



Empowering Indian Farmers

7th June, 2025

“Increasing the income of the farmers, reducing the cost of farming, providing modern facilities to the farmers from seed to market is the priority of our government.”

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi

Introduction

Agriculture is at the **heart** of India's **economy** and **culture**, sustaining millions and shaping the nation's **identity**. Over the past **eleven years**, under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's **leadership**, India's agricultural sector has undergone a profound **transformation**, rooted in the philosophy of *Beej Se Bazaar Tak* (**seed to market**).

This transformation champions **inclusivity**, supporting **small farmers**, **women-led groups**, and **allied sectors**, while making India a **global agricultural leader**. The **farmer** has become central to **policy**, with a **proactive, technology-driven** approach ensuring **income security**, **sustainability**, and **resilience**.

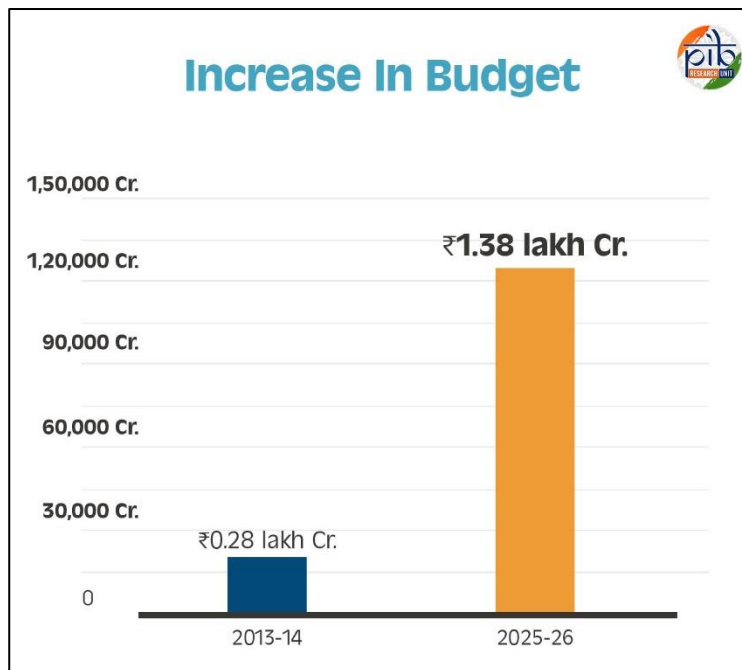
From **modern irrigation** and **credit access** to **digital marketplaces** and **agri-tech innovations**, India is embracing **smart farming** and reviving **traditional practices** like **millet cultivation** and **natural farming**. Allied sectors such as **dairy** and **fisheries** are also flourishing, driving **rural prosperity** and **climate-smart agriculture**.

Above all, the mindset has shifted, Farmers are now recognised as **key stakeholders** and drivers of India's **growth**. As India enters **Amrit Kaal**, its **empowered farmers** stand ready to lead the nation from **food security** to **global food leadership**.

Enhanced Budget Allocation

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.

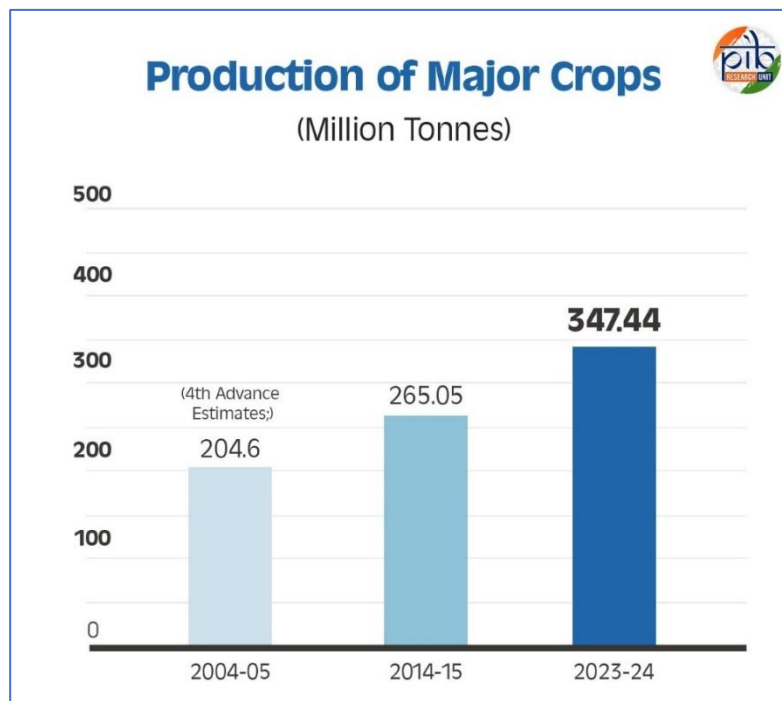
The Budget Estimates for the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare have seen remarkable growth, rising from **₹27,663 crore** in **2013-14** to **₹1,37,664.35 crore** in **2024-25**, an increase of nearly five times over the period.



This substantial increase in budget allocation has played a pivotal role in transforming the agricultural sector, enabling greater **investment in infrastructure**, **modernization of farming practices**, expansion of support schemes, and enhanced **income security** for farmers across the country.

Increased Food Grain Production

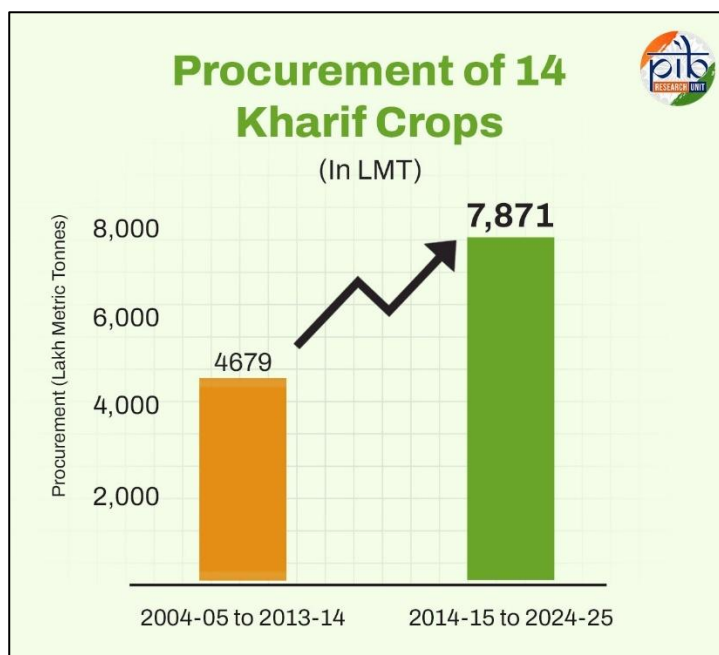
India's foodgrain production grew steadily from **265.05 million tonnes in 2014–15** to an estimated **347.44 million tonnes in 2024–25**, showing a strong rise in agricultural output.



The **major crops** include rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, tur, pulses, groundnut, soybean, rapeseed & mustard, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, and jute & mesta.

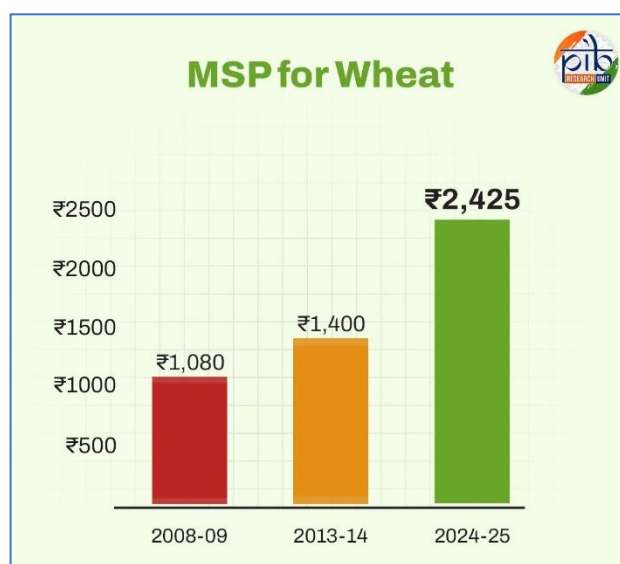
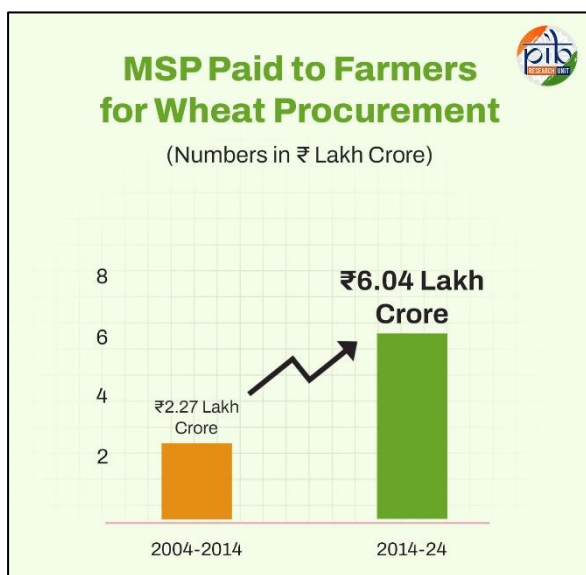
Increase in MSP and Support for Farmers

During the period **2014-15 to 2024-25**, procurement of **14 Kharif crops** was **7871 LMT** while during the period **2004-05 to 2013-14**, procurement was **4679 LMT**.



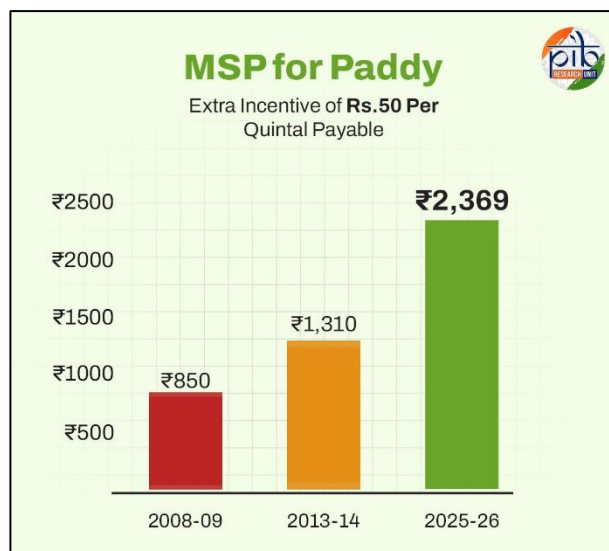
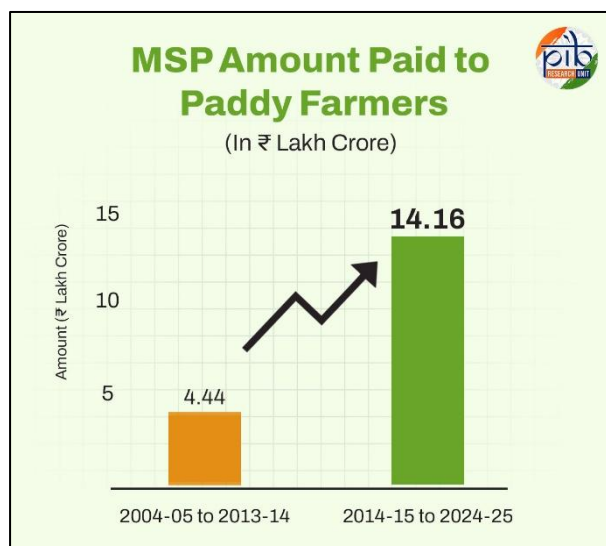
Wheat MSP Growth and Record Procurement

The **MSP for wheat** rose from **₹1,400 per quintal** in **2013-14** to **₹2,425 per quintal** in **2024-25**, ensuring better returns for wheat growers. A total of **₹6.04 lakh crore** has been disbursed as **MSP payments for wheat** during **2014-2024**, a substantial rise compared to **₹2.2 lakh crore** paid during **2004-2014**.



Paddy MSP Growth and Record Procurement

The MSP for paddy increased from ₹1,310 per quintal in 2013–14 to ₹2,369 per quintal in 2025–26, benefiting millions of paddy farmers. During the period 2014–15 to 2024–25, procurement of paddy was 7608 LMT while during the period 2004–05 to 2013–14, procurement of paddy was 4590 LMT. During the period 2014–15 to 2024–25, MSP amount paid to Paddy growing farmers was Rs. 14.16 Lakh Crore while during the period 2004–05 to 2013–14, amount paid to farmers was Rs. 4.44 Lakh Crore.

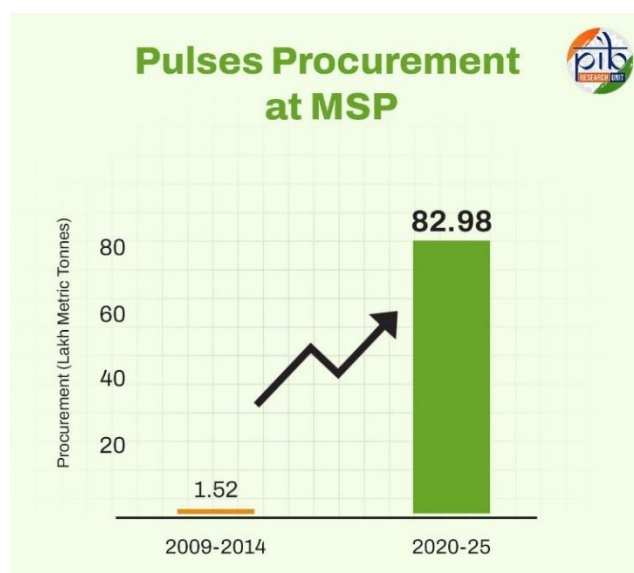


MSP for Grade-A paddy increased from ₹1,345 per quintal in 2013–14 to ₹2,389 per quintal in 2025–26

Pulses

Over the past eleven years, the government has brought a significant **turnaround** in the pulses sector. Previously marked by low cultivation, limited procurement, high import dependence, and elevated consumer prices, the sector now exhibits increased cultivation, substantial procurement driven by **higher MSPs**, **reduced import reliance**, and **improved price stability** for consumers.

Procurement of pulses at Minimum Support Price (MSP) witnessed a significant increase of 7,350%, rising from 1.52 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) during 2009–2014 to 82.98 LMT during 2020–2025.



Oilseeds procurement at MSP increased by over **1,500% in the last eleven years**, reflecting the government's strong support for oilseed farmers.

Minimum Support Prices for all Kharif crops for Marketing Season 2025-26

S.No.	Crop	MSP 2013-14 (₹/quintal)	MSP 2025-26 (₹/quintal)	% Growth from 2013-14
1	Paddy (Common)	1310	2369	81%
2	Paddy (Grade A)	1345	2389	78%
3	Jowar (Hybrid)	1500	3699	147%
4	Jowar (Maldandi)	1520	3749	147%
5	Bajra	1250	2775	122%
6	Ragi	1500	4886	226%
7	Maize	1310	2400	83%
8	Tur / Arhar	4300	8000	86%
9	Moong	4500	8768	95%
10	Urad	4300	7800	81%
11	Groundnut	4000	7263	82%
12	Sunflower Seed	3700	7721	109%
13	Soybean (Yellow)	2560	5328	108%
14	Sesamum	4500	9846	119%
15	Nigerseed	3500	9537	172%
16	Cotton (Medium Staple)	3700	7710	108%
17	Cotton (Long Staple)	4000	8110	103%

Financial Security for Farmers

PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi

The **PM-KISAN** scheme, a central sector scheme launched in **February 2019**, aims to **supplement the financial needs of land-holding farmers**. It provides **₹6,000 per year in three equal instalments** directly into **Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts** through **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)**, ensures timely assistance for **small and marginal farmers** to invest in quality inputs and increase yield.

- As of now over **₹3.7 lakh crore** transferred to more than **11 crore farmers**.
- A farmer-centric digital infrastructure ensures the **transparent & direct delivery of benefits** to farmers nationwide, **eliminating middlemen**.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC)

The **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme** ensures **hassle-free and affordable credit** to farmers for **short- and long-term cultivation, post-harvest expenses, and consumption needs**. It provides **easy access to credit** for **agriculture and allied sectors**, supporting farmers' financial stability.

- **As of now ₹10 lakh crore** credit provided to **7.71 crore** farmers.
- Loan limit under KCC enhanced **from ₹3 lakh to ₹5 lakh** for 2025–26.

Reducing Risk and Increasing Resilience

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), launched in 2016, aims to provide a **simple, affordable, and comprehensive crop insurance** product to Indian farmers. This scheme covers all non-preventable

natural risks from **pre-sowing to post-harvest**, ensuring financial support in the event of crop failure due to **natural calamities, pests, or diseases**.

Following the **"One Nation, One Crop, One Premium"** principle, PMFBY offers a comprehensive shield against crop losses caused by unpredictable natural hazards. This protection not only stabilizes farmers' income but also encourages them to adopt innovative practices.

- **As of now 63.23 crore** farmer applications enrolled under the scheme.
- **Over 19.91 crore** farmers (provisional) received insurance claims.
- **₹1.75 lakh crore**(provisional) paid out in claims to farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) was launched during the year **2015-16**, with an aim to **enhance physical access of water** on farm and **expand cultivable area** under assured irrigation, improved on-farm water use efficiency, introduce sustainable water conservation practices, etc.

- **As of now ₹93,000+ crore** allocated for **2021–26**.
- **112 irrigation projects** implemented, reducing dependence on monsoons.

Soil Health Cards

Soil Health and Fertility Scheme has been implemented by the Government since 2014-15. Soil health card provides information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

Achievements under the Soil Health Card Scheme (as of now):

- **1.75 crore** Soil Health Cards (SHCs) generated across the country.
- **₹1,706.18 crore** released to States/UTs for implementation.
- **8,272** Soil Testing Labs established nationwide

Modern Infrastructure for Agriculture

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

Launched in 2020-21, the **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** is a key initiative aimed at bridging critical gaps in **post-harvest management** by supporting the development of **farm gate storage, logistics, and processing infrastructure**. The scheme promotes the establishment of facilities such as **warehouses, cold storage units, grading, and processing centres**, thereby enhancing farmers' **direct access to markets** and helping to **increase their income**. With a total outlay of **₹1 lakh crore**, the fund supports the creation of **post-harvest and community farm assets**, and is operational for a period of **13 years from 2020-21 to 2032-33**.

Achievements under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) in FY 2024-25:

- **₹21,379 crore** sanctioned for **42,864 projects**.
- Out of this, **₹14,284 crore** covered under scheme benefits.
- Major projects sanctioned under AIF include **12,550 Custom Hiring Centres, 8,015 Processing Units, 2,765 Warehouses, 843 Sorting & Grading Units, 668 Cold Storage Projects**, and around **18,023 Post-Harvest Management & Viable Farming Asset Projects**.

PM Kisan Samriddhi Kendras

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samriddhi Kendras serve as one-stop centres providing **seeds, fertilizers, tools, and timely information** on farming and government schemes, making agriculture more **convenient and informed** for farmers.

- **1.8 lakh Kendras** established as one-stop shops offering inputs and information to farmers.

e-NAM & Market Reforms

National Agriculture Market (eNAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal, networks the existing **Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC)** mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. The initiative was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on April 14, 2016. e-NAM platform promotes better marketing opportunities for the farmers to sell their produce through **online competitive and transparent price** discovery system and online payment facility. The **e-NAM portal** provides single window services for all **APMC** related information and services. This includes commodity **arrivals, quality & prices, buy & sell** offers and e-payment settlement directly into farmers' account, among other services.

- **1,473 mandis** integrated with e-NAM across **23 States and 4 Union Territories**

As of December 2024:

- 1.79 crore farmers registered
- 2.59 lakh traders registered

Total trade recorded:

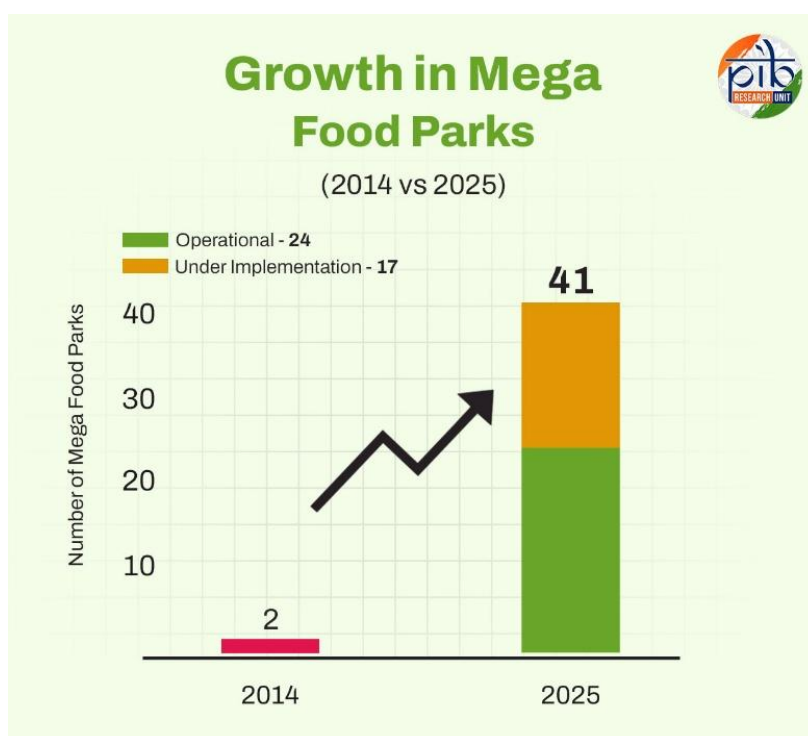
- **11.02 crore metric tonnes** of commodities
- **36.39 crore units** (bamboo, betel leaves, coconut, lemon & sweet corn)

Total trade value: ₹4.01 lakh crore

Mega Food Parks

The **Mega Food Park Scheme** links agricultural production to markets by connecting **farmers, processors, and retailers**, aiming to **increase value addition, reduce wastage, and boost farmers' income**. Based on a **cluster approach**, it provides modern infrastructure like **collection centers, processing units, cold chains, and industrial plots** to promote food processing and rural employment.

Mega Food Parks increased from **2 in 2014 to 41 in 2025** under the Mega Food Park Scheme; **24** are **operational** and **17** under **implementation**, strengthening **farm-to-market infrastructure**.



Innovation & Entrepreneurship in Agriculture

NAMO Drone Didi

Namo Drone Didi is a central sector scheme aiming to empower **women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs)** by equipping them with drone technology to provide agricultural services. The scheme aims to provide drones to **15000 selected Women SHGs** during the period from **2024-25 to 2025-2026** for providing rental services to farmers for agriculture purpose (application of liquid fertilizers and pesticides for the present). This initiative is expected to generate an additional income of at least **Rs. 1 lakh per year** for each SHG, contributing to economic empowerment and sustainable livelihood generation.

AgriSURE: Boosting Agri Innovation and Rural Entrepreneurship

In line with the Budget 2022–23 announcement, the Government of India and NABARD have launched **AgriSURE (Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises)**, a ₹750 crore **Category-II Alternative Investment Fund (AIF)** designed to power **high-risk, high-impact agri start-ups**.

With a focus on **innovation, sustainability, and entrepreneurship** across the **agriculture value chain**,

Over 7,000 agri and allied startups have been registered, marking a new era of innovation and entrepreneurship in India's agricultural sector.

1,943 agri-startups have received financial and technical support under the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) between **FY 2019–20 and FY 2024–25**

AgriSURE provides **equity and debt funding** to ventures working on solutions such as **FPO support**, **rental farm machinery**, and **IT-based agri-tech**.

The Fund aims to:

- Create an **investment-friendly ecosystem** for agriculture and allied start-ups
- Enhance **capital absorption capacity** in rural enterprises
- Accelerate the **growth of the agri-startup ecosystem**

AgriSURE represents a bold step toward transforming Indian agriculture by empowering next-generation agri-entrepreneurs.

Diversifying Farmer Incomes

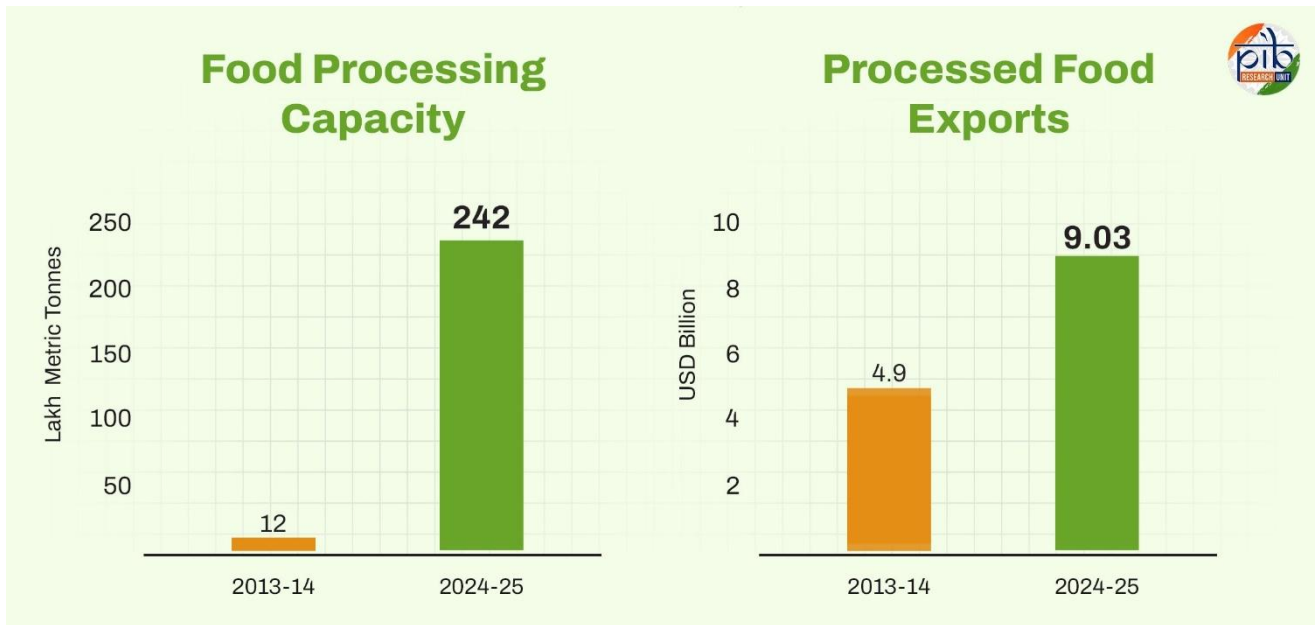
In addition to agriculture, diversification helps farmers manage risks, reduce dependency on unpredictable factors, and improve their standard of living. The government is promoting **allied activities** like **livestock, dairy, fisheries, and food processing**, along with **non-farm employment**, to create **multiple income sources**. These efforts not only **enhance rural livelihoods** but also contribute to the broader goal of **structural transformation** and **economic development** in rural India.

Food Processing Sector: A Key Driver of Farmers' Income Growth

Over the past eleven years, the **food processing sector** has emerged as a powerful enabler of **farmers' income enhancement**. By creating robust **farm-to-market linkages**, reducing **post-harvest losses**, and expanding value addition through **modern processing infrastructure**, the sector has increased the profitability of agricultural produce. Government initiatives, particularly under the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana**, have driven exponential growth in processing capacity and exports, while also generating substantial **off-farm employment**, further supporting rural livelihoods.

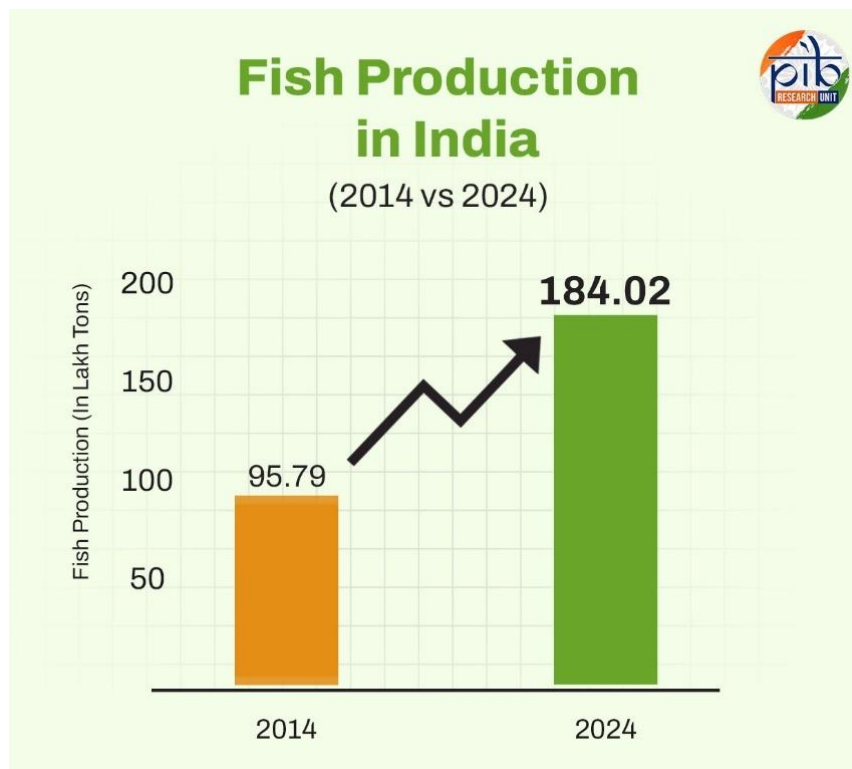
Key Achievements Supporting Farmers' Income:

- Over **20-fold increase** in food processing capacity: from **12 lakh metric tonnes (2013–14)** to **242 lakh metric tonnes (2024–25)**, enabling greater value addition for farmers
- Processed food exports nearly doubled: from **USD 4.9 billion (2013–14)** to **USD 9.03 billion (2024–25)**, expanding markets for farm produce
- Sector now contributes **12.41%** of total employment in the organized manufacturing sector, offering alternative income sources for rural families



Blue Revolution

India is the second largest fish producing country with around 8% share in global fish production. Over the past two decades, India's fisheries sector has witnessed significant growth and transformation. From technological advancements to policy reforms, the period from **2014 to 2024** has been marked by milestones that have bolstered India's position in global fisheries and aquaculture. The Union Budget **2025-26**, proposed the highest ever total annual budgetary support of **Rs. 2,703.67 crores** for the fisheries sector. To increase production and strengthen the sector, the Government created a dedicated **Department of Fisheries**.



Achievements (2014-2024):

- **Increase in Production:** Fish production increased to an impressive **184.02 lakh tons** (2023-24) from **95.79 lakh tons** (2013-14) and **63.99 lakh tons** (2003-04) registering an increase of **88.23 lakh tons** in 10 years (2014-24) as compared to an increase of **31.80 lakh tons** (2004-14).
- **Increase in Inland and Aquaculture Fish Production:** A tremendous increase of **77.71 lakh tons** was achieved in Inland and Aquaculture fish production from **2014-24** as against the **26.78 lakh tons** achieved from **2004-14**.
- **The marine fish production** doubled to **10.52 lakh tons** (2014-24) from **5.02 lakh tons** (2004-14).

Dairy Sector

India ranks **1st in the world in milk production**, contributing 25% of global output. Milk production in the country has increased by **63.56%** over the last 10 years—from **146.3 million tonnes in 2014–15** to **239.2 million tonnes in 2023–24**. Additionally, **per capita milk availability** in India has risen by **48%**, reaching **471 grams/person/day in 2023–24**, compared to the global average of **322 grams/person/day**.

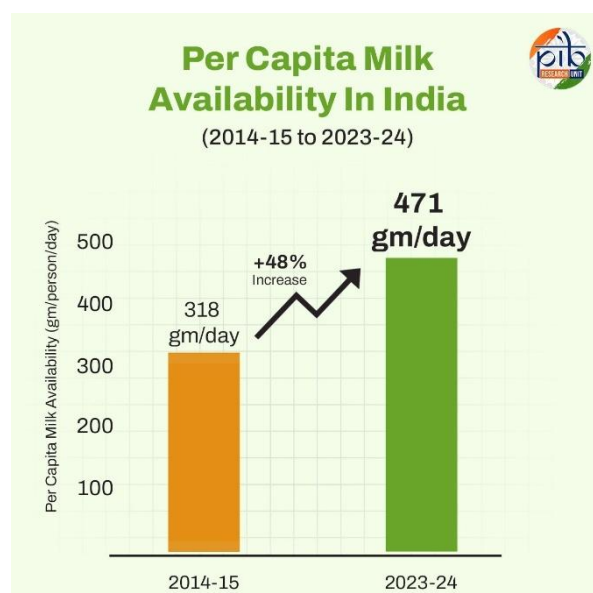
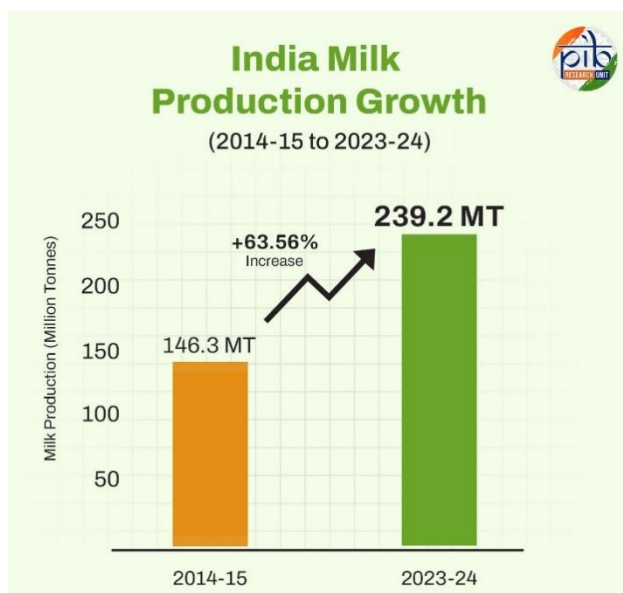
The sector has witnessed an **average annual growth rate** of **5.7%**, significantly higher than the global average of **2%**.

Dairying is a business for the world but in a vast country like India, it paves the way for employment generation, an alternative to strengthen the rural economy, provide solutions to the problems of malnutrition and women empowerment.

On **March 19, 2025** Union Cabinet approved the **Revised National Program for Dairy Development (NPDD)** with a total outlay of **₹2,790 crore** and the **Revised Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)** with **₹3,400 crore** for 2021–22 to 2025–26. These schemes aim to boost milk procurement, processing, and value addition, promote indigenous cattle breeding, strengthen the dairy supply chain, and enhance **rural income and development**.

Achievements (2014–15 to 2023–24):

- **Milk production** increased by **63.56%**, from **146.3 MT** to **239.3 MT**.
- **Indigenous cattle milk** rose by **69.27%**, from **29.48 MT** to **49.90 MT**.
- **Buffalo milk** increased by **39.73%**, from **74.70 MT** to **104.38 MT**.
- **Milking animals** grew by **30.46%**, from **85.66 million** to **111.76 million**.
- **Over 8 crore farmers** employed in the dairy sector.



Sweet Revolution

The **National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)** was launched in **2020** as part of the **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Mission)** with a total outlay of **₹500 crore** for the period **2020–21 to 2022–23**. The scheme has been extended for another three years, **2023–24 to 2025–26**, with the remaining budget of **₹370 crore**. It aims to promote the **overall development of scientific beekeeping** to achieve the vision of the "**Sweet Revolution**" and boost income generation and rural employment.

Export of honey tripled under Modi government.

Key Achievements of NBHM:

- India produced **1.42 lakh metric tonnes** of honey in 2022–23 and exported **79,929 metric tonnes**.
- **167 women SHG** activities supported for empowerment.
- With growing demand for beekeeping centres, a minimum export price of **USD 2,000 per metric tonne** has been imposed up to 31.12.2025.
- **6 world-class** and **47 mini honey testing labs**, along with **6 disease labs**, have been set up.
- **8 custom hiring centres**, **26 honey processing units**, and other infrastructure have been built.
- Madhukranti Portal launched for online registration and traceability – over **14,800 beekeepers** and **22.39 lakh colonies** registered.
- **7 of 100 FPOs** (Farmer Producer Organizations) for beekeepers formed under TRIFED, NAFED, and NDDB.

Ethanol Procurement

Boost to Farmer Income through Ethanol Blending Programme

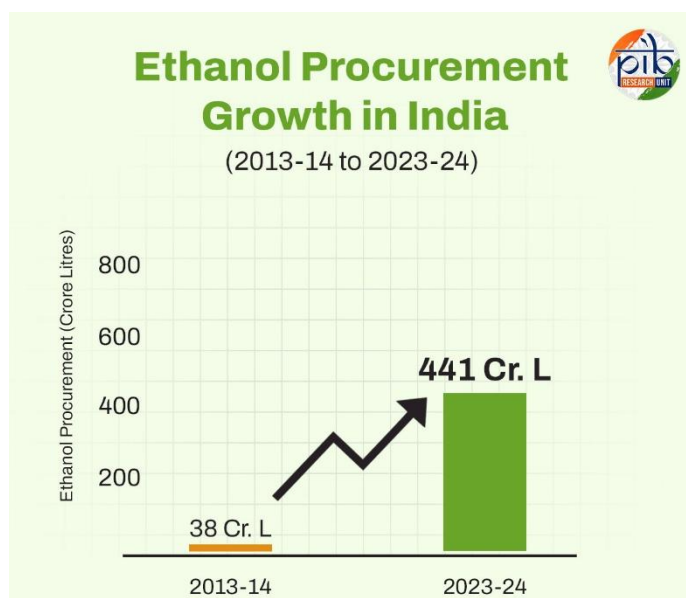
The Government of India is implementing the **Ethanol Blended Petrol (EBP) Programme** to promote the use of alternative, eco-friendly fuels and reduce dependency on imported crude oil. Under this programme, **Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs)** blend ethanol, produced mainly from sugarcane with petrol. The Government aims to achieve **20% ethanol blending in petrol by ESY 2025-26**, advancing the original **2030** target. As of **28th February 2025**, ethanol blending has reached **17.98%**, progressing steadily from **10% achieved in June 2022**. This initiative not only supports clean energy but also

provides a steady income source to **sugarcane farmers** by creating sustained demand for ethanol. The increase in ethanol prices and separate payment of GST and transport charges further strengthen farmer earnings.

Key Achievements

- Ethanol procurement rose from **38 crore litres in 2013–14** to **441 crore litres in 2023–24**.
- **Rs. 1,11,703 crores** paid to sugarcane farmers in **Sugar Season 2023–24**.
- **3% price hike** in C-Heavy Molasses (CHM) ethanol to ensure better returns for farmers.
- **Separate GST and transport charges** directly benefit farmers' earnings.

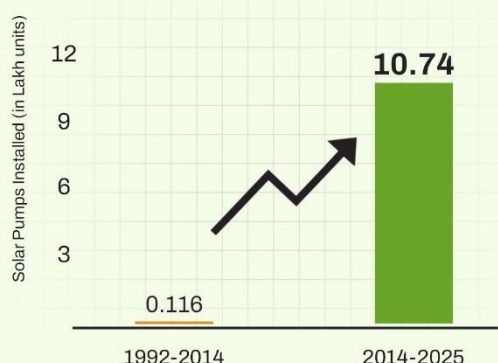
The programme is a major step towards **doubling farmers' income, reducing dependence on crude oil imports, saving foreign exchange, and protecting the environment.**



Solar Panels on Barren Land

The **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)** aims to reduce diesel use in agriculture and boost farmer income. It offers **30–50% central subsidy** for installing standalone solar pumps and solarizing existing ones. Farmers can also set up **solar plants up to 2 MW** on barren land and sell power to DISCOMs. The scheme promotes clean energy and income generation, and is implemented by state government departments.

Solar Pumps For Farmers See A Growth of Over 92 Times



Achievements under PM-KUSUM Scheme

- Solar Pumps for farmers see a growth of over **92 times**.
- **49 lakh agricultural pumps** to be solarised under the scheme.
- Supports **clean energy**, reduces **diesel dependence**, and boosts **farmer income**.

Towards Natural and Climate-Smart Agriculture

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

The **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** was launched in **2015–16** as the first comprehensive, centrally sponsored scheme for the promotion of **organic farming** in India. The scheme promotes organic farming through a **cluster-based approach**, encourages **natural farming practices**, and provides a digital platform for the **direct marketing of organic produce**. Additionally, the scheme includes the **Large Area Certification (LAC)** programme to certify traditionally organic regions, including tribal areas, islands, and hill regions. PKVY plays a crucial role in advancing **sustainable agriculture**, **improving soil health**, and **enhancing farmers' income** through organic practices.

Key Achievements under PKVY and LAC

- A total of **₹2,078.67 crore** has been released under PKVY since its inception in 2015–16.
- **38,043 organic clusters** (each covering 20 hectares) have been formed, with a total area of **8.41 lakh hectares** brought under organic farming (including area under LAC).
- Under natural farming, an area of **4.09 lakh hectares** across **8 states** has been supported.
- Under the **Namami Gange Programme**, **₹272.85 crore** has been released; **9,551 clusters** have been formed, covering **1.91 lakh hectares**.
- A dedicated online portal, www.jaivikkheti.in, has been launched to facilitate the direct sale of organic produce by farmers to consumers. So far, **6.23 lakh farmers** have registered on the platform.
- Various **state-specific brands** have been developed for the marketing of organic produce under the scheme.
- Under the **Large Area Certification (LAC)** initiative:
 - **14,445 hectares** in **Car Nicobar and Nancowry group of islands (A&N Islands)** have been certified as organic.
 - The **entire 2,700 hectares** of cultivable land in **Lakshadweep** has been certified as organic.

- ₹96.39 lakh has been released to the **State Government of Sikkim** for certifying **60,000 hectares**.
- A proposal to certify **5,000 hectares** from **Ladakh** has been received, with **₹11.475 lakh** already released.

National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

The National Mission on Natural Farming was launched on **November 26, 2024**. The mission aims to promote chemical-free farming among one crore farmers and **establish 10,000 Bio-Input Resource Centers**, with a financial outlay of **₹2184 crore**.

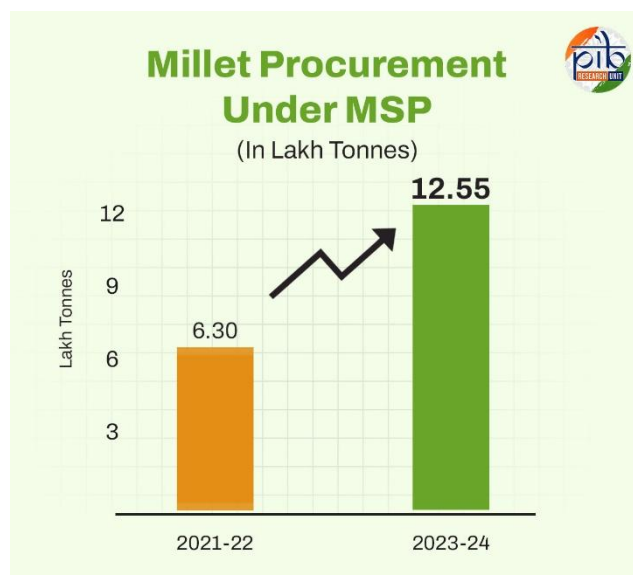
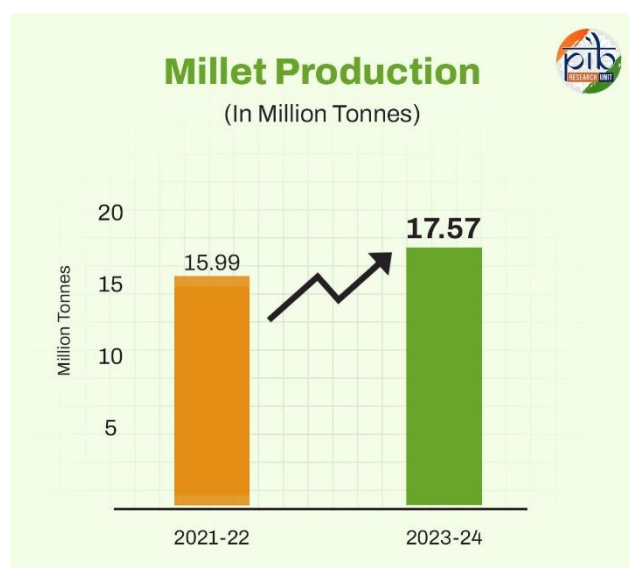
Millets: Shree Anna

India is the **largest producer of millets in the world**, contributing **18.1% to global millet production** and an impressive **38.4% to global pearl millet (bajra) output**. Recognising the nutritional and environmental value of this ancient grain, the **United Nations declared 2023 as the International Year of Millets**.

Celebrated as "**Shree Anna**" in India to reflect its status as a **superfood**, millets are among the oldest crops cultivated by humans and are now being hailed as the **crops of the future**. As Prime Minister Narendra Modi aptly stated, "**Millets are good for the consumer, the cultivator, and the climate.**"

As of now production rose from **15.99 million tonnes (2021–22)** to **17.57 million tonnes (2023–24)**, making up **5.29%** of total foodgrain output in 2023–24.

Procurement under MSP increased from **6.3 lakh tonnes (2021–22)** to **12.55 lakh tonnes (2023–24)**.



Seed to Market Reforms

Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP)

The **Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Materials (SMSP)**, launched in **2014–15**, aims to ensure the **availability of quality seeds** to farmers by promoting seed production, processing, storage, and certification across the country.

₹100 crore allocated for the **National Mission on High Yielding Seeds** to boost **research, develop high-yielding, pest-resistant, climate-resilient varieties**, and ensure their widespread availability.

Key Achievements:

- **6.85 lakh Seed Villages** created; **1649.26 lakh quintals** of quality seeds produced; **2.85 crore farmers** benefited.
- Created **13.70 lakh quintals** of seed processing and **22.59 lakh quintals** of storage capacity.
- **517 seed processing-cum-storage units** established at Gram Panchayat level (2017–20).
- **29.68 lakh quintals** of seed maintained under the **National Seed Reserve**.
- Support provided for **67 Seed Testing Labs**, **14 DNA Fingerprinting Labs**, **7 Seed Health Labs**, and **42 Grow-Out Test Facilities** to strengthen seed quality control.
- **Seed availability** rose from **351.77 lakh quintals (2014–15)** to **508.60 lakh quintals (2023–24)**. The availability of certified and quality seeds rose to **531.51 lakh quintals for the year 2024-25**.
- **SATHI Portal** launched for **seed traceability**, with **20 states** already operational.
- **Cotton Seed Price Control Order (2015)** ensures fair pricing; 2024 prices fixed at ₹635 (BG-I) and ₹864 (BG-II) per packet.
- **2,593 agricultural** and **638 horticultural crop varieties** notified since 2014–15.



Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Announced in Union Budget 2025-26

Announced in the **Union Budget 2025-26**, the **Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana** will be launched in **100 low-productivity districts** in partnership with states. The programme aims to benefit **1.7 crore farmers** by enhancing **agricultural productivity**, improving **irrigation infrastructure**, and facilitating access to **both short-term and long-term credit**.

This **comprehensive, multi-sectoral initiative** will also tackle **under-employment in agriculture** through **skilling, technological interventions, investment**, and by **revitalising the rural economy**.

Other Government Initiatives:

1. One District One Product (ODOP)

Promotes balanced regional development by **identifying 1,240 products** from **773 districts**. Over **500 categories** listed on ODOP GeM Bazaar to boost public procurement.

2. Makhana Board

To be set up in **Bihar** to **strengthen makhana production**, processing, and marketing. Farmers to be organised into FPOs and supported with training and access to government

schemes.

Conclusion

Farmers are the **backbone** of India's agriculture sector, providing **sustenance** to the nation. Progressive reforms, **technological advancements**, and strong government initiatives have driven significant **growth** and improved **efficiency**. The **Modi government** has introduced a **comprehensive** and **future-ready** approach, focusing on **financial inclusion**, **climate-smart agriculture**, and **modern infrastructure** to make farmers **self-reliant**, **empowered**, and **prosperous**. India's journey from food security to farmer prosperity is well underway, rooted in vision, nurtured by action, and driven by the dreams of its Annadatas.

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