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

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2265
ANSWERED ON 07/08/2026

SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF FARMERS IN ODISHA

2265. SHRI MANAS RANJAN MANGARAJ:

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

(a) the Central Government schemes being implemented for the welfare of farmers in Odisha;

(b) the scheme-wise funds sanctioned and released till date;

(c) the number of beneficiaries covered under each scheme; and

(d) the present status of implementation?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes for the welfare of farmers across all States/UTs including Odisha, encompassing 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 notified crops and digital agriculture. The details of schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) in the country including Odisha is placed at **Annexure-I**. The details of funds released/sanctioned during 2025-26 under various schemes being implemented by DA&FW is placed at **Annexure II**. The details of number of beneficiaries under various schemes till date is placed at **Annexure III.**

(d): For the current financial year, the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for Centrally Sponsored Schemes recommended by the State Level Screening Committee (SLSC), headed by the Chief Secretary, has been duly approved by the Government of India in the meeting of the Project Approval Committee (PAC) held on 4th April, 2026. Pursuant to the approval of the AAP, the first Mother Sanction has been released to the State of Odisha against the approved components under the respective schemes. Central Sector Schemes are implemented in the State as per the scheme guidelines.

Annexure I

Schemes and Programmes implemented by the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

1. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN**) - PM-KISAN is a Central Sector Scheme and provides annual financial assistance of Rs. 6,000 to eligible farmer families in three equal instalments into the Aadhaar-seeded bank accounts of farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) mode.

2. **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)** – To provide remunerative prices to farmers, Government implements PM-AASHA with the components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) at the request of a State/UT. PSS is implemented for procurement of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of notified pulses, oilseeds and copra at Minimum Support Price (MSP) as and when the market price falls below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). PDPS envisages the payment of the price difference between the MSP and Modal/Sale price directly to the bank accounts of registered farmers selling/trading their FAQ of notified oilseeds in the APMC through a transparent auction process within the stipulated period. MIS is implemented for procurement/coverage of perishable agriculture and horticultural crops for which an MSP is not announced.

3. **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) - PMFBY** provides for comprehensive risk insurance against crop damage from pre-sowing to post-harvest for crops and area notified by the concerned State Government. Extremely low premium rate is charged from the farmers across the country, which is maximum 2% of sum insured for Kharif crops, maximum 1.5% of sum insured for Rabi crops and maximum 5% of sum insured for commercial/horticultural crops. The remaining part of the actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Governments on a 50:50 basis except North Eastern States (from Kharif 2020) and Himalayan States (from Kharif 2023) where it is shared in the ratio of 90:10.

4. **Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)** - MISS is a Central Sector Scheme that aims to provide concessional interest rates on short-term agricultural loans obtained by farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) for their working capital requirements. Under this scheme, farmers receive KCC loans at a subsidized interest rate of 7%. To facilitate this, an upfront interest subvention (IS) of 1.5% is provided to financial institutions. Additionally, farmers who repay their loans promptly receive a 3% Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI), effectively reducing the interest rate to 4% per annum.

5. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)** - PM-KMY is a Central Sector Scheme and is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18

to 40 years with a provision of a monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 on attaining the age of 60 years, subject to exclusion criteria. The contribution amount ranges from Rs. 55 to Rs. 200 per month based on the entry age of the farmer. Government of India also contributes a matching amount for every farmer subscriber.

6. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** – Under MIDH, assistance is provided for activities related to production and productivity improvement of horticulture crops including mango through various interventions. Assistance is also provided for activities such as production of planting material, vegetable seed production, coverage of areas with improved cultivars, rejuvenation of senile orchards, protected cultivation, creation of water resources, adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), organic farming, including in-situ generation of organic inputs, are taken up for development of fruits and vegetables. Capacity building of farmers and technicians is also provided for adopting improved technologies. The Scheme also envisages creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing infrastructure for better price realization of produce.

7. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm** - The mission provides comprehensive support to farmers, including assistance for high-quality planting material, inputs for intercropping, and maintenance during the four-year gestation period, as well as replanting of old and unproductive plantations. Additional inputs such as farm machinery and irrigation facilities are also supported. To safeguard farmers against price volatility and ensure assured returns, the Government has introduced the Viability Gap Payment (VGP) mechanism, which compensates farmers for adverse price shocks.

8. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds** – NMEO–OS aims to enhance domestic oilseed production by bridging the ~60% yield gap through research, improved varieties, and technology dissemination within crop-specific clusters involving FPOs, cooperatives, and private partners. The Mission promotes expansion of oilseeds in fallow and intercropped areas, strengthens seed systems, and improves market linkages through value-chain integration.

9. **Mission for Atmanirbharta in Pulses –** To achieve self-sufficiency in pulses, the Government of India has launched the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses, aimed at strengthening domestic production and reducing dependence on imports while ensuring nutritional security. With a financial outlay of ₹11,440 crore over a six-year period, the mission places special emphasis on the promotion of Tur (Arhar), Urad and Masoor. The programme seeks to increase pulses production to 350 lakh tonnes, expand the cultivation area by 35 lakh hectares—particularly in rice fallows and through intercropping systems—to reach about 310 lakh hectares, and enhance productivity to 1,130 kg per hectare through improved seed availability, better agronomic practices and strengthened extension support.

10. **National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)** – The mission has been initiated to strengthen agricultural practices with scientifically backed agro-ecological approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. Farmers are provided with a simple certification system and dedicated common branding to access markets for their natural farming produce. Real-time geo-tagged & referenced monitoring of NMNF implementation is done through an online portal. Under the Mission output-based incentive @ ₹4,000 per acre per farmer for a period of two years is provided.

11. **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)** – Under NFSNM, the incentives are provided to the farmers, through the States/UTs, on crop production and protection technologies, cropping-system-based demonstrations, production & distribution of certified seeds of newly released varieties/hybrids, integrated nutrient and pest management techniques, capacity building of farmers through training during the cropping season, etc.

12. **National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)** – Thrust is given on production & productivity improvement of various crops through pollination assisted by adoption of scientific beekeeping and post-harvest management of beekeeping/beehive products including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, etc. with a thrust to develop requisite infrastructural facilities for these activities.

13. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)** - In order to make farm machinery more accessible and affordable to farmers, financial assistance @ 40-50% of the cost of machinery depending on the category of farmers is provided for purchase of agricultural machines. For SC/ST/Small and marginal/North Eastern States/women farmers the financial assistance is @ 50% of the cost of machinery. With a view to make available machines and equipment to farmers on rental basis, financial assistance for establishment of CHCs of the project cost up to Rs. 250 lakhs is provided @ 40% of the project cost and financial assistance for establishment of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) of the project cost up to Rs. 30 lakh is provided @ 80% of the project cost to the FPOs and SHGs. The rate of financial assistance for establishing FMBs in the North Eastern States is @ 95% of the project cost.

14. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)** - The Scheme supports State Governments' efforts to revitalize their extension systems and make available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices to farmers to increase agricultural production through various extension activities viz. Farmers' Training, Demonstrations, Exposure Visits, Kisan Mela, Mobilization of Farmers' Groups and Setting up of Farm Schools.

15. **Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM)** - Digital Agriculture Mission envisages the creation of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) such as AgriStack, Agricultural Decision Support System (Agricultural DSS) and a profile of land fertility to create a strong digital agricultural ecosystem in the country. With this, farmer-centric new digital solutions will be promoted and all farmers will be able to get timely and reliable crop-related information.

    a. 'Bharat-VISTAAR' (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual AI tool to integrate the AgriStack portals and the ICAR package on agricultural practices with AI systems for enhancing farm productivity and better farmer decision-making and reducing risk through customized advisory support for farmers

16. **National Bamboo Mission (NBM)** - NBM mainly focuses on the development of the complete value chain of the bamboo sector. It is envisaged to link growers with consumers through a cluster approach. Assistance under NBM is being provided to farmers, artisans, entrepreneurs for the establishment of bamboo nurseries, bamboo plantations and value chain units such as primary processing, product management and market infrastructure.

17. **Soil Health & Fertility Scheme** was formed to assist States in promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micronutrients, in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and productivity. Awareness on Soil Health Card recommendations among the farmers is generated through farmer training, demonstrations and interaction programmes conducted by State Governments.

18. **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** provides end-to-end support to organic farmers i.e., from production to processing, certification and marketing through a cluster-based approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to form organic clusters (other than North Eastern States) to help them create a supply chain. Under PKVY, assistance of Rs. 31,500 per ha is provided over 3 years for promotion of organic farming. Out of this, assistance of Rs. 15,000 per ha is provided to farmers through Direct Benefit Transfer for on-farm/off-farm organic inputs.

19. **Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)** focuses on enhancing water use efficiency at the farm level through micro-irrigation, namely Drip and Sprinkler Irrigation Systems. The Government provides financial assistance @ 55% for small and marginal farmers and @ 45% for other farmers for installation of Drip and Sprinkler systems under the PDMC. Besides, some State Governments also provide top-up subsidies to farmers from their State Budgets. The assistance for installation of Micro Irrigation systems is limited to 5 hectares per beneficiary.

20. **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Detailed Project Report (RKVY-DPR):** Under the scheme, funds are released to the States as grants to incentivize States to increase their expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors. The States have flexibility and autonomy in the process of selection, planning, approval and execution of schemes to make investments in interventions as per their priorities and agro-climatic requirements. From 2015-16, the funding pattern of the scheme is 60:40 (90:10 for North Eastern & Himalayan States) between Centre and States. However, the funding pattern for UTs continues to be 100% by the Central Government. The scheme also includes funding for the Innovation & Agri-Entrepreneurship Programme.

21. **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** – CDP focuses on diverting the area of water-guzzling paddy crop to alternative crops like pulses, oilseeds, coarse cereals, nutri-cereals, etc. Under CDP, assistance is given for alternative crop demonstration, farm mechanization and value addition items, for site-specific activities and for awareness, training, etc. CDP was extended for replacing tobacco crop in the major tobacco growing states.

22. **Rainfed Area Development (RAD)** focuses on Integrated Farming System (IFS) for enhancing productivity and minimizing risks associated with climatic variability. Central Assistance is released based on the Annual Action Plan approved by the State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under the RAD component irrespective of the size of their landholding.

23. **National Makhana Board (NMB)** was established to promote the integrated development of the makhana (fox nut) sector. The Board aims to enhance production and productivity, improve quality seed availability, strengthen post-harvest infrastructure, promote research and innovation, facilitate value addition, branding, marketing, and exports, and build farmers' capacity through training and extension.

24. **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)** – Under the AIF Scheme, a financing facility of Rs. 1 lakh crore is provided through medium- to long-term debt financing for investment in viable projects relating to post-harvest management infrastructure and viable farming assets such as warehouses, cold storages, cold chains, grading and sorting units, primary processing centres, pack houses and other supply chain infrastructure. The scheme provides interest subvention of 3% per annum on loans up to ₹2 crore and credit guarantee coverage for loans up to ₹2 crore under the Credit Guarantee Fund.

25. **Formation & Promotion of 10,000 new FPOs -** "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Produce Organizations (FPOs)" was launched with a clear strategy and committed resources to form and promote 10,000 new FPOs in the country. FPOs receive financial assistance up to Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 3 years. In

addition to this, provision has been made for matching equity grant upto Rs. 2,000 per farmer member of FPO with a limit of Rs. 15.00 lakh per FPO and a credit guarantee facility upto Rs. 2 crore of project loan per FPO from an eligible lending institution to ensure institutional credit accessibility to FPOs. Suitable provisions have been made for training and skill development of FPOs.

26. **Agri Fund for Startups & Rural Enterprises (AgriSURE) -** The objective of the AgriSURE Fund is to support startups associated with the agricultural value chain, thereby fostering innovation and technology within the agricultural sector to accelerate the growth of startups by creating a conducive investment environment and providing capital. Furthermore, it will encourage young entrepreneurs and their innovations. This initiative will strengthen the value chain for agricultural products and, alongside increased investment in agriculture, generate employment opportunities for both rural and urban youth. Additionally, it will assist FPOs and cooperative societies by promoting the adoption of new technologies and machinery. A blended capital fund of ₹750 crore with SEBI-registered Category II, Alternative Investment Fund (AIF), comprises contributions of ₹250 crore each from the Government of India and NABARD, while ₹250 crore is being mobilized from banks, insurance companies, and private investors.

27. **Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)** - ISAM supports State Governments in governing agricultural produce marketing through the creation and improvement of market structures, capacity building and generating access to market information. Under Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI), the subsidy @ 33.33% for NER, hilly areas, women/SC/ST promoters, PACS & FPOs etc. and @ 25% for others is available.

28. **Pradhan Mantri Dhan Dhanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)** - The scheme targets 100 districts with the lowest agricultural productivity by adopting crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices in convergence with 36 central schemes of 11 departments, State schemes and private partnerships with the target of improving productivity in DDKY districts.

29. **Agroforestry** - The scheme extends 100% financial assistance to Government agencies for implementation, and 50% assistance to private agencies, individual farmers, and entrepreneurs for establishing nurseries and raising saplings to strengthen farmers' technical capacity, promote adoption of improved agroforestry models and enhance productivity and income of farmers through the use of quality planting material and improved farming practices.

Annexure II

Details of funds released /sanctioned under various schemes implemented by DA&FW in the State of Odisha during 2025-26

I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	Released/ Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
A	**Pradhan Mantri Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna**	
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna- Detailed Project Report	82.87
2	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	105.44
4	Per Drop More Crop	48.78
5	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	4.18
6	Soil Health & Fertility	10.19
7	Rainfed Area Development	8.92
8	Agroforestry	8.50
B	**Krishionnati Yojana**	
1	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	50.00
2	National Food Security & Nutrition Mission	38.35
3	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	24.00
4	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds	19.43
5	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilpalm	13.57
6	National Bamboo Mission	1.24
7	Digital Agriculture Mission	19.33
8	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	2.31
9	Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses	20.00
C	**National Mission on Natural Farming**	13.25

Annexure III

Details of Beneficiaries under various Schemes of DA&FW in Odisha till date

I. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	Beneficiaries (No.)
A	**Pradhan Mantri Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna**	
1.	Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization	1,05,560
2.	Per Drop More Crop	1,39,511
3.	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna	79,151
4.	Soil Health & Fertility	63,36,000*
5.	Rainfed Area Development	80,500
6.	Agroforestry	16,218
B	**Krishionnati Yojana**	
1.	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	13,81,128
2.	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture	1,85,290
3.	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilseeds (Clusters)	6,875
4.	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oilpalm	8,842
5.	National Bamboo Mission	2,248
6.	Digital Agriculture Mission	20,78,832**
7.	Sub-Mission on Seeds & Planting Material	1,16,000
8.	Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses	1,59,260
C	**National Mission on Natural Farming**	74,484

* Number of card generated/ issued to the farmers under Soil Health and Fertility.
** Farmer IDs under Farmer Registry.
# Details of beneficiaries under Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna- Detailed Project Report and National Food Security & Nutrition Mission are not maintained centrally.

II. Central Sector Schemes

S.No.	Schemes	Progress (till date)
1.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM - KISAN)	Rs. 15,194.52 Crore has been disbursed through 23 instalments. As part of the 23rd instalment, Rs. 692.59 crore has been disbursed to 34,62,932 beneficiaries
2.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM KMY)	1, 57,887 farmers have been enrolled in Odisha.
3.	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	29.73 lakh KCC accounts have been recorded and Rs 420.58 Crore has been released in FY 2025-26 as interest subvention.
4.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	1.15 crore farmers have been benefitted and Rs 7,219.03 crores claims have been paid.
5.	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM AASHA)	57,072 farmers have been benefitted.
6.	Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)	Rs. 2,803.20 crore as loan has been sanctioned for 6,305 projects with a total project cost of Rs. 4,600.72 crores.
7.	10,000 Farmers Producers Organisations (FPOs)	471 FPOs have been registered in Odisha.
8.	National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)	5 projects have been sanctioned and Rs. 227.12 lakhs has been released to Odisha. 75 beneficiaries have been covered under 3 trainings.
9.	Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)	Under Agriculture Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) component of ISAM, 317 Storage Infrastructure projects have been sanctioned with the capacity of 3,28,153 MT and subsidy of Rs 22.86 crore has been released.

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