

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

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 121
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 29TH JULY, 2025

SUPPORT TO FARMERS

*121. SHRI MANICKAM TAGORE B:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) the details and current status of major agricultural policies and programs under implementation along with the key challenges in delivering adequate support to farmers;

(b) the details of mechanisms in place to ensure that farmers receive fair market prices for their produce, and the role of the Government in regulating or facilitating the sale and marketing of agricultural products;

(c) whether the Ministry procure and distribute essential agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment and if so, the details thereof along with the steps being taken to ensure timely and equitable access for all farmers;

(d) the specific initiatives/support programs being implemented to assist farmers from December to April as this period is significant in agricultural calendar; and

(e) the role of Ministry in ensuring effective implementation of agricultural programs and the manner in which it is accountable for its support to farmers?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 121 REGARDING “SUPPORT TO FARMERS” FOR REPLY ON 29TH JULY, 2025.

(a): Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for farmers welfare. Six sources of income growth of farmers has been identified i.e. (i) to increase crop production (ii) to reduce cost of production (iii) to increase farmers' income (iv) Agricultural diversification (v) Adaptation to climate change for sustainable agriculture and (vi) Compensation of farmers' losses.

The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare(DA&FW) from Rs. 21,933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. 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 is **annexed**.

(b): Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for mandated crops based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) after considering the views of concerned State Governments and Central Ministries/ Departments. The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced to keep MSPs at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had consistently increased MSPs for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum margin of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from the year 2018-19 onwards.

Integrated Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) strengthens implementation of MSP and acts as a tool for market price stabilisation. PM-AASHA has components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS).

PSS is implemented on the request of the State Govt./ UT that agrees to exempt from levy of Mandi tax on the procurement of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra and make arrangements like booking of scientific storage facility, identification of procurement centres, within the stipulated period as and when the market prices of agricultural commodities fall below notified MSP during peak harvesting period. From the procurement year 2024-25, the sanction for the procurement of notified Pulses, Oilseeds and Copra under PSS is given to the States/UTs initially upto a maximum of 25% of the production of the State for that particular season. Subsequently, if the State/UT achieves the overall procurement against sanctioned quantity and further intends to procure more beyond the sanctioned quantity, the proposal for the procurement under the PSS is considered upto a maximum of 25% of the national production. In order to incentivize the farmers contributing in enhancement of domestic production of pulses and to reduce the dependence on imports, the Government has allowed the procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur under PSS equivalent to 100% of the estimated production of the State till 2028-29.

PDPS envisages the direct payment of the price difference between the MSP and the selling / modal price in notified market upto 15% of MSP value (including 2% administrative cost) by the Central Government to the pre-registered farmers selling the oilseeds upto 40% of its production with prescribed Fair Average Quality (FAQ) in the notified market yard through a

transparent auction process within the stipulated period. However, the States/UTs have the option to implement either PSS or PDPS for the notified oilseeds for the particular year/season. If any State is willing to cover quantities beyond 40%, it can do so from its resources.

MIS further enhances the diversity by supporting the perishable and horticulture crops that are not covered under above price stabilisation measures. MIS offers both physical as well as price difference payment along with a provision for storage and transportation of TOP (Tomato, Onion and Potato) crops.

This integrated approach leads to the prevention of distress sale by farmers, ensuring remunerative prices for their produce. It also facilitates the creation of buffer stock to address market volatility. Overall, these measures strengthen farmer confidence in market operations due to the assurance of price support.

(c) to (e): Agriculture is a state subject & all the centrally sponsored schemes are implemented through States/ UTs concerned. For seeds and other agricultural inputs, arrangements are put in place by the State Governments as per their Annual Action Plan sanctioned for various schemes. The implementation of schemes is continuously reviewed. The evaluation of schemes at the headquarters and field level is a continuous process.

All the schemes/ program of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare are implemented throughout the year.

The Viksit Krishi Sankalp Abhiyan was organized from 29th May-12th June 2025 across the country as pre-Kharif campaign with the objectives to create awareness regarding improved agricultural technologies, various schemes and policies of Government and also to document farmer-led innovations and feedback of farmers. During the campaign, 2,170 teams of multi-disciplinary scientists directly interacted with more than 1.35 crore farmers by organizing about 61 thousand programs in 728 districts. Awareness was created about improved agricultural technologies for Kharif season, various challenges of the modern agriculture system, promotion of use of advance machines, tools and gadgets and quality inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, seed, etc.) among the farmers. During the campaign, 300 farmer-led innovations, 70 policy issues and 500 researchable issues were documented to promote demand driven research.

Major schemes/ programmes under implementation by DA&FW

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 Sanrakshana 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
