

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2269**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08/08/2025

**SUPPORT TO FARMERS TO INCREASE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

2269. SHRI A. D. SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of agricultural production in the country for major crops;
- (b) the measures taken by Government to increase productivity and ensure food security;
- (c) the support extended to farmers in terms of subsidies, irrigation facilities and access to technology;
- (d) the manner in which Government plans to address challenges such as climate change, pest attacks and market fluctuations that impact agricultural output; and
- (e) the steps being taken to promote sustainable and organic farming practices?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a): As per Third Advance Estimates, 2024-25, the country has achieved a record foodgrain production of 3539.59 lakh tonnes. The current status of agricultural production in the country for major crops is provided in the **Annexure**.

(b): To increase productivity and ensure food security, the Government is implementing National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) programme in 28 States and 2 UTs with the objective to increase foodgrain production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement; restoring soil fertility and productivity; and enhancing farm level economy. Under NFSNM, assistance is given for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, processing & post-harvest equipment, cropping system-based trainings to the farmers etc.

(c): The Government supports farmers in terms of subsidies, irrigation facilities and access to technology through its various schemes/ programmes, some of which are given as under:

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):** To supplement the financial needs of land holding farmers, subject to exclusions, financial benefit of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred by the Government in three equal four-monthly installments into the bank accounts of farmers' families across the country, through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

**Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY):** The scheme is taking care of the farmers during their old age and provides Rs. 3,000 monthly pension to the enrolled farmers once they attain 60 years of age, subject to exclusion criteria.

**Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS):** The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. The benefit of ISS is also available for post-harvest loans against Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (NWRs) on crop loans for a further period of six months post-harvest to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs), on occurrence of natural calamities and severe natural calamities.

**Market Intervention Scheme and Price support Scheme (MIS-PSS):** The PSS is implemented for procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra and the MIS for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Price Support Scheme (PSS). The objective of intervention is to protect the growers of these commodities from making distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival period when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and cost of production.

**Per Drop More Crop (PDMC):** The Scheme promotes water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinklers irrigation systems. It also reduces fertilizer usage through fertigation, labour expenses, other input costs and overall income enhancement of farmers. It also supports micro level water harvesting, storage, management etc. activities as Other Interventions (OI) to supplement source creation for Micro Irrigation.

**Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF):** A Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) of initial corpus Rs 5000 crore has been created with NABARD with major objective to facilitate the States in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation.

**Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE):** The scheme aims at making the extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize extension reforms in a participatory mode.

**Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM):** Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) is being implemented w.e.f April, 2014 which aims at catalyzing an accelerated but inclusive growth of agricultural mechanization in India with the objectives of Increasing the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low, promoting 'Custom Hiring Centres' to offset the adverse economies of scale arising due to small landholding and high cost of individual ownership, creating hubs for hi-tech & high value farm equipments, creating awareness among stakeholders through demonstration and capacity building activities and Ensuring performance testing and certification at designated testing centers located all over the country.

**Promotion of Drone Technology under SMAM:** Looking into the unique advantages of Drone technologies in agriculture, a Standard Crop Specific Operating Procedures (SOPs) has been released for the use of drones in pesticide and nutrient application in public domain on 20.04.2023, which provides concise instructions for effective and safe operations of drones.

**Digital Agriculture:** The scheme aims to improve the existing National e- Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) by developing a digital public infrastructure for agriculture that will be built as an open source, open standard and interoperable public good to enable inclusive, farmer-centric solutions through relevant information services for crop planning and health, improved access to farm inputs, credit and insurance, help for crop estimation, market intelligence, and support for the growth of Agri Techs industry and start-ups.

(d): Through its various schemes/programmes, the Government addresses the challenges such as climate change, pest attacks and market fluctuations that impact agricultural output.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Further, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) is implementing a project, National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) that studies the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries. It also develops and promotes climate resilient technologies to help the regions prone to extreme weather conditions. NICRA project creates awareness about impact of climate change among farmers. Capacity building programmes are conducted to educate the farmers for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies.

To address the challenge of pest attacks, the Government has launched the National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) to enhance the surveillance and management of pest diseases across the country. The system utilizes latest digital technologies such as Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning (AI and ML) for identification of pests and diseases and provide real time crop protection advisory to the farmers in all the States. Various training programs and workshops are conducted to create awareness among farmers, state agriculture department officials and extension workers for use of NPSS for pest identification and disease management including use of pesticides.

In order to control market fluctuations, every year, the Government fixes Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole based on the recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards.

(e): To promote sustainable and organic farming practices, the Government is promoting organic farming through dedicated schemes of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region (MOVCDNER) in North Eastern Region. Under these schemes, farmers are primarily encouraged to adopt organic cultivation using organic inputs and the scheme provides end to end support to the farmers, i.e. from production to marketing of organic produce is built-in in the scheme.

Annexure referred in reply to Part (a) of Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2269 due for reply on 08.08.2025

### All India Production of Major Agricultural Crops

Source: DA&FW

| S No. | Crop  | Production (Lakh Tonnes)        |
|-------|---|---------------------------------|
|       |   | 2024-25 (3rd Advance Estimates) |
| 1     | Rice  | 1490.74                         |
| 2     | Wheat   | 1175.07                         |
| 3     | Maize   | 422.81                          |
| 4     | Shree Anna /Nutri Cereals                               | 180.15                          |
| 5     | <b>Total Cereals</b>                                    | <b>3287.21</b>                  |
| 6     | Tur   | 35.61                           |
| 7     | Gram  | 113.37                          |
| 8     | Urad  | 21.06                           |
| 9     | Moong   | 38.19                           |
| 10    | Lentil  | 17.72                           |
| 11    | Total Pulses  | 252.38                          |
| 12    | <b>Total Food Grains (Total Cereals + Total Pulses)</b> | <b>3539.59</b>                  |
| 13    | Groundnut   | 118.96                          |
| 14    | Soybean   | 151.80                          |
| 15    | Rapeseed & Mustard                                      | 126.06                          |
| 16    | <b>Total Oil Seeds</b>                                  | <b>426.09</b>                   |
| 17    | Sugarcane   | 4501.16                         |
| 18    | Cotton  | 306.92                          |

# Cotton Production in Bales, 1Bale=170 Kg

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