

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1350**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 30<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2024

**INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY**

†1350. SHRI OMPRAKASH BHUPALSINH ALIAS PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR:  
SHRI SANJAY HARIBHAU JADHAV:

Will the Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री be pleased to state;

- (a) the specific measures taken by the Government to increase agricultural productivity, improve crop yields and ensure food security in the country by the year 2024, State/UT-wise;
- (b) the progress made in the implementation of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Yojana during the last five years and its impact on the income and welfare of farmers, year-wise;
- (c) the initiatives taken by the Government to promote sustainable agricultural practices such as organic farming, agroforestry and water conservation;
- (d) the impact of the said practices on agricultural sustainability and farmers' livelihoods; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to address challenges faced by farmers due to climate change such as drought, floods, pests and to provide them adequate help and support?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with the objective of increasing foodgrains production through increase in productivity and area expansion in all the 28 states and 2 Union Territories (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh) of the country. Under (NFSM) assistance is given through state governments to farmers for interventions like cluster demonstrations on improved package of practices, demonstrations on cropping system, distribution of seeds of High

Yielding Varieties (HYVs)/hybrids, improved farm machineries/resource conservation machineries/tools, efficient water application tools, plant protection measures, nutrient management/soil ameliorants, processing & post-harvest equipment, cropping system based trainings to the farmers etc.

(b) The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) is a Central Sector Scheme, which aims at providing financial assistance to all landholding farmer families across the country, subject to certain exclusion criteria, to enable them to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs. 6000/- per year is transferred in three 4-monthly instalments of Rs.2000/- directly into the bank accounts of the farmers. Around 85% of the PM-KISAN beneficiaries are Small and Marginal farmers. Further, one in every 4 beneficiaries is a woman. The funds disbursed under the initiative have acted as a catalyst in rural economic growth, aided in alleviating the credit constraints of farmers, and increased investments in agricultural inputs. The scheme has enhanced farmers' risk-taking capacity, leading them to undertake riskier but comparatively productive investments. PM-KISAN scheme has made a notable impact on various sections of society and agriculture sector. According to a study conducted by IFPRI, (International Food and Policy Research Institute), the funds received by recipients under PM-KISAN are not only helping them with their agricultural needs, but it is also catering to their other expenses such as education, medical, marriage, etc. The details of beneficiaries and amount released under PM-KISAN is given at **Annexure**.

(c) to (e) The Government is taking several measures to promote sustainable agriculture in the country. The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is one of the Missions within the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) which is being implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. 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.

Under NMSA, Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme promotes water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development (RAD) focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability.

The Government is implementing Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card Schemes under the National Project on Soil Health & Fertility of National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture. Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its productivity.

Government is promoting Natural Farming since 2019-2020 through Bharatiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP) programme under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The scheme mainly emphasizes on exclusion of all synthetic chemical inputs and promotes on-

farm biomass recycling with major stress on biomass mulching, use of cow dung- urine formulations and other plant-based preparations.

Further, ICAR has implemented All India Network Programme on Organic Farming (AINP-OF) with 20 cooperating centres covering 16 States to develop package of practices for organic production of crops in cropping and farming systems perspective. The scheme involves 11 State Agricultural Universities, 8 ICAR institutes/centres and 1 special heritage university. Package of practices for organic production of crops in cropping systems perspective have been developed for 72 cropping systems suitable for 16 states. Also eight integrated organic farming system models has been developed for 7 states.

Moreover, (ICAR) has launched a flagship network project namely National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) to promote climate resilient agricultural practices. 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. Further, over the years 68 climate resilient technologies have been demonstrated in 454 villages on 15857 farmers' fields. Moreover, 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) through Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva program.

Additionally, to protect the farmers from climate hazards, Government has introduced flagship yield based Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) from Kharif 2016. The scheme aims at supporting sustainable production in agriculture sector by way of providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/ damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities, adverse weather incidence and to help in stabilize the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming. Comprehensive risk insurance to farmers is provided against unpreventable natural calamities such as drought, dry-spells, flood, hailstorm, inundation etc. under the scheme for entire crop cycle including pre-sowing to post-harvest losses.

**Annexure referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Q No. 1350  
Due for reply on 30.07.2024**

**Details of Instalments, No. of Beneficiaries and Amount disbursed under  
PM-KISAN**

<b>Instalments</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Amount Disbursed (in Rs.)</b>
1 <sup>st</sup> Instalment (Dec 2018-March 2019)	3,16,19,818	63,23,96,36,000
2 <sup>nd</sup> Instalment (April-July 2019)	6,00,34,422	1,32,71,92,40,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> Instalment (August-Nov 2019)	7,65,99,694	1,75,26,85,76,000
4 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (Dec 2019-March 2020)	8,20,89,926	1,79,42,63,62,000
5 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (April-July 2020)	9,26,93,598	2,09,89,36,34,000
6 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (August-Nov 2020)	9,72,25,766	2,04,75,91,00,000
7 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (Dec 2020-March 2021)	9,84,73,142	2,04,74,51,20,000
8 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (April-July 2021)	9,99,01,625	2,24,10,60,20,000
9 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (August-Nov 2021)	10,34,39,266	2,23,94,07,54,000
10 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (Dec 2021-March 2022)	10,41,66,033	2,23,42,68,32,000
11 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (April-July 2022)	10,48,35,922	2,26,15,21,32,000
12 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (August-Nov 2022)	8,57,26,707	1,80,38,99,16,000
13 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (Dec 2022-March 2023)	8,12,32,815	1,76,49,04,14,000
14 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (April-July 2023)	8,56,76,297	1,92,02,21,76,000
15 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (August-Nov 2023)	8,12,16,118	1,95,96,54,26,000
16 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (Dec 2023-March 2024)	9,04,02,811	2,30,80,61,04,000
17 <sup>th</sup> Instalment (April-July 2024)	9,25,71,834	2,00,67,02,38,000

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