

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2036
TO BE ANSWERED ON 01st AUGUST, 2023

AGRICULTURAL BUDGET

2036. SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of allocations made in the agricultural budget to address the challenges of climate change and promote crop diversity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of the manner in which the agricultural budget reflect the Government's commitment to sustainable and resilient farming practices and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has list of specific programmes or schemes introduced to enhance climate change adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) the details of research and development activities supported by the agricultural budget to address climate change challenges; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) to (d): The Government is taking several steps to address the challenges of climate change and promote crop diversity in the country. National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) was launched by the Government in 2008 which provides an overarching policy framework for climate action in the country. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The Mission aims to evolve and implement strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. NMSA was approved for three major components i.e. Rainfed Area Development (RAD); On Farm Water Management (OFWM); and Soil Health Management (SHM). Subsequently, new programmes such as namely Soil Health Card (SHC), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), Per Drop More Crop, National Bamboo Mission (NBM) etc. were also included. The details of scheme-wise allocations made in the agricultural budget to address the challenges of climate change and promote crop diversity in the country are given below:

Schemes	Budget Allocation 2023-24 (Rs. Crores)
Pramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	469.85
Mission on Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	200.00
Crops Diversification	95.00
National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	1623.00
Rainfed Area Development (RAD)	227.93
Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme	2655.45
Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	1965.98
National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	50.00
National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	48.15

(e) & (f): The following research and development activities are being supported to address climate change challenges:

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to promote climate resilient agricultural practices. NICRA project is a multi-sectoral, multi-location program carrying the major mandate of addressing climate change and variability, and addressing range of stake holders needs across the country. Research, demonstration and capacity building are the three major components, besides providing policy briefs on several aspects related to agriculture and climate change.

Under NMSA, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme was launched during 2015-16 to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Till date an area of 78.48 lakh hectare has been covered under Micro irrigation through the PDMC scheme from the year 2015-16. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) scheme is being implemented as a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) from 2014-15 in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Till date an area of 7.11 lakh hectares has been covered under RAD programme from the year 2014-15. The restructured National Bamboo Mission (NBM) was launched during 2018-19 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) subsequent to the historical amendment of the Indian Forest Act during 2017 to exclude bamboo from the definition of tree. During the year 2022-23 the NBM has been merged with Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) scheme. Soil Health Card (SHC) / Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme is operational through the State Governments under National Project on Management

of Soil Health & Fertility. Now, this scheme has been merged as Soil Health Component of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) from the year 2022-23. The main objective of the scheme is to assist states in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Soil Health Card provides information to farmers on soil nutrient status of their soil and recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility. So far 22.71 crore grid based soil health cards have been distributed to farmers under the scheme. For promoting organic farming, under Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North East Region (MOVCDNER), 379 Farmer Producer Companies have been formed comprising of 1.89 lakh farmers and covering an area of 1.73 lakh ha. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is being implemented in which an area of 11.26 lakh ha have been covered. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) was initiated to promote organic farming in the country and so far 11.80 lakh ha area has been covered.

The achievements of ICAR in the field of research on climate resilient agriculture include the following;

- In total, 1888 climate resilient crop varieties including 891 of cereals, 319 of oilseeds, 338 of pulses, 103 of forage crops, 182 of fibre crops, 45 of sugar crops, and 10 of other crops have been developed.
- Participatory technology development of climate resilient practices has been undertaken involving farmers in risk assessment, demonstration and adaptation techniques in 151 clusters covering 454 villages, with a footprint of 2.13 lakh households, on 2.36 lakh hectares of land.
- 68 climate resilient technologies have been demonstrated in 454 villages on 15857 farmers' fields during 2014-23.
- 88 biocontrol agents, 31 biopesticides and 41 Biofertilizers have been documented and circulated. Drip fertigation schedules for 35 crops and cropping systems for achieving higher water and nutrient use efficiency have been standardized. Also District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACPs) for 650 Districts have been developed.
- To protect the farmers from abnormal weather conditions ICAR in collaboration with India Meteorological Department (IMD) is issuing Agromet advisories twice a week (Tuesday and Friday) to around 6 crore farmers of the country through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program.
