

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1347

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 11TH FEBRUARY 2025

NATIONAL INNOVATION ON CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURE

†1347. SHRI BABU SINGH KUSHWAHA:

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

- (a) the extent to which the income of farmers has been increased through the major Schemes and programmes launched by the Government for the farmers;
- (b) the manner by which farmers have been benefited by the new regime of MSP (Minimum Support Price) fixed by the Government and the manner in which the same is being monitored;
- (c) the details of the sectors in which innovation and improvement have been made under "National Innovation on Climate Resilient Agriculture" project to deal with ill effects of climate change and the way it is affecting farmers; and
- (d) the details of the efforts made by the Government in the food processing sector and the way it is likely to affect the agricultural productivity and the income of the farmers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

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

Estimated average monthly income per agricultural household as obtained from NSS 70th round (2012-13) and NSS 77th round (2018-19) has enhanced from Rs. 6426/- to Rs. 10,218/-.

Agriculture is a State subject and Government of India supports the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures, budgetary allocation and various schemes/ programmes. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, 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. 21933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,22,528.77 crores BE during 2024-25. Major schemes/programmes initiated by DA&FW to enhance overall income of farmers and remunerative returns in the agriculture sector are as under:

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

Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a book, which contains compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers out of innumerable successful farmers who have increased their income more than two times.

(b): Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed & mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra.

While recommending MSPs, CACP considers important factors like cost of production, overall demand-supply conditions, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade between agricultural and non-agricultural sectors, the likely effect on the rest of the economy, besides ensuring rational utilization of land, water and other production resources and a minimum of 50 percent as the margin over cost of production. The inclusion of crops under MSP framework is dependent on several factors which include relatively large shelf life, widely grown, item of mass consumption, essential for food security, among others.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, 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. The details of MSPs (marketing Season wise) fixed by Government from 2018-19 onwards is at **Annexure**.

(c): To meet the challenges of sustaining domestic food production in the face of changing climate, the 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). The project aims studying at the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries and to develop and promote climate resilient technologies in agriculture for addressing vulnerable areas of the country, the outputs of the project will help the districts and regions prone to extreme weather conditions like droughts, floods, frost, heat waves, etc. to cope with such extremes.

Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing Centrally sponsored scheme of Rainfed Area Development (RAD) across the country from 2014-15 focusing on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Under RAD, crops/cropping system is integrated with activities like horticulture, livestock, fishery, agro-forestry, apiculture etc., to enable farmers not only in maximizing farm returns for sustaining livelihood, but also to mitigate the impacts of drought, flood or other extreme weather events. Central Assistance released based on the Annual Action Plan approved by State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under RAD component irrespective of the size of their land holding.

(d): In order to promote and ensure overall development in the food processing sector, Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has been incentivizing setting up/expansion of related infrastructure through its Central Sector Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (PMKSY) Scheme, Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI) and Centrally Sponsored PM Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (PMFME) Scheme across the country. Under sub-schemes of PMKSY, MoFPI provides mostly credit linked financial assistance (capital subsidy) to entrepreneurs with total outlay of Rs.5520 crore for 15th Finance Commission Cycle. MoFPI also provides financial, technical and business support for setting up/ upgradation of micro food processing enterprises under PMFME scheme.

Annexure

Minimum Support Prices

(in ₹ per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodities	KMS 2018-19	KMS 2019-20	KMS 2020-21	KMS 2021-22	KMS 2022-23	KMS 2023-24	KMS 2024-25
	KHARIF CROPS							
1	Paddy (Common)	1750	1815	1868	1940	2040	2183	2300
	Paddy (Grade 'A')	1770	1835	1888	1960	2060	2203	2320
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	2430	2550	2620	2738	2970	3180	3371
	Jowar (Maldandi)	2450	2570	2640	2758	2990	3225	3421
3	Bajra	1950	2000	2150	2250	2350	2500	2625
4	Ragi	2897	3150	3295	3377	3578	3846	4290
5	Maize	1700	1760	1850	1870	1962	2090	2225
6	Arhar(Tur)	5675	5800	6000	6300	6600	7000	7550
7	Moong	6975	7050	7196	7275	7755	8558	8682
8	Urad	5600	5700	6000	6300	6600	6950	7400
9	Cotton (Medium Staple)	5150	5255	5515	5726	6080	6620	7121
	Cotton (Long Staple)	5450	5550	5825	6025	6380	7020	7521
10	Groundnut	4890	5090	5275	5550	5850	6377	6783
11	Sunflower Seed	5388	5650	5885	6015	6400	6760	7280
12	Soyabean Yellow	3399	3710	3880	3950	4300	4600	4892
13	Sesamum	6249	6485	6855	7307	7830	8635	9267
14	Nigerseed	5877	5940	6695	6930	7287	7734	8717
	RABI CROPS	RMS 2019-20	RMS 2020-21	RMS 2021-22	RMS 2022-23	RMS 2023-24	RMS 2024-25	RMS 2025-26
15	Wheat	1840	1925	1975	2015	2125	2275	2425
16	Barley	1440	1525	1600	1635	1735	1850	1980
17	Gram	4620	4875	5100	5230	5335	5440	5650
18	Masur	4475	4800	5100	5500	6000	6425	6700
19	Rapeseed & mustard	4200	4425	4650	5050	5450	5650	5950
20	Safflower	4945	5215	5327	5441	5650	5800	5940
	COMMERCIAL CROPS							
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
21	Jute	3700	3950	4225	4500	4750	5050	5335
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
22	Copra (Milling)	7511	9521	9960	10335	10590	10860	11160
	Copra (ball)	7750	9920	10300	10600	11000	11750	12000

Note: Government has fixed the MSP for Fair Average Quality of Milling Copra at ₹ 11582/- per quintal and for Ball Copra at ₹ 12100/- per quintal for 2025 season. Government has also increased Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Raw Jute (TD-3 grade) at ₹ 5650/- per quintal for 2025-26 Season.
