

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5217**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2026

**ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF NFSM**

5217. ADV GOWAAL KAGADA PDAVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any comprehensive assessment of the impact of the National Food Security Mission on the production and productivity of rice, wheat, pulses and coarse cereals in Maharashtra during the last five years, including district-wise performance indicators for tribal districts such as Nandurbar;
- (b) the total area brought under improved seed varieties, integrated nutrient management, and modern agronomic practices under the Mission, along with details of financial allocations in Maharashtra and their utilisation;
- (c) the measurable outcomes achieved in terms of yield improvement, cropping intensity and farmer income enhancement; and
- (d) the future targets and policy measures proposed to further strengthen foodgrain production and nutritional security in tribal and rainfed regions?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) to (d): The NITI Aayog had undertaken independent evaluations & comprehensive assessment of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Agriculture and Allied Sectors including the National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) being implemented across the country including Maharashtra. As per the report, the impact of NFSNM is visible and multi-dimensional — from reducing pest-induced losses to improving household food security via productivity improvements and large-scale adoption of better agronomic practices, supported by consistent demonstrations and integrated nutrient management (INM) efforts and has reinforced system-level change. Overall, the mission's impact trajectory is positive and aligns with its overarching objective of improving food security and nutrition in rural India.

NFSNM has been implemented in 34 districts of Maharashtra including tribal districts such as Nandurbar, Palghar, Gadchiroli, Thane, Nashik, Dhule, Chandrapur, Amravati, Yavtmal and Gondia. As reported by the Government of Maharashtra, the state has conducted crop demonstrations for showcasing improved package of practices/modern agronomic practices in an area of 2,12,728 ha, distributed 51,497 Qtls. & produced 77,642.74 Qtls. of improved seed varieties for Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse cereals and Shree Anna during 2025-26 (upto December,2025). In addition, the state has promoted integrated nutrient management (INM) in an area of 39,971 ha. For the state of Maharashtra, an amount of Rs. 10414.21 Lakhs (Central Share) has been released (as on 19.03.2026) against the allocation of Rs.19149.16 Lakhs (Central Share) during 2025-26 under NFSNM, of which the state has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 9302.49 lakhs.

The production of foodgrains in the country has increased from 3156.16 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 to 3577.32 lakh tonnes in 2024-25 while the productivity of foodgrains has increased from 2425 kg/ha in 2021-22 to 2601 kg/ha in 2024-25. Similarly, in the state of Maharashtra, the production of foodgrains has increased from 166.56 lakh tonnes in 2021-22 to 184.69 lakh tonnes in 2024-25 while the productivity of foodgrains has increased from 1438 kg/ha in 2021-22 to 1574 kg/ha in 2024-25. These gains have contributed toward strengthening farmer's income by improving their yield. The state government of Maharashtra has informed that in Nandurbar district, the total production of food grains (rice, wheat, coarse cereals & pulses) was 266753 tons during 2024-2025.

Under NFSNM, the focus is on Shree Anna and climate-resilient/bio-fortified varieties to strengthen foodgrain production and nutrition in the country including tribal and rainfed regions. Flexibility has been given to the States/UTs to identify districts for implementation of different components of the Mission, subject to inter alia conditions that prioritize districts with low productivity but high potential. Further, Government of India has approved "Dharti Aaba Janjatiya Gram Utkarsh Abhiyan" for a period of five years (2024-25 to 2028-29) to improve socio economic condition of tribal communities. Various components of Krishionnati Yojana including NFSNM are promoted in Forest Right Act (FRA) patta holder's farmers. In addition, Prime Minister Dhan Dhaanya Krishi Yojana has been launched by central government for a period of six years, beginning with 2025-26 to cover 100 districts with low productivity moderate crop intensity and below average credit parameters. Under this scheme, 9 districts of Maharashtra namely Palghar, Nandurbar, Raigad, Beed, Gadchiroli, Chh. Sambhajinagar, Dhule, Chandrapur and Yavtmal are covered.

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