



D.O. No: RD 233 MRR 2016

Date: 14-12-2016

Dear Sir,

Sub: Data entry software for inputting
subsidy farmers list – reg.

With reference to the above subject, I would like to invite your attention to my earlier e-mail dated 21.11.2016, wherein I had enclosed the proforma for collection of crop loss due to calamity (flood and drought) for the purpose of payment of input subsidy. The Government of India, now and then have also been asking about the data base on payment of input subsidy released during previous year (Kharif 2015 and Rabi 2016). The letter of Mr. Utpal Kumar Singh (Additional Secretary and Central Drought Relief Commissioner, GOI) is enclosed for your reference. The Bhoomi Monitoring Cell has developed a simple software/application called “PARIHARA” for data entry of the details supposed to be collected as per the proforma prescribed and sent earlier. Many may feel that this is an extra burden but I would like to emphasise the huge advantage which could accrue through this data base. Some of the advantages are listed below:-

1. Avoidance of excess area and wrong names:-

Many a times due to bonafide or some time even malafide reasons, errors may occur resulting in excess area being shown against the farmers than what he actually owns resulting in over payment of input subsidy to such farmers. Similarly payment may get made to a farmer who is actually not the owner/interested party for the loss which has occurred on the land. This software or application connects to Bhoomi and ensures that no excess area is allowed to be indicated as damaged crop and it also ensures that the name of the farmer as listed in the Bhoomi only is picked up with some exceptions like inheritance, joint owners, encroachment cases etc.

2. Faster payment:

You may also recall that during khariff 2015 crop losses, the payment was badly delayed inspite of NEFT mode of payment. In many cases it took 6 months and even more. There were few districts where the Government has to withdraw the money. There were instances where money was kept by the bank branches without being transferred to farmers account. Government cannot also be certain whether the payment went to the right beneficiary as there was no way to actually verify whether the account number really belongs to the beneficiary. To handle this issue of payment, this time Aadhaar linked payment would be made to the beneficiaries through Aadhaar linked accounts. This would ensure that the payment is not only faster as it can be made at the State level directly by pushing the data to National Payment Corporation of India, but also would go to the right beneficiary with Aadhaar enabled payment there would be no question of bankers holding any amount. It may so happen that in some cases some beneficiaries might not have linked to Aadhaar to any bank account in such cases, the bank account details collected would be used for transfer of payment. However, this would be only a last resort.

3. Avoidance of drudgery:

I have noted that during every season huge time and energy is wasted in preparing this data. Using this database now created, from the next season onwards you will only have to get entered the correct name and the extent of crop damaged and that all other data would remain unchanged. In an unlikely event of phone number getting changed, you may perhaps have to change that data also. 5-10% owner names may perhaps may have to be required to be changed due to mutation. This would therefore reduce the drudgery to a very large extent.