

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1727
TO BE ANSWERED ON 10TH FEBRUARY, 2026

ASSESSMENT OF CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN UTTAR PRADESH

1727. SHRI KANWAR SINGH TANWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has made assessment of the possibilities of crop diversification and value addition in Amroha district, Uttar Pradesh in which including horticulture, vegetable production and agricultural related activities in the context of Amroha, Hasanpur, Joya and Dhanaura like areas famous may be encouraged towards more profitable options;
- (b) if so, the details of the programmes exhibition clusters, farmer training modules and institutional assistance system of the Government to encourage crop diversification and assistance livelihood in the said district; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is implementing the Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), which is a centrally sponsored scheme under the Pradhan Mantri- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) in the Original Green Revolution States viz; Haryana, Punjab & Uttar Pradesh since 2013-14 to divert the area of water guzzling paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri cereals, etc. CDP-Paddy is implemented in 11 districts of Uttar Pradesh namely Aligarh, Bulandshahar, Badaun, Bareilly, Bijnor, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Rampur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur and Mainpuri. CDP was extended for replacing tobacco crop in the major tobacco growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal from 2015-16.

The Government of India has been encouraging crop diversification among farmers through the state governments to grow crops such as pulses, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals (Shree Anna) under the National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM), oilseeds under the National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oilseeds and horticultural crops under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH). These schemes are being implemented throughout the country and are also implemented in Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh.

The Government of India also provides flexibility to the states, for state specific needs/priorities under the Pradhan Mantri – Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY), through which crop diversification can be promoted. Further, the Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses and the Prime Minister Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, also address crop diversification through their interventions and convergence policies.

Further, DA&FW has approved a pilot project on “Crop Diversification” for five years (2023-24 to 2027-28) under NFSNM through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) - Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research (ICAR-IIFSR), Modipuram with a total outlay of Rs.1326.60 lakhs. The ICAR has set up 731 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in the country including Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh to promote adoption of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the extension functionaries of state governments and farmers. The KVK in Amroha district trained 1850 farmers on the technologies and practice to encourage crop diversification during 2024-25. Besides, the KVK trained 177 farmers on different enterprises in Integrated Farming System (IFS) mode to support their livelihood.

The Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) Scheme is being implemented in 724 districts throughout the country including Amroha district of Uttar Pradesh and is aimed at supporting State Government’s efforts in creating awareness among large number of farmers (including small and marginal farmers) about new technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas of agriculture and allied areas, including Crop Diversification, Integrated Farming System, Climate-resilient agricultural practices & Natural Farming etc. through different extension activities viz; Farmers Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers Groups and Organizing Farm Schools etc.
