

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

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2246**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 08/08/2025

**STEPS TO ADDRESS INDEBTEDNESS OF FARMERS**

2246. SMT. SUNETRA AJIT PAWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the estimated total agricultural debt burden on Indian farmers;
- (b) whether Government has recently conducted any comprehensive study on the causes and extent of farmer indebtedness, if so, the findings thereof;
- (c) the concrete steps being taken to provide substantial debt relief to distressed farmers apart from ad-hoc loan waivers;
- (d) the extent to which the interest subvention schemes are effective for agricultural loans;
- (e) whether these benefits are reaching the intended beneficiaries properly, if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the mechanisms in place to prevent their misuse or diversion?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a) & (b): The National Statistics Office (NSO), 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. As per the SAS, the loan was taken for different purposes which include capital expenditure in farm business, revenue expenditure in farm business, non-farm business, for housing, marriages and ceremonies, education and medical, other consumption expenditure and others. The average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household for different States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra during agricultural year July, 2018- June, 2019 is given in **Annexure**.

(c) to (e): The government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This scheme aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Due to KCC-MISS scheme access to easy and affordable credit has increased significantly to farmers to meet their operational needs. The number of operative KCC accounts has reached to 7.72 crore in

2024-25, which has contributed to an increase in credit extended amount from Rs.4.26 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 10.20 lakh crore in 2024-25.

The budget allocation for interest subvention under MISS to farmers has increased 3.7 times rising from Rs. 6,000 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 22,600 crore in 2024-25. Over the past eleven years, farmers have availed Rs.1.62 lakh crore as interest subvention on loans through KCCs.

Similarly, the total credit flow to the agriculture sector has nearly grown four times rising from Rs. 7.3 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs. 28.69 lakh crore in 2024-25. Out of which, Credit disbursed to small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs) has grown to Rs. 14.35 lakh crore during this period.

Besides KCC-MISS, Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) also provide institutional credit to farmers. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides financial support to farmers suffering crop loss/damage arising out of unforeseen events and ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector. By offering loans/financial support, these schemes help reduce the cost of borrowing, encourage timely repayment, and promote better credit discipline. They also reduce dependence on informal credit sources and help bridge short-term credit gaps during critical periods like sowing and harvesting.

(f): To ensure transparency and efficiency in administering MISS, a digital platform namely Kisan Rin Portal (KRP) has been launched by the Government of India in September 2023. This portal facilitates the prompt settlement of claims related to the MISS and helps simplify and speed up the loan disbursement process to identified beneficiaries. All the beneficiaries are authenticated and verified based on Aadhar to prevent misuse.

**STATEMENT IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2246 TO BE ANSWERED ON 08/08/2025 REGARDING ‘STEPS TO ADDRESS INDEBTEDNESS OF FARMERS’.**

Sl.No.	State/Group of NE States/ Group of UTs	Average amount (Rs.) of outstanding loan per agricultural household
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,45,554
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3,581
3	Assam	16,407
4	Bihar	23,534
5	Chhattisgarh	21,443
6	Gujarat	56,568
7	Haryana	1,82,922
8	Himachal Pradesh	85,825
9	Jammu & Kashmir	30,435
10	Jharkhand	8,415
11	Karnataka	1,26,240
12	Kerala	2,42,482
13	Madhya Pradesh	74,420
14	Maharashtra	82,085
15	Manipur	5,551
16	Meghalaya	2,237
17	Mizoram	23,485
18	Nagaland	1,750
19	Odisha	32,721
20	Punjab	2,03,249
21	Rajasthan	1,13,865
22	Sikkim	32,185
23	Tamil Nadu	1,06,553
24	Telangana	1,52,113
25	Tripura	23,944
26	Uttarakhand	48,338
27	Uttar Pradesh	51,107
28	West Bengal	26,452
	<b>Group of N E States</b>	<b>10,034</b>
	<b>Group of UTs</b>	<b>25,629</b>
	<b>All India</b>	<b>74,121</b>

*Source: NSS Report No. 587: Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households and Land and Livestock Holdings of Households in Rural India, 2019*