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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1920
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11TH MARCH 2025

ACHIEVING SDGS THROUGH INDIGENOUS AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

1920. SHRI ADITYA YADAV:

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

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that successful models in Japan and South Korea demonstrate the benefits of integrating indigenous agricultural practices and adoption of resilient crop varieties and technologies for realising food security vis-a-vis achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to integrate indigenous agricultural practices and adopt resilient crop varieties and technologies across the country?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The government is aware about the benefits of integrating indigenous agricultural practices and adoption of resilient crop varieties and technologies for realizing food security vis-a-vis achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), however, not pertaining specifically to models in Japan and South Korea. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) provides an overarching policy framework to enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance ecological sustainability. One of the National Missions under NAPCC is the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), which implements strategies to make agriculture more resilient to the changing climate. Several schemes have also been initiated under NMSA to deal with the adverse climate situations. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. Rainfed Area Development focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme assists states in promoting integrated nutrient management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Mission for

Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana along with weather index based Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme provide a comprehensive insurance cover against crop failure by providing financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen natural calamities.

To address the impact of climate change, the National Agricultural Research System (NARS) under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released 2900 varieties in the last 10 years out of which 2661 varieties are tolerant to biotic and/or abiotic stresses. ICAR's flagship network project National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) conducts studies on the impact of climate change on agriculture including crops, livestock, horticulture and fisheries, also develops, and promotes climate resilient technologies NICRA project creates awareness about impact of climate change in agriculture. Capacity building programmes are being conducted to educate the farmers on various aspects of climate change for wider adoption of climate resilient technologies.

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