

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2272
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08/08/2025

IMPACT OF DELAYED MONSOON AND EL NINO ON KHARIF CROP SOWING

2272. SHRI RAVI CHANDRA VADDIRAJU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of delayed monsoon and El Nino conditions on kharif sowing patterns in 2025;
- (b) the regions most affected by sowing deficits or crop switching due to erratic rainfall;
- (c) whether contingency planning and input subsidy packages have been issued to mitigate losses; and
- (d) the integration of real-time weather advisory and crop insurance into local Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for farmer outreach?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) & (b): During the period from 01.06.2025 to 04.08.2025, the country received an actual rainfall of 500.8 mm against the normal of 481.9 mm, recording a surplus of 4%. However, the spatial distribution of rains remain uneven. Consequently, early sowing has been witnessed in Southern, Central and Western parts of the country and delayed sowing has been witnessed in the eastern, north-eastern and parts of southern states. However, with the subsequent advancement and full coverage of the monsoon, normal sowing has been reported across the country in all major Kharif crops.

As on 1st August, 2025, the progressive area sown in Kharif season 2025 under foodgrains, oilseeds and commercial crops stands at 932.93 lakh ha, as compared to 887.97 lakh hectares during the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c): The primary responsibility for disaster management rests with the State Governments. The State Governments provide financial relief to the affected people in the wake of notified disasters, from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), already placed at their disposal. However, in the event of disaster of a severe nature, additional financial assistance is extended from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF), as per the laid down procedure, which includes an assessment based on the visit of an Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT). The financial assistance provided under SDRF and NDRF is by way of relief and not for compensation.

ii. As per items & norms of SDRF/NDRF issued by Ministry of Home Affairs on 10.10.2022 and revised on 11.07.2023, input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above) for agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops to affected farmers (up-to 2 hectare) due to notified calamities has been given as per following details:

- Rs.8500/- per ha in rainfed areas (which is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas).
- Rs. 17000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas (which is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs.2000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas).
- Rs.22500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/trees including agro forestry (plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.

(d): The District Agromet Units (DAMUs) of the India Meteorological Department (IMD) are operational at select Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs). These units are equipped with Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and issue agro-advisories twice a week, based on the medium-range weather forecasts provided by the respective Regional Meteorological Centres (RMCs) of IMD.
