

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

## Strengthening India's Agricultural Backbone

### Key Achievements and Government Initiatives

(Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare)

1 February 2025

#### Synopsis

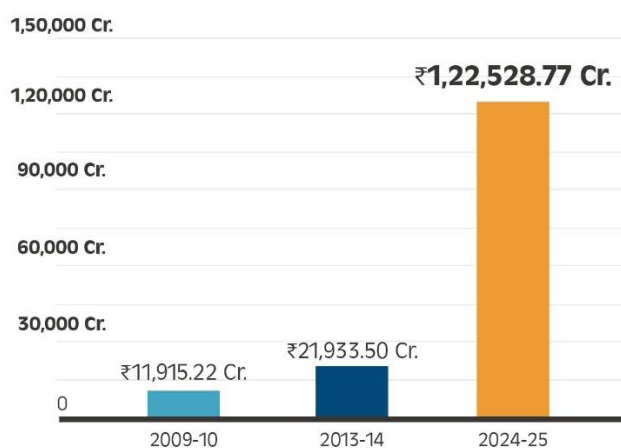
- The Government of India has significantly increased budget allocations, rising from ₹11,915.22 crore in 2008-09 to ₹1,22,528.77 crore in 2024-25, demonstrating its commitment to the sector.
- Food grain production has surged from 204.6 million tonnes (2004-05) to an estimated 332.3 million tonnes (2023-24), with enhanced productivity and Minimum Support Price (MSP) revisions ensuring better farmer incomes.
- The MSP for paddy and wheat has grown from ₹850 and ₹1,080 per quintal in 2008-09 to ₹2,300 and ₹2,425 per quintal in 2023-24 respectively. Additionally, the total MSP paid to farmers for paddy and wheat has surged from ₹4.40 lakh crore and ₹2.27 lakh crore in 2004-13 to ₹12.51 lakh crore and ₹5.44 lakh crore in 2014-24 respectively.
- Key farmer-centric initiatives include PM-KISAN (₹3.46 lakh crore disbursed), PMFBY (₹1.65 lakh crore in claims), and e-NAM, which has integrated 1,400+ mandis for better market access. The Agricultural Infrastructure Fund (AIF) has sanctioned ₹52,738 crore for over 87,500 projects to improve post-harvest management.
- The government's millet promotion efforts have boosted production, while institutional credit expansion, Kisan Credit Card (KCC) growth, and agricultural R&D investments continue to transform the sector.

Agriculture serves as the **backbone of India's economy**, playing a pivotal role in ensuring food security, providing employment, and contributing to overall economic development. It supports the livelihoods of a significant portion of the population and remains vital to India's socio-economic fabric. Recognizing its importance, the Government of India has implemented various initiatives and significantly increased budget allocations to strengthen the sector.

## Enhanced Budget Allocation

The budget estimates for the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare was **₹11,915.22 Crore in 2008-09**. The budget for Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare **increased to ₹21,933.50 Crore in 2013-14** and further advanced to **₹1,22,528.77 Crore in 2024-25**, reflecting the government's commitment to agricultural development.<sup>1</sup>

### Increase In Budget



## Increased Food Grain Production

India's foodgrain production has seen a steady rise over the years, reflecting improvements in agricultural productivity and policy support. In 2004-05, total foodgrain production stood at **204.6 million tonnes**. (4<sup>th</sup> advance estimates) This increased to **252 million tonnes** in 2014-15 and further surged to an estimated **332.3 million tonnes** in 2023-24.<sup>2</sup>

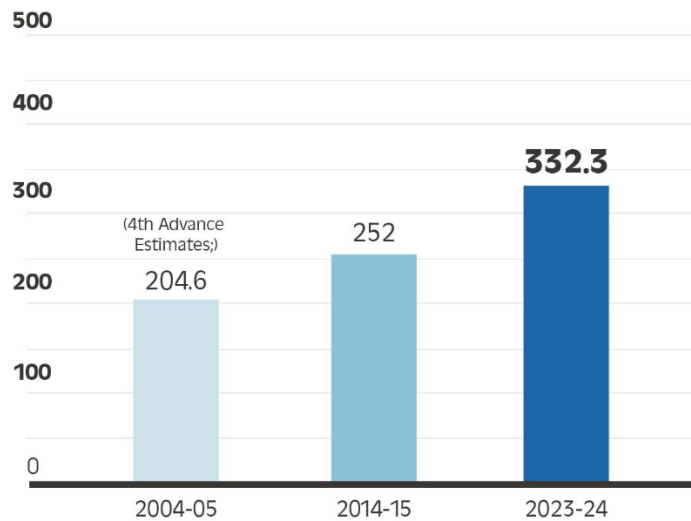
<sup>1</sup> <https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pocket-2020-Final-web-file.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicssurvey/doc/stat/tab115.pdf> & [https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget\\_archive/es2005-06/chapt2006/tab112.pdf](https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget_archive/es2005-06/chapt2006/tab112.pdf)

## Production of Major Crops



(Million Tonnes)



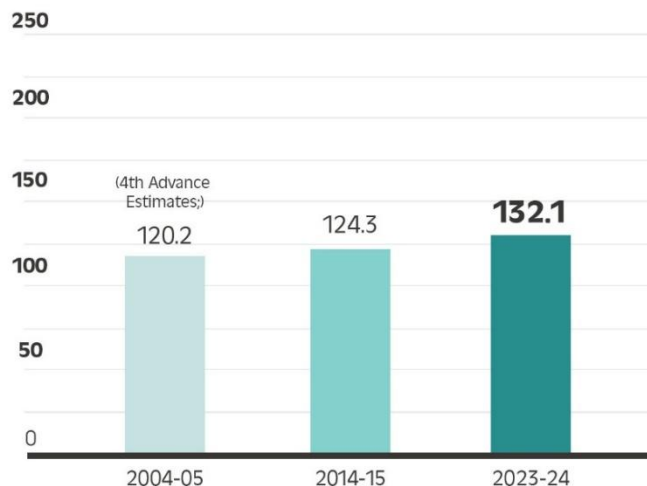
## Gross Area Under Major Crops

In 2004-05, the total area under foodgrain crops was **120.2 million hectares** (4<sup>th</sup> advance estimates). This expanded to **124.3 million hectares** in 2014-15 and reached **132.1 hectares** in 2023-24<sup>3</sup>

## Gross Area Under Major Crops



(Amount in Million Hectares)



<sup>3</sup> <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/stat/tab116.pdf> & [https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget\\_archive/es2005-06/chapt2006/tab113.pdf](https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget_archive/es2005-06/chapt2006/tab113.pdf)

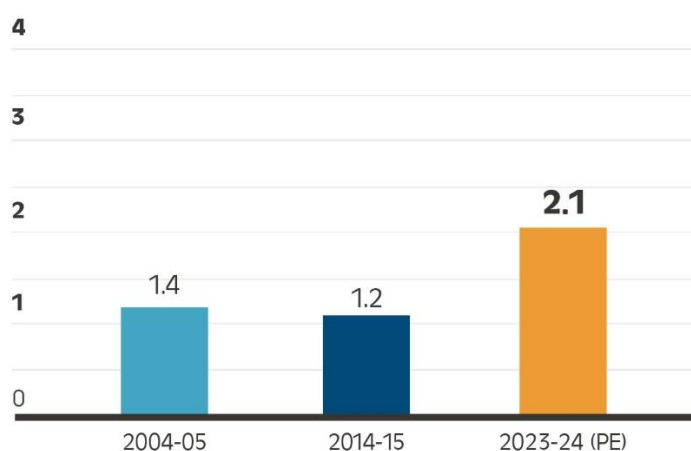
## Annual Growth Rate of Real Gross Value Added (GVA) at Basic Prices <sup>4</sup>

The annual growth rate of real GVA in the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sector has shown fluctuations over the years. In 2004-05, it was recorded at **1.4%**, slightly declining to **1.2%** in 2014-15. However, the sector has gained momentum in recent years, with the growth rate rising to an estimated **2.1%** in 2023-24. This reflects improved **efficiency, mechanization, and diversification** in agricultural activities.

### Annual Growth Rate of Real GVA In Agriculture



(Per Cent at Constant Prices)



## Real Gross Value Added (GVA) in Agriculture (₹ Crore at Constant Prices)<sup>5</sup>

The real GVA for agriculture, forestry, and fishing has demonstrated substantial growth, showcasing the sector's increasing contribution to the economy. In 2004-05, the GVA stood at **₹13.85 lakh crore**, which rose to **₹18.94 lakh crore** in 2014-15 and further increased to an estimated **₹26.42 lakh crore** in 2023-24 (PE). This consistent rise highlights the sector's resilience and its vital role in India's economic development.

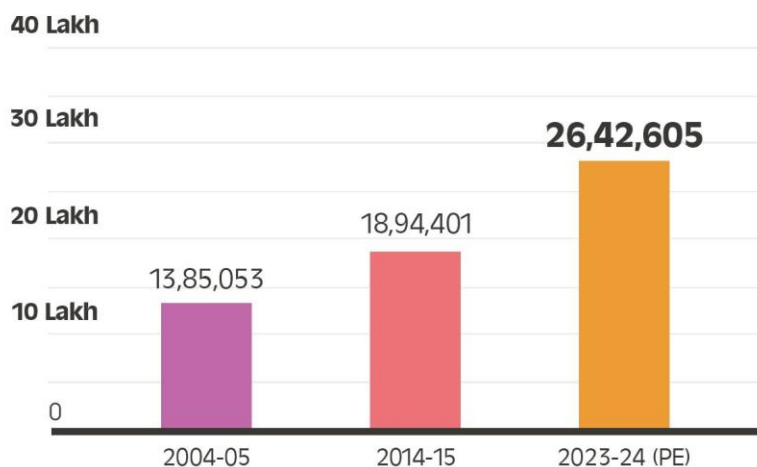
<sup>4</sup> <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/stat/tab15.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/economicsurvey/doc/stat/tab13.pdf>

## Real Gross Value Added (GVA) In Agriculture



(₹ Crore at Constant Prices)



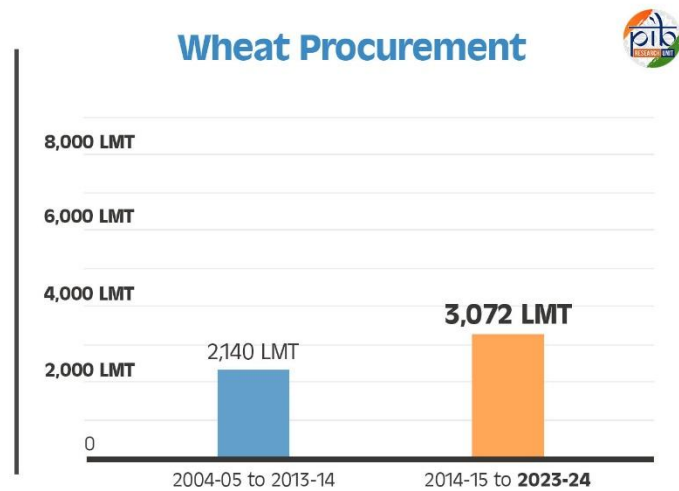
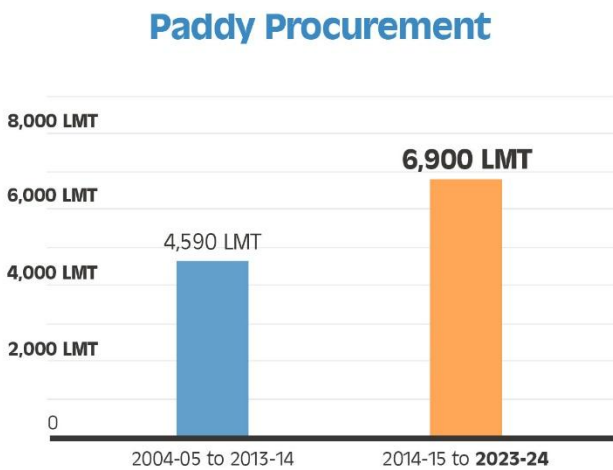
### Increase in productivity

Comparison of yield between 2013-14 and 2023-24 (Kg/ha) reflects a substantial increase in productivity.

Crop	2013-14	2023-24	Absolute Difference (2023-24 over 2013-14)	Difference (%)
Rice	2416	2882	466	19.29
Wheat	3145	3559	414	13.16
Maize	2676	3351	675	25.22
Coarse Cereals	1717	2945	1228	71.52
Total Pulses	763	881	118	15.47
Total Foodgrains	2120	2515	395	18.63
Total Oilseeds	1167	1314	147	12.60
Sugarcane	70522	78953	8431	11.96
Jute	2639	2783	144	5.46

### Food Grain Procurement

- ❖ The decade from 2014-15 to 2023-24 witnessed an impressive **6900 LMT** of paddy procurement, a substantial increase from the **4590 LMT** procured in the preceding ten years (2004-05 to 2013-14).



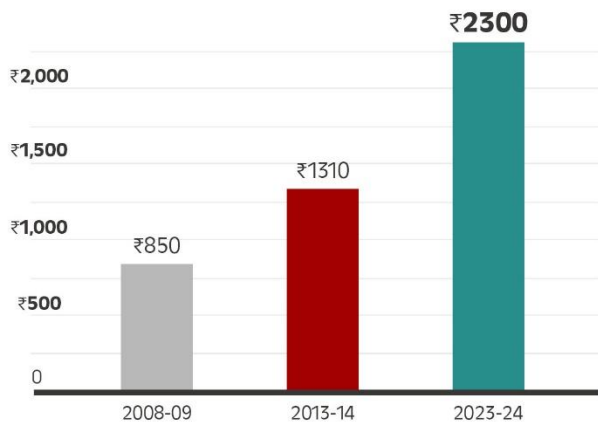
- ❖ Similarly, wheat procurement has seen a substantial surge, thanks to proactive planning and meticulous execution. The procurement increased from **2140 LMT** in 2004-05 to 2013-14 to **3072 LMT** in 2014-23.

### Minimum Support Price (MSP) Enhancements

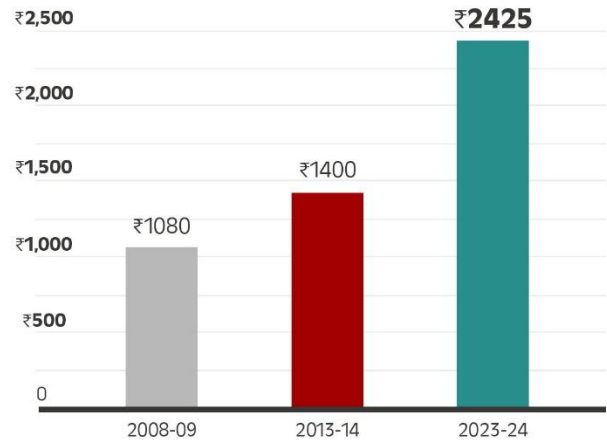
- ❖ Government has increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of at least **50 per cent** over all India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19.
- ❖ The MSP for paddy (common) has risen from **₹850 per quintal in 2008-09** (with an additional incentive of ₹50 per quintal) to **₹1,310 per quintal in 2013-14**, and further to **₹2,300 per quintal in 2023-24**.

### MSP for Paddy

Extra Incentive of **Rs50 Per Quintal** Payable



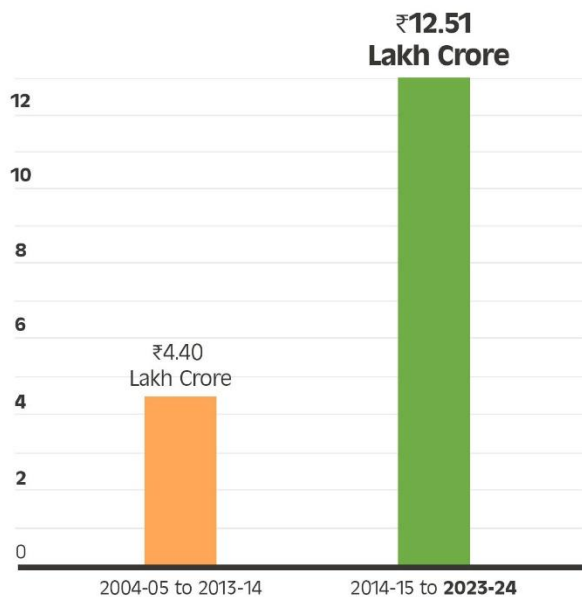
### MSP for Wheat



- ❖ MSP for wheat has also seen consistent growth, rising from **₹1,080 per quintal in 2008-09** to **₹1,400 per quintal in 2013-14**, and reaching **₹2,425 per quintal in 2023-24**.<sup>6</sup>

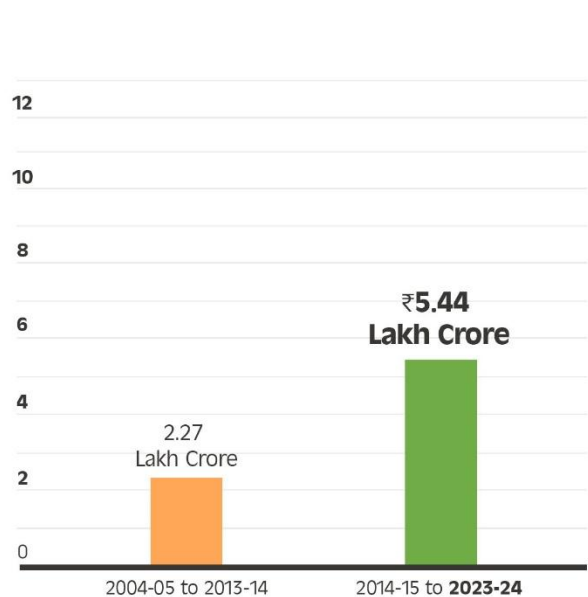
### MSP Paid to Farmers for Paddy

(Numbers In Lakh Crore)



### MSP Paid to Farmers for Wheat Procurement

(Numbers In Lakh Crore)



- ❖ The MSP paid to farmers for paddy also saw a threefold increase, **from ₹4.40 lakh crore in 2004-13 to a staggering ₹12.51 lakh crore in 2014-24**.

<sup>6</sup> <https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/MSP-14-06-12.pdf>

- ❖ The MSP paid to farmers for wheat procurement also saw a steep **rise from ₹2.27 lakh crore in 2004-13 to ₹5.44 lakh crore in 2014-24**, ensuring greater financial stability for wheat farmers across the country

### **Income Support through PM-KISAN**

Launch of PM-KISAN in 2019 an income support scheme providing **₹ 6000 per year in 3 equal instalments**. So far, more than **₹ 3.46 lakh Crore has been disbursed to over 11 Crore farmers** through 18 instalments.

### **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana**

PMKMY is a central sector scheme, is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of **₹ 3000/- monthly pension** on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. Since the inception of the scheme, **over 24.67 lacs small and marginal farmers** have joined the PMKMY scheme.

### **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)**

PMFBY was launched in 2016 addressing problems of high premium rates for farmers and reduction in sum insured due to capping. In past 8 Years of implementation. In past 8 Years of PMFBY implementation, **63.11 Crore** farmer applications have been enrolled and over **18.52 Crore** (Provisional) farmer applicants have received claims of over **₹ 1,65,149 Crore**. During this period nearly **₹ 32,482 Crore** were paid by farmers as their share of premium against which claims over **₹ 1,65,149 Crore** (Provisional) have been paid to them. Thus, for every **₹100 of premium** paid by farmers, they have received about **₹ 508 as claims**.

### **Institutional credit for agriculture sector**

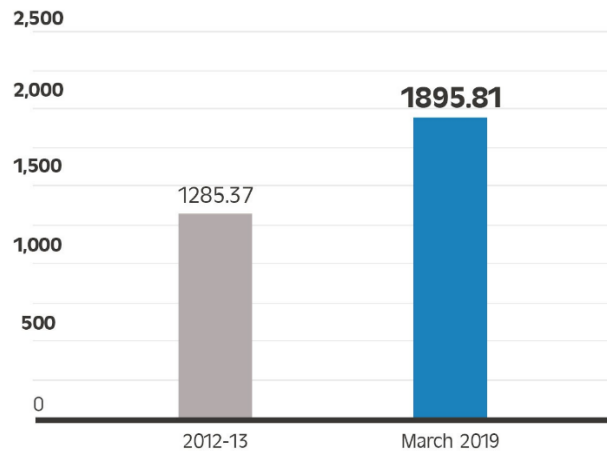
- ❖ Since the inception of the scheme, a total of **1,285.37 lakh KCCs** had been issued till 2012-13, which increased to **1,895.81 lakh by March 31, 2019 (PE)**.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> <https://desagri.gov.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Pocket-2020-Final-web-file.pdf> & [https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/tender/3103171130OP-64\\_Study%20on%20Implementation%20of%20KCC%20Scheme\\_wb.pdf](https://www.nabard.org/auth/writereaddata/tender/3103171130OP-64_Study%20on%20Implementation%20of%20KCC%20Scheme_wb.pdf)

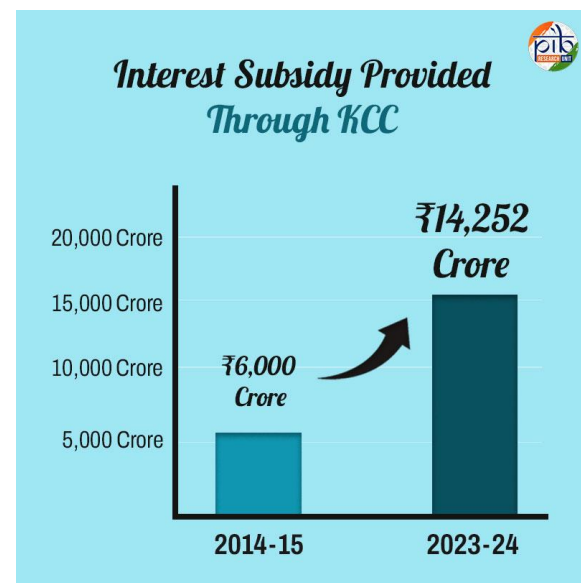
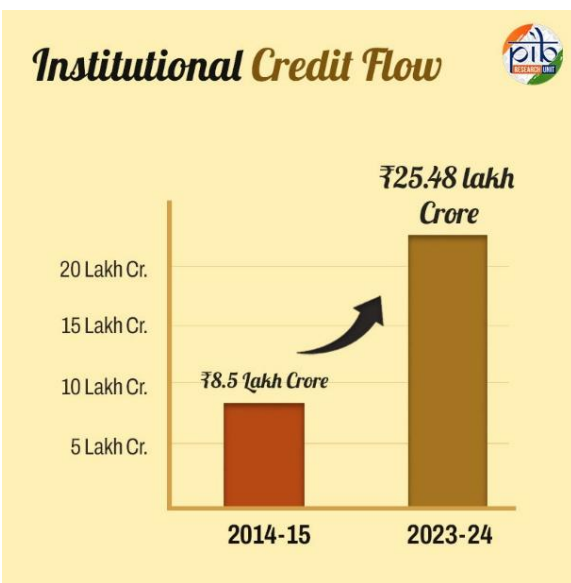


## KCC Issued

(Number in Lakh)



- ❖ In the last 10 years, **Rs 1.44 lakh Crore** of Interest Subsidy has been released on Kisan Credit Card loans. It has risen nearly **2.4 times**, from **₹6,000 Crore** in 2014-15 to ₹14,252 crore in 2023-24.



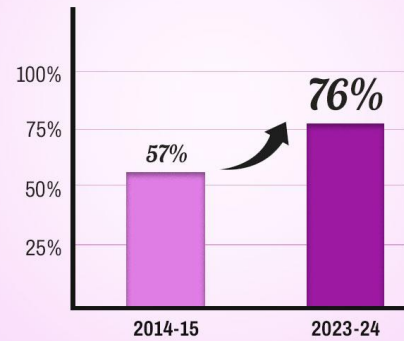
- ❖ Institutional credit flow to agriculture has risen nearly three times since 2014-15, rising from **₹ 8.5 lakh Crore to ₹ 25.48 lakh Crore** in 2023-24. Short-term agriculture credit has more than doubled, increasing from **₹ 6.4 lakh Crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 15.07 lakh Crore** in 2023-24.



### Short-term Agriculture Credit



### Small and Marginal Farmers Accessing Agriculture Loans



- ❖ The proportion of Small and Marginal Farmers accessing agriculture loans grew from **57% in 2014-15 to 76% in 2023-24.**

### e-NAM

The Department has integrated 1410 mandis with e-NAM since inception across 23 States & 4 UTs. As on 31st December 2024, **1.79 Crore farmers & 2.63 lakh traders** have been registered on e-NAM portal. Total volume of **11.02 Crore MT & 42.89 Crore numbers** (bamboo, betel leaves, coconut, lemon & sweet corn) collectively worth approximately **Rs. 4.01 lakh Crore** of trade has been recorded on e-NAM platform.

### Agricultural Infrastructure Fund

A **One Lakh Crore**, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme was 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. As on 27.12.2024, **₹ 52,738 Crore** have been sanctioned for **87,548 projects** under AIF, out of this total sanctioned amount **39,959 Crore** are covered under scheme benefits. These sanctioned projects have mobilized an investment of **₹ 86,798 Crore** in agriculture sector.

### Millets: Superfood of India

During the budget Announcement 2023-24, a **“Global R&D Hub for millets in India”** was announced with a total budget outlay of **₹ 250 Crore** during 2023-24 to 2025-26. for making India a Global R&D Hub.

## Key Achievements

- ❖ Millet production has increased in the last 1 year, reaching **175.72 lakh tonnes in 2023-24 (Final Estimate) from 173.21 lakh tonnes in 2022-23.**
- ❖ Productivity has increased by **7%** from **1248 Kg/ha to 1337 Kg/ha between 2019 and 2024** (Final Estimate).
- ❖ **25 seed hubs** have been established in collaboration with ICAR, ensuring the availability of high-quality seeds of improved millet varieties.
- ❖ Procurement of **7.8 lakh tonnes** of millets during the kharif marketing season of 2023-24

These efforts have led to substantial improvements in food grain production, increased income for farmers, enhanced credit facilities, and better crop insurance. As a result, the agriculture sector continues to evolve and thrive, securing India's position as a global leader in agricultural production and export.

## References

Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

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**Santosh Kumar/ Sarla Meena/ Madiha Iqbal**