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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2414
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13/03/2026

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL MISSION ON NATURAL FARMING

2414. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY:
SHRI BABUBHAI JESANGBHAI DESAI:

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

(a) the total funds allocated and released by Government to States/UTs since the inception of the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF), State-wise, year-wise;
(b) whether it is a fact that the establishment of Bio-Input Resource Centres across the country has been prioritized under the mission led by Government, if so, the number of Centres established so far;
(c) the funds allocated and released for setting up the Centers, State-wise;
(d) whether the Mission has contributed to reducing farmers' costs, improving soil health and promoting sustainable agriculture; and
(e) if so, the key findings thereof?

ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
(SHRI BHAGIRATH CHOUDHARY)

(a): National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) was approved by the Union Cabinet on 25.11.2024. For 2024-25 and 2025-26 State wise details of the funds released under NMNF scheme till date is given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c): Total number of Bio Resource Centres (BRCs) set up under NMNF are 6,339 since inception. The funds released by the Government to the States/Union Territories under the Mission includes the funds for setting up of BRCs. State wise list of BRCs is at **Annexure- II**. NMNF provides assistance @ Rs. 1 Lakh per BRC.

(d) & (e) : Indian Council of Agricultural Research through All India Network on Natural Farming is carrying out research programme with 20 cooperation centres covering 16 States to develop package of practices for Natural Farming. The programme involves 11 State Agricultural Universities, 8 ICAR institutes/centres and 1 deemed to be university. The study shows that the performance of Natural Farming is highly context specific, dependent on the crop, region and perhaps at the transition stage of the soil. Soybean + maize- vegetable pea + coriander (green leaf) recorded mean system yield (Soybean equivalent) of 6475 kg/ha/year

at Bajaura (Himachal Pradesh), Almora (Uttarakhand) and Gangtok (Sikkim) under complete natural farming. Yield gain under Natural Farming was 5% over organic farming/integrated crop management.

The research outcome shows measurable improvements in soil health indicators. Over 2–3 years, Natural Farming plots showed rising soil organic carbon (SOC) levels – for example, SOC increased from ~0.90% to 1.15% in Himalayan trials. Natural Farming soils had significantly higher microbial counts and diversity indices than chemical-fed soils. Richer microbial communities (e.g. more beneficial bacteria, fungi, and actinomycetes) and more balanced microbial evenness under Natural Farming was observed, indicating a healthier soil ecosystem developing over time. This boost in soil biota and organic matter under Natural Farming improves nutrient cycling and soil structure, laying the foundation for sustained fertility and yield stability.

Natural farming reduces the input cost of cultivation as it does not use externally purchased chemical inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, weedicides, etc. (like Urea, Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP), carbofuran, pendimethalin etc). Natural farming inputs are produced on-farm using cow dung, cow urine, plant leaves and household ingredients, which are sourced locally from the field or from within the villages. Reducing costs incurred due to transportation and market price fluctuations is associated with chemical inputs.

Annexure - I

State/UT wise details of the funds released under NMNF as on 05.03.2026

F.Y. 2024-25

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Released
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.12
2	Andhra Pradesh	47.19
3	Bihar	14.69
4	Chhattisgarh	16.93
5	Goa	0.48
6	Himachal Pradesh	23.96
7	Nagaland	6.66
8	Rajasthan	33.05
9	Telangana	17.96
10	Tripura	6.12
11	Uttar Pradesh	34.63
12	Uttarakhand	11.02
Total		**212.81**

F.Y. 2025-26

(Rs. In lakh)

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Released
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	17.36
2	Andhra Pradesh	12251.47
3	Arunachal Pradesh	831.44
4	Assam	242.18
5	Bihar	1226.68
6	Chhattisgarh	2602.13
7	Delhi	26.54
8	Goa	43.34
9	Gujarat	3640.48
10	Haryana	531.92
11	Himachal Pradesh	3578.10
12	Jammu & Kashmir	1255.63
13	Jharkhand	249.31
14	Karnataka	4377.96
15	Kerala	558.02
16	Ladakh	37.79
17	Madhya Pradesh	6323.46
18	Maharashtra	8066.01
19	Manipur	660.12
20	Meghalaya	345.96
21	Mizoram	890.35
22	Nagaland	944.19
23	Odisha	1325.25
24	Puducherry	80.67
25	Punjab	292.27
26	Rajasthan	5036.45

27	Tamil Nadu	388.37
28	Telangana	1323.51
29	Tripura	913.03
30	Uttar Pradesh	7275.95
31	Uttarakhand	798.73
32	ICAR- Extension Division	1237.22
33	ICAR-NRM Division	1539.48
Total		**68911.36**

Annexure - II

State/UT wise details of Bio input Resource Centres (BRCs) set up under NMNF as on 05.03.2026

Sl. No.	State/ UT	BRCs Achieved (in number)	Allocation (Rs. In Lakh)
1	Andaman & N Islands	1	1.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	1435	1435.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10	10.00
4	Assam	7	7.00
5	Bihar	264	264.00
6	Chhattisgarh	310	310.00
7	Delhi	1	1.00
8	Goa	1	1.00
9	Gujarat	378	378.00
10	Haryana	2	2.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	290	290.00
12	Jammu & Kashmir	102	102.00
13	Jharkhand	57	57.00
14	Karnataka	647	647.00
15	Kerala	37	37.00
16	Ladakh	4	4.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	719	719.00
18	Maharashtra	767	767.00
19	Manipur	54	54.00
20	Meghalaya	7	7.00
21	Mizoram	72	72.00
22	Nagaland	13	13.00
23	Odisha	322	322.00
24	Puducherry	4	4.00
25	Punjab	5	5.00
26	Rajasthan	167	167.00
27	Tamil Nadu	77	77.00
28	Telangana	315	315.00
29	Tripura	71	71.00
30	Uttar Pradesh	75	75.00
31	Uttarakhand	125	125.00
	Total	**6339**	**6339.00**

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