

# Overall Development of Agricultural Sector

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Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector as well as Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for the welfare of farmers in the country. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including Minimum Support Price (MSP), agricultural loan, crop insurance, irrigation, storage, marketing, organic farming, technological innovation and agricultural exports.

Agriculture is a State Subject. Government of India supports the States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary allocation for schemes for farmers' welfare. Schemes/ programmes of Government of India aim to increase production, provide remunerative returns and income support to farmers. 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. Major schemes/ programmes initiated by DA&FW to enhance overall development of agriculture sector are **annexed**.

Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers who have increased their income more than two times by convergence of schemes of DA&FW and the allied Ministries/Departments.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) conducted a Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) with reference to the agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 in the rural areas of the country. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on House hold Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) is as under:

| Sector | Average MPCE (Rs.) over different period |           |
|--------|------------------------------------------|-----------|
|        | 2011-12 NSS (68th round)                 | 2023-2024 |
| Rural  | 1,430                                    | 4,122     |
| Urban  | 2,630                                    | 6,996     |

|                               |      |      |
|-------------------------------|------|------|
| Difference as % of Rural MPCE | 83.9 | 69.7 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|

## Annexure

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN):**An income support scheme for cultivable landholding farmers providing Rs. 6000 per year in 3 equal installments.
2. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)** it is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs.3000/- monthly pension on attaining the age of 60 years.
3. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS):**PMFBY was launched to address problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. More than 4 Crore farmers are insured every-year under the scheme across 24 States & UTs of the country.
4. **Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS):**The Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) provides concessional short term agri-loans to the farmers practicing crop husbandry and other allied activities like animal husbandry, dairying and fisheries. ISS is available to farmers availing short term crop loans up to Rs.3.00 lakh at an interest rate of 7% per annum for one year.
5. **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):**A one Lakh Crore, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme has been launched with an objective to mobilize a medium - long term debt financing facility for investment in viable projects for post-harvest management Infrastructure and community farming assets through incentives and financial support in order to improve agriculture infrastructure in the country. All loans under this financing facility have interest subvention of 3% per annum up to a limit of ₹ 2 crore. This subvention is available for a maximum period of 7 years. In case of loans beyond ₹ 2 crore, interest subvention is limited up to ₹ 2 crore.
6. **Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs):**Government of India is implementing the Central Sector Scheme for “Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)” to enable farmers to enhance their bargaining power, leverage economies of scale, reduction in cost of production and enhancing farmers’ incomes through aggregation of their agricultural produce, thus playing a major role towards sustainable incomes.
7. **National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)**launched as a part of the AtmaNirbhar BharatAbhiyan for the overall promotion and development of scientific beekeeping and to achieve the goal of "Sweet Revolution".
8. **Namo Drone Didi** aims to provide drones to 15000 selected Women SHGs for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of fertilizers and pesticides).

9. **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)** aims to develop 15,000 clusters covering 7.5 lakh Ha area and establish 10,000 need based Bio-Input Resource Centres (BRCs).
10. **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)** aims to ensure remunerative prices for farmers by strengthening the MSP system. Its key objectives are to provide price support for pulses, oilseeds, and copra; reduce distress sales by guaranteeing minimum assured income to farmers; promote procurement, price deficiency payments, and private participation in procurement; and ultimately ensure that farmers receive fair returns for their produce.
11. **Agri Fund for Start-ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)** is a ₹750 crore blended capital fund to boost innovation and entrepreneurship in the agricultural and rural ecosystem. Its objective is to support sustainable and scalable business models, providing both equity and debt financing to agri-based and rural start-ups involved in agriculture and allied activities.
12. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)** aims to increase water use efficiency at the farm level through Micro Irrigation technologies namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation systems to benefit the farmers in the country.
13. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM):** Agricultural mechanization is extremely vital to modernize agriculture and reduce drudgery of farming operations.
14. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):** The ParampragatKrishiVikasYojana (PKVY) is the first comprehensive scheme for promotion of organic farming in the country.
15. **Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F):** The scheme aimed to promote balanced and integrated nutrient management through the Soil Health Card (SHC) initiative. The scheme supports soil sampling, testing, and farmer advisories on nutrient application. Special initiatives include establishment of school mini soil labs (1,020 functional, expanding to 5,000 PM SHRI schools) and capacity building through demonstrations, campaigns, and farmer trainings.
16. **Rainfed Area Development (RAD):** RAD is being implemented as a component under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) in the country. RAD focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability.
17. **Agroforestry:** Government of India implemented the Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) with the motto of “HarMedh Par Ped” to encourage tree plantation on farmland along with crops/ cropping systems to help the farmers get additional income.
18. **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** aims to shift farmers from water-intensive crops like paddy to more sustainable and profitable alternatives such as pulses, oilseeds, and coarse cereals. It focuses on conserving resources, improving soil health, and enhancing farmers’ income through

diversified cropping systems.

**19. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE):** The scheme aims at making the extension system farmer driven and farmer accountable by disseminating technology to farmers through new institutional arrangements viz. Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at district level to operationalize extension reforms in a participatory mode.

**20. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP):** SMSP covers the entire gamut of seed production chain, from production of nucleus seed to supply of certified seeds to the farmers, to provide support for creation of infrastructure conducive for development of the seed sector, support to the public seed producing organisations for improving their capacity and quality of seed production, create dedicated seed bank to meet unforeseen circumstances of natural calamities, etc.

**21. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM):** The Mission aims at increasing production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (Maize and Barley) and Nutri-Cereals through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a sustainable manner in the identified districts of 28 States and 2 UTs (i.e., J&K and Ladakh).

**22. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM):** ISAM supports state governments in governing the agricultural produce marketing through creation and improvement of market structures, capacity building and generating access to market information.

**23. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** aims to holistic growth of the horticulture sector covering fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, cocoa and Bamboo.

**24. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm:** Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, National Mission on Edible Oil (NMEO)-Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) has been launched by Government of India in order to promote oil palm cultivation for making the country Aatamnirbhar in edible oils with special focus on North-Eastern States and A&N Islands.

**25. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds** aims to boost domestic production of oilseeds and reduce India's heavy dependence on edible oil imports. Its objectives include increasing the area under oilseed crops, improving productivity through quality seeds and modern technologies, promoting crop diversification towards oilseeds, strengthening processing and value-addition infrastructure, and ensuring better market access and higher income for farmers engaged in oilseed cultivation.

**26. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region:** The MOVCDNER aims at development of commodity specific, concentrated, certified organic production clusters in value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative in Northeast Region.

**27. Digital Agriculture Mission:**The scheme aims to improve the existing National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) by developing a digital public infrastructure for agriculture that will be built as an open source, open standard and interoperable public good to enable inclusive, farmer-centric solutions through relevant information services for crop planning and health, improved access to farm inputs, credit and insurance, help for crop estimation, market intelligence, and support for the growth of Agri Techs industry and start-ups.

**28. National Bamboo Mission:**The Scheme is implemented in 23 States and 1 UT (J&K) through the State Bamboo Missions (SBM)/ State Bamboo Development Agency (SBDA).NBM mainly focus on the development of complete value chain of the bamboo sector.

This information was given by Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Shri Ramnath Thakur in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

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**RC/AR**

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