

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 321
TO BE ANSWERED ON 21ST JULY, 2026

STUDIES ON PROBLEMS FACED BY PERAMBALUR FARMERS

321. THIRU ARUN NEHRU:

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any studies on the problems faced by maize, cotton, paddy and other major crops in Perambalur Parliamentary Constituency;
- (b) if so, the key findings thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve access to quality inputs, credit, extension services and assured markets?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b): The Government of Tamil Nadu/ Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) has undertaken several research studies to address the major production constraints affecting maize, cotton, paddy and other crops in Perambalur constituency.

The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that maize hybrids [VGIH(M) 2, COH(M) 11 & COH(M) 12] suitable for drought-affected rainfed cultivation and improved new rice varieties (CO 58 & CO 59) have also been developed and released for cultivation in Perambalur constituency. Further, drought tolerant rainfed cotton varieties (VPT 2 & VPT 3) have been developed and released. Improved agronomic practices, including broad bed and furrow, mulching, moisture conservation, protective irrigation, foliar nutrient application, Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD), System of Rice Intensification (SRI), and Direct Seeded Rice (DSR), etc. have been validated for enhancing drought resilience. Crop-specific nutrient formulations, namely "Cotton Plus" nutrient and growth regulator technology has been developed to reduce square and flower shedding and improve drought tolerance. "Maize Maxim" nutrient formulation has been developed to improve crop performance under moisture stress.

(c): The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the Perambalur constituency has 10 Integrated Agricultural Extension Centres at block level and 8 Sub Agricultural Extension Centres at firka level operated by the Government of Tamil Nadu promoting various Centre-State shared schemes. Uzhavar mobile application provides farmers with real time information and access to Government Services through single platform. The application provides information on agricultural schemes, benefit registration, seed stock, pest and disease diagnosis, e-market etc. Further, trainings are conducted on various Good Agricultural Practices from land preparation to marketing for the predominant crops cultivated in the constituency.

The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Tamil Nadu has also informed that during 2025-26, 579 Metric Tonnes of seeds were distributed in the Perambalur Constituency comprising 363 Metric Tonnes of Paddy, 41 Metric Tonnes of Millets, 52 Metric Tonnes of Pulses, 48 Metric Tonnes of Oilseeds & 75 Metric Tonnes of Green Manure Seeds. In addition, inputs like 32 Metric Tonnes of Biofertilizers, 49 Metric Tonnes of Fertilizers, 1546 Numbers of Machineries & Implements, 92 Metric Tonnes of Micronutrient mixtures, 6 Metric Tonnes of Organic Fertilizers, 27 Metric Tonnes Organic

Inputs, 27 Metric Tonnes of Bio-Pesticides and 3 Metric Tonnes of Traditional Seeds have been distributed during 2025-26. Further, seeds, fertilizers and other agriculture inputs are distributed through 287 Primary Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies (PACCS) at village level.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Government of India is implementing the National Food Security & Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in 28 States (including Tamil Nadu) and 2 Union Territories with the objective to increase production of Shree Anna, Coarse Cereals (Maize & Barley), Rice, Wheat and Commercial Crops (Jute & Sugarcane) through area expansion and productivity enhancement. An amount of Rs.9422.155 lakh has been approved in the Annual Action Plan for the state of Tamil Nadu under NFSNM during 2026-27. Flexibility has been given to States / UTs to identify districts for implementation of different components of the Mission prioritizing districts with low productivity but high potential.

The Component-I (B) of the Mission for Cotton Productivity (KAPAS KANTI) is being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Government of India in 14 States including Tamil Nadu from 2026-27, with an objective to enhance cotton production & productivity through Upscaling technologies viz., High Density Planting System (HDPS) and Closer Spacing (CS), Promoting Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton & good management practices and Capacity building of farmers through trainings. During 2026-27, an allocation of Rs. 2621.25 lakhs (Central Share + State Share) has been approved for implementing in various districts (including Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli) of the state of Tamil Nadu.

The Government of India is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements.

The Department of Agriculture, State Government of Tamil Nadu has also informed that there are two regulated markets functioning in Perambalur with necessary infrastructure facilities including two storage warehouses with a capacity of 3000 Metric Tonnes each, one transaction shed and one drying yard. Perambalur Regulated Market has also been integrated with the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM), allowing local farmers (especially of maize and small onions/shallots) to bid their produce to a wider network of traders. Further, direct procurement centres for paddy and maize are set up by the state government during harvest seasons to ensure Minimum Support Prices (MSP), along with state incentives. For maize, the major maize-producing (surplus) districts have been mapped with nearby grain-based distilleries and poultry feed manufacturing units to strengthen market linkages and facilitate efficient procurement.
