the guidelines of M/o Finance.

10. Accounting information and data are also provided to the Divisional Heads, Financial Adviser and Chief Accounting Authority to facilitate effective budgetary and financial control. Monthly and progressive expenditure figures under various sub-heads/object-heads of the grant of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are provided to Budget Section of the Ministry. Progress of expenditure against budget provisions are also submitted to Secretary, Financial Adviser as well as Heads of Divisions of the Ministry controlling the grant for purposes of better monitoring of expenditure.

11. The Accounting organization also maintains accounts of long-term advances such as House Building Advance and Motor Car Advance and GPF accounts of employees of the Ministry.

12. The verification and authorization of Pensionary entitlement of officers and staff members is done by the Pay & Accounts Offices on the basis of service particulars and pension papers furnished by the Heads of Offices. All retirement benefits and payments like gratuity, cash equivalent to leave salary, as well as payments under Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme; General Provident Fund etc. are released by PAOs office on receipt of relevant information / bills from DDOs.

### **13. INTERNAL AUDIT WING:**

The Internal Audit Wing carries out audit of accounts of various offices of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to ensure that rules, regulations and procedures prescribed by the government are adhered to by these offices in their day to day functioning.

13.1 Internal Auditing is an independent, objective assurance and consulting activity designed to add value and improve an organization's operations. It basically aims at helping the organization to accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control and governance processes. It is also an effective tool for providing objective assurance and advice that adds values, influence change that enhances governance, assist risk management and control processes and improve accountability for results. It also provides valuable information to rectify the procedural mistakes and deficiencies and, thus, acts as an aid to the management. The periodicity of audit of a unit is regulated by its nature and volume of work and quantum of funds.

13.2 Internal audit and audit by C&AG are complementary in nature and taking into account the overall framework of accountability, both internal audit and external audit have their own roles to perform. In fact, internal audit is considered as an effective tool for reinforcing and improving managerial performance. The C&AG office itself has emphasized the necessity of having a strong internal audit system within ministry/department of the Government of India and it is reiterated by the second administrative reforms commission in its 14th report on "strengthening financial management system of Government of India". The working group constituted under the Chairmanship of then Additional Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance with the approval of Finance Minister has also highlighted the need of regular internal audit system in Government of India. The working group in its report submitted on 22<sup>nd</sup> November, 2011 has also advocated the

need of regular system of Internal Audit and Audit Committee in department which would lead to detection and prevention of financial irregularities and also enable the setting up proper financial control system which would ensure that no adverse comments of C&AG are raised at later date. Therefore, Internal Audit is a strong instrument in the hand of Financial Adviser and Secretary of the Ministry being Chief Accounting Authority in terms of Rule-70 of GFR-2017 to ensure that cannons of financial propriety and higher standard of financial regulation are being maintained and followed and instructions are attended as soon as procedural lapses and irregularities are noticed so that statutory audit has little work left to do.

13.3 In pursuance of O/o Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, OM No.G.25014/33/2015-16/MF.CGA/IAD/306-53 dated 15.05.2017, an Internal Audit Committee has been constituted in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DCA&FW) and Department of Agriculture Research & Education (DARE) under the Chairmanship of Secretary, (DCA&FW) and Secretary (DAC) being Chief Accounting Authority with following composition vide O/o CCA OM Nos. Agri/IWA/Audit Committee/DAC/2020-21/158-195 dated 08.09.2020.

#### **13.3.1 Internal Audit Committee in Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW):-**

1. Secretary (DCA&FW)	:	Chairman
2. AS&FA (DCA&FW)	:	Vice-Chairman
3. Joint Secretary (PP) (DAC&FW)	:	Member
4. CCA (Agriculture)	:	Convener
5. CA (Agriculture)	:	Member
6. Sr. AO, IAW (HQrs)	:	Member Secretary

#### **13.3.2 The terms of Reference (TOR) of Internal Audit Committee are as follows:**

- i. The Internal Audit Committee would function as an apex and oversight body for establishing the role, responsibility and structure of internal audit organisation in the Ministry.
- ii. The Internal Audit Committee would periodically review the performance and administration of internal audit function and would specify the direction and risk area in which internal audit function should move.
- iii. The Internal Audit Committee would also take the stocks of the audit undertaken by the various internal audit parties and follow up the cases where some serious issues have been identified.

13.4 There are **175** Auditee units / DDOs under various departments of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare excluding autonomous bodies and other grantee institutions and specific schemes under the Ministry. In the Financial Year 2020-21, 7 DDO Units have been audited due to Corona Pandemic.

**Status of Outstanding Internal Audit paras in Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare as on 31.03.2021 are given below:-**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Outstanding Paras up to 31.03.2020</b>	<b>Paras Raised from 01.04.2020 to 30.06.2020</b>	<b>Paras Dropped from 01.04.2020 to 30.06.2020</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.06.2020</b>
DAC&FW DDOs	1119	12	5	1126
DARE	12	NIL	NIL	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1131</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1138</b>

<b>Department</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.06.2020</b>	<b>Paras Raised from 01.07.2020 to 30.09.2020</b>	<b>Paras Dropped from 01.07.2020 to 30.09.2020</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.09.2020</b>
DAC&FW DDOs	1126	119	151	1094
DARE	12	NIL	NIL	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1106</b>

<b>Department</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 30.09.2020</b>	<b>Paras Raised from 01.10.2020 to 31.12.2020</b>	<b>Paras Dropped from 01.10.2020 to 31.12.2020</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 31.12.2020</b>
DAC&FW DDOs	1094	NIL	9	1085
DARE	12	NIL	NIL	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1097</b>

<b>Department</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 31.12.2020</b>	<b>Paras Raised from 01.01.2021 to 31.03.2021</b>	<b>Paras Dropped from 01.01.2021 to 31.03.2021</b>	<b>Total Outstanding Paras as on 31.03.2021</b>
DAC&FW DDOs	1085	47	54	1078
DARE	12	NIL	NIL	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1097</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1090</b>

**14. Banking Arrangements:** -State Bank of India is the accredited bank for PAOs and its field offices in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. e-Payments processed by the PAOs/CDDOs are settled through CMP, SBI, Hyderabad in favour of vendors/ Beneficiaries' accounts and in some cases; Cheques issued by the PAOs/CDDOs are presented to the nominated branch of the accredited bank for payment. The receipts are also remitted to the accredited banks by the respective PAOs/CDDOs apart from Non-Tax-Receipt Portal (NTRP). Any change in accredited bank requires specific approval of Controller General of Accounts, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

Principal Accounts Office has 10(Ten) Pay & Accounts Offices. Four PAOs are located in Delhi/NCR, two in Mumbai, One each in Chennai, Kolkata, Cochin and Nagpur. All payments pertaining to the Department/Ministry are made through PAOs/CDDOs attached with respective PAOs. Drawing and Disbursing Officers present their claims/bills to the designated PAOs/CDDOs, who issue cheques/releases e-payment after exercising the necessary scrutiny as per provisions contained in Civil Accounts Manual, Receipt and Payment Rules and other orders issued by Govt. from time to time.

## **CHAPTER -4 (b)**

### **THE ROLE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE AS PER THE REVISED CHARTER OF INTEGRATED FINANCE SCHEME ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE:-**

The Chief Controller of Accounts is the Head of the accounting organization in the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare. His functions can be put into the following broad categories:-

#### **(i) Receipts, Payments and Accounts:**

- a. Accurate and timely payments in conformity with prescribed rules and regulations;
- b. Timely realization of receipts;
- c. Timely and accurate compilation and consolidation of monthly and annual accounts;
- d. Ensure efficient service delivery to the Ministry/Department by the banking system;
- e. Adherence to prescribed accounting standards, rules and principles;
- f. Timely, accurate, comprehensive, relevant and useful financial reporting.

In respect of the above responsibilities, the Chief Controller of Accounts shall function under the direction, superintendence and control of the Controller General of Accounts.

#### **(ii) Financial Management System:**

The Chief Controller of Accounts as the Head of the accounts wing, shall render his professional expertise in the functioning of the financial management system for making it more effective. He would also be responsible for the implementation of the financial information systems of the Controller General of Accounts.

#### **(iii) Internal Audit/Performance Audit :**

The revised charter of the roles and responsibilities of the Chief Controller of Accounts envisage that the Internal Audit Wing working under the control and supervision of the Chief Controller of Accounts would move beyond the existing system of compliance/regulatory audit and would focus on;

- (a) The appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of individual schemes,
- (b) Assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of internal control in general, soundness of financial systems and reliability of financial and accounting reports in particular;
- (c) Identification and monitoring of risk factors (including those contained in the Outcome Budget);
- (d) Critical assessment of economy, efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery mechanism to ensure value for money; and
- (e) Providing an effective monitoring system to facilitate mid course corrections.

The above revised functions shall be carried out as per the guidelines issued by the CGA from time to time.

#### **(iv) FRBM related Tasks :**

The Chief Controller of Accounts shall be responsible for assisting in the preparation of the disclosure statements required under the FRBM Act in respect of their Ministry/Department for incorporation in the consolidated statement, compiled by the Ministry of Finance for the Government as a whole. He would also provide financial advice with the requisite information and material for his input for Finance Minister's quarterly review of fiscal situation to be presented to the Parliament.

**(v) Expenditure and Cash Management :**

The Chief Controller of Accounts will support Financial Adviser in the discharge of their responsibilities for expenditure and cash management. The expenditure management function should also be closely linked to the Outcome Budget. He would provide support to improve cash management through monitoring of monthly cash flows effectively in the context of cash expenditure/commitments, tighten the system of receipt and payment monitoring and assist in securing greater convergence of revenue inflow and expenditure outflows.

**(vi) Non-Tax Receipt :**

The Chief Controller of Accounts shall be responsible for assisting the Financial Adviser in relation to estimation and flow of non-tax revenue receipts. In the discharge of these responsibilities, the Chief Controller of Accounts shall hold consultations with the administrative divisions to review various non-tax revenue receipts of the Ministries/Departments, review user charges for quantification of the subsidy elements and periodical reviews, as may be required, of rent, license fees, royalties, profit share and dividends.

**(vii) Monitoring of Assets and Liabilities :**

The Chief Controller of Accounts would be responsible for assisting the Financial Adviser to cause appropriate action for Ministry to have a comprehensive record of its assets and liabilities. He should take appropriate action in this regard for initial building up of such records, their ongoing updating and also for the recording of maintenance and optimum utilization of the assets. He shall also be responsible for monitoring Government guarantees.

**(viii) Accounts and Audit :**

Finance Adviser would be kept informed about the overall quality of maintenance of departmental accounts by Chief Controller of Accounts. He would be responsible for providing necessary information to the FAs for his regular review of the progress of internal audit and action taken thereon, so as to make it an important tool for financial management.

**(ix) Budget Formulation:**

The Chief Controller of Accounts will support the Financial Adviser towards improving budgeting and facilitating moving from 'itemized' to 'budgetary' control of expenditure. He would also support the Financial Adviser in assisting the administrative Ministries/Departments in moving towards zero based budgeting and assist in better inter-se program prioritization/allocation within the budgetary ceilings, based on the analysis of expenditure and profile of each programme/sub-program and information on cost centres/drivers, assessment of output outcome and performance and status of the projects/programmes.

**(x) Reporting Systems-Annual Finance Report and Annual Outcome & Systems Report:**

The Chief Controller of Accounts shall be responsible for providing necessary material in respect of Annual Finance Report, Annual Outcome & Systems Report of the Financial Adviser to the Secretary (Expenditure), through the Secretary/the Chief Accounting Authority of the administrative Ministry(structured in such format as may be required in following instructions that Ministry of Finance would issue).

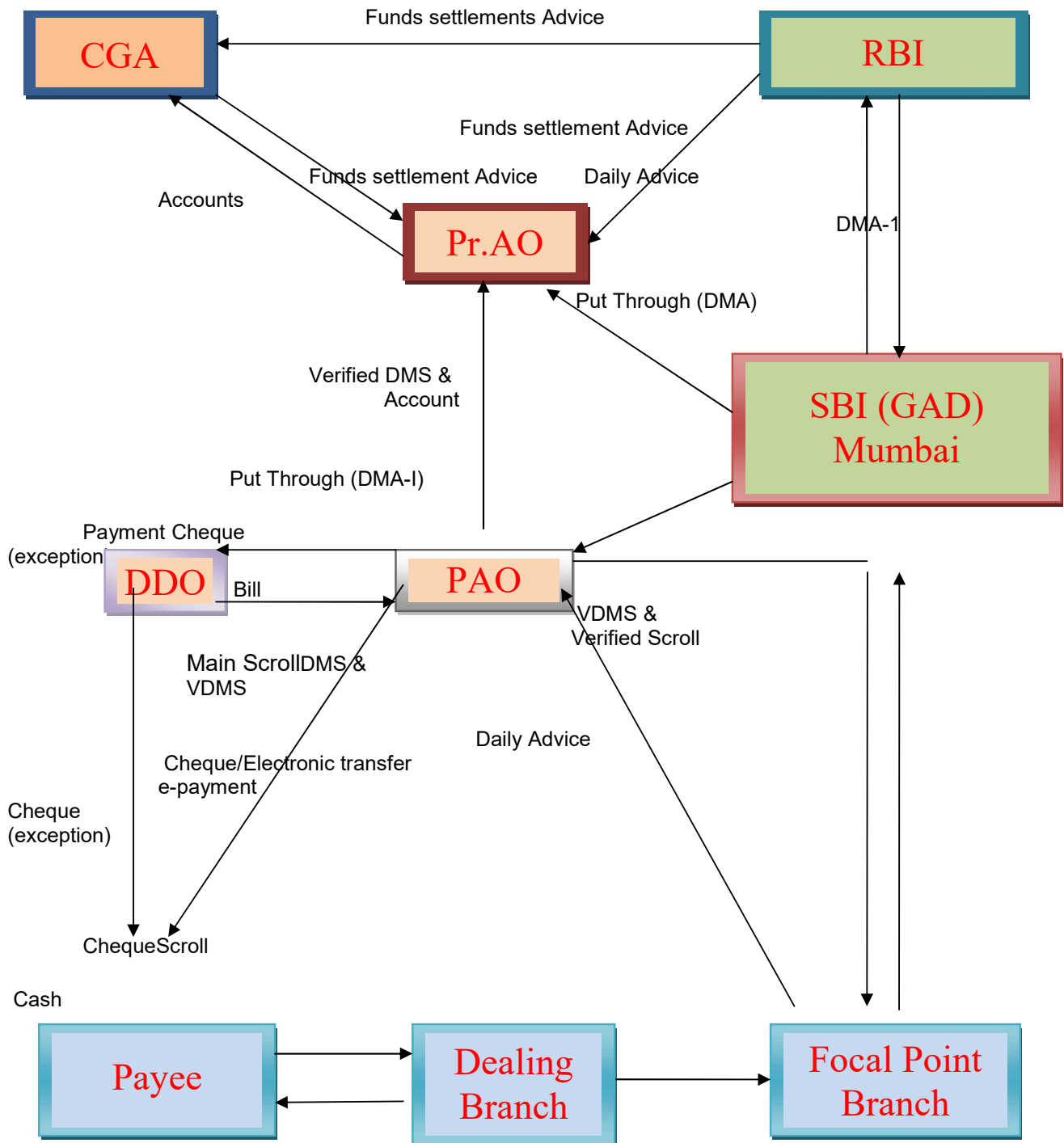
**(xi) Interaction between Ministry of Finance and the Financial Adviser:**

The Chief Controller of Accounts shall provide required material and assistance for the quarterly meeting of Financial Adviser with Secretary (Expenditure) and the Finance Minister.

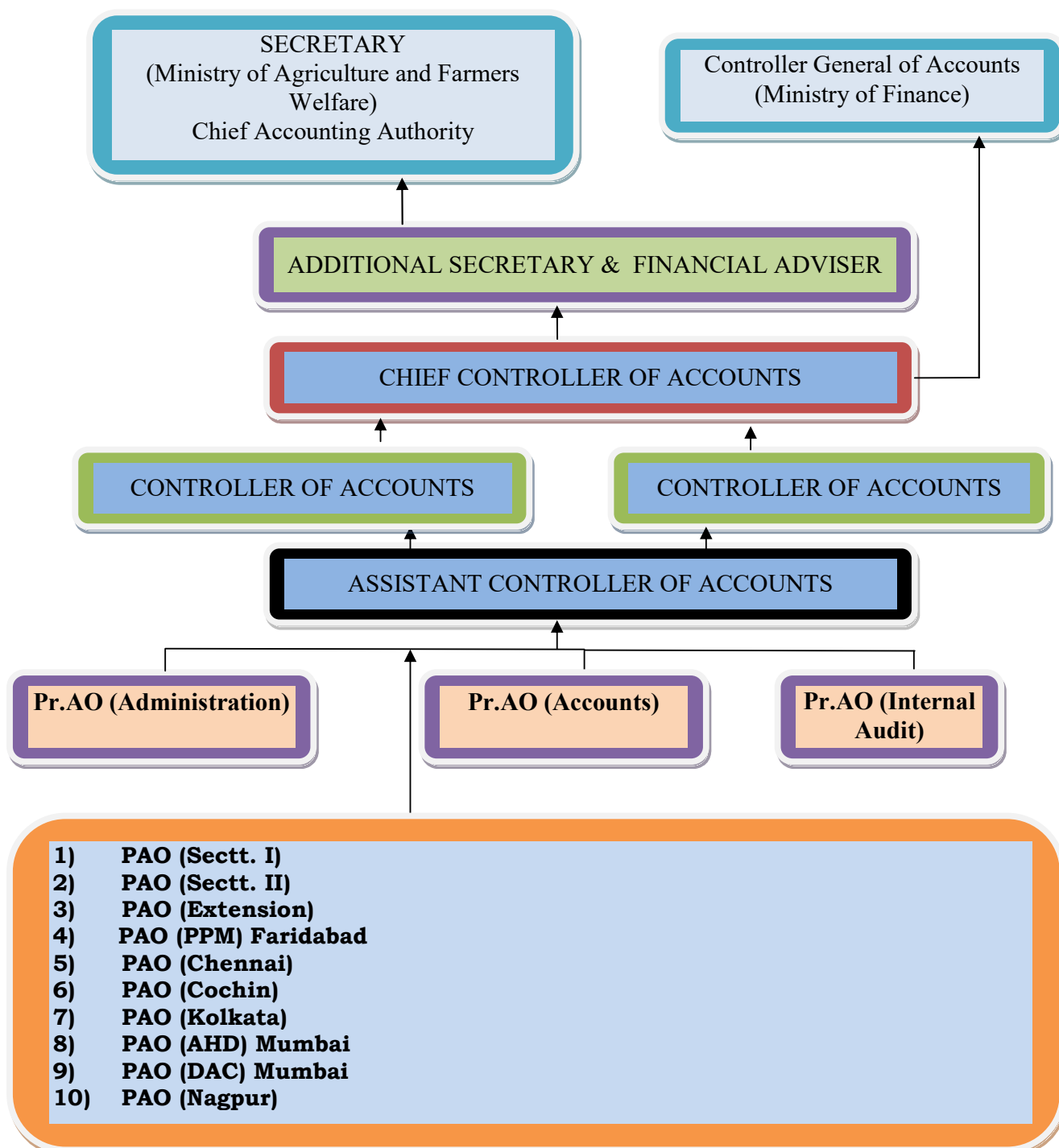


## Banking Arrangements

### Flow diagram of accounting of Payment

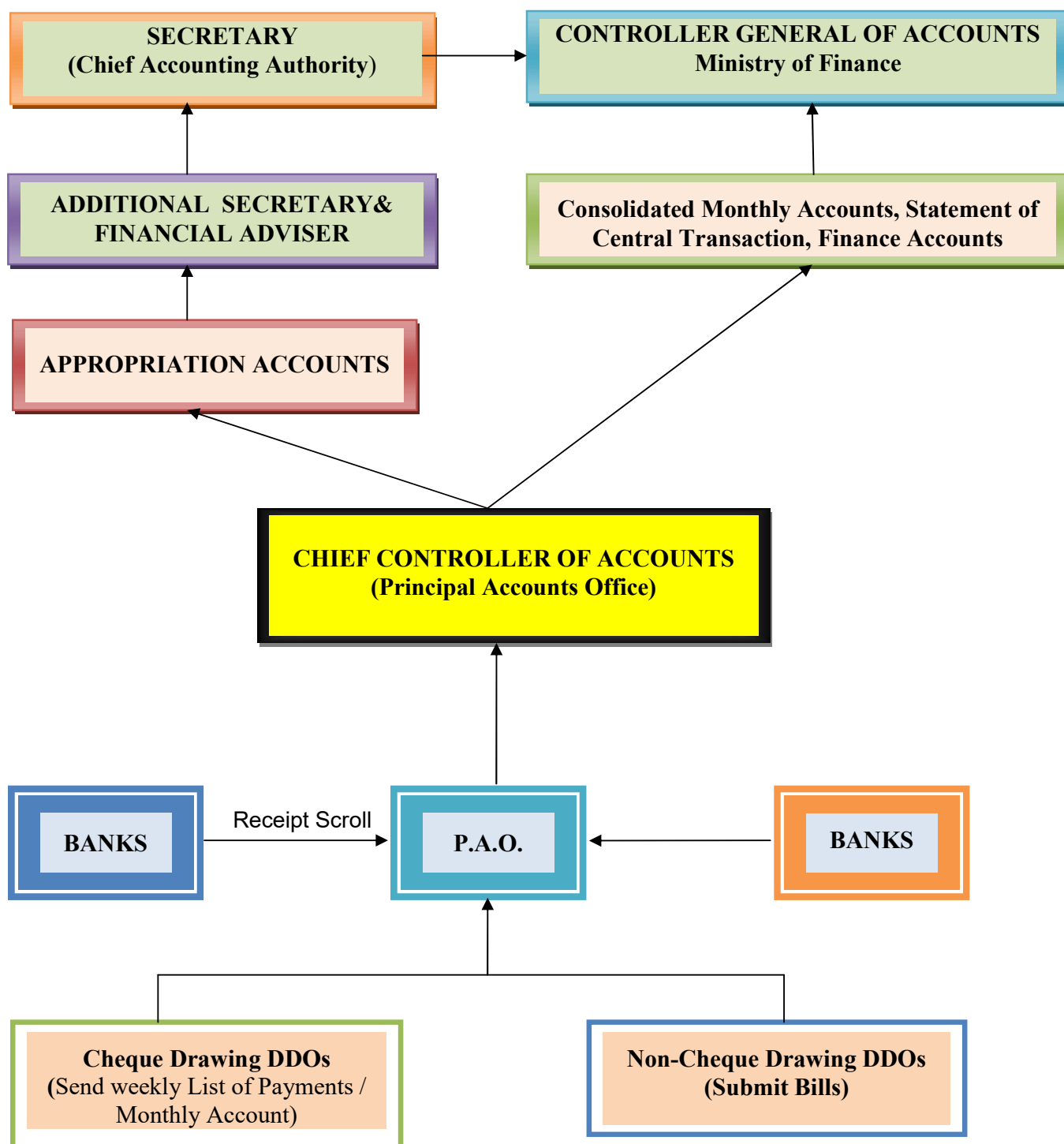


## ACCOUNTING ORGANIZATION SETUP IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE





# **FLOW OF ACCOUNTING INFORMATION**



## **CHAPTER – 5**

# **Government Accounts**

### **Preparation and Presentation of Accounts:**

Accounts of the Union government shall be prepared every year showing the receipts and disbursement for the year, surplus or deficit generated during the year and changes in Government liabilities and assets. The accounts shall be prepared by Controller General of Accounts, certified by Comptroller and Auditor General. The report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to these accounts shall be submitted to the President of India, preferably within six months of close of the Financial Year, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

### **Form of Accounts:**

By virtue of the provisions of Article 150 of the Constitution, the Accounts of the Union Government shall be kept in such form as the President may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe.

The Controller General of Accounts in the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) is responsible for prescribing the form of accounts of the Union and States, and to frame, or revise, rules and manuals relating thereto on behalf of the President of India in terms of Article 150 of the Constitution of India, on the advice of the comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

### **Principles of Accounting:**

The main principles according to which the accounts of the Government of India shall be maintained are contained in government Accounting Rules, 1990; Accounting Rules for Treasuries; and Account Code Vol.-III. Detailed rules and instructions relating to the forms of the initial and subsidiary accounts to be kept and rendered by officers of the Department of Posts and other technical departments are laid down in the respective Accounts Manual or in the departmental regulations relating to the department concerned.

### **Cash-based Accounting:**

Government accounts shall be prepared on cash basis. With the exception of such book adjustments as may be authorized by Government Accounting Rules, 1990 or by any general or special order issued by the Central Government on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the transactions in Government accounts shall represent the actual cash receipts and disbursements during a financial year as distinguished from amount due to or by Government during the same period.

### **Period of Accounts:**

The annual accounts of the Central Government shall record transactions which take place during a financial year running from the 1<sup>st</sup> April to the 31<sup>st</sup> March thereof.

### Currency in which Accounts are kept:

The accounts of Government shall be maintained in Indian Rupees. All foreign currency transactions and foreign aid shall be brought into account after conversion into Indian Rupees.

### Main Divisions and structure of Accounts:

The accounts of Government shall be kept in three parts, namely Consolidated Fund (Part-I), Contingency Fund (Part-II) and Public Account (Part-III).

**Part I** -Consolidated Fund is divided into two Divisions, namely, 'Revenue' and 'Capital' divisions. The Revenue Division comprises of the following sections:

'Receipt Heads (Revenue Account)' dealing with the proceeds of taxation and other receipts classified as revenue and the section 'Expenditure Heads (Revenue Accounts)' dealing with the revenue expenditure met there-from. The Capital Division comprises of three sections viz. 'Receipt Heads (Capital Accounts)', 'Expenditure Heads (Capital Accounts)' and Public Debt, Loans and Advances, etc. These sections are in turn divided into sectors such as 'General services', 'social and community Services', 'Economic Services', etc., under which specific functions or services are grouped corresponding to the sectors of Plan classification and which are represented by Major Heads (comprising Sub-Major Heads, wherever necessary).

**Part II** -Contingency Fund, are recorded transactions connected with the Contingency Fund set up by the Government of India under Article 267 of the Constitution or Section 48 of the Government of Union Territory Act 1963. There shall be a single Major Head to record the transactions there -under, which will be followed by Minor, Sub and/or detailed Heads.

**Part III**-Public Account, transaction relating to debt (other than those included in Part-I), reserve funds, deposits, advances, suspense, remittances and cash balances shall be recorded.

### Classification of transactions in Government Accounts:

As a general rule, classification of transactions in Government Accounts shall have closer reference to functions, programmes and activities of the Government and the object of revenue or expenditure, rather than the department in which the revenue or expenditure occurs.

Major Heads (comprising Sub-Major Heads wherever necessary) are divided into Minor Heads. Minor Heads may have a number of subordinate heads, generally known as Sub-Heads. The sub-Heads are further divided into Detailed Heads followed by Object Heads.

The Major Head of Account falling within the sectors of expenditure heads, generally correspond to functions of Government, while the Minor Heads identify the programmes undertaken to achieve the objectives of the functions represented by the Major Heads. The Sub-Head represents schemes, the Detailed Heads denotes sub-schemes and Object Head represents primary unit of appropriation showing the economic nature of expenditure such as salaries and wages, office expenses, travel expenses, professional services, grants-in-aid etc. The above six tiers are represented by a unique 15 digit numeric code.

### Authority to open new Head of Account:

The List of Major and Minor Head of Accounts of Union and State is maintained by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure-Controller General of Accounts) which is authorized to open a new Head of Account on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of

India under the powers of Article 150 of the Constitution. It contains General Directions for opening Heads of Accounts (and also some Sub/Detailed Heads under some of them authorized to be so opened).

Ministries/Departments may open Sub-Heads and Detailed Heads as required by them in consultation with the Budget Division of the Ministry of Finance. Their Principal Accounts Office may open Sub/Detailed Heads required under the Minor Heads falling within the Public Account of India subject to the above stipulations.

The object Heads have been prescribed under Government of India's orders below Rule 8 of Delegations of Financial Powers Rules. The power to amend or modify these Object Heads and to open new Object Heads rest with Department of Expenditure of Ministry of Finance on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

### **Conformity of Budget Heads with rules of classification:**

Budget Heads exhibited in estimates of receipts and expenditure framed by the Government or in any appropriation order shall conform to the prescribed rules of classification.

### **Responsibility of Departmental Officer:**

Every Officer responsible for the collection of Government dues or expenditure of Government money shall see that proper accounts of the receipts and expenditure, as the case may be, are maintained in such form as may have been prescribed for the financial transactions of Government with which he is concerned and tender accurately and promptly all such accounts and returns relating to them as may be required by Government, Controlling Officer or Accounts Officer, as the case may be.

### **Classifications should be recorded in all the bills and challans by Drawing Officer:**

Suitable classification shall be recorded by Drawing Officers on all bills drawn by them. Similarly, classification on challans crediting Government money into the Bank shall be indicated or recorded by Departmental Officers responsible for the collection of Government dues etc. In cases of doubt regarding the Heads under which a transaction should be accounted, the matter shall be referred to the Principal Accounts Officer of the Ministry/Department concerned for clarification from the Ministry of Finance and the Controller General of Accounts, wherever necessary.

### **Charged or Voted Expenditure:**

The expenditure covered under Article 112(3) of the Constitution of India is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and is not subject to vote by the legislature. All other expenditure met out of the Consolidated Fund of India is treated as Voted expenditure. Charged or Voted Expenditure shall be shown separately in the accounts as well as in the Budget documents.

### **Capital or Revenue Expenditure:**

Significant expenditure incurred with the object of acquiring tangible assets or a permanent nature (for use in the organization and not for sale in the ordinary course of business) or enhancing the utility of existing assets, shall broadly be defined as Capital expenditure. Subsequent charges on maintenance, repair, upkeep and working expenses, which are required to maintain the assets in a running order as also all other expenses incurred for the day-to-day running of the organization, including establishments and administrative expenses shall be

classified as Revenue expenditure. Capital and Revenue expenditure shall be shown separately in the Accounts.

### **Public Financial Management System (PFMS)**

- (1) Public Financial Management System (PFMS), an integrated Financial Management System of Controller General of Accounts, Government of India, shall be used for sanction preparation, bill processing, payment, receipt management, Direct Benefit Transfer, fund flow management and financial reporting.
- (2) All the ministries sanctioning grant-in-aid shall register all implementing agencies till last level of implementation on PFMS to track fund flow and unspent balances.
- (3) All the payment, to the extent possible, shall be released 'just-in-time' by the ministries through PFMS.
- (4) Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), as approved, must be uploaded on PFMS at the start of each Financial Year.
- (5) All the re-appropriation orders, surrender order shall be generated through PFMS system.
- (6) All grantee institutions shall submit Utilization Certificated on PFMS.

### **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT):**

- (1) Transfer of benefits should be done directly to beneficiaries under various Government Schemes and Programmes using Information and Communication technology (ICT). Necessary process re-engineering to minimize intermediary levels and to reduce delay in payments to intended beneficiaries with the objective of minimizing pilferage and duplication should be done for all Government Schemes and Programmes. The process for implementation of DBT as prescribed should be adopted.
- (2) DBT should include in-kind and cash transfers to beneficiaries as well as transfers/honorariums given to various enablers of Government schemes like Community workers, etc. For useful implementation of the schemes.
- (3) Transfer of cash benefits from Ministries/Departments should be done (a) directly to beneficiaries from Ministry/Departments; (b) through State Treasury Account; or (c) through any Implementing Agency as appointed by Centre / State Governments.
- (4) In-Kind Transfer to individual Beneficiary / Household / Service provider includes schemes or components of schemes where in-kind benefits are given by the Government or through any Implementing Agency as appointed by Centre / State Governments to Individual Beneficiary / Household / Service providers.
- (5) Ministries / Departments will use PFMS platform for processing of payments for cash / in kind transfers to individual beneficiaries as per framework laid down by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.
- (6) Implementing Agencies shall generate Electronic Utilization Certificates (E-UCs) on PFMS portal and submit them online. E-UCs shall be used to certify that money was actually utilized for the purpose for which it was sanctioned to eliminate the need for physical generation of UCs.
- (7) Transaction charges for the financial intermediaries facilitating DBT payments shall be paid as stipulated by Ministry of Finance.

## **ANNUAL ACCOUNTS**

### **Appropriation Accounts:**

Appropriation Accounts of Central Ministries (other than Ministry of Railways) and of Central Civil Departments (excluding Department of Posts and Defence Services) shall be prepared by the Principal Accounts Office of the respective Ministries and Departments (Under the guidance and supervision of the Controller General of Accounts) and signed by their respective Chief Accounting Authorities i.e., the Secretaries in the concerned Ministries or Departments. Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) is required to be submitted to Parliament, shall be prepared annually by the Controller General of Accounts by consolidating the aforesaid Appropriation Accounts.

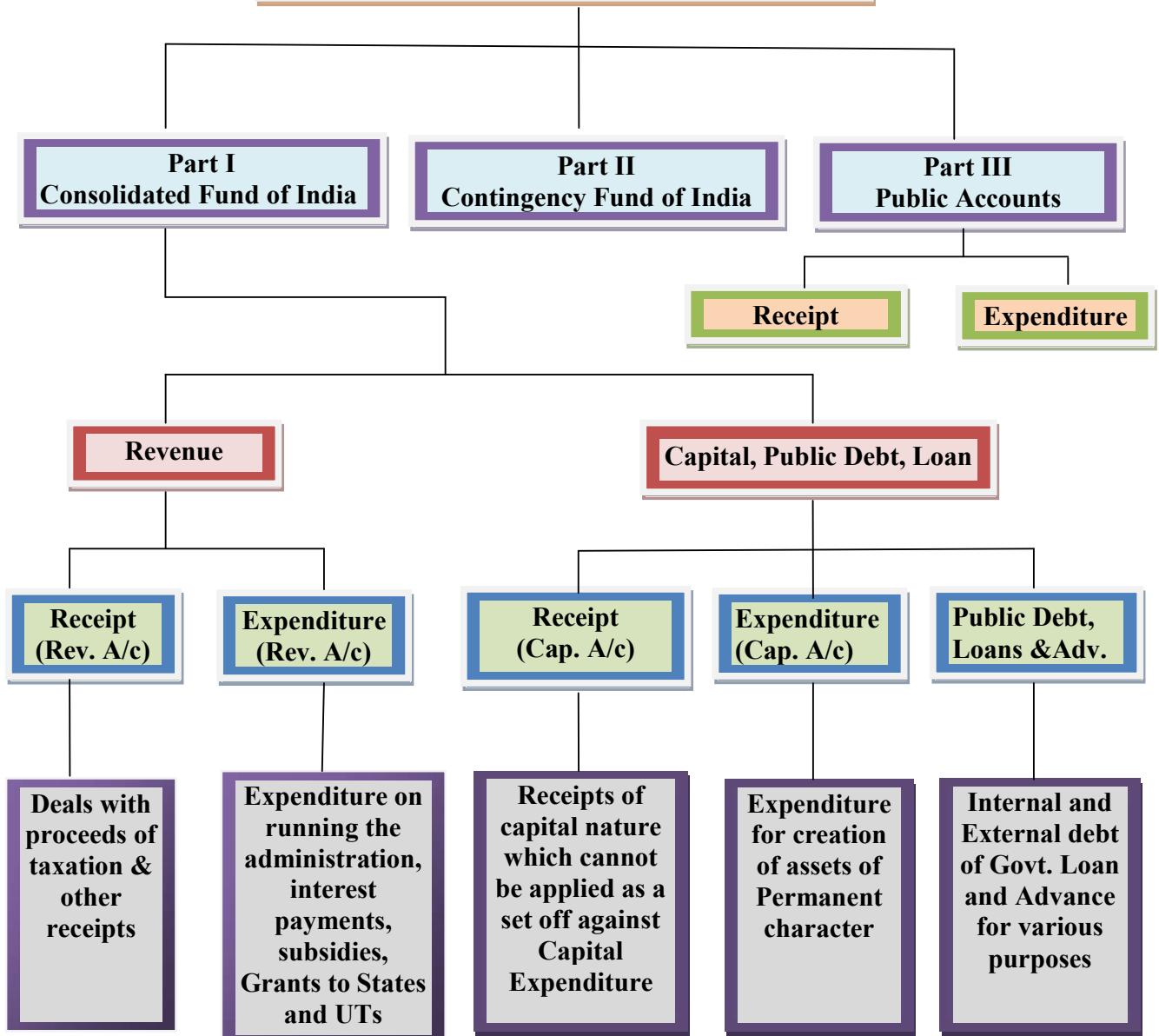
### **Finance Accounts:**

Annual accounts of the Government of India (Including transactions of Department of Posts and Ministries of Defence and Railways and transactions under Public Account of India of Union Territory Governments), showing under the respective Heads the annual receipts and disbursements for the purpose of the Union, called Finance Accounts, shall be prepared by the Controller General of Accounts.

### **Presentation of Annual Accounts:**

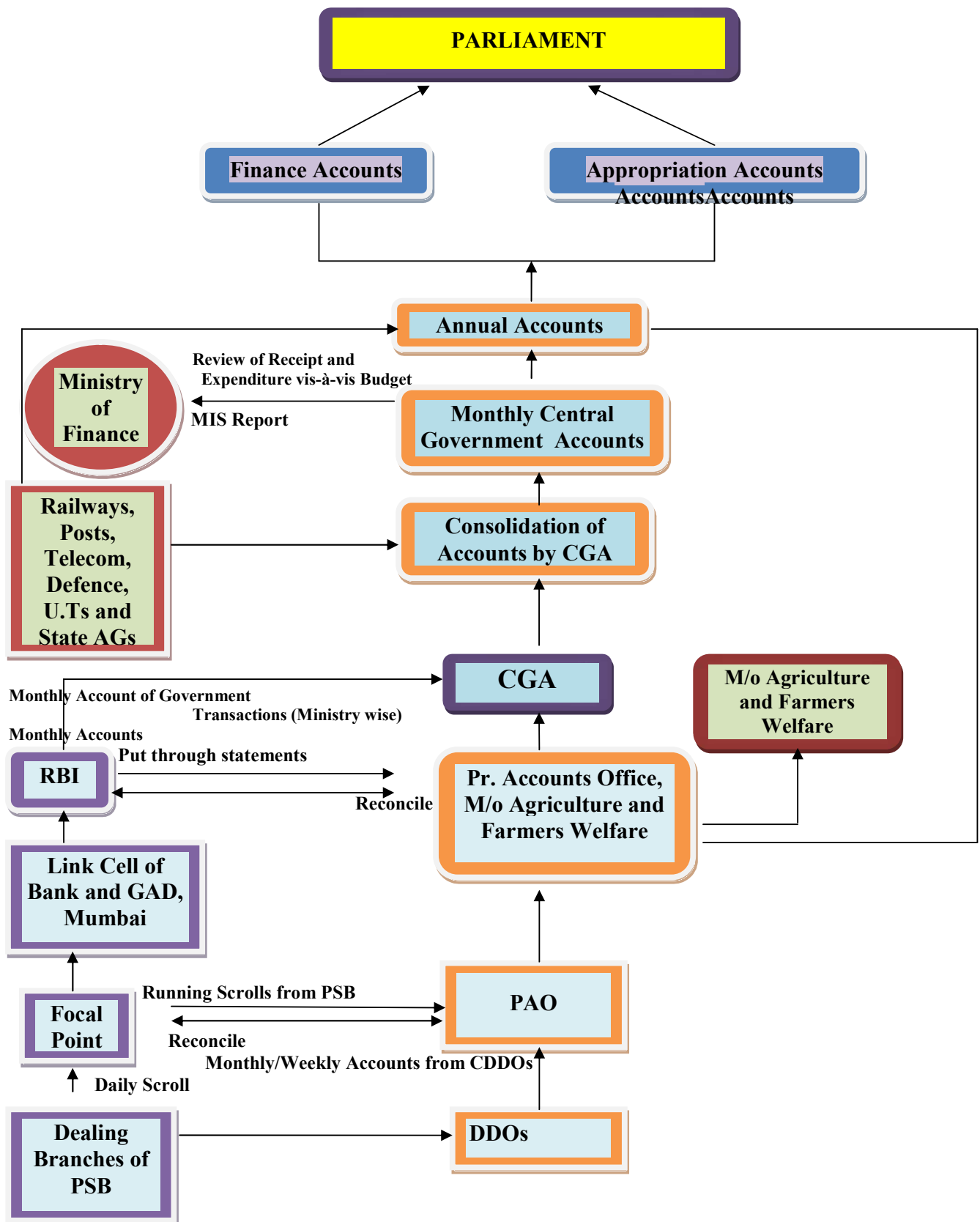
The Appropriation and Finance accounts mentioned above shall be prepared by the respective authorities on the date mutually agreed upon with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, in the forms prescribed by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and sent to the latter for recording his certificate. The certified annual accounts and the Reports relating to the accounts shall be submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to the President in accordance with the provisions of Section 11 of the Comptroller and Auditor-General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971 and Clause (1) of Article 151 of the Constitution of India.

# Government Accounts





## Accounting Operations – An Overview



## CHAPTER - 6

# ACCOUNTS HIGHLIGHTS

The total receipts of the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare in the consolidated fund of India during the year 2020-21 accounted to ₹702.96 crores. This figure consists of ₹702.00 crores from the Revenue Receipt and ₹0.96 crores from Loans and Advances.

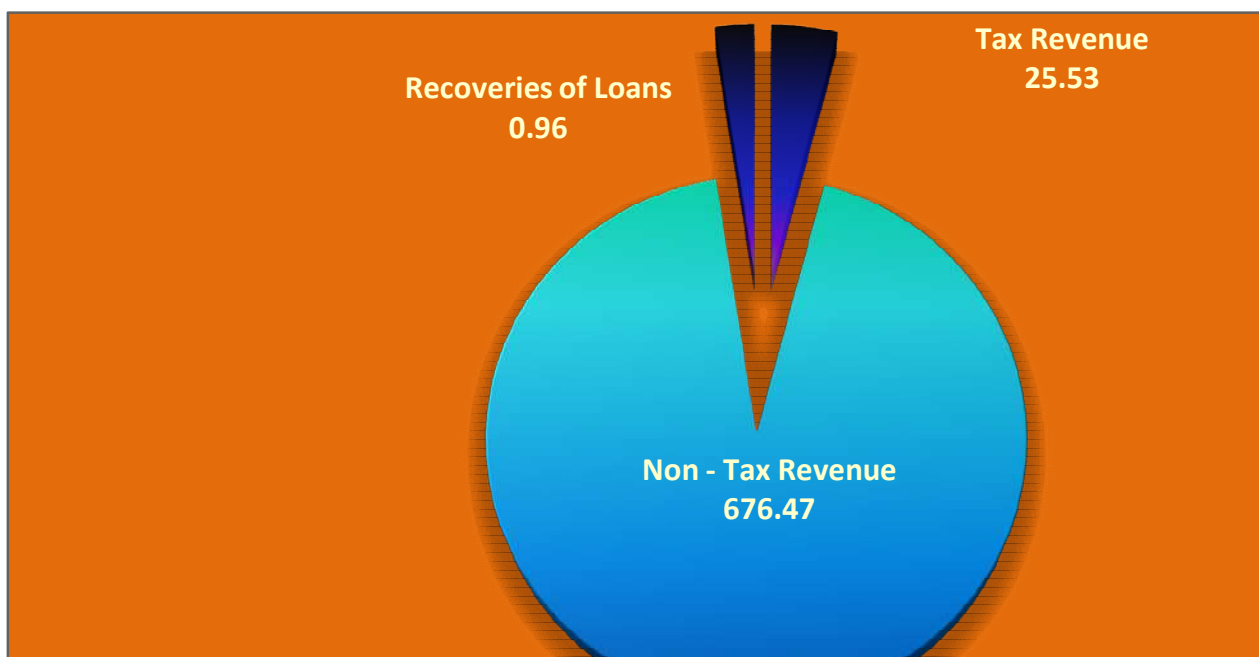
The total revenue receipt of ₹702.00 Crores comprises Gross Tax Revenue of ₹25.53 Crores and Gross Non-Tax Revenue amounting to ₹676.47 Crores.

TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 2020-21	
(₹ in crores)	
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>702.96</b>
<b>(A) Revenue Receipts</b>	
(i) Tax Revenue	25.53
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue (including amount realized on account of License fee and CGHS subscription)	676.47
<b>(B) Capital Receipts</b>	
(i) Recoveries of loans	0.96

(Source: Statement of Central Transaction 2020-21)

### GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF TOTAL RECEIPTS DURING 2020-21

(₹ in Crores)



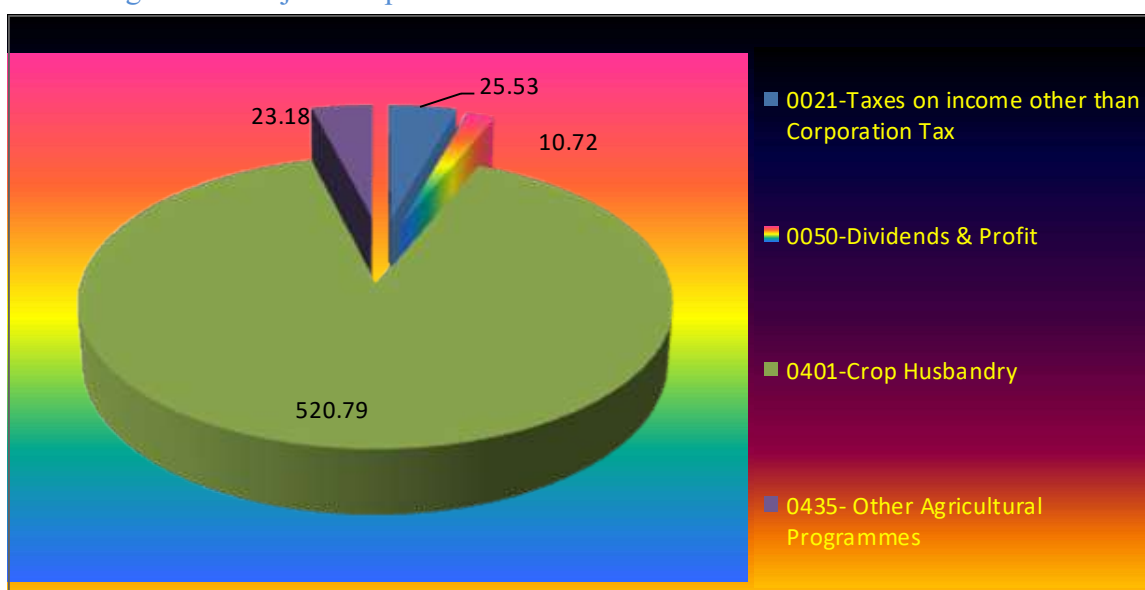
## ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS FOR MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE DURING 2020-21

The contributions towards receipts were from:-

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Major Head of Account	Amount
1.	0021 - Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	25.53
2.	0049 - Interest Receipts	14.66
3.	0050 – Dividends & Profit	10.72
4.	0070 - Other Administrative Services	0.05
5.	0071 – Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and Other Retirement benefits	0.72
6.	0075 – Miscellaneous General Services	0.07
7.	0210 – Medical and Public health - (CGHS subscription)	1.96
8.	0216 – Housing - (License Fee)	0.75
9.	0401– Crop Husbandry	520.79
10.	0415- Agriculture Research and Education	103.58
11.	0435 – Other Agriculture program	23.17
12.	6402 – Loan For Soil & Water conservation	0.26
13.	6425 – Loan for Cooperation	0.01
14.	7610 – Loans to Government servants, etc.	0.69
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>702.96</b>

Pie – Diagram for Major receipts:



**APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS**  
**(Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare)**

Annual Appropriation Accounts 2020-21 under **Grant No. 01, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare** of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare deals with Voted expenditure in the Revenue Section and Capital Section.

As against the total budget estimates of ₹134607.81 Crores after supplementary, the total expenditure as indicated in the Appropriation Accounts comes to ₹108622.51 Crores and net saving of ₹25985.30 crores in the voted portion of the Grant No.01.

(₹ in Crores)

Grant No. / Appropriation No.	Budget Estimates	Supplementary/ Additionality	Total Budget Estimates after supplementary	Voted Exp.	Saving(-) Excess(+)
01	134399.77	208.04	134607.81	108622.51	-25985.30

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2020-21)

Annual Appropriation Accounts 2020-21 under **Grant No. 02 – Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE)** of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare deals with Voted expenditure in the Revenue Section and Capital Section.

As against the total budget estimates of ₹8362.61 Crores after supplementary, the total expenditure as indicated in the Appropriation Accounts comes to ₹7685.52 crores and net saving of ₹677.09 Crores in the voted portion of the **Grant No. 02**.

(₹ in Crores)

Grant No. / Appropriation No.	Budget Estimates	Supplementary/ Additionally	Total Budget Estimates after supplementary	Voted Exp.	Saving(-) Excess(+)
02	8362.58	0.03	8362.61	7685.52	-677.09

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2020-21)

Appropriation Accounts indicates the expenditure of the Government compared with the amount of voted Grant. Appropriation for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed by the Parliament. These Accounts are submitted to Parliament for each financial year, along with the Comptroller & Auditor General's Report under Article 151 of the Constitution, and are intended to disclose:

- (a) that the moneys indicated therein as having disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the service or purpose to which they had been applied or charged;
- (b) that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it;
- (c) the effect of all the re-appropriation, surrender orders issued by the Ministry. Department are incorporated.

The Appropriation Accounts in respect of Grant No. 01 & 02 is prepared by the Chief Controller of Accounts and sent to the Controller General of Accounts / Principal Director of Audit, DGA (CE).

**Grant No.01**  
**Salient Features of Appropriation Accounts (2020-21)**  
**{Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare**  
**(DAC&FW)**

(₹ in Crores)

MAJOR HEAD	Budget Estimates	Total Budget Estimates after Supplementary	Expenditure	Excess(+) Saving (-)
3451 – Secretariat – Economic Services	147.12	135.41	131.81	-3.60
2401 – Crop Husbandry	87361.07	81502.42	79674.14	-1828.28
2402-Soil and Water Conservation	30.34	27.64	26.26	-1.38
2416 – Agriculture Financial Institutions	19098.22	17789.72	17789.72	-0.0
2425–Co-operation	365.50	381.36	379.14	-2.22
2435 – Other Agricultural Programmes	1001.35	571.79	529.62	-42.17
2552-North Eastern Areas	13380.98	--	--	--
3601- Grants-in-aid to State Governments	12817.72	10168.66	9951.61	-217.05
3602-Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments with Legislature	147.15	147.74	118.41	-29.33
Amount surrendered during the year	--	23819.75	--	-23819.75
<b>Revenue Section (I)</b>	<b>134349.45</b>	<b>134544.49</b>	<b>108600.71</b>	<b>-25943.78</b>
4401 –Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	49.32	57.54	21.80	-35.74
4435-Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	1.00	1.00	--	-1.00
4552-Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	--	--	--	--
Amount surrendered during the year	--	4.78	--	-4.78
<b>Capital Section (II)</b>	<b>50.32</b>	<b>63.32</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>-41.52</b>
<b>Total (I + II)</b>	<b>134399.77</b>	<b>134607.81</b>	<b>108622.51</b>	<b>-25985.30</b>

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2020-21)

**Grant No.01**  
**SUB-HEAD WISE EXPENDITURE DURING 2020-21**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE**

(₹ in Crores)

S. No.	SUB-HEAD	BUDGET ESTIMATE (B.E.)	TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE (T.B.E.)after Supplementary/Re-appropriation	Total Expenditure	% of Expenditure over B.E.	% of Expenditure over T.B.E. after Supplementary
	<b>Revenue Section</b>					
	<b>Major Head "3451" Secretariat- Economic Services</b>					
1	Secretariat	143.70	131.84	<b>128.60</b>	89.49%	97.55%
2	Other Offices	3.42	3.57	<b>3.21</b>	93.57%	89.63%
	<b>Total Major Head "3451"</b>	<b>147.12</b>	<b>135.41</b>	<b>131.81</b>	<b>89.59%</b>	<b>97.34%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2401" – Crop Husbandry</b>					
1	Seeds	143.27	147.78	<b>147.33</b>	102.83%	99.77%
2	Manures and Fertilizers	42.85	90.69	<b>84.69</b>	197.64%	93.39%
3	Plant Protection	187.99	179.74	<b>165.61</b>	88.09%	92.14%
4	Commercial Crops	236.48	198.71	<b>197.20</b>	83.39%	99.24%
5	Extension and Farmers Training	276.18	211.64	<b>206.80</b>	74.88%	97.71%
6	Crop Insurance	10562.43	10582.99	<b>10578.20</b>	100.14%	99.95%
7	Agricultural Economics and Statistics	329.67	380.87	<b>344.86</b>	104.61%	90.55%
8	Agricultural Engineering	58.09	41.63	<b>39.70</b>	68.34%	95.38%
9	Promotion of agriculture Mechanization for in –situ	500.40	474.14	<b>474.11</b>	94.74%	99.99%
10	Development of Oil Seeds	123.17	97.59	<b>97.22</b>	78.92%	99.62%
11	Scheme of Small /Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour	50224.95	49084.89	<b>47801.24</b>	95.17%	97.38%
12	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	148.11	110.00	<b>110.00</b>	74.26%	100%
13	Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	20.45	36.65	<b>35.47</b>	173.41%	96.78%
14	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	443.01	288.93	<b>249.51</b>	56.32%	86.35%
15	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	2336.53	2341.58	<b>2341.58</b>	100.21%	100%
16	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	121.60	97.47	<b>96.80</b>	79.59%	99.30%
17	Distribution of pulse to State/Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	119.52	...	....	...	.....
18	Implementation of MIS/PSS	281.60	...	...	...	...
19	Promotion of agriculture Mechanization for in –situ	99.60	99.60	<b>96.60</b>	96.99%	96.99%
20	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan	29.88	....	....	...	....
21	Pradhan Mantri Kissan Samman Yojna Nidhi	11337.74	7596.84	<b>7399.74</b>	65.26%	97.40%



22	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	32.87	...	....	....	.....
23	Agriculture infrastructure fund	...	0.22	<b>0.22</b>	...	95.45%
24	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	1233.29	1241.70	<b>1241.70</b>	100.68%	100%
25	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	53.01	129.74	<b>129.45</b>	244.19%	99.77%
26	Distribution of pulse to State/Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	61.92	....	....	....	....
27	Implementation of MIS/PSS	145.60	....	...	....	....
28	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan	15.48	...	...	....	....
29	Pradhan Mantri Kissan Samman Yojna Nidhi	5938.80	6009.46	<b>5788.92</b>	97.47%	96.33%
30	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Mandhan Yojna	17.02	...	...	....	....
31	Agriculture infrastructure fund	...	0.10	<b>0.01</b>	....	10%
32	International Co-operation	32.56	48.15	<b>46.18</b>	141.80%	95.89 %
33	Other Expenditure	1372.80	1357.93	<b>1357.91</b>	98.91%	99.99%
34	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	21.00	25.50	<b>25.13</b>	119.61%	98.50%
35	Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	140.00	67.03	<b>58.82</b>	42%	87.73%
36	Distribution of pulse to State/Union Territories for Welfare Schemes	538.56	537.56	<b>537.49</b>	99.80%	99.98%
37	Pradhab Mantri Annadata aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan	134.64	...	...	...	...
38	Agriculture infrastructure fund	...	23.28	<b>21.65</b>	15.45%	92.95%
	<b>Total Major Head "2401"</b>	<b>87361.07</b>	<b>81502.42</b>	<b>79674.14</b>	<b>91.20%</b>	<b>97.75%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2402" Soil and Water Conservation</b>					
1	Soil Survey and Testing	30.34	27.64	<b>26.26</b>	86.52 %	94.97%
	<b>Total Major Head "2402"</b>	<b>30.34</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>26.26</b>	<b>86.52%</b>	<b>94.97%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2416" Agricultural Financial Institutions</b>					
1	Reserve Bank of India	14651.97	14661.50	<b>14661.50</b>	100.06%	100%
2	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	3126.60	1800.80	<b>1800.80</b>	57.60%	100%
3	Tribal Area Sub Plan	1319.65	1327.42	<b>1327.42</b>	100.59%	100%
	<b>Total Major Head "2416"</b>	<b>19098.22</b>	<b>17789.72</b>	<b>17789.72</b>	<b>93.15%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2425" Co-operation</b>					
1	Assistance to other Cooperatives	274.78	304.70	<b>303.11</b>	110.31%	99.48%
2	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	59.76	42.26	<b>41.69</b>	69.75%	98.63%
3	Tribal Area Sub Plan	30.96	34.40	<b>34.34</b>	110.92%	99.82%
	<b>Total Major Head "2425"</b>	<b>365.50</b>	<b>381.36</b>	<b>379.14</b>	<b>103.73%</b>	<b>99.42%</b>

	Major Head "2435" Other Agricultural Programmes					
1	Marketing and Quality Control- Marketing Facilities	407.95	311.42	<b>278.64</b>	68.30%	89.48%
2	Formation and Promotion of Farmers Producers Organizations	500.00	250.00	<b>240.84</b>	48.16%	96.33
3	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	74.70	6.49	<b>6.29</b>	8.41%	96.91%
4	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	18.70	3.88	<b>3.86</b>	20.64%	99.48%
	<b>Total Major Head "2435"</b>	<b>1001.35</b>	<b>571.79</b>	<b>529.63</b>	<b>52.89%</b>	<b>92.62%</b>
	<b>Total Major Head "2552"</b>	<b>13380.98</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>
	Major Head "3601" Grants-in-aid to State Government					
1	Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Central Assistance/share	4172.77	3692.46	<b>3554.70</b>	85.19%	96.27%
2	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	585.89	376.32	<b>376.31</b>	64.23%	100%
3	Pradhan mantri Krishi Sichai yozna	2769.04	1835.98	<b>1834.98</b>	66.26%	99.94%
4	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	2400.36	1954.25	<b>1929.66</b>	80.39%	98.74%
5	Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	546.62	410.40	<b>409.69</b>	74.94%	99.82%
6	Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	1069.64	744.30	<b>706.48</b>	66.04%	94.91%
7	Pradhan mantri Krishi Sichai yozna	214.62	305.40	<b>305.40</b>	142.29%	100%
8	Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	262.02	163.08	<b>163.09</b>	62.23%	100%
9	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	526.69	686.47	<b>671.30</b>	127.45	97.79%
10	Other Transfer/Grant to States-Special Assistance	0.07	.....	.....	....	.....
11	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan	202.08	.....	....	....	....
12	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	44.76	....	....	...	...
13	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	23.16	.....	....	....	.....
	<b>Total Major Head "3601"</b>	<b>12817.72</b>	<b>10168.66</b>	<b>9951.61</b>	<b>77.64%</b>	<b>97.86%</b>
	Major Head "3602" Grants-in-Aid to Union Territory Governments with Legislature					
1	Centrally Sponsored Scheme-Central Assistance/Share	7.00	3.50	..	...	...
2	Green Revolution-Krishonnati Yojna	103.75	106.27	<b>88.71</b>	85.50%	83.48%
3	Pradhan Mantri krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)	7.00	7.00	<b>7.00</b>	100%	100%
4	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	9.75	11.43	<b>8.38</b>	50%	100%
	Green Revolution-Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	2.00	1.00	...	...	...
5	Pradhan Mantri krishi Sinchai Yojna (PMKSY)	2.00	2.00	<b>2.00</b>	100%	100%
6	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	12.55	14.54	<b>11.32</b>	85.95%	73.31%

7	Green Revolution- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	2.00	1.00	...	...	...
	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	1.00	1.00	<b>1.00</b>	100%	100%
8	Special assistant	0.10	...	...	...	...
	<b>Total Major Head "3602"</b>	<b>147.15</b>	<b>147.74</b>	<b>118.41</b>	<b>80.47%</b>	<b>80.15%</b>
	<b>Surrenders or withdrawals within grant</b>	---	23819.75	--	--	--
	<b>Total Revenue Section (I)</b>	<b>134349.45</b>	<b>134544.49</b>	<b>108600.71</b>	<b>80.83%</b>	<b>80.72%</b>
	<b>Capital Section</b>					
	Major Head "4401" Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry					
1	Manures and Fertilizers	14.50	13.50	<b>0.91</b>	6.28%	6.74%
2	Plant Protection	5.00	18.00	<b>12.92</b>	160%	44.55%
3	Seeds	1.00	0.10	..	0.00%	0.00%
4	Agricultural Engineering	24.11	21.23	<b>6.77</b>	28.04%	31.84%
5	Horticultural and Vegetable Crops	4.71	4.71	<b>1.20</b>	...	....
	<b>Total Major Head "4401"</b>	<b>49.32</b>	<b>57.54</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>34.27%</b>	<b>29.37%</b>
	Major Head "4435" Capital Outlay on Other Revolution- KrishonnatiYojna	1.00	1.00	<b>0.00</b>	0.00%	0.00%
	<b>Total Major Head "4435"</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
	<b>Surrenders or withdrawals within grant</b>	...	4.78	...	...	...
	<b>Total Capital Section (II)</b>	<b>50.32</b>	<b>63.32</b>	<b>21.80</b>	<b>33.58%</b>	<b>26.69%</b>
	<b>Total (I) and (II)</b>	<b>134399.77</b>	<b>134607.81</b>	<b>108622.51</b>	<b>80.82%</b>	<b>80.69%</b>

(Source: e-Lekha/Appropriation Accounts 2020-21)

### Grant No.02

### Salient Features of Appropriation Accounts (2020-21)

### {Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE)}

(₹ in Crores)

MAJOR HEAD	Budget Estimates	Total Budget Estimates after Supplementary	Expenditure	Excess(+) Saving (-)
3451 – Secretariat – Economic Services	7.55	6.40	5.98	-0.42
2415 –Agriculture Research and Education	7820.10	7755.98	7679.54	-76.44
2552-North Eastern Areas	534.93	---	---	---
Amount surrendered during the year	--	600.23	---	-600.23
Revenue Section	8362.58	8362.61	7685.52	-677.09

**Grant No.02**  
**SUB-HEAD WISE EXPENDITURE DURING 2020-21**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATION AND FARMERS WELFARE**

(₹ in Crores)						
Sl. No.	SUB-HEAD	BUDGET ESTIMATE (B.E.)	TOTAL BUDGET ESTIMATE (T.B.E.) after Supplementary	Total Expenditure	% of Expenditure over B.E.	% of Expenditure over T.B.E. after Supplementary
	<b>Revenue Section</b>					
	<b>Major Head "3451" Secretariat- Economic Services</b>					
1	Secretariat	7.55	6.40	<b>5.98</b>	79.07%	93.28%
	<b>Total Major Head "3451"</b>	<b>7.55</b>	<b>6.40</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>79.21%</b>	<b>93.44%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2415" – Agriculture Research and Education</b>					
1	Crop Husbandry-Assistance to I.C.A.R.	6660.31	6456.01	<b>6417.87</b>	96.09%	99.13%
2	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-Crop Husbandry- Assistance to I.C.A.R.	148.32	122.78	<b>115.85</b>	78.11%	94.36%
3	Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Crop Husbandry Assistant to I.C.A.R.	89.37	80.27	<b>77.75</b>	56.69%	62.86%
4	Soil and Water Conservation-Assistance to I.C.A.R.	161.18	196.36	<b>194.34</b>	120.57%	98.97%
5	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes- Soil and Water Conservation-Assistance to I.C.A.R.	18.76	18.50	<b>17.86</b>	95.20%	96.54%
6	Tribal Area Sub-Plan- Soil and Water Conservation-Assistance to I.C.A.R.	8.38	8.35	<b>8.06</b>	96.06%	96.41%
7	Animal Husbandry-Assistance to I.C.A.R.- Animal Science Institutes Research & Education Schemes including Dairy Research Institutes and Schemes	255.42	239.33	<b>225.61</b>	88.33%	94.03%
8	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes- Animal Science Institutes Research & Education Schemes including Dairy Research Institutes and Schemes	27.39	22.68	<b>19.45</b>	71.01%	85.76%
9	Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Animal Science Institutes Research & Education Schemes including Dairy Research Institutes and Schemes	14.19	12.11	<b>11.32</b>	79.77%	93.47%
10	Fisheries- Assistance to I.C.A.R.-- Fisheries Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	132.75	128.07	<b>127.36</b>	95.95%	99.44%
11	Special Component Plan for scheduled castes- Fisheries Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	12.95	11.73	<b>10.77</b>	83.23%	91.81%
12	Tribal Area Sub –Plan-Fisheries Institutes, Research and Education Schemes	6.71	5.96	<b>5.68</b>	84.63%	95.13%
13	General- Assistance to Other Institutions	278.08	447.12	<b>441.01</b>	94.22%	98.63%
14	International Co-operation	6.30	6.71	<b>6.61</b>	104.92%	98.51%
	<b>Total Major Head "2415"</b>	<b>7820.10</b>	<b>7755.98</b>	<b>7679.54</b>	<b>98.20%</b>	<b>99.01%</b>
	<b>Major Head "2552" North Eastern Areas</b>					
	<b>Total Major Head "2552"</b>	534.93	---	---	---	---
	<b>Surrenders or withdrawals within grant</b>	---	600.23	---	---	---
	<b>Total Revenue Section</b>	<b>8362.58</b>	<b>8362.61</b>	<b>7685.52</b>	<b>91.90%</b>	<b>91.90%</b>

(Source: e-Lekha/Appropriation Accounts 2020-21)

## Fund Flow Statement for the Financial Year 2020-21

(₹ in Crores)

RECEIPTS (Cr)	AMOUNT	DISBURSEMENTS (Dr)	AMOUNT
<b>CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA</b>		<b>CONSOLIDATED FUND OF INDIA</b>	
<b>I. REVENUE</b>	<b>702.00</b>	<b>I. REVENUE</b>	<b>115873.27</b>
1. TAX REVENUE	25.53	GENERAL SERVICES	105.84
2. NON TAX REVENUE	676.47	SOCIAL SERVICES	0.08
(a) INTEREST RECEIPTS	14.66	ECONOMIC SERVICES	105847.93
(b) OTHER RECEIPTS	661.81	GRANTS-IN-AID (STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES)	9919.42
		(a) GRANT-IN-AID TO STATE GOVERNMENTS	9804.03
		(b) GRANT-IN-AID TO UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENT	105.33
		(c) TECHNICAL & ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER COUNTRIES	10.06
<b>II. CAPITAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>0.96</b>	<b>II. CAPITAL</b>	<b>7.18</b>
(a) LOAN RECOVERIES	0.27	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	6.63
(b) LOANS TO GOVT. SERVANTS	0.69	LOANS AND ADVANCES	0.55
<b>TOTAL C.F.I.(I+II)</b>	<b>702.96</b>	<b>TOTAL C.F.I.(I+II)</b>	<b>115880.45</b>
<b>PUBLIC ACCCOUNT</b>		<b>PUBLIC ACCCOUNT</b>	
PROVIDENT FUND	87.38	PROVIDENT FUND	76.67
DEPOSITS & ADVANCES	0.11	DEPOSITS & ADVANCES	0.03
REMITTANCES, RESERVE FUNDS	1.31	REMITTANCES, RESERVE FUNDS	0.00
SUSPENSE AND MISC	<b>118816.17</b>	SUSPENSE AND MISC	3650.78
<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ACCCOUNT</b>	<b>118904.97</b>	<b>TOTAL PUBLIC ACCCOUNT</b>	<b>3727.48</b>
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b>	<b>119607.93</b>	<b>TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS</b>	<b>119607.93</b>

(Source: Statement of Central Transaction 2020-21)

(Note: - The above table includes figure pertaining to Composite Grants controlled by other ministries, viz. Pension, Loan to Govt. Servants, Interest Payment, etc.)

## **CHAPTER - 7**

# **GRANT ANALYSIS**

The Budget of M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is provided in Grant No.01 and 02.

Grant No.01 & 02 relates to the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and broadly relates to expenditure in Agricultural sector and Agricultural Research & Education.

Total Expenditure during the year 2020-21 has been to the tune of ₹116308.03 Crores in respect of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

**TOTAL EXPENDITURE ₹116308.03 CRORES**

**BUDGET, SUPPLEMENTARY AND EXPENDITURES OF GRANT NO. - 01  
D/O AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE(DAC&FW)  
FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21**

(₹ in Crores)

<b>BUDGET ESTIMATES</b>	<b>SUPPLEMENTARY / ADDITIONALITY</b>	<b>FINAL BUDGET ESTIMATES AFTER SUPPLEMENTARY</b>	<b>ACTUAL EXP.</b>	<b>SURRENDER W.R.T. FINAL BUDGET (BE+SUPP.)</b>
<b>134399.77</b>	<b>208.04</b>	<b>134607.81</b>	<b>108622.51</b>	<b>-25985.30</b>

*\* compared to Total Budget Estimates after supplementary.*

**BUDGET, SUPPLEMENTARY AND EXPENDITURES OF GRANT NO. -02  
D/O AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION (DARE)**

**FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21**

(₹ in Crores)

BUDGET ESTIMATES	SUPPLEMENTARY/ ADDITIONALITY	FINAL BUDGET ESTIMATES AFTER SUPPLEMENTARY	ACTUAL EXP.	SURRENDER W.R.T. FINAL BUDGET (BE+SUPP.)
<b>8362.58</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>8362.61</b>	<b>7685.52</b>	<b>-677.09</b>

*\* compared to Total Budget Estimates after supplementary.*



**OBJECT HEAD-WISE BUDGET Vs EXPENDITURE (2020-21)**  
**D/O AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE (DAC&FW)**  
**Grant No. 01**

(₹ in Crores)

Object Head	Account Description	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
01	SALARIES	370.90	326.89
02	WAGES	5.99	5.57
03	OVERTIME	0.15	0.04
03	MEDICAL EXPENSES	6.14	4.45
04	DOMESTIC TRAVEL EXPENSES	22.83	10.97
05	FOREIGN TRAVEL EXPENSES	3.63	0.49
06	OFFICE EXPENSES	130.90	112.03
07	RENTS, RATES AND TAXES	15.36	18.22
08	PUBLICATIONS	1.60	0.42
09	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	84.46	10.35
10	SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS	7.95	17.24
11	ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY	201.67	139.37
12	MINOR WORKS	15.16	8.76
13	PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	124.76	56.10
14	OTHER CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	6.05	7.67
15	GRANTS-IN-AID-GENERAL	92713.21	73699.95
16	CONTRIBUTIONS	15893.35	14304.17
17	SUBSIDIES	24484.00	19724.80
18	GRANTS FOR CREATION OF CAPITAL ASSETS	185.95	87.70
19	GRANTS-IN-AID-SALARIES	33.93	28.93
20	MOTOR VEHICLES	1.30	4.22
21	OTHER CHARGES	41.45	41.48
22	MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS	24.31	4.80
23	MAJOR WORKS	24.72	7.89
	<b>Total</b>	<b>134399.77</b>	<b>108622.51</b>

(Source: e-Lekha)

**OBJECT HEAD-WISE BUDGET Vs EXPENDITURE 2020-21****D/O AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & EDUCATION (DARE)****Grant No. 02**

(₹ in Crores)

<b>Object Head</b>	<b>Account Description</b>	<b>Budget Estimates</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
01	SALARIES	5.40	5.27
02	OVERTIME ALLOWANCE	0.00	0.00
03	MEDICAL TREATMENT	0.15	0.04
04	DOMESTIC TRAVEL EXPENSES	0.60	0.08
05	FOREIGN TRAVEL EXPENSES	0.40	0.00
06	OFFICE EXPENSES	0.60	0.56
07	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	0.40	0.02
08	GRANTS-IN-AID-GENERAL	3372.36	3125.50
09	CONTRIBUTIONS	6.30	6.60
10	GRANTS FOR CREATION OF CAPITAL ASSETS	1184.99	766.94
11	GRANTS-IN-AID-SALARIES	3791.38	3780.51
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8362.58</b>	<b>7685.52</b>

(Source: e-Lekha)

## CHAPTER -8(a)

# RECEIPT ANALYSIS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2020-21

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare being social sector ministry is not the revenue earning ministry. Receipts of the Ministry consist of Tax-Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, loans & Recoveries, etc. The total receipt of the Ministry for the year 2020-21 was ₹ 702.96 Crores.

### Trend of Receipts during Last Five Years

(₹ in Crores)

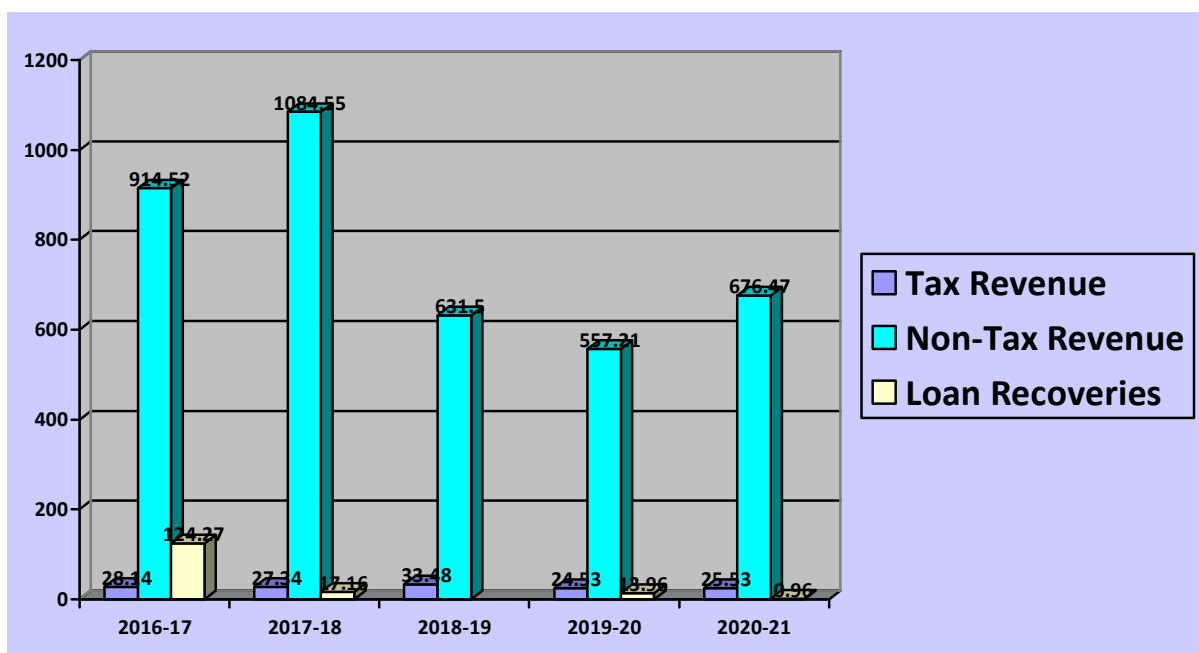
Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	28.14	29.34	33.48	24.53	25.53
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	914.52	1084.55	631.50	557.21	676.47
<b>Loan Recoveries</b>	124.27	17.16	(-)32.63*	13.96	0.00
<b>Loan to Government Servant</b>	1.06	0.89	0.81	0.65	0.96
<b>Total</b>	<b>1067.99</b>	<b>1131.94</b>	<b>633.16</b>	<b>596.35</b>	<b>702.96</b>

(Source: Statement of Central Transaction)

\*Note: Write off/Excess amt. on A/c of receipt of MH. 7601 transferred to Ministry of Finance

### Graphical Analysis of the Receipts during the Last Five Years

(in.Crores)



**The Details of receipts during the year 2020-21 are as follows:-**

(₹ in Crores)

<b>A.</b>	<b>TAX REVENUE</b>	
0021	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	25.53
	<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>25.53</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>NON-TAX REVENUE</b>	
0049	Interest Receipts	14.66
0050	Dividends & Profits	10.72
0070	Other Administrative Services	0.05
0071	Contribution and Recoveries towards Pension and Other Retirement benefits	0.72
0075	Miscellaneous General Services	0.07
0210	Medical & Public Health	1.96
0216	Housing	0.75
0401	Crop Husbandry	520.79
0435	Other Agricultural Programmes	23.17
0415	Agricultural Research and Education	103.58
	<b>Total Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>676.47</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>LOANS &amp; ADVANCES(Capital Receipts)</b>	
6402	Loan for Soil & Water Conservation	0.26
6425	Loan for Cooperation	0.01
7610	Loans to Govt. Servants etc.	0.69
	<b>Total Loans &amp; Advances</b>	<b>0.96</b>
	<b>Total Receipt</b>	<b>702.96</b>

(Source:- Statement of Central Transaction 2019-20)

**Graphical Analysis of receipts during the year 2020-21**



## CHAPTER -8(b)

# DETAILS OF NON-TAX RECEIPTS (NTR) DURING LAST FIVE YEARS

(₹ in Lakhs)

Head of Accounts	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20			2020-21		
	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual	BE	RE	Actual
0050 – Dividends & Profits (a)	1208.11	1202.61	1163.40	1246.27	1308.58	1506.21	1374.01	1445.91	1012.60	1514.84	1557.22	1242.39	1631.74	1657.90	1072.54
0070- Contribution & Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement Benefits (b)	13.25	5.30	0.85	9.30	7.30	5.41	6.80	8.25	9.08	8.30	12.19	24.95	13.20	11.40	4.86
0070-Other Administrative Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
0070-Other Receipts	13.00	5.00	0.68	9.00	7.00	5.17	8.00	8.00	8.78	8.00	11.88	12.23	12.87	11.00	4.53
0070-Receipt under RTI Act 2005	0.25	0.30	0.17	0.30	0.30	0.24	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	0.36	0.33	0.40	0.33
0071- Contribution & Recoveries towards Pension & other Retirement Benefits (c)	20.15	30.15	42.97	30.15	35.10	42.63	72.00	75.00	68.30	76.00	40.30	37.28	40.30	80.00	72.08
0071-Subscription & Contribution	20.00	30.00	42.97	30.00	35.00	42.21	70.00	1.00	66.85	75.00	40.00	37.28	40.00	60.00	63.03
0071-Other Receipts	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.42	2.00	76.00	1.45	1.00	0.30	0.00	0.30	20.00	9.05
0075-Misc. General Services (d)	6.60	2.60	1.77	153.60	4.50	4.52	5.00	4.75	10.80	5.00	11.40	1.30	9.50	5.00	6.95
0075- Other Receipts	2.60	2.60	1.77	3.60	4.50	4.52	5.00	4.75	0.00	5.00	11.40	0.96	9.50	5.00	6.95
0075- Guarantee Fees	4.00	0.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0075-Unclaimed Deposit	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0235-Social Security & Welfare (e)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00
0235- Government Employees Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00
0401—Crop Husbandry (f)	210001.00	23001.30	40703.40	23001.30	41305.00	57679.73	42405.00	0057056	43002.51	59256.00	60240.50	51351.24	62342.50	52304.50	43957.60
0401-Seeds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.14	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	1.43
0401-Receipts from Commercial Crops	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

0401-Receipts from Plant Protection Services	19000.00	22000.00	39482.21	22000.00	40000.00	55778.58	41000.0	55.00	41073.39	57000.00	58000.00	46809.58	60000.00	50000.00	42584.86
0401-Other Receipts	1000.00	1000.00	1218.88	1000.00	1300.00	1874.33	1400.00	55000.00	1896.64	2200.00	2200.00	4537.93	2300.00	2300.00	1370.93
0401-Manures & Fertilizers	1.00	1.30	2.31	1.30	5.00	24.68	5.00	2000.00	32.48	55.00	40.00	3.73	42.00	4.00	0.38
0415-Agricultural Research & Education	1.00	1.00	0.65	1.00	2.00	0.00	32.48	050	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0435-Other Agriculture Programmes (g)	16000.00	17.30	1887.25	1744.00	1950.00	2175.22	2050.00	2300.25	2227.15	2355.22	1955.02	2246.53	1956.02	2508.02	2317.64
0435-Fee for Quality Control Grading of Agriculture	400.00	400.00	514.03	444.00	600.00	600.00	650.00	850.00	867.84	855.00	950.00	1812.34	950.00	1500.00	1627.89
0435-Soil & Water Conservation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.44	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
0435-Service & Service Fees	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.20	0.15	0.20	5.00	7.37	6.00	8.00	15.81
0435-Other Receipts	1200.00	1300.00	1373.22	1300.00	1350.00	1434.50	1400.00	1450.00	1329.14	1500.00	1000.00	426.83	1000.00	1000.00	637.94
TOTA ( a to g)	22849.11	25971.96	43799.66	26184.62	44610.49	61413.73	45875.87	60887.17	46330.44	63215.87	63215.87	54903.69	65993.27	56566.86	47431.67

## CHAPTER – 9(a)

# EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Total Budget of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2020-21 was ₹ 142970.42 crores (Revenue and Capital). Against this budget actual expenditure was ₹ 116308.03 Crores (₹ 116286.23 Crores on Revenue side and ₹ 21.80 Crores on Capital side).

### Trend of Expenditure during Last Five Years

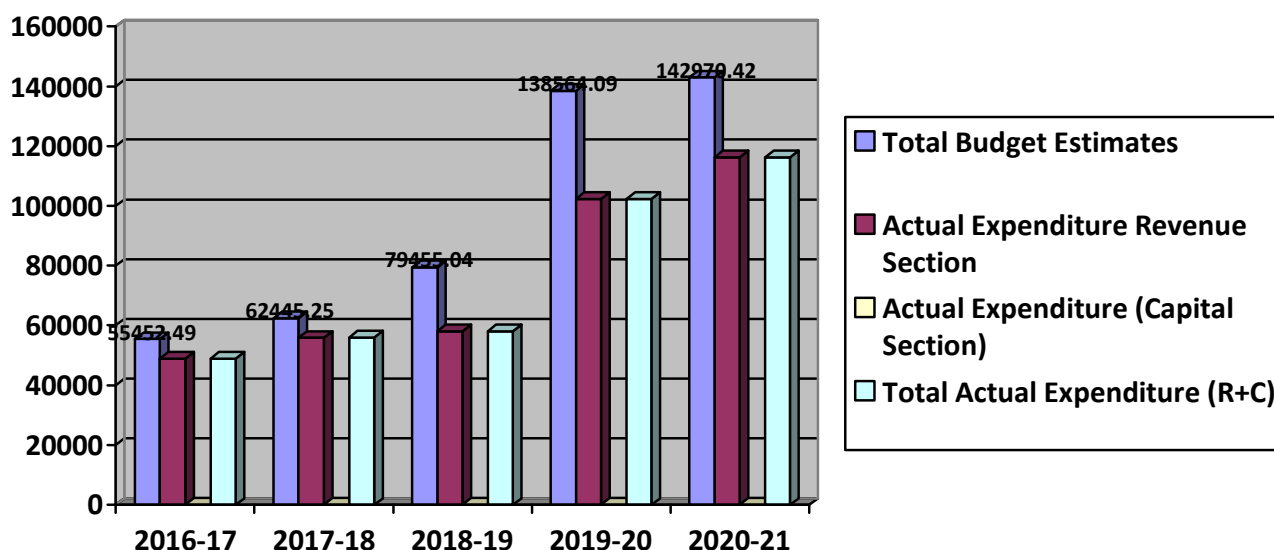
(₹ in Crores)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
<b>Total Budget Estimates</b>	<b>55452.49</b>	<b>62445.25</b>	<b>79455.04</b>	<b>138564.09</b>	<b>142970.42</b>
<b>Actual Expenditure (Revenue Section)</b>	48919.65	55920.31	58088.89	102342.79	116286.23
<b>Actual Expenditure (Capital Section)</b>	38.98	25.37	18.52	13.65	21.80
<b>Total Actual Expenditure (Revenue and capital)</b>	<b>48958.63</b>	<b>55945.68</b>	<b>58107.41</b>	<b>102356.44</b>	<b>116308.03</b>

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

### Graphical Representation of Total Budget Estimates and Actual Expenditure During Last Five Years

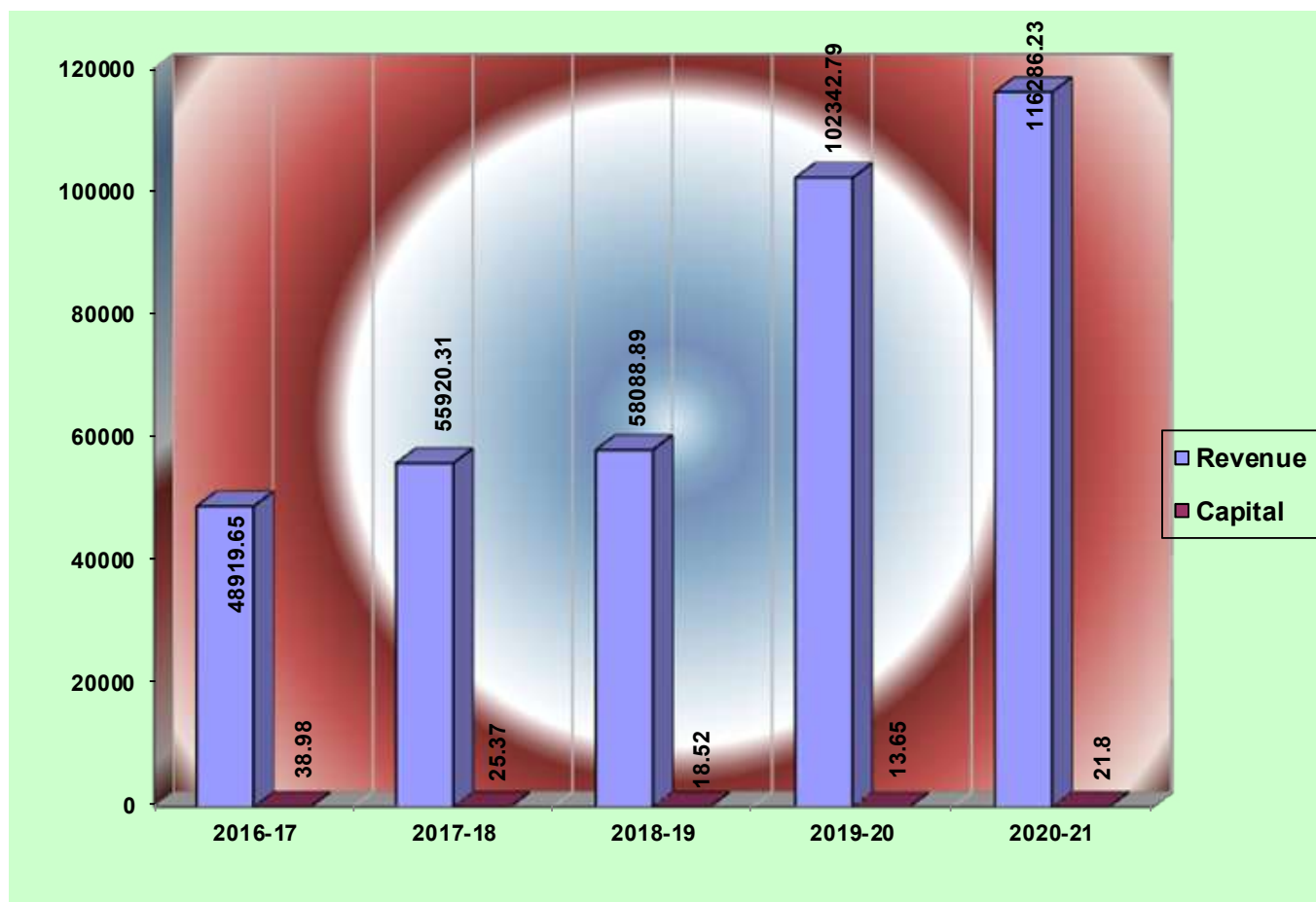
(₹ in Crores)





## Graphical Representation of Revenue and Capital Expenditure During Last Five Years

(₹ in Crores)



**MONTHLY FLOW OF EXPENDITURE DURING 2020-21  
FOR GRANT NO. 01 – (DAC&FW)**

(₹ in Crores)

Month	Total Expenditure
April,2020	25058.29
May,2020	5594.99
June,2020	4843.80
July,2020	12769.66
August,2020	10872.23
September,2020	8785.01
October,2020	1051.41
November,2020	1396.95
December,2019	21662.78
January,2021	1282.44
February,2021	2684.90
March,2021	12620.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>108622.51</b>

(Source:- e-Lekha)

**MONTHLY FLOW OF EXPENDITURE DURING 2020-21  
FOR GRANT NO. 02(DARE)**

(₹ in Crores)

Month	Total Expenditure
April,2020	602.21
May,2020	494.74
June,2020	507.91
July,2020	668.33
August, 2020	501.73
September, 2020	501.47
October,2020	666.72
November,2020	500.31
December,2020	1254.24
January,2021	1948.82
February,2021	6.01
March,2021	33.03
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7685.52</b>

(Source:- e-Lekha)

**MAJOR-HEAD-WISE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE  
GRANT NO.-01**

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	MAJOR HEADS	2020-21	CHARGED /VOTED
1.	3451 – Secretariat – Economic Services	131.81	voted
2.	2401 – Crop Husbandry	79674.14	voted
3.	2402-Soil and Water Conservation	26.26	voted
4.	2416 – Agriculture Financial Institutions	17789.72	voted
5.	2425–Co-operation	379.14	voted
6.	2435 – Other Agricultural Programmes	529.62	voted
7.	2552-North Eastern Areas	---	voted
8.	3601- Grants-in-aid to State Governments	9951.61	voted
9.	3602-Grants-in-aid to Union Territory Governments with Legislature	118.41	voted
10.	4401 –Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	21.80	voted
11.	4435-Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	---	voted
12.	4552-Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas.....	---	voted
<b>Total (Revenue and Capital) Expenditure</b>		<b>108622.51</b>	<b>Voted</b>

(Source :- Appropriation Accounts & SCT 2020-21)

**MAJOR-HEAD-WISE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EXPENDITURE IN RESPECT OF  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESERACH & EDUCATION  
GRANT NO.-02**

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	MAJOR HEADS	2020-21	CHARGE /VOTED
1.	3451 – Secretariat – Economic Services	5.98	Voted
2.	2415 –Agriculture Research and Education	7679.54	Voted
3.	2552-North Eastern Areas	---	Voted
<b>Total (Revenue and Capital) Expenditure</b>		<b>7685.52</b>	<b>Voted</b>

(Source :- Appropriation Accounts & SCT 2020-21)

## **CHAPTER – 9(b)**

**Details of Budget Estimates (B.E.), Revised Estimates (R.E.) &  
Actual Expenditure along with percentage of Expenditure with reference to B.E. & R.E. for last Four years in respect of Grant No. 01.**

**2017-18**

(₹ in Crores)

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	24199.30	26398.00	23165.86	95.73%	87.76%
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>	17141.00	14184.66	13733.94	80.12%	96.82%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	473.52	484.81	460.74	97.30%	95.04%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	41.18	37.53	36.18	87.86%	96.40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41855.00</b>	<b>41105.00</b>	<b>37396.72</b>	<b>89.35%</b>	<b>90.98%</b>

**2018-19**

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	28200.00	52504.40	31379.26	111.27%	59.77%
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>	17908.92	14756.95	14168.69	79.12%	96.01%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	569.95	521.60	510.04	89.49%	97.78%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	21.13	17.05	18.20	86.13%	106.74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>46700.00</b>	<b>67800.00</b>	<b>46076.19</b>	<b>98.66%</b>	<b>67.96%</b>

2019-20

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	113800.00	89369.92	81342.70	71.48%	91.02%
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>	16060.55	11997.10	12594.92	78.42%	104.98%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	552.34	506.51	498.90	90.32%	98.50%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	72.32	30.47	74.93	103.61%	245.91%
<b>Total</b>	<b>130485.21</b>	<b>101904.00</b>	<b>94511.45</b>	<b>72.43%</b>	<b>92.75%</b>

2020-21

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	116490.00	103162.30	95779.72	82.22%	92.84%
<b>Centrally Sponsored Scheme</b>	17319.77	13036.70	12305.31	71.04%	94.39%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	556.07	526.99	508.55	90.54%	95.53%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	33.93	31.93	28.93	85.26%	90.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>134399.77</b>	<b>116757.92</b>	<b>108622.51</b>	<b>80.82%</b>	<b>93.03%</b>

(Source: Budget document & PFMS)

## **CHAPTER – 9(c)**

**Details of Budget Estimates (B.E.), Revised Estimates (R.E.) &  
Actual Expenditure along with percentage of Expenditure with reference to B.E. & R.E. for last Four years in respect of Grant No. 02.**

### **2017-18**

(₹ in Crores)

Scheme	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	% Expenditure with reference to B.E.	% Expenditure with reference to R.E.
Central Sector	2166.46	2166.46	2166.46	100%	100%
Establishment Expenditure	13.98	14.45	13.03	93.20%	90.17%
Other Central Expenditure	4619.56	4811.09	4763.43	103.11%	99.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6800.00</b>	<b>6992.00</b>	<b>6942.92</b>	<b>102.10%</b>	<b>99.30%</b>

### **2018-19**

Scheme	B.E.	R.E.	Actual Expenditure	% Expenditure with reference to B.E.	% Expenditure with reference to R.E.
Central Sector	2914.77	2508.43	2508.72	<b>7544.25</b>	100.01%
Establishment Expenditure	14.30	14.42	12.89	90.14%	89.39%
Other Central Expenditure	4870.93	5429.88	5022.64	103.11%	92.50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7800.00</b>	<b>7952.73</b>	<b>7544.25</b>	<b>96.72%</b>	<b>94.86%</b>

**2019-20**

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	2699.00	2488.61	2488.61	92.20%	100%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	14.80	13.18	12.20	82.43%	92.56%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	5364.96	5344.38	5344.17	99.61%	99.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8078.76</b>	<b>7846.17</b>	<b>7844.98</b>	<b>97.11%</b>	<b>97.11%</b>

**2020-21**

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>B.E.</b>	<b>R.E.</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to B.E.</b>	<b>% Expenditure with reference to R.E.</b>
<b>Central Sector</b>	2729.00	2305.00	2246.99	82.33%	97.48%
<b>Establishment Expenditure</b>	13.85	13.11	12.58	90.83%	95.95%
<b>Other Central Expenditure</b>	5619.73	5444.27	5425.95	96.55%	99.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8362.58</b>	<b>7762.38</b>	<b>7685.52</b>	<b>91.90%</b>	<b>99.01%</b>

(Source: Budget document & PFMS)



## **CHAPTER –10(a)**

### **COMPUTERIZATION OF ACCOUNTS**

The process of computerization of accounts in the Departmentalized Accounting Organization of M/o Food Processing Industries started with computerization of accounting function by the O/o Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance.

#### **PUBLIC FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (PFMS)**

Public Financial Management System (PFMS) initially started as a Plan Scheme named CPSMS of the erstwhile planning commission in 2008-09 as a pilot in four states of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Mizoram for four Flagship schemes e.g MGNREGS, NRHM, SSA and PMGSY. After the initial phase of establishing a network across Ministries / Departments, It has been decided to undertake National roll-out of CPSMS (PFMS) to link the financial networks of Central, State Governments and the agencies of State Governments. The scheme was included in 12<sup>th</sup> Plan initiatives of erstwhile Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance. Presently PFMS is the scheme of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance and being implemented by O/o Controller General of Accounts across the country.

2. As per MoF, DoE, OMNo.66 (29) PF-II/2016 dated 15/07/2016, Hon'ble Prime Minister has emphasized the need for improved financial management in implementation of Central Plan Schemes so as to facilitate Just-in-Time releases and monitor the usage of funds including information on its ultimate utilization. The Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is administered by the O/o controller General of Accounts in the Department of Expenditure which is an end-to-end solution for processing payments, tracking, monitoring, accounting, reconciliation and reporting. It provides the scheme managers a unified platform for tracking releases and monitoring their last mile utilization.

2.1 Rule 86 of GFR-2017- stipulates Public Financial Management System (PFMS), an integrated Financial Management System of Controller General of Accounts, Government of India, shall be used for sanction preparation, bill processing, payment, receipt management, Direct Benefit Transfer, fund flow management and financial reporting.

3. In order to abide by the directions to implement Just-in-time releases and monitor the end usage of funds, it has been decided by Ministry of Finance to universalise the use of PFMS to cover all transactions/payments under the Central Sector Schemes. The complete monitoring of these schemes require mandatory registration of all Implementing Agencies (IAs) on PFMS and mandatory use of Expenditure, Advances & Transfer (EAT) module of the PFMS by all IAs. The Implementation Plan covers the complete universe of Central Sector Schemes, which inter-alia requires the following steps to be taken by each Ministry/Department:-

- (i) All central schemes have to be mapped /configured and brought on the PFMS platform.
- (ii) All Implementing Agencies (IAs) receiving and utilizing funds needs to be mandatorily registered on PFMS.
- (iii) Usage of PFMS modules has to be made mandatory for all registered agencies for making payments, advances and transfers.
- (iv) All Departmental Agencies incurring expenditure in respect of Central Sector Schemes must register and compulsorily use the PFMS Modules.

- (v) All Grantee Institutions have to adopt PFMS modules for making Payments/Transfers/ Advance from Grants received from the Central Govt. This will enable generation of on-line Utilization Certificates for claiming funds from the Central Government.
  - (vi) Ministries have to take an action for integrating their respective systems/applications with the PFMS.
4. The Central Project Monitoring unit (CPMU) of PFMS (Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi) assists the Central ministries/Departments in registration of Implementing Agencies for the Central Sector Schemes. Thereafter, Ministries are required to deploy/allocate their own resource persons to support Departmental Agencies as well as Grantee Institutions. The full roll-out of PFMS requires fresh assessment of resources, including hardware, software, connectivity and technical resources to facilitate implementation at all levels of hierarchy.
5. It is the duty of Chief Controller of Accounts (CCAs) / Controller of Accounts (CAs) to draw up an Action Plan to facilitate full roll out of PFMS in their respective Ministries in consultation with the Secretary/Financial Adviser of the Ministry concerned.

### Modules to implement the Mandate

Modules developed/under developed by PFMS for stakeholders as per the Union Cabinet approval and mandate are as under:-

#### **I. Fund Flow Monitoring**

- (a) Agency registration
- (b) Expenditure management and fund utilization through PFMS EAT module
- (c) Accounting Module for registered agencies
- (d) Treasury Interface
- (e) PFMS-PRI fund flow and utilization interface
- (f) Mechanism for State Governments towards fund tracking for State schemes
- (g) Monitoring of Externally Aided Projects (EAP)

#### **II. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) modules**

Direct Benefit Transfer (**DBT**) transferring subsidies directly to the people through their bank/Post office account is Direct Benefit Transfer. It **aims** to timely transfer of benefit to the citizen by bringing efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability in the Government system. Ministry of Agriculture is dealing with two (02) Grants viz. (1) **Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare** and (2) **Department of Agriculture Research & Education**. There are three types of payments for DBT beneficiaries:-

- (a) PAO to beneficiaries
- (b) Agency to beneficiaries
- (c) State treasuries to beneficiaries

#### **III. Interfaces for Banking**

- (a) CBS (Core Banking Solutions)
- (b) India Post
- (c) RBI (Reserve Bank of India)
- (d) NABARD & Cooperative Banks

## Modules to implement Enhanced mandate

1. PAO Computerization-Online payments, receipts and accounting of Govt. of India
  - (a) Programme Division module
  - (b) DDO module
  - (c) PAO module
  - (d) Pension module
  - (e) GPF & HR module
  - (f) Receipts including GSTN
  - (g) Annual Financial Statements
  - (h) Cash Flow Management
  - (i) Interface with non-civil ministries
2. Non-Tax Receipt Portal.

## Other Departmental Initiatives

To leverage the capabilities of PFMS, several other departments have approached PFMS for developing utilities for their departmental need as follows:-

- (i) Interfaces for MHA (Foreigners Division) Monitoring of Agencies receiving fund under FCRA
- (ii) CBDT PAN Validation
- (iii) GSTN bank account validation

## Implementation Strategy

An Action Plan has been prepared and approved by Ministry of Finance for phased implementation of Public Financial Management System (PFMS).

### **Improved Financial Management through:**

- Just in Time(JIT) release of funds
- Monitoring of use of funds including ultimate utilization

### **Strategy:**

- Universal roll-out of PFMS which inter alia includes:
  - Mandatory registration of all Implementing Agencies (IA) on PFMS and
  - Mandatory use of Expenditure Advance & Transfer (EAT) Module of PFMS by all IAs

## **I. Implementation Strategy for Central Sector (CS) schemes/transaction**

Activities to be completed

- Mandatory registration and use of EAT module by IAs
- Mapping of all relevant information of Schemes
- Uploading of budget of each scheme on PFMS
- Identify implementation hierarchy of each scheme
- Integration of System Interface of specific schemes with PFMS e.g. NREGASoft, AwasSoft
- Deployment and training of trainers

## II. Implementation Strategy for Central Assistant to State Plan (CASP)

Activities to be undertaken by states

- State Treasury Integration with PFMS
- Registration of all SIAs on PFMS (1<sup>st</sup> level and below)
- Mapping of state schemes with corresponding central schemes
- Configuration of State schemes on PFMS
  - Configuring State Schemes components
  - Identify and configure hierarchy of each state scheme
- Integration of PFMS with schemes specific software application
- Deployment and training of trainers
- Continuous support for implementation

At present, all 10 (Ten) Pay & Accounts Offices of M/o Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are functioning successfully on PFMS. All payments are routed through PFMS and e-payments being directly credited to the beneficiary's account.

### I. CDDO Module of PFMS:

Ministry of Finance had decided to universalize the use of PFMS to cover all transactions/payments of the Central Government. Accordingly, Office of CGA has extended the functionality of making e-payment through digital signature to the cheque drawing & disbursing officers (CDDOs) through CDDO Module of PFMS. CDDO Module has been implemented in all CDDOs of M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

FAQs on CDDO Module are available at website link <http://cga.nic.in//Page/FAQs.aspx>.

### II. Employees Information System (EIS) Module:

This is part of PFMS system and has the complete employee's information relating to generation of salary bill. This generates the salary bill and the necessary schedules for GPF, Income Tax, and Interest bearing advances like HBA, MCA, and OMCA etc.

The Dearness Allowance is automatically updated and so is the annual increment. EIS Module has been implemented in all DDOs of this Ministry.

FAQs on EIS are available at website link <http://cga.nic.in//Page/FAQs.aspx>.

### III. EAT Module of PFMS:

The objective of Expenditure, Advance and Transfer (EAT) module of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) is to help Program Implementing Agencies (PIAs) in filing of expenditure, transferring funds, advances and its settlement. The process of feeding the day to day transactions as recorded in the cash book of the PIA on the PFMS portal is called expenditure filing.

User Manual and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Expenditure, Advance Transfer (EAT) module of PFMS are available at website link [https://pfms.nic.in/static/NewLayoutCommonContent.aspx?RequestPageName=Static/UM\\_BooksAndManuals.aspx?mi=e4Ieam2nwFo=](https://pfms.nic.in/static/NewLayoutCommonContent.aspx?RequestPageName=Static/UM_BooksAndManuals.aspx?mi=e4Ieam2nwFo=).

#### IV. Non Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP):

- The objective of Non-Tax Receipt Portal (NTRP) is to provide a one-stop window to Citizens/ Corporate /Other users for making online payment of Non-Tax Revenue payable to Government of India (GoI).The annual collection of Non Tax Receipts of Government of India is over Rs.3 (three) lakh crores.
- Non-Tax Revenue of Government of India comprise of a large bouquet of receipts, collected by individual departments/ministries.
- The online electronic payment in a completely secured IT environment, will help commonusers/citizen from the hassle of going to banks for making drafts and then to Government offices to deposit the instrument for availing the services.It also helps avoidable delays in the remittance of these instruments into Government account as well as eliminates undesirable practices in the delayed deposit of these instruments into bank accounts.
- NTRP shall facilitate instant payment in a transparent environment using online payment technologies such as Internet Banking, Credit/Debit Cards.
- NTR Portal in M/o Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is functional from 1<sup>st</sup>November'2016.
- The collection of Non-tax revenue of the Ministry in the financial year (2020-21) was ₹ **557.21 Crores** and ₹ **272.30 Crores** have been collected through Bharatkosh on NTR e-portal (<https://bharatkosh.gov.in/>).

FAQs on NTRP are available at website link <http://cga.nic.in//Page/FAQs.aspx>.

## **CHAPTER –10(b)**

# **Procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

**F. No. 1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Expenditure  
PFMS Division**

**Block No.11, 5th Floor,  
CGO Complex, Lodhi Road,  
New Delhi, dated 23.03.2021**

### **OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released**

The General Financial Rule 232(v) prescribes the release of funds to the State Governments and monitoring utilization of funds through PFMS. For better monitoring of availability and utilization of funds released to the States under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and to reduce float, the Department of Expenditure vide letter of even number dated 16.12.2020 had shared a draft modified procedure for release of funds under CSS with all the State governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to seek their comments. The comments received from the State governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were considered and the procedure has been suitably modified.

With a view to have more effective cash management and bring more efficiency in the public expenditure management, it has been decided that the following procedure will be followed by all the State Governments and Ministries/Departments of the Government of India regarding release and monitoring utilization of funds under CSS with effect from 1st July,2021:

1. Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS. The SNA will open a Single Nodal Account for each CSS at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank authorized to conduct government business by the State Government.
2. In case of Umbrella schemes which have multiple sub-schemes, if needed, the State Governments may designate separate SNAs for sub-schemes of the Umbrella Scheme with separate Single Nodal Accounts.
3. Implementing Agencies (IAs) down the ladder should use the SNA's account with clearly defined drawing limits set for that account. However, depending on operational requirements, zero-balance subsidiary accounts for each scheme may also be opened for the IAs either in the same branch of the selected bank or in different branches.

4. All zero balance subsidiary accounts will have allocated drawing limits to be decided by the SNA concerned from time to time and will draw on real time basis from the Single Nodal Account of the scheme as and when payments are to be made to beneficiaries, vendors etc. The available drawing limit will get reduced by the extent of utilization.
5. For seamless management of funds, the main account and all zero balance subsidiary accounts should preferably be maintained with the same bank. However, State Government may choose different banks for opening Single Nodal Accounts of different CSS.
6. Only banks having a robust IT Systems and extensive branch network should be chosen for opening the Single Nodal Account of each CSS. The bank chosen should have the facility to open the required number of subsidiary zero balance accounts and a robust MIS for handling accounting and reconciliation at each level. The bank should also provide a user-friendly dashboard to officers at various levels to monitor utilization of funds by IAs.
7. The bank's software system should be able to monitor the drawing limits of the IAs who should be able to draw funds on real time basis from the SNA's account as and when payments are to be made. The selected bank should ensure proper training and capacity building of branch managers and other staff for smooth operation of these accounts.
8. The Ministries/Departments will release the central share for each CSS to the State Government's Account held in the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for further release to the SNA's Account.
9. Funds will be released to the States strictly on the basis of balance funds of the CSS (Central and State share) available in the State treasury and bank account of the SNA as per PFMS or scheme-specific portals fully integrated with PFMS in consonance with rule 232(V) of the General Financial Rules, 2017.
10. The SNAs shall ensure that the interest earned from the funds released should be mandatorily remitted to the respective Consolidated Funds on pro-rata basis in terms of Rule 230(8) of GFR, 2017. Interest earned should be clearly and separately depicted in PFMS, scheme-specific portals integrated with PFMS and in MIS provided by the banks.
11. Except in case of schemes/sub-schemes having no State share, States will maintain separate budget lines for Central and State Share under each CSS in their Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG), and make necessary provision of the State share in the State's budget. While releasing funds to SNA, State's Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) should provide these budget heads and the same should be captured in PFMS through treasury integration.
12. In the beginning of a financial year, the Ministries/Departments will release not more than 25o/o of the amount earmarked for a State for a CSS for the financial year. Additional central share (not more than 25Yo at a time) will be released upon transfer of the stipulated State share to the Single Nodal Account and utilization of at least 75oh of the funds released earlier (both Central and State share) and compliance of the conditions of previous sanction. However, this provision will not be applicable in case of schemes where a different quantum of release has been approved by the Cabinet.



13. After opening of Single Nodal Account of the scheme and before opening zero balance subsidiary account of IAs or assigning them drawing rights from SNA's account, the IAs at all levels shall return all unspent amounts lying in their accounts to the Single Nodal Account of the SNA. It will be the responsibility of the State government concerned to ensure that the entire unspent amount is returned by all the IAs to the Single Nodal Account of the SNA concerned. For this, the State Governments will work out the modalities and the timelines and will work out Central and state share in the amount so available with IAs. SNAs will keep a record of unspent balance lying in the account of IAs and the amount refunded by IAs.
14. Refund of balance amount by IAs and the amount available in the SNA's account should be taken into account by the Program Division of the Ministry/Department while releasing funds under the scheme. Concerned SNAs shall keep a record of the unspent amount lying in the account of IAs to be deposited in the Single Nodal Account while assigning drawing rights to IAs.
15. Ministries/ Departments will ensure that releases under all CSS are made strictly as per the actual requirement on the ground, without resulting in any material float with the implementing agencies at any level.
16. The State Government will transfer the Central share received in its account in the RBI to the concerned SNA's account within a period of 21 days of its receipt. The Central share shall not be diverted to the Personal Deposit (PD) account or any other account by the State Government. Corresponding State share should be released as early as possible and not later than 40 days of release of the Central share. The funds will be maintained by the SNA in the Single Nodal Account of each CSS. State Governments/SNAs/IAs shall not transfer scheme-related funds to any other bank account, except for actual payments under the Scheme.
17. State Governments will register the SNAs and all IAs on PFMS and use the unique PFMS ID assigned to the SNA and IAs for all payments to them. Bank accounts of the SNAs, IAs, vendors and other organizations receiving funds will also be mapped in PFMS.
18. Payments will be made from the zero balance subsidiary accounts up to the drawing limit assigned to such accounts from time to time. Transactions in each Subsidiary Account will be settled with the Single Nodal Account daily through the core banking solution (CBS) on the basis of payments made during the day.
19. SNAs and IAs will mandatorily use the EAT module of PFMS or integrate their systems with the PFMS to ensure that information on PFMS is updated by each IA at least once every day.
20. SNAs will keep all the funds received in the Single Nodal Account only and shall not divert the same to Fixed Deposits/Flexi-Account/Multi-Option Deposit Account/Corporate Liquid Term Deposit (CLTD) Account etc.
21. The State TFMIS should be able to capture scheme component-wise expenditure along with PFMS Scheme Code and Unique Code of the Agencies incurring the expenditure. State Governments will ensure daily uploading/sharing of data by the State IFMIS/Treasury applications on PFMS. PFMS will act as a facilitator for payment, tracking and monitoring of fund flow.



22. Release of funds by the Ministries/Departments to States towards the end of the financial year should be avoided to prevent accumulation of unspent balances with States. Ministries/Departments will arrange to complete the release well in time so that States have ample time to seek supplementary appropriations from their respective legislatures, if required, and account for all the releases in the same financial year.
23. In case of CSS having no State share and where as per the scheme guidelines, funds are released by the Central Ministry/Department directly to the districts/blocks/Gram Panchayats/Implementing agencies, the requirement of notifying a single Nodal Agency and opening of a Single Nodal Account at the State level may be waived by the Secretary of the Central Ministry/Department concerned in consultation with the Financial Adviser.
24. UTs without legislature work directly in PFMS. Therefore, there is no need for them to open a Single Nodal Account. They will ensure that the funds are released to the vendors/beneficiaries 'just in time'. In case funds are to be released to any agency as per scheme guidelines, provision of Rule 230 (vii) of GRF 2017 will be strictly followed to avoid parking of funds, with agencies.
25. Ministries/Departments shall undertake monthly review of the release of funds (both the Central and State Share) from the State treasury to the SNA, utilization of funds by SNAs and IAs and outputs/outcomes vis-a-vis the targets for each CSS.

This issues with the approval of Secretary (Expenditure) and shall supersede all earlier guidelines on this subject.

(Subhash Chandra Meena)  
Director (FCD)  
011-24368543  
E-mail: subhash.meena@nic.

To,

1. All Secretaries to the Government of India
2. All Financial Advisers to the Government of India
3. All Pr. CCAs/CCAs of all Ministries/Departments

Copy to:

1. PSO to Secretary (Expenditure)
2. PPS to CGA
3. Sr. PPS to Addl. Secretary (Expenditure)
4. PSO to Addl. Secretary (Pers)
5. Sr. PPS to JS (PFC-II)
6. Sr. PPS to JS(PF-S)

**F.No. 1(13)/PFMS/FCD/2021  
Government of India  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Expenditure**

5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block 1, CGO Complex,  
New Delhi, the 30th June, 2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Procedure for Release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released**

The undersigned is directed to refer to para 10 of this Department's Office Memorandum of even number dated 23rd March, 2021 wherein it is stated that:

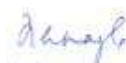
*"The SNAs shall ensure that the interest earned from the funds released should be mandatorily remitted to the respective Consolidated Funds on pro-rata basis in terms of Rule 230(8) of GFR, 2017. Interest earned should be clearly and separately depicted in PFMS, scheme-specific portals integrated with PFMS and in MIS provided by banks."*

2. In this regard, it is clarified that the Single Nodal Agency (SNA) of each CSS in the State shall compute the total interest earned out of the funds received in its account (both from the Central Government and the State Government) in the preceding financial year in the 1st week of April each year. The interest earned will be apportioned by the SNA between the Central and the State Government as per the approved funding pattern of the CSS and shall be deposited in the respective Consolidated Funds. In the current financial year (2021- 22) such calculation may be done as on 15th October, 2021.

3. For Central Government, the amount shall be deposited in the Major Head 0049, Sub-major Head - 01, Minor Head (i.e. 0049-01-800) by the States and in the Major Head 0049, Sub-major Head-02, Minor Head 800 (i.e. 0049-02-800) by the UTs with Legislature.

4. An undertaking shall be furnished to this effect to the Ministry concerned of the Central Government by the Secretary of the State Government in the enclosed format every year along with the proposal for release of the 1st instalment of funds under the CSS. For the current financial year (2021-22) such undertaking shall be furnished by 31st October, 2021.

5. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.



(Abhay Kumar)  
Director

Tele No. 24360647

To,

1. All Secretaries to the Government of India
2. All Financial Advisers to the Government of India
3. All Pr. CCAs/CCAs of all Ministries/Departments

**F.No. 1(13)/PFMS/FCD/2021**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Expenditure**


5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Block 11, CGO Complex,  
New Delhi, the 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Procedure for Release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released**

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's Office Memorandum of even number dated 23rd March, 2021, and to convey that this department is in receipt of requests from various State Governments/Central Ministries seeking relaxation of certain procedures in the procedure for release of funds under CSS. After taking consideration the entire request received, this Department has decided to grant following relaxations:

- a. Point no.11: Relaxation of 03 months i.e., upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 in opening of separate heads for Central and the State share for each CSS in the Detailed Demand for Grants (DDG) of States.
- b. Point no .13: Relaxation of i.e., upto 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 in the provision regarding refund of unspent funds available in the bank account of implementing Agencies (IAs) into the Single Nodal Account of the Single Nodal Agency concerned.
2. All the remaining provisions contained in the new procedure dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2021 shall be implemented strictly w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021.
3. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.

  
(Abhay Kumar)  
Director  
Tele No. 24360647

To,

1. All Secretaries to the Government of India
2. All Financial Advisers to the Government of India
3. All Pr. CCAs/ CCAs of all Ministries/Department

**F.No. 1(13)/PFMS/FCD/2021**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Expenditure**

5<sup>th</sup> Floor,Block 11,CGO Complex,  
New Delhi, the 7<sup>th</sup> July,2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

The undersigned is directed to refer to this Department's Office Memorandum of even number dated 23rd March, 2021 notifying a new procedure for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). In this regard, please find attached frequently asked Questions on the new procedure to facilitate the quick implementation.

2. The new procedure has come into effect w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021. It is requested that strict compliance of new procedure be ensured.
3. This issues with the approval of the competent authority.



(Abhay Kumar)  
Director

Tele No. 24360647

To,

1. All Secretaries to the Government of India
2. All Financial Advisers to the Government of India
3. All Pr. CCAs/ CCAs of all Ministries/Departments

**Frequently Asked Questions (Set-1) On New Procedure for Releases of Funds Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes Issued on 23rd March, 2021**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Answers</b>
1	What type of account is for SNAs and IAs i.e. Saving Bank Account or Current Account?	As per provisions contained in Para No. 10 of the new procedure dated 23.03.2021, an interest bearing accounts i.e. Savings Bank Account is to be opened for SNAs. In case of IAs, zero-balance subsidiary accounts linked to SNA's account are to be opened with clearly defined drawing limits.
2	Whether all the transactions of SNA Account and the zero balance subsidiary accounts will be mapped first in PFMS?	The State wise, scheme wise bank accounts of SNAs will be mapped in PFMS for fetching/sharing the information on transactions and balances available therein. As per Para no. 17 of the new procedure, for payments through PFMS, bank accounts of IAs, vendors and other organizations receiving funds have to be mapped on PFMS.
3	Do banks need to develop a new system for seamless Management of funds, limits, MIS etc. for SNAs?	<p>To enable smooth operation of zero balance subsidiary accounts of Implementing Agencies (IAs) and provide real time information on utilization of funds, banks need to develop suitable systems for managing just in time release of funds to down the line agencies, and report the information on balances/ interests available to States/Centre (PFMS). SNA's have the following options for the implementation of the guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrate their own system (existing or newly created) with PFMS for MIS only i.e. post completion of transactions on their systems.</li> <li>2. Integrate their own system (existing or newly created) with PFMS for payment through PFMS.</li> <li>3. Directly use REAT module of PFMS.</li> <li>4. SNA and all child agencies work on the State Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) integrated with PFMS. However, in this model too, SNA can't be replaced by Treasury. The State must designate SNAs, Open Single Nodal Account of SNAs and IAs in banks and map them in IFMIS. Transfer of funds to PD account by the State or keeping funds in the Consolidated Fund of the state shall not be permitted.</li> </ol> <p>For options 1 &amp; 2 above, banks shall have to provide assistance, if required by the State governments, for the development/modification of the required systems.</p>
4	Whether the transactions will first take place in SNA's external systems or in PFMS?	<p>It depends on the system used by SNA as explained earlier in Question No-3. SNA's have the following options for the implementation of the guidelines:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Integrate their own system (existing or newly created) with PFMS for MIS only i.e. post completion of transactions on their systems.</li> <li>2. Integrate their own system (existing or newly created) with PFMS for payment through PFMS.</li> <li>3. Directly use REAT module of PFMS.</li> </ol>

		<p>4. SNA and all child agencies work on the State Integrated Financial Management System(IFMIS) integrated with PFMS. However, in this model too, SNA can't be replaced by Treasury. The State must designate SNAs, Open Single Nodal Account of SNAs and IAs in banks and map them in IFMIS. Transfer of funds to PD account by the State or keeping funds in the Consolidated Fund of the state shall not be permitted.</p> <p>For options 1, 2 and 4, transactions will originate from the external system. In option 3 all transactions will be on PFMS.</p>
5	What would be hierarchy of IAs? Whether it will be till Block Level or below?	To be decided by the State government/ SNA.
6	How the training to IAs will be imparted to use their zero-balance subsidiary account especially at lowest or Block level?	To be decided by Banks and SNAs. The State Directorates of PFMS shall play a supporting role in respective States.
7	How the existing account balance of IAs which is indifferent banks will be moved to the SNAs Bank?	This will be a one-time action for transfer of funds through electronic transfer or cheque or any other suitable instrument to be done as per the directions issued by State Government/ SNAs.
8	How the cash drawl will take place in case subsidiary account branch of the IAs is at a distant place?	Cash drawl can be done through cheque or a banking correspondent. As per Para 6 of OM only banks with extensive branch network is to be chosen to handle Single Nodal Account. As such, the chosen bank is expected to provide solution to this aspect
9	Whether the accounts of IAs, can be opened in Banks other than that of the SNA?	No
10	To implement the new scheme from July 1, 2021 onwards, is it required to pull up all the current funds at IA account level to SNA account to make it zero-balance accounts?	Yes
11	Some IA's are wanting to withdraw cash, write local payments etc. on the basis of their existing operating model, how should that is addressed?	In case the SNA opts for an external system, like Bank System or SNA's own system, the provision for withdrawing cash can be made in such external system. This can be done through cheques or banking correspondents. No issues are envisaged in these modes as the transaction will happen on the Single Nodal Account. The external system used by the SNA and IAs should have to provision for real time balance availability subject to allocated limits for such payments. The bank selected by SNA shall ensure that payments through checks and banking correspondents etc. are ensured so that even functionaries in the remotest corner of the country do not face any problem in account operation. However, if the SNA is working directly in PFMS, where the provision of cheque payment is not there, the option of Print Payment Advice (PPA) in PFMS can be used.
12	Can the lower IAs use the subsidiary account for other schemes and other purposes?	No
13	Some IAs also have receipts, such	No, except for receipts permitted by the Scheme

	as taxes and fees. Can the Single Nodal Account be used for depositing such receipts?	Guidelines.
14	How the IAs limits will be re-assigned in case of refund of money in their zero balance subsidiary account?	The refund of money should go to the SNA. SNA will allocate the limit to respective IA as per fund availability and requirement. 15 How the banks will be communicated and
15	How the banks will be communicated and what will be the procedure if there is a change in IAs limits?	Limits of each IA will be decided by SNA or an IA authorized to do so by SNA. For payments through PFMS, limits can be managed on PFMS. For integrated systems, SNA and banks have to decide the modalities.
16	Whether the drawing limits of all zero balance accounts of IAs will be captured in PFMS for reconciliation?	Yes
17	Would all zero balance subsidiary accounts will have allocated drawing limits to be decided by the SNA concerned from time to time?	Yes, depending on the action plan for implementation of the CSS concerned
18	Will the drawing limit of IAs be reduced to the extent of utilization in PFMS also?	Yes
19	What will be Expiry date of drawl of allocated limits for the IAs?	To be decided by SNA.
20	Setting drawing limit is the responsibility of SNA, whereas it is easy to set limits for districts, how would a single nodal agency set and keep updating limits for 79000 odd IAs which include schools etc.? Is there any provision for devolution of powers for setting limits?	Protocols should also be developed if an external system is used by SNA. In case of PFMS, Excel upload facility for limits will be available in PFMS. Prepopulating of Agencies list will also be made available for excel upload.
21	What will be the structure of MIS to be provided by banks for different agencies including SNAs, PFMS, IAs etc.?	For SNA and IAs: To be decided by the SNA/State Government. For PFMS: As per PFMS requirements.
22	Whether Cheque drawing facility will be provided to IAs against the zero balance accounts?	In case the SNA opts for an external system, like Bank System or SNA's own system, the provision for payments through cheques can be made in such external system. In cheque payments no issues are envisaged as the cheques will be drawn on the Single Nodal Account. The external system used by the SNA and IAs should have to provision for real time balance availability subject to allocated limits for the cheque payments. The bank selected by SNA shall ensure that payments through checks and banking correspondents etc. are ensured so that even functionaries in the remotest corner of the country do not face any problem in account operation. However, if the SNA is working directly in PFMS, the provision of cheque payment is not there. But, the option of Print Payment Advice (PPA) in PFMS can be used.
23	Who will develop the dashboard?	Dashboard is to be developed by Bank (Para. no. 6 of OM.) as per the requirement of SNA. If SNA is using an external system, dashboard may be developed by the external system.
24	How to handle the transactions, if banks are not located at the place	The IA can operate the account through a banking correspondent or cheque or online banking in such



	of IAs?	cases. As per Para 6 of OM only banks with extensive branch network is to be chosen to handle Single Nodal Account.
25	Whether banks are required to maintain the record about the Central share and the state share separately?	State and Central share.
26	How the inter-bank integration and settlement of transactions will be made, if SNA account and Zero balance subsidiary accounts of IAs are indifferent banks?	The SNA & subsidiary accounts are required to be with the same bank.
27	Whether Bank's CBS/dedicated module will be required to integrate with PFMS also?	Banks are already integrated with PFMS. Necessary changes in exchange of information between banks and PFMS may be made to meet the requirements of the guidelines.
28	What will be the modalities in absence of IT infrastructure at the Block and lower levels, which may hinder the work for IAs?	Accounts can be operated through cheque or a banking correspondent. As per Para 6 of OM only banks with extensive branch network is to be chosen to handle Single Nodal Account. As such, the chosen bank is expected to provide solution to this aspect
29	For implementation of revised CSS scheme, whether any changes in the payment process for agencies are being made in PFMS?	No. Existing payment modes to continue.
30	In case of vendor payments, the agencies deduct TDS (entry is made in PFMS) accordingly payment file is generated. In case of Debit from Higher Account model, how is the TDS entry going to be managed?	In case of PFMS, facility of deduction of TDS is available. However, facility for depositing the tax deducted is not available. Necessary reports are available in PFMS to know the amount of tax deducted for depositing the same with the authority concerned. If SNA prefers to use an external system, facility for tax deduction and deposit should be made available in such external system.
31	Whenever Implementing agencies originate a transaction at PFMS, whether real time limit availability is checked at PFMS end?	Yes, Only for payments routed through PFMS.
32	Whether details of all transactions of implementing agencies are captured at PFMS end?	Yes. Only for payments routed through from PFMS.
33	Whether all beneficiary/ vendor data are maintained at PFMS end?	Yes. Only for payments routed through from PFMS.
34	For MIS purpose, is following data maintained at PFMS end? a. Budget heads e.g. various components, b. Expenditure heads c. Sub scheme data, etc.	Yes
35	PFMS registration by IA's needs a Bank Account for registration (as of now), the OM of DoE mentions of zero balance account of IA's being opened wherever applicable. In case sub IA account is required, how will the PFMS make the registrations?	For every scheme a separate single nodal account needs to be opened by SNA and zero balance accounts are to be opened, if required, by the implementing agencies down the ladder.
36	Whether the zero balance accounts be CBS based accounts or virtual a/c's?	To be decided between SNAs/ Banks.



37	When the SOP will be made available to banks defining the actual need of MIS for all stakeholders and maintenance of accounts?	This is to be done by the respective SNA/ State Government.
38	What will be the criteria for selection of a Bank for a particular scheme?	The decision for selection of the banks for the SNA lies with the State Government. The OM in Para. 6 provides guidelines that only banks having robust IT systems, extensive branch network and capability to provide accounting/ reconciliation services etc. at each level would be considered for the State Nodal Accounts.
39	Whether the entire mechanism as per OM dated 23/03/2021 can be delivered to states through PFMS itself?	SNAs and the Banks have a major role in implementing the guidelines. PFMS shall be supporting the MIS requirements of Program Divisions of Central Government Ministries and departments to ensure just in time releases. State has the option to use PFMS or integrate their own system with PFMS.
40	Whether more time beyond 1/7/2021 will be given to banks for implementation of new CSS Scheme?	No, except in accordance with the relaxations given on para 11 and 13 where implementation date has been extended to 30.9.2021.
41	Whether separate scheme specific guidelines for required changes/updation will be issued by the respective Ministries/Departments for implementation of the new CSS Scheme?	The new procedure for release and utilization of funds of CSS issued by the Department of Expenditure on 23rd March, 2021 shall be strictly followed. Any change can be done only with the approval of the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.
42	For states where CSS are implemented through State treasury, how the new CSS guidelines model will be implemented?	Even where CSS are implemented through State Treasury, the provisions regarding notification of a Single Nodal Agency and flow of both central and State share to the Single Nodal Account in a scheduled commercial bank shall be strictly adhered to. Else, the State has to change the implementation model to make it strictly as per the new procedure for release of funds
43	How the Interest accrual in SNA account on Central Govt. share will be remitted through PFMS or whether the interest accrued will be adjusted in next disbursement?	Guidelines on calculation and deposit of interest in the respective Consolidated Funds have been issued separately wide letter/OM dated 30th June, 2021
44	Please advice on modus operandi for Interest accrual in SNA of central govt. share? Banks may have a challenge in bifurcating central and state share in absence of a specially designed module on the same.	Guidelines on calculation and deposit of interest in the respective Consolidated Funds have been issued separately wide letter/OM dated 30th June, 2021
45	Some banks are ready with the solutions for implementation of scheme. Will DoE/PFMS issue Instructions to State/Ministries/ Departments on engaging such banks on exploring SNA implementation?	To be decided by SNA/State Govt.
46	Can there be an addendum to the OM dated 23/03/2021 saying that zero balance bank accounts can be opened in different branches of different banks?	No

47	As far as fund operation through offline mode - If the cheques are not presented on the same day, fund will be returned back to the parent account and after 2-3 days when the cheque is presented, it will be dishonoured, as there is no fund in the zero balance account. How to deal with such cases?	In cheque payments no issues are envisaged as the cheques will be drawn on the Single Nodal Account. The external system used by the SNA and IAs should have to provision for real time balance availability subject to allocated limits for the cheque payments
48	In PMAY (U), one state has urban local bodies adding their component after the Central and State share in their account. How such schemes will be implemented in those states?	Scheme specific clarifications can be obtained through respective Ministries.
49	In the Smart city scheme, there is separate legal entity with no sub accounts and get money from Centre and State in their account through which payments are made. In SNA model in present form, would they also need to be creating a single nodal account at state, where all funds of each smart city will remain?	Scheme specific clarifications may be obtained through respective Ministries.
50	Most of the departments are having their own DBT portal, beneficiary data is huge. How to push the large data to PFMS?	Beneficiaries receiving payments through PFMS are pre-registered and their accounts are validated prior to payment. However, automation of data exchange can be done and external systems (State portals) can be integrated with PFMS within the framework of OM.

**C-13015(520-PtII)/MFCGA/PFMS/CSS(EAT)/2021-22/1610**  
**Public Financial Management System**  
**O/o Controller General of Accounts**  
**Ministry of Finance**  
**Department of Expenditure**  
**Shivaji Stadium, New Delhi**

Dated: 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2021

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: SOP on implementation of new procedure of release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Government of India.**

In accordance with the new procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) as issued by Ministry of Finance, Deptt. Of Expenditure vide OM No. 1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23.03.2021, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been finalized for facilitation of State Departments of PFMS and other stakeholders.

SOP has been prepared for different models of adoption to implement the new procedure of payment under CSS is enclosed herewith. State Department may refer to Standard Operating Procedure depending upon the model selected by them.

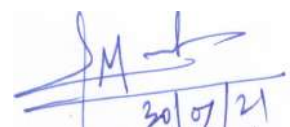
State Department having any issues may send the same to-

- a) Shri C V Prasad, Jt. Controller General of Accounts ([cv.prasad@gov.in](mailto:cv.prasad@gov.in))
- b) Shri Manish Raut, Asstt. Controller General of Accounts ([manish.raut@gov.in](mailto:manish.raut@gov.in))

A list of State Nodal Officers is also enclosed who may be contacted by the States for any issues in implementation of the procedure.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

Encl.: As above



(Manish Raut)

Asstt. Controller General of Accounts,  
PFMS, O/o CGA.

To,

1. All State Finance Departments.
2. All Dy. CGAs/ACGAs of State Directorates.
3. Sr. AOs/AOs of All State Directorates.
4. Sr. AO (Admn./Technology) with the request to upload on PFMS Website.

## **Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for release of funds under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released.**

### **Introduction:**

The General Financial Rules (GFR-2017) 232(V) prescribes the principle for release of Funds under CSS to State Governments and monitoring the utilization of funds through PFMS. With a view to have more effective cash management and to bring more efficiency in the Public Expenditure Management, Ministry of Finance, Government of India issued Office Memorandum F.No.1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23-03-2021 detailing the procedure to be adopted for release of funds under CSS. This procedure is required to be followed by all State Governments and Union Territories and Ministries/ Departments of Government of India with effect from 01-07-2021.

### **1. Flow of Funds:**

Ministries/Departments of Government of India advise Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to credit the State Government and UTs (with legislature) Accounts held in RBI (except Sikkim) debiting Gol's account. On receipt of intimation from RBI, State Governments shall transfer the funds along with State's own share into the bank account of Single Nodal Agency (SNA) as per the time limit prescribed in Para 16 of the OM. The fund stays in the SNA Account and does not percolate down to the agencies down below. SNAs, if necessary, are permitted to open Zero Balance Subsidiary Accounts (ZBSA) for down the ladder agencies (IA). GFR 232(v) further prescribes that funds will be released to States strictly on the basis of balance funds of the CSS (both Central and State's share) available in the State treasury and bank account of the SNA as per PFMS or scheme specific portals fully integrated with PFMS.

### **2. Preliminary Activities:**

1. The existing set up of various users viz. SPMU Controller, SPCU, State Finance Department user, State Scheme Manager (SSM), Agency Approver Level 2 shall continue. These users will be responsible for approving SNAs, configuring/on boarding State Linked Scheme (SLS) and create environment for IAs to use PFMS.
2. State Governments/ Union Territories shall notify a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each State Linked Scheme (SLS) corresponding to Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). If SLS is not available, same has to be created.
3. The SNA has to open a Bank Account (savings bank account) for each SLS corresponding to Centrally Sponsored Scheme. This is considering the fact that a single CSS could be implemented by more than one department in a state. Thus, there can be multiple SLS (similar for umbrella scheme).
4. The bank account for SNA and IAs should be opened in a scheduled commercial bank having a robust IT system.
5. The existing bank accounts of IAs should be closed and the funds lying in these account must be transferred to SNA account before configuring the scheme on SNA mode.
6. The SSM while registering/configuring an SNA for an SLS will flag the agency as SNA by selecting appropriate option available on PFMS. All existing bank accounts of IAs will be made 'not in use' by the system.
7. IAs can either operate upon SNA Account directly or ZBSA as per operational requirements. If the SNA opts for having ZBSA for the IAs, fresh ZBSAs should be opened. The new ZBSA should be in the same branch or different branches of the SNA's bank.

8. In the case of schemes implemented using PD Accounts or accounts of similar style, the balances need to be transferred to SNA account.
9. States to open separate budget lines for Centre's and State's share of funds, if it is already not there, and share the existing/newly opened budget lines through PFMS-State treasury interface clearly indicating whether a particular head of accounts pertains to centre's share or otherwise. Once the exercise is over, states need to share the data afresh from the beginning of the financial year, after making necessary accounting entries.

### **3. Mapping of Agencies:**

SSM need to approach, State Directorate of PFMS stationed in the State Hqrs., with all relevant details such as SLS codes, Bank Account numbers of SNA and ZBSAs, hierarchy of implementation of the SLS etc. for configuring the same in the PFMS portal.

1. The SNA and all IAs need to be registered on PFMS for the respective SLS. It will be the responsibility of the SSM to register and map the first level agency i.e. SNA in the hierarchy, for the Scheme (s) administered by him.
2. Further registration of IAs and mapping the IAs in the hierarchy can be carried out by the upper level agencies.

### **4. Mapping of Schemes:**

1. Gol Funds and the corresponding State's share would be transferred to the SN account from the treasuries. State treasury system (IFMS of State) should have the information of SLS, unique code, bank accounts of SNA. These details will be shared by PFMS with State treasuries through web service or any other mode.
2. On release of funds to SNAs by the State treasury system, the payment and other details as per point 1 above should be shared with PFMS through the Treasury Integration route.
3. The Finance Department in the State shall ensure that the SLS and corresponding heads of accounts (both Centre and State share) are mapped correctly in the PFMS State Treasury interface. The details can be accessed from TRSY03 report.
4. Finance Department in the State shall ensure interchange of data with PFMS through Treasury interface module on daily basis. This will facilitate provision of accurate information to various MIS users of Gol and States to monitor the utilization of funds.

### **5. Models for integration – Various Modules:**

Keeping in view that some States already have dedicated systems for schemes, states may choose one of the following methods (for each scheme) available in PFMS:

#### **Model – 1 Use of external system through REAT integration (MIS-Only)**

External system provides for all operations – viz. setting of drawing limits, account validation of beneficiaries, etc. including payment and provides MIS to PFMS as per REAT Integration document of PFMS.

- a. In this scenario, SNA External System is required to develop an end to end solution for SNAs and IAs with the facility to process account validation and payments. The SNA's IT system will be integrated with PFMS as an external system for REAT integration through SFTP mode to share MIS data.

b. All the masters like Scheme codes, Scheme definition, Scheme hierarchy, Scheme components will be shared to SNA's IT System by PFMS through an API.

c. The State Nodal Agency code and all its Program Implementing Agencies code, LGD master, payment purpose master, DBT mission code, PFMS bank/branch master and other relevant master data will also be shared to SNA's IT system by PFMS through an API.

d. SNA logs into the IT system and allocates limits to all child agencies based on budgetary requirements received from child agencies. The limits set on SNA's IT system are exchanged with PFMS through an API. These limits may change or be reallocated by SNA depending on the additional requirement of funds or underutilization of funds by implementing agencies. Any modifications in the limits are to be shared with PFMS through SFTP integration.

e. SNA and IAs upload/enter their beneficiary/vendor details on SNA's IT system and validates beneficiaries/vendor through the arrangements made in its own system. After the successful validation of vendor/beneficiary account, the vendor/beneficiary details may be shared with PFMS through SFTP mode for generation of vendor/beneficiary code in PFMS which will be informed back to the SNA's IT system so that the IT system can send the transaction details as MIS to PFMS having PFMS vendor code specified at credit level in MIS file. (Message Exchange format specified in REAT integration document).

f. SNA and IAs logs into the IT system. The Payment order (FTO) is processed on the system and validated against limits for all Program Implementing Agencies making payments. The FTOs are then shared with the SNA's Bank through an IT integration with the Bank.

g. The Bank makes the payments through NACH (NPCI) and sends updated response status of all such payments to the SNA's IT system.

g. The transaction data for all successful payments made is then required to be shared with PFMS as MIS data (Message Exchange format of MIS data is specified in REAT integration document) through SFTP integration.

i. All MIS/dashboard is made available on SNA's IT System (and on PFMS) viz. SNA's Bank Account Balance, limits vs Expenditure by PIAs, etc.

## **Model – 2 Use of external system through REAT integration (MIS + Payments)**

External system provides for all operations but payment is done in PFMS. The integration should be as per the integration protocols designed by PFMS. The process is elaborated as under:

a. State Nodal Agency's (SNA) IT system will be integrated with PFMS as an external system through SFTP mode.

b. All the masters like Scheme codes, Scheme definition, Scheme hierarchy, Scheme components will be shared to External SNA's IT System by PFMS through an API.

c. The State Nodal Agency code and all its Program Implementing Agencies code, LGD master, payment purpose master, DBT mission code, PFMS bank/branch master and other relevant master data will also be shared to External SIS by PFMS through an API.



d. SNA allocates limits to all child agencies based on budgetary requirements received from child agencies on their IT system (SIS). The limits set on SIS are exchanged with PFMS through SFTP based REAT Integration. These limits may change or be reallocated by SNA depending on the additional requirement of funds or underutilization of funds by Implementing agencies. Any modifications in the limits are to be shared with PFMS through SFTP as mentioned earlier.

e. State Nodal Agency as well as child implementing agencies have to first validate their beneficiaries through Beneficiary validation service of PFMS. The beneficiary details will be uploaded on SNA's IT system by SNA and IAs which will then be pushed to PFMS in XML format through SFTP mode for validation or the SNA system may use Centralized Beneficiary validation service on the fly to validate banks details/Aadhaar details while capturing the Vendor/Beneficiary data in SNA's IT system. In case of SFTP mode, PFMS will pick up the beneficiary details from SNA's SFTP, segregate the bank account details of beneficiaries, bank wise and push then to banks' SFTP for validation by banks. Aadhaar number details are pushed to NPCI for validation. On receiving the Account validation response from banks and Aadhaar number validation response from NPCI, PFMS generates beneficiary code for all those beneficiaries whose bank accounts and Aadhaar number are successfully validated. The beneficiary validation status is shared back to SNA's IT system through SFTP / CBM service. The SNA's IT system are advised to generate payment for only validated beneficiaries for whom the beneficiary code is shared otherwise payment orders get rejected at PFMS end.

f. Program Implementing Agencies also have to register their digital signatures on SNA's IT system and their DSC enrolment details have to be shared to PFMS by SNA's IT system in XML format through SFTP mode. This will enable PFMS to validate the digitally signed payment orders received from SIS.

g. The Payment orders (FTO) are to be processed by Program Implementing Agencies on the SIS and validated against drawing limits for all PIAs making payments. Once an FTO is generated, the drawing limits of the concerned PIA should be reduced by debit amount in the FTO. For all DBT payments processed by PIAs, the DBT mission code is to be mandatorily specified in the payment order to be sent to PFMS. The digitally signed FTOs are sent to PFMS SFTP. PFMS in turn would process the payment files by validating the signatures against the DSC enrolment details sent by SIS earlier and send the FTOs to SFTP location of State Nodal Agency's bank.

h. The Bank makes the payments through NACH (NPCI) and sends response files to PFMS. PFMS in turn would send the credit response to SNA's SFTP.

i. SNA's SIS picks up response from SFTP and updates transaction status of all payments initiated.

j. All MIS/dashboard is made available on SIS (and on PFMS) viz. SNA's Bank Account Balance, limits vs Expenditure by PIAs.

### **Model – 3 Use of REAT Module (agencies using PFMS)**

Both SNAs and IAs will use REAT module of PFMS for transactions. Prior to any transactions (expenditure/receipts) drawing limits have to be set by the upper level agency. Payments would be made by the SNAs/IAs directly debiting the SN Account. Where expenditure transactions of IAs using ZBSA are made, this will initially be debited against the ZBSA and the debit will be set off by debiting SN Account. In both cases, the expenditure will be incurred selecting the scheme component, as being done presently. Every expenditure transaction will be validated against the limit balance. A report for monitoring the limits would

be available for the SNA and other agencies in the hierarchy. The process is elaborated as under:

a. The Single Nodal Agency logs into the PFMS portal and allocates limits to all child implementing agencies down the ladder based on budgetary requirements received from child agencies. These limits may be changed or reallocated by SNA depending on the additional requirement of funds or underutilization of funds by Implementing agencies.

b. State Nodal Agency and the IAs have to upload their beneficiary/vendor details either through data entry UI or excel upload for getting their bank account details and/or Aadhaar number validated for making payments. All those beneficiaries whose banks accounts and/or Aadhaar number are successfully validated will get beneficiary code and becomes eligible for receiving payment.

c. The State Nodal Agency and implementing agencies have to configure their mode of payment (DSC, PPA/ePA) before starting payment processing. All those agencies who have opted for DSC payments have to enrol their digital signatures on PFMS portal prior to processing payments. The DSC enrolment details are pushed to the SNA's bank for validating the digitally signed payment orders received by the bank later.

d. For valid beneficiaries, the Payment orders (FTOs) are generated/processed on PFMS portal by SNA and IAs against their available limits only. As soon as an FTO is generated and approved/digitally signed, the limit of the respective agency will be reduced by the debit amount in the FTO. The FTOs are sent to SNA's Bank SFTP location.

e. The bank need not maintain any drawing limits set for implementing agencies to validate the payment instructions against available limits. All these will be managed by PFMS. No payment orders will be generated in PFMS unless debit amount is within the available drawing limits of the agency. On receiving the payment instruction, bank has to simply check the availability of funds in the single nodal account. If the funds are not available, bank has to give debit failure with the reason "Insufficient Funds" in the DEBIT RESPONSE.

f. All the DSC / ePA payments generated by State Nodal Agency and Implementing Agencies are to be processed centrally by the bank where as all PPA payments generated by Implementing agencies will be processed by the local branches of their subsidiary accounts and those generated by State Nodal Agency are to be processed by local branch of SNA account.

g. Bank has to ensure that null values in ZBSA by sweeping the debit balances in the main account (Single Nodal Account)

h. The Bank makes the payments through NACH (NPCI) and sends response files to SFTP.

i. PFMS picks up response from SFTP and updates transaction status of all payments initiated.

j. All MIS/dashboard is made available on PFMS viz. SNA's Bank Account Balance, limits vs Expenditure by PIAs, etc.

k. Some MIS reports are being finalized & generated. The currently available EAT / Treasury reports for MIS are given in Annexure - II



The Banks do not need to make any changes in the existing interface with PFMS and follow same protocol as is currently in place.

#### **Model – 4 Using State IFMIS**

The SNA and all IAs work on Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) of the State integrated with PFMS. In this system SNA account cannot be operated from the Treasury. The State must designate SNAs, Open Single Nodal Account of SNAs in banks and map them in IFMIS. Transfer of funds to PD account or any other account of similar style, by the State or keeping funds in the Consolidated Fund of the state shall not be permitted. In other words, the payments pertaining to the scheme is routed through the SNA account. State IFMIS will be integrated with PFMS as an external for REAT integration through SFTP mode to share validated vendor/beneficiary data and transaction MIS data. Masters like Scheme codes, Scheme definition, Scheme hierarchy, Scheme components etc. will be shared to State IFMIS by PFMS through an API. All MIS/ dashboard is made available on State IFMIS (and on PFMS) viz. SNA's bank account balance, limits vs expenditure by SNAs and IAs, etc.

#### **Annexure -I**

##### **New Reports**

Apart from various existing Expenditure, Advance& Transfer (EAT) reports, the following reports will be made available to various stake holders such as SNAs, State Finance Department, Programme Division in the Ministries/ Department of Gol etc.:

(a) Releases and expenditure: This report will give the details of Gol releases State-wise, release date, Clearance memo number and date, release of State Share and date, expenditure incurred and advances made by SNA.(will be available for State Finance Department, SSM, SNA, SPMU and Programme Division in the Ministry).

(b) Statement on drawing limits and expenditure: This report will give the details of allocation made by the parent agency to child agencies, level-wise and expenditure incurred by the agency and advances made by the agency. (Will be available for SNAs/IAs, SSM, SPMU).

(c) Agencies using REAT/DBT for SNA: This MIS report will give details of number of agencies registered as SNAs, number of child agencies registered and mapped, number of agencies using EAT / DBT etc. (will be available for State Finance Department, SSM, SPMU and Programme Division in the Ministry).

(d) Statement of Interest accrued in the SNA account: Banks share the transaction-wise details of all agencies registered on PFMS, including interest credited by the banks against the balances lying in the account. This report will give the details of interest credited in the account of SNA to facilitate monitoring and subsequent remittance of the same to Gol account and State's account on pro-rata basis. (will be available for State Finance Department, SNA, SPMU and Programme Division in the Ministry)

## Existing Reports

### EAT Reports

These reports provide information about EAT transactions scheme wise, Agency wise and component wise etc. The sub reports under this heading are:

- a. EAT02: Scheme wise EAT aggregation – It shows complete EAT data for releases, Expenditure for EAT and DBT, Advances, Transfer by the agencies, scheme wise and hierarchy wise.
- b. EAT03: Component wise summary – It shows the component wise expenditure and advance made by the agencies.
- c. EAT05: CSS Scheme State Wise unspent balances –This report shows complete EAT data for all the linked schemes for one CSS scheme.
- d. EAT06: Agency EAT DBT usage summary.
- e. EAT07: Agency Specific EAT unspent summary.
- f. EAT09: Agency Fund Reversal/Failure EAT Summary – It provides information about failed/expired PPAs and DSC.
- g. EAT10: EAT parent agency account usage summary.
- h. EAT11: Agency Fund deduction EAT report – It shows the deductions made by the agencies while booking vouchers.

### **PFMS-State Treasury Interface reports:**

- a) TRSY-01: Displays amount released by GoI to States, Budget earmarked by the State – Scheme wise, releases/expenditure and funds released GoI to agencies located in the State.
- b) TRSY-03: Displays the mapping of State expenditure heads against GoI Scheme releases.
- c) TRSY-04: Displays the status of data exchange between treasury and PFMS

## **CHAPTER – 11**

### ***Summary of PAOs/CDDOs/NCDDOs of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare:-***

<b>(A) Summary of CDDOs/NCDDOs attached with PAOs of Ministry of Agriculture &amp; Farmers Welfare</b>				
<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Name of the PAOs</b>	<b>No. of NCDDOs</b>	<b>No. of CDDOs</b>	<b>No. of NCDDOs to CDDO</b>
1.	PAO (Secretariat-I), New Delhi.	4	-	-
2.	PAO (Secretariat-II), New Delhi.	21	-	-
3.	PAO (Extension), New Delhi.	7	4	2
4.	PAO (PPM), Faridabad.	24	3	15
5.	PAO, Chennai.	13	4	-
6.	PAO, Cochin.	16	-	-
7.	PAO, Kolkata.	26	3	2
8.	PAO (AHD), Mumbai.	1	-	-
9.	PAO (DAC), Mumbai.	13	-	-
10.	PAO (DMI), Nagpur.	13	6	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22</b>

## CHAPTER – 12

# **IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

O/o Chief Controller of Accounts, M/o Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying,  
New Delhi

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Office Address	Telephone No. & Mobile No.
01.	Sh. Binod Kumar, Chief Controller of Accounts	Room No.241, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23385240 011- 23384611(F) cca-agri@gov.in
02.	Ms. Sushma Rani, PS to CCA	Room No.242, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23385240(T) 011-23384611(F)
03.	Ms. Seema Keshav, PA to CCA.	Room No.242, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23364611(T) 011-23384611(F)
04.	Sh. Vinay Kumar, PA to CCA.	Room No.242, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23364611(T) 011-23384611(F)
04	Ms. Parul Gupta, Controller of Accounts	Room No. 287, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23388642 <a href="mailto:parul.g@gov.in">parul.g@gov.in</a>
05.	Mr. Anand Kumar Singh PA to CA	Room No.242, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	011-23388642
06.	Sh. S. K. Gupta, Sr.AO, (Admn.)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741351 kc.gautam66@gov.in
07.	Sr. AO (Accounts)  Vacant	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741357
08.	Sh. R. S. Khatri, Sr.AO (IAW)	Ground Floor, Gate No. 05, Jeevan Tara Building, 5- Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741359 rs.khatri63@gov.in
09.	Sh. Buddha Ramchiary, AAO (Admn)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741363 prao.admn-agri@gov.in
10.	Sh. Janardan Ladna, AAO (DDO)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741350 janardhan.31@nic.in
11.	Sh. Om Dutt Sharma, AAO (Comp.)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741355 <a href="mailto:prao-comp-agri@gov.in">prao-comp-agri@gov.in</a> omdutt.sharma@nic.in
12.	Sh. Sunil Kumar, AAO (Book)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741355 <a href="mailto:pracbook-agri@gov.in">pracbook-agri@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:sunil.dharjwan@gov.in">sunil.dharjwan@gov.in</a>

13.	Ms. Mithlesh Jassal, AAO (L & G)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741356 <a href="mailto:prac767.del-agri@gov.in">prac767.del-agri@gov.in</a>
14.	Sh. Sarwan Singh, AAO (IAW))	Ground Floor, Gate No. 05, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741358 Sarwansingh.17@gov.in
15.	Vacant	Ground Floor, Gate No. 05, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741358
16.	Sh. Ratan Singh Meena AAO (IAW)	Ground Floor, Gate No. 05, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741358 ratansingh.71@gov.in

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (SECRETARIAT-I), NEW DELHI**

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Office Address	Telephone No.& Mobile No.
01.	Ms. Anjana Pathak, Sr. AO PAO Code-000001	Room No. 35, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	01123381158 <a href="mailto:agridac@gov.in">agridac@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:paosect1-agridac@gov.in">paosect1-agridac@gov.in</a>
02.	Smt. Sunita Gupta, AAO	Room No. 35, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	01123389060 Sunitagupta.17@gov.in
03.	Smt. Tripta Mahajan, AAO	Room No. 35, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	01123389060 <a href="mailto:Tripta.mahajan@gov.in">Tripta.mahajan@gov.in</a>
04.	Sh. Pawan Kumar Singh, AAO	Room No. 35, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001	01123389060 <a href="mailto:paosect1-agridac@gov.in">paosect1-agridac@gov.in</a>

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (SECRETARIAT-II), NEW DELHI**

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Office Address	Telephone No.& Mobile No.
01.	Sh. Subhash Singh, Sr. AO PAO Code-000743	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741354 <a href="mailto:paosect2nd-agri@gov.in">paosect2nd-agri@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:sub-sin@gov.in">sub-sin@gov.in</a>
02.	Sh. Narottam Singh, AAO (Pre-Check & Accounts)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741353 Narottam.singh74@gov.in
03.	Sh. Chetan Chauhan, AAO (Fund & Pension)	1 <sup>st</sup> Floor, Gate No. 03, Jeevan Tara Building, 5-Parliament Street (Near Patel Chowk), New Delhi-110001	011-23741353 <a href="mailto:chetan@explssives@gov.in">chetan@explssives@gov.in</a>

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (EXTENTION), NEW DELHI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Mrs. Sunita Kumari, Sr.AO PAO Code-000162	Shashtri Bhawan New Delhi	011-23388683 011-23070793 <a href="mailto:paoext-dac@gov.in">paoext-dac@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:ccs.niah@gov.in">ccs.niah@gov.in</a>
02.	Smt. Saroj Pathak, AAO	Shashtri Bhawan New Delhi	011-23070793 <a href="mailto:paoextn-dac@gov.in">paoextn-dac@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:ccs.niah@gov.in">ccs.niah@gov.in</a>
03.	Ms. Jyoti Gupta, AAO	Shashtri Bhawan New Delhi	011-23070793 <a href="mailto:paoext-dac@gov.in">paoext-dac@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:jyoti.gupta@gov.in">jyoti.gupta@gov.in</a>

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (DELHI MILK SCHEME), NEW DELHI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. K. R. Meena, Sr.AO PAO Code-008739	Room No. 26, Delhi Milk Scheme, Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110001	011-25876249 <a href="mailto:khuttirammeena.17@gov.in">khuttirammeena.17@gov.in</a> <a href="mailto:paodms.do@gov.in">paodms.do@gov.in</a>
02.	Vacant	Room No. 26, Delhi Milk Scheme, Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110001	011-25875572 <a href="mailto:paodms.do@gov.in">paodms.do@gov.in</a>
03.	Sh. Mukesh Kumar, AAO	Room No. 26, Delhi Milk Scheme, Patel Nagar, New Delhi-110001	011-25875572 <a href="mailto:muk.kum@gov.in">muk.kum@gov.in</a>

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (PPM), FARIDABAD**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No.&amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. Satvinder Singh, Sr. AO PAO Code-000569	Room No. 302, Block-III, Level-III, Old CGO Complex, NH-IV, Faridabad, Haryana	0129-2415956 0129-2420693 <a href="mailto:paoppm.fbd-agri@gov.in">paoppm.fbd-agri@gov.in</a>
02.	Sh. Anup Kumar Verma, AAO	Room No. 302, Block-III, Level-III, Old CGO Complex, NH-IV, Faridabad, Haryana	0129-2415956 0129-2420693 <a href="mailto:Anupkumarverma.17@gov.in">Anupkumarverma.17@gov.in</a>
03.	Vacant		

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE, CHENNAI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Smt. Shanthi Ranganathan Sr. AO PAO Code-000365	G-1, A- Block, Rajaji Bhawan, Besant Nagar, Chennai- 600090	044-24913217 044-24463248 paotn11@nic.in
02.	Smt. S. Sridevi, AAO	G-1, A- Block, Rajaji Bhawan, Besant Nagar, Chennai- 600090	044-24913217 044-24463248 paotn11@nic.in
03.	Sh. G. Ravichandran, Adhoc AAO	G-1, A- Block, Rajaji Bhawan, Besant Nagar, Chennai- 600090	044-24913217 044-24463248 paotn11@nic.in

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE, COCHIN**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Smt. Jayashree Vinod P., Sr. AO PAO Code-000476	Fine Arts Avaneue, Fore Shore Road, Cochin- 682016	0484-2366388 0484-2384557(F) pao.kochi-agri@gov.in
02.	Sh. Anil Kumar P. George, AAO	Fine Arts Avaneue, Fore Shore Road, Cochin- 682016	0484-2366388 0484-2384557(F) gmanilal.17@gov.in
03.	Vacant		
04.	Vacant		

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE, KOLKATA**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. Palash Das, Accounts Officer PAO Code-000824	Nizam Palace Campus, Mazenine Floor, 234/4, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata-700020	033-22873691 033-22816264(F) <a href="mailto:sraokolkata-agri@nic.in">sraokolkata-agri@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:paofish.kol-agri@gov.in">paofish.kol-agri@gov.in</a>
02.	Sh. Sagen Murmu, AAO	Nizam Palace Campus, Mazenine Floor, 234/4, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata-700020	033-22873691 033-22816264(F) <a href="mailto:sraokolkata-agri@nic.in">sraokolkata-agri@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:paofish.kol-agri@gov.in">paofish.kol-agri@gov.in</a>
03.	Sh. Sanjoy Roy, AAO	Nizam Palace Campus, Mazenine Floor, 234/4, AJC Bose Road, Kolkata-700020	033-22873691 033-22816264(F) <a href="mailto:sraokolkata-agri@nic.in">sraokolkata-agri@nic.in</a> <a href="mailto:paofish.kol-agri@gov.in">paofish.kol-agri@gov.in</a>

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (DAC), MUMBAI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No.&amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. Saikh Nisar Ali Umar, Accounts Officer PAO Code-000264	3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, B-Wing, Nishtha Bhawan, New CGO Building, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400020	022-22016933 022-22016945 paomumbai-agri@nic.in
02.	Sh. Hansraj Prasad, AAO	3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, B-Wing, Nishtha Bhawan, New CGO Building, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400020	022-22016933 022-22016945 <a href="mailto:paomumbai-agri@nic.in">paomumbai-agri@nic.in</a>
03	Vacant		

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (AHD), MUMBAI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. Satish Kumar, Accounts Officer PAO Code-075602	Ground Floor, Exchange Floor, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400001	022-22630540 paomh14@nic.in
02.	Sh. Ramnik Kumar, AAO	Ground Floor, Exchange Floor, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400001	022-22630540 paomh14@nic.in
03	Vacant		

**PAY & ACCOUNTS OFFICE (DMI), NAGPUR**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name &amp; Designation</b>	<b>Office Address</b>	<b>Telephone No. &amp; Mobile No.</b>
01.	Sh. Shaju K. Mathew, Sr. AO PAO Code-004797	N.S. Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001	0712-2560778/ 0712-2567204 sao.dmi-agri@gov.in
02.	Sh. Mukesh Ranjan Gupta, AAO	N.S. Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001	0712-2560778/ 0712-2567204 sao.dmi-agri@gov.in
03.	Ms. Swasti A. Mangrulkar, AAO	N.S. Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, Civil Lines, Nagpur-440001	0712-2560778/ 0712-2567204 sao.dmi-agri@gov.in







## Public Financial Management System - PFMS



Greater Transparency and Accountability

Today's Transactions

Count:  
Amount (Crores):

FY 2017-18 Transactions

Count:  
Amount (Crores):

Know your Payments

Get Login Details  
If Agency is already  
registered

New Features

Publications

Help Desk

Manage Registered Agency



Non-Tax Receipt Portal

Prepared & Designed by:

**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE,  
1<sup>ST</sup> FLOOR, JEEVAN TARA BUILDING, NEW DELHI-110001**