

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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 647
ANSWERED ON-05/12/2025

NEW AGRICULTURAL POLICY, 2025

647. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

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

- (a) the progress and effectiveness of the new National Agricultural Policy 2025 in addressing challenges like climate vulnerability, income disparity, and digital divide;
- (b) steps taken to ensure legal protection for Minimum Support Price (MSP) and extension of benefits to tenant and marginalized farmers excluded from institutional credit;
- (c) measures taken to promote organic farming and reduce overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and
- (d) the manner in which the Ministry is coordinating with States to diversify cropping patterns and promote agroforestry for sustainable and inclusive agricultural growth?

ANSWER

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

- (a): No new Agricultural policy 2025 has been notified by Government of India.
- (b): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP). 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. Benefits for tenants and marginalised farmers excluded from institutional credit are extended as per procurement norms of concerned State/UT government.
- (c): Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is being implemented since 2015-16 by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare with the sole objective to promote organic farming and reduce overuse of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The scheme stresses on end-to-end support to farmers engaged in organic farming i.e. from production to processing, certification and marketing. Primary focus of the schemes is to form organic clusters, with preference to small and marginal farmers, to create a supply chain. Besides, the Mission Organic Value Chain for Development of North Eastern

Region (MOVCDNER) aims at development of commodity specific, concentrated, certified organic production clusters in value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative in Northeast Region.

(d): The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP) under the Pradhan Mantri – Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) through State Governments in three states i.e. Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to primarily divert the area of water intensive paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals, cotton. Under CDP, assistance is being provided to farmers through implementing state governments for Alternate Crop Demonstrations viz; for Pulses Rs.9000/ha, Maize and Barley Rs.7,500/ha for variety & Rs.11,500/ha for maize hybrid and Nutricereals Rs.7,500/ha.

Further, Government of India is also encouraging farmers through state governments to grow crops such as pulses under Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, oilseeds under the National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oilseeds, horticultural crops under the Mission for Integrated Development of horticulture (MIDH). The Government of India provides flexibility to the states for state specific needs/priorities under the Pradhan Mantri – Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). The states can promote crop diversification under PM-RKVY with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC).

To promote agroforestry, Government is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Agroforestry under Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PMRKVY) since 2023-24. Before this, Agroforestry was promoted under Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) from 2016-17 to 2021-22 in the country. Agroforestry enhances agroecology, improves soil organic carbon and has high carbon sequestration potential. By increasing green cover, agroforestry addresses the loss of diversity in agricultural landscapes, helping to mitigate pollution and conserve biodiversity.
