

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1693  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 10<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026

**MSP AND AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

1693. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PADAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that despite record agricultural production, farmers are demanding MSP reforms and income security measures;
- (b) the details regarding the status of PM-Kisan instalments scheduled for 2026 and reasons for any reported delays;
- (c) whether steps are being taken to promote climate-smart agriculture and digital farming technologies;
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of adverse winter weather conditions on crops and horticulture in hill and drought-prone regions;
- (e) the data on MSP procurement, crop insurance claims, Farmer ID implementation and price stabilisation measures State-wise; and
- (f) the timeline for implementing new agricultural reforms and when the likely date for release of first performance review report for 2025–26?

**ANSWER**

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

(a): Every year, Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops for the country as a whole, based on the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of the State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSPs at levels of at least 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, which has benefitted farmers across the country.

Government's price policy is to ensure remunerative prices to farmers by offering to procure their produce at MSP. To realize the objectives of MSP Policy, after announcement of MSP, Government procures cereals and coarse cereals through Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other designated State Agencies to provide price support to the farmers. Procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra is done under Price Support Scheme under Umbrella Scheme of Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA), in consultation with the concerned State Government as and when market price of these

produce fall below the MSP. Procurement agencies under PM-AASHA Scheme are National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED) and National Co-operative Consumers' Federation of India Ltd. (NCCF). Cotton and Jute are also procured by Government at MSP through Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and Jute Corporation of India (JCI), respectively.

Increased MSP has benefitted farmers of the country which is evident from details of all India MSP amount paid to farmers during last three years, given below:

| All MSP Crops                              | 2022-23 | 2023-24 | 2024-25 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Total MSP Value<br/>(in lakh crore)</b> | 2.47    | 2.63    | 3.47    |

To provide remunerative price to the farmers, Government implements Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) across the country for procurement of agricultural and horticultural commodities, which are perishable in nature and are not covered under the Minimum Support Price regime. The objective is to protect the farmers from distress sale in the event of a bumper crop during the peak arrival, when the prices tend to fall below economic levels and the cost of production.

To encourage domestic production & ensure remunerative prices to farmers, procurement of Tur, Urad and Masur from the pre-registered farmers is undertaken as much as offered by them through the Central Nodal Agencies under Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses till 2030-31.

From 2024-25 season, Government added another component under Market intervention scheme for reimbursing the Storage and Transportation cost of TOP crops (Tomato, Onion and Potato) to central nodal agencies & state designated agencies for transporting them from the producing state to consuming states in the interest of the farmers.

(b): In FY 2025-26, the two instalments of the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) Scheme i.e. 20th & 21st instalment of PM-Kisan has already been released in August, 2025 & November, 2025 respectively. The 22nd instalment of PM-Kisan for Quarter (December 2025 - March 2026) in current Financial Year 2025-26 to be released as per schedule.

(c) & (d): ICAR in consultation with state governments has developed District Agriculture Contingency Plans (DACP) for 651 districts in India to address weather aberrations like drought (early, mid and late-season droughts), floods, unseasonal rains and extreme weather events such as heat wave, cold wave, frost, hailstorm and cyclone etc. ICAR also developed drought resistant crop varieties and management practices, which are being promoted through KVKS and transferred to State departments.

Several schemes have also been initiated under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), to promote sustainable agriculture practices. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) scheme increases water use efficiency at the farm level through micro irrigation technologies i.e. drip and sprinkler irrigation. Rainfed Area Development focuses on Integrated Farming System for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. The Soil Health & Fertility scheme promotes integrated nutrient management through judicious use of chemical fertilizers. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, Agroforestry & National Bamboo Mission also promote climate resilience in agriculture. Further, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) 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.

Additionally, the Government has approved the Digital Agriculture Mission in September 2024. The Mission envisages the creation of a Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture, Such as AgriStack, Krishi Decision Support System, a Comprehensive Soil Fertility & Profile Map and other IT initiatives undertaken by the Central Government/State Government to enable a robust digital agriculture ecosystem in the country.

(e): All India procurement of MSP crops during last three years are given below:

| <b>All MSP Crops</b>                                 | <b>2022-23</b> | <b>2023-24</b> | <b>2024-25</b> |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>Total Procurement<br/>(in lakh metric tonnes)</b> | 1,118          | 1,089          | 1,223          |

State-wise details of farmers benefitted and claims paid under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojna (PMFBY) since the inception of the scheme in 2016 until 2024-25 are given in **Annexure**.

(f): Government of India has identified following integrated strategy for enhancing the farmers income and comprehensive growth of agriculture sector:-

- (i) Increase crop production/ productivity
- (ii) Reduce cost of production
- (iii) Remunerative returns of farmers' produce to enhance their incomes.
- (iv) Agricultural diversification
- (v) Developing post harvest value addition
- (vi) Adaptation to climate change for sustainable agriculture and mitigate against crop losses

To achieve these objectives, Government has taken several initiatives which include Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY), Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) , Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS), Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) and other such schemes. In this regardThe 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.

**State-wise details of farmers benefitted and claims paid under Pradhan Mantri Fasal BimaYojna (PMFBY) since the inception of the scheme in 2016 until 2024-25**

| State/UT           | Paid Claims<br>(Rs.Crore) | Farmer Applications<br>Benefitted (lakh) |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--|
| A & N Islands      | 0.3                       | 0.0                                      |
| Andhra Pradesh     | 5,580.5                   | 60.3                                     |
| Assam              | 736.6                     | 10.9                                     |
| Bihar              | 811.1                     | 4.7                                      |
| Chhattisgarh       | 7,655.1                   | 111.9                                    |
| Goa                | 0.1                       | 0.0                                      |
| Gujarat            | 5,751.2                   | 29.4                                     |
| Haryana            | 9,015.2                   | 82.8                                     |
| Himachal Pradesh   | 609.4                     | 11.4                                     |
| Jammu & Kashmir    | 157.3                     | 2.7                                      |
| Jharkhand          | 857.3                     | 8.7                                      |
| Karnataka          | 18,654.5                  | 131.7                                    |
| Kerala             | 743.5                     | 5.8                                      |
| Madhya Pradesh     | 31,737.1                  | 304.8                                    |
| Maharashtra        | 45,449.2                  | 624.1                                    |
| Manipur            | 10.5                      | 0.3                                      |
| Meghalaya          | 24.5                      | 0.3                                      |
| Odisha             | 7,183.9                   | 113.3                                    |
| Puducherry         | 21.2                      | 0.5                                      |
| Rajasthan          | 31,554.5                  | 502.5                                    |
| Sikkim             | 0.2                       | 0.0                                      |
| Tamil Nadu         | 15,575.5                  | 181.6                                    |
| Telangana          | 1,906.4                   | 12.2                                     |
| Tripura            | 12.3                      | 1.3                                      |
| Uttar Pradesh      | 5,805.2                   | 91.6                                     |
| Uttarakhand        | 1,362.0                   | 10.7                                     |
| West Bengal        | 1,262.8                   | 19.1                                     |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b> | <b>1,92,477.3</b>         | <b>2,322.7</b>                           |

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