

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4322**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 19<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025

**SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL INDICES**

4322. SHRI. DAROGA PRASAD SAROJ:

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

- (a) the percentage of rural families depending on agriculture for their livelihood in the country;
- (b) whether the Government is considering focusing on special agricultural indices, if this percentage is more than 70% so as to increase the agricultural productivity and income of the farmers, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has adopted multi pronged strategy to develop agriculture and rural scenario indices to track the progress of the existing schemes, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (d) whether the Government has evaluated major programmes, particularly in Uttar Pradesh, to make changes wherever necessary, and
- (e) if so, the outcome thereof?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) & (b): As per the latest Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households, conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO) during the 77th round of NSS (January 2019 – December 2019), approximately 54% of rural households in India were dependent on agriculture (including cultivation and livestock) as their principal source of income during the agricultural year July 2018 – June 2019.

The Government monitors the agriculture sector in country through several metrics such as Gross Value Added and Gross Capital formation in agriculture, productivity of various crops, area sown, cropping intensity, area under irrigation, insurance penetration, credit flow to agriculture sector, the degree of mechanization and technology in farming practices, etc.

Agriculture being a State Subject, the State Government take appropriate measures for development of agriculture and welfare of farmers in the States. However, Government of India is committed to enhance the welfare of farmers and making agriculture more remunerative. Government of India supplements the efforts of States through appropriate policy measures and budgetary support and various schemes/ programmes. Government has adopted and implemented several policies, reforms, developmental programmes and schemes for achieving higher incomes for the farmers directly or indirectly and making it a profitable business. The Government has substantially enhanced the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare(DA&FW) from Rs. 21933.50 crore BE during 2013-14 to Rs. 1,27,290.16 crore BE during 2025-26. The various schemes/ programmes of the Government of India are meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to farmers. These schemes encompass entire spectrum of agriculture including credit, insurance, income support, infrastructure, crops including horticulture, seeds, mechanization, marketing, organic and natural farming, farmer collectives, irrigation, extension, procurement of crops from farmers at minimum support prices, digital agriculture etc. Additionally, 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 2018-19 onwards. List of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) is given at **Annexure**.

Due to the successful implementation of various government programmes and schemes, the Gross Cropped Area in the country has expanded significantly, rising from 201.3 million hectares in 2013-14 to 217.8 million hectares in 2023-24. The adoption of modern technologies and effective policy interventions has also led to a continuous improvement in cropping intensity, which has risen from 142.5% in 2013–14 to 156.8% in 2023–24, reflecting a positive shift toward multiple cropping practices, highlighting farmers' enhanced ability to cultivate the same land more than once annually. Furthermore, as per the third advance estimates for 2024–25, foodgrain production is estimated at 353.96 million tonnes, and horticulture production, as per the second advance estimates, is placed at 367.72 million tonnes.

(c) to (e): The review and monitoring of various schemes is a continuous process. Major schemes are regularly monitored and evaluated through independent agencies/ institutes and revamped on the basis of the feedback. An evaluation of centrally sponsored schemes in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sectors was conducted by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office (DMEO), NITI Aayog in 2020. The report found that the centrally sponsored schemes implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare highly relevant for the development of agriculture sector as well as welfare of farmers and therefore, recommended for its continuation. In addition, NITI Aayog monitors the progress of various schemes under the Output-Outcome Management Framework (OOMF) of the Government of India. The Framework endeavours to provide measurable indicators for achievement of scheme objectives, or the 'Outcomes', actively tracking progress against defined targets. Furthermore, mechanisms such as Quarterly Progress Report (QPR), Field Inspection and Periodic Reviews are also undertaken to track the progress and review the performance of various schemes.

**STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PART (c) to (e) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4322 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19/08/2025 REGARDING 'SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL INDICES'.**

Major schemes/programmes meant for the welfare of farmers by increasing production, remunerative returns and income support to the farmers:

1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
2. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm
3. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds
4. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
5. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
6. Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)
7. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
8. Agroforestry
9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
10. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)
11. Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material (SMSP)
12. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
13. National Bamboo Mission
14. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
15. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region
16. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
17. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)
18. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
19. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
20. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
21. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshhan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
22. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
23. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
24. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs)
25. Namo Drone Didi
26. Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE)
27. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)
28. Digital Agriculture Mission

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