

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO-72**  
ANSWERED ON 05/12/2025

**GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR FARMERS' WELFARE**

\*72. SHRI I.S. INBADURAI

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

- (a) whether measures to double the farmers' income have been fully implemented, and if not, the reasons for any delays;
- (b) the reasons for the gap between promised and actual income growth of farmers;
- (c) the impact of rising fuel and electricity prices on farmers' operational costs and the mitigation steps that have been taken;
- (d) whether Government schemes have effectively reached beneficiaries, and if not, reasons for implementation gaps; and
- (e) the steps being taken to address rising input costs and market price fluctuations?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

- (a) to (e):        A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF RAJYA SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 72 REGARDING “GOVERNMENT POLICIES FOR  
FARMERS' WELFARE” FOR REPLY ON 05/12/2025**

(a) & (b): The Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) recognised agriculture as a value led enterprise and has identified seven major sources of 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 value crops; improvement in real prices received by farmers; and shift from farm to non-farm occupations. Several initiatives have already been rolled out on the recommendations of DFI Committee. All Schemes/programmes of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare are aligned to achieve these objectives.

Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for farmers welfare. Schemes/ programmes of Government of India aim to increase production, provide remunerative returns and income support to farmers. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare(DA&FW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. Major schemes/ programmes initiated by DA&FW to enhance overall income of farmers and remunerative returns in the agriculture sector are **Annexed**.

Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a compilation of **success stories of 75,000 farmers** who have increased their income more than two times by convergence of schemes being operated by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and the allied Ministries/Departments.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77<sup>th</sup> round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country.

According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on House hold Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is as under:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-2024
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996
Difference as % of Rural MPCE	83.9	69.7

(c) to (e): Input cost/ operational cost of fuel and electricity are factored in alongwith other inputs while fixing Minimum Support Prices (MSPs). Government fixes MSPs for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendation of Commission for Agricultural Crosts & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Govenments and Central Ministries/ Departments concerned. While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price partiy, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources. Since 2018-19, Government had increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Comercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is an income support scheme for cultivable landholding farmers providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments. So far, more than Rs. 4.09 lakh Crore has been disbursed through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) in 21 instalments to the eligible farmers across the country.

The Government of India has launched the **Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses (Dalhan Aatmanirbharta Mission)** with a total outlay of **₹11,440 crore**. It seeks to boost domestic production, reduce import dependence, and pave the way for an “*Aatmanirbhar Bharat*” in pulses. The Mission is aligned with Vision 2047, emphasizing sustainable growth, diversified cropping patterns, and the empowerment of farmers through assured income, adoption of advanced technologies, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. Key focus will be the development and dissemination of high-yielding, pest-resistant, and climate-resilient pulses varieties, supported by a robust seed system. This includes the production and distribution of 126 lakh quintals of certified seeds and the free provision of 88 lakh seed kits to farmers.

The Government is also promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) for balanced and judicious use of chemical fertilizers, bio-fertilizers and locally available organic manures like farmyard manure, compost, vermi compost and green manure based on soil testing to maintain soil health and productivity. The Government has fixed the statutory MRP of Neem coated Urea at farm gate level is Rs 266/ 45 kg bag.

PM-KUSUM Scheme launched by the Government in March 2019, which has been last scaled-up in January 2024, aiming for de-dieselisation of the farm sector, providing water and energy security to farmers and curbing environmental pollution. The scheme has three Components:

- (i.) Component ‘A’: Setting up of 10,000 MW of Decentralized Ground/ Stilt Mounted Grid Connected Solar or other Renewable Energy based Power Plants by the farmers on their land;
- (ii) Component ‘B’: Installation of 14 lakh standalone off-grid solar agriculture pumps; and
- (iii) Component ‘C’: Solarization of 35 lakh existing grid-connected agriculture pumps including Feeder Level Solarization (FLS).

Scheme allows inter-se transfer of quantities between Component-B and Component-C.

A one Lakh Crore, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme launched with an objective to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing 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. All loans under this facility receive a 3% annual interest subvention for up to ₹2 crore for a maximum of seven years, with subvention on larger loans capped at the first ₹2 crore. Credit guarantee coverage up to ₹2 crore is provided through the CGTMSE scheme, with the government bearing the fee, while FPOs may use the guarantee facility under the DA&FW's FPO promotion scheme. As of 30 October 2025, ₹75,140 crore has been sanctioned for 1,34,272 projects under AIF, catalyzing an investment of ₹1,20,115 crore in the agriculture sector. These projects include major components such as custom hiring centres, processing units, warehouses, sorting and grading units, cold storage facilities, and various other post-harvest management and farming assets. The Union Cabinet has also approved an expansion of the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF). Key measures include allowing viable farming assets for all eligible beneficiaries, including secondary processing projects integrated with primary processing in eligible activities, and converging AIF with PM-KUSUM.

In order to contain the market price fluctuation, the Government of India is implementing the integrated Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) with the objective of ensuring remunerative prices to farmers and making essential commodities available to consumers at affordable prices. The scheme components are Price Support Scheme (PSS) and Price Stabilisation Fund (PSF), along with Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

PSS is operationalised on request of the concerned State/UT Governments when market prices of pulses, oilseeds, and copra fall below MSP, enabling procurement at MSP to prevent farmers' distress sales. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF) procure Fair Average Quality (FAQ) produce directly from pre-registered farmers, ensuring benefits reach them without intermediaries. Since 2018-19, the government has procured oilseeds, copra, and pulses under the PM-AASHA scheme at Minimum Support Prices (MSP), amounting to ₹ 1,41,338.97 crore.

**Schemes/programmes of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare**

1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
2. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
3. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
4. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
5. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
6. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
7. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
8. Namo Drone Didi
9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
10. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
11. Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)
12. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
13. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
14. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
15. Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)
16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
17. Agroforestry
18. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
27. Digital Agriculture Mission
28. National Bamboo Mission

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