

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5289
TO BE ANSWERED ON 24TH MARCH, 2026

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

5289. SHRI SUKANTA KUMAR PANIGRAHI:

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

- (a) the details of budget allocation and actual expenditure by the Ministry for agricultural development and farmers' welfare in the State of Odisha during the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the funds allocated for the agricultural research, innovation and extension activities in Odisha through institutions such as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other allied bodies;
- (c) the steps taken to promote climate-resilient agriculture and improve crop productivity in the State;
- (d) the total number and value of projects sanctioned in Odisha under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund, including sector-wise distribution across warehousing, cold storage and primary processing and whether disbursement of sanctioned loans is proceeding as per schedule; and
- (e) the measurable outcomes of these initiatives, particularly with regard to post-harvest loss indicators?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण राज्य मंत्री (SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR)

(a): The details of budget allocated and released by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in the State of Odisha during the last three year and the current year is attached as **Annexure I**.

(b) & (c): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has set up 33 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Odisha for promotion of new technologies of agriculture and allied sectors through technology assessment, demonstration and capacity development among the farmers. An amount of Rs. 19776.21 lakh was allocated to and utilized by the KVKs of Odisha during last three years and the current year. Further, 09 KVKs of the state are implementing National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) project to promote climate-resilient agriculture. These KVKs conducted 4859 frontline demonstrations on climate resilient technologies for their promotion. Besides, 134 capacity building programmes and 259 extension activities were taken up for the benefit of 2854 and 7856 farmers, respectively for brining awareness on climate resilient technologies and to enhance climate literacy.

The Government has undertaken several initiatives to promote climate-resilient agriculture and improve crop productivity in the State. These include promotion of climate-resilient and high-yielding crop varieties, crop diversification with emphasis on millets, efficient water management under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), soil health management, natural farming practices, and strengthening of digital and extension services to provide timely advisories to farmers. Government is also implementing the Mission for Aatmanirbharta in Pulses aimed at self-sufficiency in pulses by strengthening domestic production and reducing dependence on imports while ensuring nutritional security. Government is also implementing National Mission on Edible Oil- Oilseeds (NMEO-OS) to achieve increase in production and productivity by training farmers, distribution of free seeds along with demonstrations with new varieties and technologies to improve productivity.

Location specific promising climate resilient technologies identified, developed and demonstrated to farmers to address the important climatic vulnerabilities experienced such as droughts, floods, cyclone, heat wave, cold wave, hailstorms and frost. Location specific soil and moisture conservation practices, green manuring, zero tillage, efficient irrigation methods are developed and demonstrated to alleviate moisture stress during the crop growth period, minimize the impact of mid-season drought, enhance cropping intensity, crop yields and returns. Demonstration on agronomic practices such as timely planting, community nurseries for delayed monsoon, water saving paddy cultivation methods such as dry seeded rice and alternate wetting and drying, green manuring, advancement of planting dates of rabi crops in areas with terminal heat stress, frost management in horticulture, etc. were undertaken to minimize the impact of variable climatic situations. These adaptation efforts have been underway in 151 highly vulnerable districts through NICRA in country including Odisha (Keonjhar, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsingpur, Dhenkanal, Puri, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Bolangir). So far, 25501 capacity building programs were conducted benefitting 7.57 lakh farmers and other stakeholders across the country for adaptation and mitigation of climate resilient agriculture.

(d) The disbursement of funds are undertaken in phases linked to project milestones and is proceeding in accordance with the AIF guidelines and timelines. In Odisha, as on 11.03.2026, for 5227 projects , ₹2487.16 crores have been sanctioned under AIF. As per the impact assessment study conducted by IIM Ahmedabad, AIF has led to measurable improvements in reduction of post-harvest losses to an average of 5 to 15%, driven by improved storage, processing, and mechanisation systems that enhance efficiency and reduce spoilage across commodities. The detailed sector wise details distribution across warehousing, cold storage and primary processing is at **Annexure II**.

(e) The initiatives undertaken by the Government have led to measurable improvements in post-harvest management. Creation of scientific storage infrastructure, cold chain facilities, and primary processing units under schemes such as the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund has enhanced the shelf life of agricultural produce and minimized wastage. Improved logistics, grading, and value addition have also contributed to better price realization for farmers. Further, digital monitoring and capacity-building efforts have strengthened supply chain efficiency, ensuring timely movement of produce from farm to market.

As per the third-party Impact Assessment conducted by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad, AIF supported units indicate that the aggregate employment generation potential stands at approximately 13.2 lakh direct and 6.2 lakh indirect jobs. The key outcomes of study are as below:

- **Post-Harvest Loss Reduction:** AIF interventions have resulted in an average 5 to 15% reduction in post-harvest losses, driven by improved storage, processing, and mechanisation systems that enhance efficiency and reduce spoilage across commodities.
- **Market Access:** Improved logistics and aggregation infrastructure enhanced throughput by 10 to 25% and enabled access to new markets. Over all, about 38% beneficiaries reported better integration in end to end value chains. On an average, about 56% of beneficiaries reported improved competitiveness due to better quality assurance and market integration.
- **Value Realisation:** 63 % AIF beneficiaries achieved better prices through improved storage, grading, packaging, and ability to defer sale. Reported income gains ranged from 11 to 25 %, with highest improvements in cold-chain, composite, and processing.

Annexure I

Scheme wise Allocation, Release from 2022-23 to 2025-26 in respect of state of Odisha

(Rs. in Crores)									
S. No.	Name of Mission/Scheme	2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
A	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	Alloc	Rel	Alloc	Rel	Alloc	Rel	Alloc	Rel
1	Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-DPR	90.06	19.61	55.91	46.76	55.91	45.61	92.07	82.87
2	Submission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)	60.00	0.00	33.00	33.00	49.50	70.87	93.36	86.85
3	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	65.00	16.25	70.00	118.51	76.00	18.26	54.21	48.78
4	Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)	8.26	0.00	6.68	6.68	6.18	6.03	11.25	10.19
5	Rain fed Area Development (RAD)	15.00	3.75	15.41	7.70	16.00	8.92	9.83	8.92
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojna (PKVY)	7.41	3.71	10.00	7.91	7.47	6.07	8.36	4.18
7	Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)*			2.00	1.49	5.00	2.50	9.00	8.50
	Total RKVY	245.73	43.32	193.00	222.05	216.06	158.26	278.08	250.29
B	Krishionnati Yojana								
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	52.95	13.24	57.57	28.79	99.94	79.96	76.70	38.35
2	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilpalm	6.70	0.00	8.92	4.46	19.08	7.74	40.52	15.23
3	National Mission on Edible Oil - Oilseeds	15.04	6.36	18.75	9.38	30.87	16.02	27.90	19.42
4	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	41.00	20.50	55.13	33.68	45.00	15.30	48.00	24.00
5	Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)	43.00	43.00	38.15	43.99	39.00	39.00	62.50	50.00
6	Sub-Mission Seeds & Planting Material (SMSP)	7.00	0.00	4.75	0.32	5.00	4.21	2.31	2.31
7	National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	3.50	0.00	0.60	0.00	3.46	1.73	1.24	1.24
8	Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.46	21.22	21.22	22.73	19.58
9	Mission for Aatamanirbharta in Pulses							33.57	20.00
10	Total KY	169.19	83.10	183.87	122.08	263.57	185.19	315.48	190.13
C	Total (RKVY+KY)	414.92	126.42	476.84	342.64	479.63	350.64	593.56	440.42

Note: * Agroforestry (SMAF) Scheme was discontinued in 2022-23 and continue in 2023-24

Annexure II

No. of Projects and amount Sanctioned in Odisha under AIF since inception as on 11th March 2026

S.N.	States	No of Projects	Sanction Amount (Cr)
1	Bio stimulant production units	3	2.80
2	Cold Stores and Cold Chain	40	45.38
3	Composite Projects	9	92.90
4	Custom Hiring Centre	2173	541.35
5	Farm/Harvest Automation	1481	308.64
6	Infrastructure for smart and precision agriculture	60	21.95
7	Integrated Primary and Secondary Processing Unit	12	13.99
8	Logistics Facility	65	9.52
9	Mushroom Farming	20	23.93
10	Organic inputs production	11	26.88
11	Others	271	125.24
12	Packaging units	2	0.82
13	PHM Activities	9	4.81
14	PM KUSUM Component A	4	22.80
15	PM-KUSUM Com-B and Com-C	8	0.04
16	Poly House/ Greenhouse	12	5.95
17	PPP projects promoted by State. or their agencies	3	3.60
18	Primary processing Center	577	813.12
19	Ripening Chambers	5	4.16
20	Silos	2	0.75
21	Sorting & Grading Unit	61	37.84
22	Supply chain infrastructure for export clusters of crops	1	0.03
23	Warehouse	398	380.65
	Total	5227	2487.16
