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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2740
TO BE ANSWERED ON 4TH AUGUST, 2026

CENTRAL SCHEMES FOR WELFARE OF FARMERS

2740. SHRI CN ANNADURAI:
DR. RANI SRIKUMAR:
SHRI SELVAM G:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented major Central schemes for the welfare of farmers in Tamil Nadu during the last three years and the details thereof, scheme-wise;
(b) the number of farmers benefitted under these schemes, including support for income enhancement, irrigation, crop insurance, institutional credit, agricultural mechanisation and market access, district-wise;
(c) whether the Government has undertaken any assessment of the impact of these schemes on agricultural productivity, farmers' income and the welfare of small and marginal farmers in Tamil Nadu;
(d) the measures taken to improve awareness, digital access, convergence and timely delivery of benefits to eligible farmers in the State; and
(e) the further steps proposed to strengthen farmer welfare and promote sustainable agricultural growth in Tamil Nadu?

ANSWER

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

(a) & (b) : Government of India is implementing a comprehensive range of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and programmes aimed at increasing farmers' income across all States/UTs including Tamil Nadu, 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 agriculture related schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW) in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu is placed at **Annexure-I**.

Direct income support is provided under PM-KISAN, while institutional credit is facilitated through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/Modified Interest Subvention Scheme, and crop-risk protection is provided through Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). Infrastructure and post-harvest facilities are also supported through schemes such as the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) interventions. In respect of irrigation, assistance is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), including Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) for promoting water-use efficiency through drip and sprinkler. For promoting farm mechanisation, the Government provides financial assistance under the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) for purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment and for establishment of Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs), Farm Machinery Banks and Hi-Tech

Hubs. For improving market access and price discovery, 213 mandis/regulated markets in Tamil Nadu have been integrated with the National Agriculture Market (e-NAM). e-NAM provides farmers access to a transparent and competitive electronic trading platform with facilities such as online bidding, quality assaying, real-time price information and electronic payment, thereby expanding the pool of buyers and enabling better price discovery for agricultural produce. The platform has also facilitated statewide participation of traders, with the e-NAM portal currently reporting over 13,000 registered traders in Tamil Nadu. The state has recorded a cumulative trade volume of 38,49,648.2 metric tonnes (MT) and a cumulative trade value of ₹10,611.42 crore. Furthermore, 4,564.653 MT of commodities, valued at ₹30.023 crore, have been traded through interstate trade.

Together, these measures improve water-use efficiency, facilitate timely farm operations, protect farmers against production risks and improve their access to remunerative markets.

The district-wise details of beneficiaries of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are not maintained centrally, however, the district-wise details under Central Sector Schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) and Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) are attached at **Annexure II**. The State-wise status of funds released under Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) and Mechanization & Technology (M&T) is also furnished at **Annexure-III**.

(c): NITI Aayog has undertaken independent evaluation and comprehensive assessment of various Schemes/Programmes being implemented by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare to examine their relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, outcomes and implementation across States/UTs. The findings of the evaluation note that the agriculture sector's impressive performance in foodgrains and horticulture highlights its centrality in driving nutritional security, rural incomes and employment generation. As per the Report, with increasing diversification, digital integration and supportive policy frameworks, the sector is evolving towards a more resilient, inclusive and market linked growth model. The wide spectrum of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes implemented in recent years reflect a strategic shift towards holistic development combining productivity, sustainability and governance reforms. As a result of these sustained interventions, foodgrain production has increased from 265.05 million tons in 2013–14 to 376.56 million tons in 2025–26 (3rd Advance Estimate), while horticulture production has increased from 280.70 million tons in 2013–14 to 377.77 million tons in 2025–26 (2nd Advance Estimate).

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), 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 including Tamil Nadu. According to these surveys, the estimated average monthly income per agricultural household increased from ₹6,426 in 2012-13 (NSS 70th round) to ₹10,218 in 2018-19 (NSS 77th round).

As per NSSO Survey on Household Consumption Expenditure (2023-24), a comparison of the estimates of all-India average Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) shows increase in household expenditure in both rural & urban areas as below:

Sector	Average MPCE (Rs.) over different periods	
	2011-12 NSS (68th round)	2023-24
Rural	1,430	4,122
Urban	2,630	6,996

(d): The Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is leveraging satellite-based monitoring and Artificial Intelligence (AI)-based analytical systems for forecasting agricultural risks and supporting timely crop management interventions. The Krishi Decision Support System (DSS) which integrates and standardizes geospatial and non-geospatial data, including satellite, weather, soil, crop signatures, reservoir and ground water data, enables monitoring of drought conditions, adverse weather events and flood inundation to provide near real-time risk alerts and support crop management interventions to reduce risk of crop loss across states including Tamil Nadu.

Bharat‑Vistaar (Virtually Integrated System to Access Agricultural Resources) is a multilingual Artificial Intelligence (AI)-powered Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture. The platform provides farmers with AI-enabled, real-time and location-specific agricultural advisories and access to Government schemes and agricultural support services. The platform is available through a web portal, mobile application, and a dedicated telephone line. The telephone service is available in two languages and the AI Chatbot, web portal and mobile application are available in 10 languages including Tamil.

The AI-enabled National Pest Surveillance System (NPSS) provides real-time pest surveillance and Integrated Pest Management advisories, while PMFBY/RWBCIS, supported by the YES-TECH initiative, offers comprehensive crop insurance with technology-based yield estimation. In addition, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) delivers AI-based weather advisories, benefiting farmers for informed agricultural decision-making.

Digital platforms under various schemes are integrated with Aadhaar-enabled Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to ensure timely transfer of financial assistance to the farmers.

The Government is also strengthening farmers' awareness and capacity through the Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE), implemented through the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA). Under ATMA, farmers are sensitised on improved agricultural practices, climate-resilient technologies, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), judicious use of pesticides, natural farming, crop diversification and other Government schemes through training programmes, demonstrations, exposure visits, farmer field schools, Kisan Melas and mass media campaigns, thereby promoting informed decision-making and wider adoption of modern technologies. Awareness is further enhanced through Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), ICAR institutes, State Agriculture Department, Common Service Centers (CSCs), extension campaigns, farmer trainings, demonstrations and multimedia outreach.

(e): The Government continues to strengthen farmer welfare and promote sustainable agricultural growth across the country including Tamil Nadu through a comprehensive strategy focusing on higher productivity, climate resilience, efficient resource use and enhanced farmer incomes. Priority is being accorded to crop diversification, promotion of quality seeds, balanced nutrient management, micro-irrigation, natural farming, digital agriculture, mechanisation, post-harvest infrastructure, value addition, market linkages and institutional credit through various schemes such as Rainfed Area Development (RAD), Per Drop More Crop (PDMC), Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F), Crop Diversification Programme (CDP), Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) and the National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) .The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provides financial support to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities. The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) promotes resource conservation technologies. Further, ICAR, through the National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA) conducts research & development activities on the development of climate resilient technologies and drought resistant varieties.

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 price to the farmers, Government implements PM-AASHA with the components of Price Support Scheme (PSS), Price Deficit Payment Scheme (PDPS) and Market Intervention Scheme (MIS) on the request of 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 price difference between the MSP and Modal/Sale price directly to bank accounts of registered farmers selling/trading their FAQ of notified oilseeds in the APMC through transparent auction process within stipulated period. MIS is implemented for procurement/coverage of perishable agriculture and horticultural crops for which 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 famers 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. Remaining part of actuarial premium is shared by the Central and State Government on 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 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 up front 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% par annum.

5. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY) -** PMKMY, a central sector scheme, which is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry age group of 18 to 40 years with a provision of Rs. 3000/- monthly pension 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 contribute the matching amount for every subscriber for the farmer.

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 area 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 buildings of farmers and technicians are also provided for adopting improved technologies. Scheme also envisages creation of post-harvest management (PHM) and marketing for better price realization of produce.

7. **National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm -** 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 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)-Oil Seeds –** 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 agriculture practices with scientifically backed agro ecological approaches towards sustainability, climate resilience and safe food. Farmers are provided with an easy simple certification system and dedicated common branding to access to market 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 trainings during cropping season etc.

12. **National Bee Keeping 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 East state/women farmers the financial assistance is @ 50% of the cost of machinery. With a view to make available machines and equipments 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 establishments of Farm Machinery Banks (FMBs) of the project cost up to Rs. 30 Lakhs 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 support State Governments efforts of revitalization of their extension system and making 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 Agricultural Mission has envisaged the making 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.

    '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 reduce risk through customized advisory support for the farmer

16. **National Bamboo Mission (NBM)** - NBM mainly focuses on the development of complete value chain of the bamboo sector. It is envisaged to link growers with consumers with a cluster approach mode. Assistance under NBM is being provided to farmers, artisans, entrepreneurs for establishment of Bamboo Nursery, Bamboo Plantation 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 micro nutrients, in conjunction with organic manures & bio-fertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity. Awareness on Soil Health Card recommendations among the farmers is generated through farmer trainings, 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 in cluster-based approach. The primary focus of the scheme is to form organic

clusters (other than North Eastern States) to help them to 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 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 Government also provide Top-up subsidy to farmers from their State Budget. 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, funding pattern to UTs continues to be 100% by the Central Government. The scheme also includes funding to 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 State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC). Financial assistance of Rs. 30,000/- is provided to each farming family under RAD component irrespective of the size of their land holding.

23. **National Makhana Boad (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 AIF scheme, a financing facility of 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 Credit Guarantee Fund.

25. **Formation & Promotion of new 10,000 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 get a financial assistance upto Rs 18.00 lakh per FPO for a period of 03 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 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 Start Ups & 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), contributions from the Government of India is ₹250 crore, NABARD is ₹250 crore, and ₹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 the agricultural produce marketing through 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 area, 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 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

District-wise details under Central Sector Schemes

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS): District wise Coverage and Claims Paid Report from 2021-22 to 2025-26

S. No.	Districts	2021-22 to 2025-26		
		Applications Enrolled (Fig. in Nos.)	Paid Claims (Rs. in Crores)	Applications Paid (Fig. in Nos.)
1.	Ariyalur	9,66,611	64.32	4,06,420
2.	Chengalpattu	70,811	6.27	28,884
3.	Coimbatore	6,081	2.18	3,065
4.	Cuddalore	23,35,611	242.31	8,92,394
5.	Dharmapuri	92,169	19.82	43,746
6.	Dindigul	72,060	13.22	26,452
7.	Erode	15,363	4.32	6,292
8.	Kallakurichi	8,73,793	78.72	4,18,032
9.	Kanchipuram	1,86,693	25.24	80,475
10.	Kanniyakumari	15,928	1.07	5,623
11.	Karur	82,346	12.88	27,920
12.	Krishnagiri	22,551	4.32	9,096
13.	Madurai	2,51,715	26.06	77,827
14.	Mayiladuthurai	17,67,282	309.42	8,12,935
15.	Nagapattinam	16,04,999	176.57	4,18,780
16.	Namakkal	2,03,416	61.11	1,20,833
17.	Perambalur	9,41,098	199.93	4,98,893
18.	Pudukkottai	14,91,744	101.52	2,57,600
19.	Ramanathapuram	29,11,948	477.98	5,94,353
20.	Ranipet	2,13,248	17.65	73,565
21.	Salem	1,13,952	20.61	45,395
22.	Sivaganga	17,16,927	122.20	2,81,975
23.	Tenkasi	5,53,802	82.89	2,17,457
24.	Thanjavur	24,71,107	166.63	5,13,357
25.	The Nilgiris	2,614	0.83	719
26.	Theni	3,176	0.87	1,507
27.	Thiruvallur	8,19,257	67.92	3,11,820
28.	Thiruvarur	31,97,239	405.70	9,27,232
29.	Thoothukkudi	3,23,515	76.68	1,55,636
30.	Tiruchirappalli	7,34,045	104.21	1,95,287
31.	Tirunelveli	1,23,562	31.14	43,697
32.	Tirupathur	55,797	17.62	43,066
33.	Tiruppur	13,055	10.76	4,611
34.	Tiruvannamalai	6,88,887	47.93	2,03,812
35.	Tuticorin	12,60,017	339.20	4,77,269
36.	Vellore	8,716	2.30	4,142
37.	Villupuram	14,54,177	177.13	4,60,638
38.	Virudhunagar	7,95,562	95.44	2,68,526
				Note: Source: NCIP

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

SN	District	2023-24					
		14th Instalment (Apr'23 - Jul'23)		15th Instalment (Aug'23 - Nov'23)		16th Instalment (Dec'23 - Mar'24)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	66,029	14.02	62,970	15.14	65,993	15.20
2	Chengalpattu	27,887	5.75	25,424	5.81	26,488	5.82
3	Chennai	36	0.01	35	0.01	38	0.01
4	Coimbatore	42,493	8.98	41,780	10.08	44,574	10.64
5	Cuddalore	74,591	15.26	70,860	17.60	77,339	18.69
6	Dharmapuri	92,748	19.23	93,599	22.98	97,056	22.54
7	Dindigul	70,718	14.82	68,846	17.71	72,151	17.02
8	Erode	69,262	14.68	67,486	15.37	71,194	16.41
9	Kallakurichi	76,598	15.83	71,152	15.47	73,155	15.75
10	Kancheepuram	20,715	4.62	19,568	4.68	21,261	5.19
11	Kanniyakumari	1,08,078	22.83	1,11,045	28.33	1,20,398	31.66
12	Karur	43,101	9.12	46,083	11.94	48,583	11.77
13	Krishnagiri	80,817	17.05	79,188	19.67	82,987	19.85
14	Madurai	55,434	11.69	53,347	12.00	55,249	12.52
15	Mayiladuthurai	12,653	2.70	12,457	2.73	12,926	2.81
16	Nagapattinam	22,033	4.57	20,523	4.51	21,760	5.15
17	Namakkal	63,330	13.31	61,931	13.82	64,730	14.94
18	Perambalur	47,103	10.25	46,742	12.25	49,519	11.38
19	Pudukkottai	76,891	16.36	78,044	19.02	80,701	17.79
20	Ramanathapuram	57,939	12.41	52,533	12.05	54,374	12.42
21	Ranipet	39,740	8.31	39,159	8.81	41,084	8.97
22	Salem	1,11,769	25.18	1,08,569	24.81	1,13,931	26.17
23	Sivaganga	59,473	12.57	55,857	13.51	57,947	13.16
24	Tenkasi	34,639	7.18	34,464	7.99	36,145	7.93
25	Thanjavur	60,098	12.44	59,518	14.01	62,553	15.07
26	The Nilgiris	12,661	2.65	15,102	5.28	16,029	3.89
27	Theni	27,390	5.72	24,946	5.80	26,448	6.31
28	Thiruvallur	38,569	8.07	37,835	9.56	39,929	9.41
29	Thiruvarur	36,777	7.95	35,510	8.43	37,556	8.93
30	Thoothukkudi	46,980	9.91	46,325	11.20	48,505	11.37
31	Tiruchirappalli	93,324	20.34	94,054	22.99	97,561	22.27
32	Tirunelveli	27,943	6.16	27,280	6.56	28,628	6.52
33	Tirupathur	39,688	8.59	36,781	8.64	38,350	8.53
34	Tiruppur	56,430	11.59	54,991	13.53	60,181	16.10
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,33,068	28.19	1,27,490	30.26	1,33,485	30.69
36	Vellore	34,677	7.55	33,972	8.62	35,670	8.47
37	Viluppuram	85,788	17.59	81,490	18.59	85,808	20.55
38	Virudhunagar	47,854	10.47	48,422	11.62	50,272	11.58

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

S.No.	District	2024-25					
		17th Instalment (Apr'24 - Jul'24)		18th Instalment (Aug'24 - Nov'24)		19th Instalment (Dec'24 - Mar'25)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	66,818	13.93	67,249	13.75	69,294	15.21
2	Chengalpattu	26,189	5.44	26,392	5.47	27,340	6.04
3	Chennai	38	0.01	37	0.01	38	0.01
4	Coimbatore	45,263	9.47	45,747	9.37	46,707	9.89
5	Cuddalore	78,055	16.77	78,057	16.04	80,536	18.05
6	Dharmapuri	98,346	20.33	98,918	20.54	1,01,137	22.28
7	Dindigul	73,409	15.66	73,783	15.16	76,052	16.42
8	Erode	72,122	14.98	72,110	14.72	75,261	17.80
9	Kallakurichi	74,259	15.36	74,929	15.96	77,228	17.02
10	Kancheepuram	21,828	4.62	22,058	4.51	22,734	5.04
11	Kanniyakumari	1,22,205	26.41	1,21,956	25.02	1,23,011	26.16
12	Karur	48,835	9.96	49,010	9.90	50,245	10.74
13	Krishnagiri	83,626	17.28	83,715	17.20	85,902	19.08
14	Madurai	56,909	12.86	56,828	11.79	57,969	12.49
15	Mayiladuthurai	13,054	2.68	12,987	2.65	13,441	2.91
16	Nagapattinam	22,141	4.73	22,060	4.57	23,249	5.32
17	Namakkal	65,491	13.65	66,028	13.64	67,805	14.68
18	Perambalur	50,467	10.73	51,507	10.74	54,417	13.03
19	Pudukkottai	82,450	17.63	82,197	16.69	83,411	17.61
20	Ramanathapuram	55,937	11.88	56,967	12.22	59,124	13.24
21	Ranipet	42,109	8.70	42,072	8.58	41,462	8.82
22	Salem	1,15,812	24.47	1,16,626	24.13	1,18,865	25.69
23	Sivaganga	59,123	12.36	59,175	12.04	60,319	12.79
24	Tenkasi	36,539	7.64	37,006	7.61	38,949	8.77
25	Thanjavur	63,171	13.19	64,175	14.47	66,479	15.55
26	The Nilgiris	16,478	3.72	17,260	4.42	20,271	7.17
27	Theni	27,170	5.88	27,204	5.56	27,416	6.20
28	Thiruvallur	40,076	8.31	40,401	8.47	42,145	9.54
29	Thiruvarur	38,076	7.97	38,676	8.16	40,156	9.28
30	Thoothukkudi	49,165	10.27	49,358	10.07	50,418	10.65
31	Tiruchirappalli	99,577	21.47	1,00,919	21.19	1,03,615	21.97
32	Tirunelveli	29,133	6.14	29,049	5.95	30,333	6.88
33	Tirupathur	38,876	8.06	38,559	7.90	40,457	9.55
34	Tiruppur	61,753	13.07	61,964	13.00	63,477	13.63
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,35,249	28.47	1,35,882	28.47	1,41,017	32.38
36	Vellore	36,009	7.43	35,503	7.28	36,584	8.13
37	Viluppuram	86,593	17.91	87,336	18.22	90,275	20.82
38	Virudhunagar	51,085	10.61	51,166	10.53	51,794	11.10

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

S.No.	District	2025-26					
		20th Instalment (Apr'25 - Jul'25)		21st Instalment (Aug 25-Nov 25)		22nd Instalment (Dec 25-Mar 26)	
		No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Cr.)
1	Ariyalur	69,243	14.26	66,688	13.34	66,567	13.31
2	Chengalpattu	27,030	5.68	25,872	5.17	25,870	5.17
3	Chennai	38	0.01	36	0.01	34	0.01
4	Coimbatore	46,194	9.58	44,772	8.95	44,851	8.97
5	Cuddalore	78,054	16.53	75,477	15.10	75,225	15.05
6	Dharmapuri	1,00,574	20.89	1,00,210	20.04	1,00,221	20.04
7	Dindigul	75,047	15.37	72,783	14.56	72,459	14.49
8	Erode	74,287	15.21	72,299	14.46	71,694	14.34
9	Kallakurichi	76,430	15.81	73,685	14.74	73,575	14.72
10	Kancheepuram	22,555	4.83	21,376	4.28	21,291	4.26
11	Kanniyakumari	1,19,861	24.33	1,19,202	23.84	1,18,479	23.70
12	Karur	49,725	10.12	48,318	9.66	48,211	9.64
13	Krishnagiri	86,131	17.88	85,329	17.07	84,925	16.99
14	Madurai	56,743	11.65	54,857	10.97	54,909	10.98
15	Mayiladuthurai	13,292	2.72	12,994	2.60	12,997	2.60
16	Nagapattinam	22,992	4.83	22,268	4.45	22,316	4.46
17	Namakkal	66,058	13.60	64,155	12.83	64,039	12.81
18	Perambalur	53,625	11.49	51,535	10.31	51,667	10.33
19	Pudukkottai	81,936	16.76	79,496	15.90	79,031	15.81
20	Ramanathapuram	58,626	12.25	56,126	11.23	54,374	10.87
21	Ranipet	41,363	8.62	39,832	7.97	39,985	8.00
22	Salem	1,17,123	24.45	1,15,662	23.13	1,15,193	23.04
23	Sivaganga	58,971	12.07	56,983	11.40	57,056	11.41
24	Tenkasi	37,414	7.77	36,429	7.29	36,450	7.29
25	Thanjavur	65,085	13.52	62,602	12.52	61,603	12.32
26	The Nilgiris	20,917	5.92	20,407	4.08	20,444	4.09
27	Theni	26,931	5.55	26,065	5.21	25,988	5.20
28	Thiruvallur	41,312	8.72	39,872	7.97	39,881	7.98
29	Thiruvarur	39,575	8.29	38,407	7.68	38,400	7.68
30	Thoothukkudi	49,732	10.36	47,963	9.59	47,988	9.60
31	Tiruchirappalli	1,00,929	20.96	99,906	19.98	99,345	19.87
32	Tirunelveli	30,096	6.32	29,082	5.82	29,102	5.82
33	Tirupathur	39,800	8.29	38,794	7.76	38,886	7.78
34	Tiruppur	62,618	12.92	61,310	12.26	60,689	12.14
35	Tiruvannamalai	1,39,892	29.87	1,38,968	27.79	1,38,587	27.72
36	Vellore	36,605	7.70	35,218	7.04	35,366	7.07
37	Viluppuram	86,796	18.24	82,017	16.40	79,743	15.95
38	Virudhunagar	51,165	10.62	49,087	9.82	48,995	9.80

District-wise MISS Accounts and Benefits Released under Kisan Credit Cards (2022-2025)

SN	District	No. of Farmers Accounts (in actuals)			Amount of operational agriculture credit (Amount in crores)		
		SY 22-23	SY 23-24	SY 24-25	SY 22-23	SY 23-24	SY 24-25
1	Ariyalur	19,864	28,920	26,828	329.83	531.40	520.45
2	Chengalpattu	17,348	16,670	9,276	300.00	284.58	149.67
3	Chennai	104	371	325	1.46	6.97	6.33
4	Coimbatore	112,518	131,087	137,490	1,874.92	2,277.50	3,044.47
5	Cuddalore	114,923	149,814	182,497	1,273.06	1,912.92	3,012.94
6	Dharmapuri	99,610	150,976	153,861	974.75	2,242.64	2,610.05
7	Dindigul	86,373	110,417	130,448	1,215.80	1,704.36	2,687.34
8	Erode	150,972	204,856	211,768	2,300.57	4,390.59	4,919.72
9	Kallakurichi	15,693	35,229	39,095	293.47	743.97	970.51
10	Kancheepuram	43,131	54,529	60,830	442.37	586.21	807.24
11	Kanniyakumari	147,647	197,141	236,129	830.81	1,828.59	2,764.90
12	Karur	31,998	57,269	70,275	370.32	969.06	1,342.32
13	Krishnagiri	53,705	106,260	106,684	550.58	1,634.13	1,816.21
14	Madurai	58,892	76,113	91,360	719.87	1,018.84	1,416.82
15	Mayiladuthurai	9,436	7,704	4,381	182.63	153.58	96.84
16	Nagapattinam	15,985	27,780	36,403	236.42	479.39	642.13
17	Namakkal	48,656	86,170	83,170	894.62	1,839.93	1,994.70
18	Perambalur	18,702	36,997	51,227	207.11	558.69	910.29
19	Pudukkottai	66,036	83,166	102,009	514.03	849.73	1,271.92
20	Ramanathapuram	56,961	79,590	106,114	542.78	823.43	1,488.74
21	Ranipet	6,316	11,625	11,787	117.82	229.90	259.61
22	Salem	244,247	315,537	355,649	2,596.52	3,849.47	5,830.23
23	Sivaganga	49,053	62,580	79,581	452.87	751.25	1,055.82
24	Tenkasi	44,848	48,789	52,512	577.47	640.30	898.53
25	Thanjavur	244,220	269,123	299,917	2,356.80	2,976.69	4,199.20
26	The Nilgiris	39,332	47,623	52,177	386.50	559.29	848.75
27	Theni	43,900	57,443	68,408	779.71	1,102.24	1,472.06
28	Thiruvallur	58,620	78,124	86,808	734.72	1,066.67	1,578.03
29	Thiruvarur	41,856	42,557	43,770	595.00	652.74	699.35
30	Thoothukkudi	35,058	61,930	80,652	431.64	908.56	1,378.26
31	Tiruchirappalli	202,783	294,721	318,266	1,770.22	3,560.54	4,304.47
32	Tirunelveli	35,104	63,056	83,449	456.74	1,006.37	1,376.80
33	Tirupathur	3,606	7,144	7,201	66.92	144.68	161.97
34	Tiruppur	71,532	85,275	86,875	1,202.07	1,832.01	1,958.38
35	Tiruvannamalai	121,189	174,402	215,895	1,192.04	2,121.37	3,391.94
36	Tuticorin	3,542	8,130	10,682	55.14	152.19	220.88
37	Vellore	98,872	122,343	153,102	884.55	1,191.40	2,160.36
38	Villupuram	154,682	197,916	228,724	1,595.53	2,228.90	3,445.70
39	Virudhunagar	40,077	50,775	57,514	508.27	737.69	981.14
Source: Kisan Rin Portal (as on April 30, 2026)							

SY:- Scheme Year

District wise project information under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

(Amount Rs. In Crore)

S.no	Project District	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan sanction amount (in crore)
1	Ariyalur	113	37.61
2	Chengalpattu	220	66.20
3	Chennai	24	27.28
4	Coimbatore	320	214.42
5	Cuddalore	309	248.10
6	Dharmapuri	202	58.64
7	Dindigul	279	56.54
8	Erode	374	206.56
9	Kallakurichi	325	107.39
10	Kanchipuram	119	101.98
11	Kanniyakumari	145	55.80
12	Karur	160	58.42
13	Krishnagiri	226	233.91
14	Madurai	213	119.71
15	Mayiladuthurai	93	14.59
16	Nagapattinam	79	13.76
17	Namakkal	328	132.50
18	Perambalur	84	32.32
19	Pudukkottai	162	95.08
20	Ramanathapuram	64	15.25
21	Ranipet	130	51.11
22	Salem	311	109.85
23	Sivaganga	100	45.17
24	Tenkasi	117	51.72
25	Thanjavur	202	90.62
26	The Nilgiris	105	68.37
27	Theni	163	51.03
28	Thiruvallur	203	181.69
29	Thiruvarur	194	28.04
30	Tiruchirappalli	339	245.57
31	Tirunelveli	103	33.31
32	Tirupathur	109	47.05
33	Tiruppur	408	360.15
34	Tiruvannamalai	418	150.92
35	Tuticorin	192	49.70
36	Vellore	105	22.78
37	Villupuram	197	61.79
38	Virudhunagar	168	72.65

Annexure III

Release of funds under PDMC and SMAM for the State of Tamil Nadu

(Rs. In crores)

S.No.	**Scheme**	**2023-24**	**2024-25**	**2025-2026**
1	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	314.96	273.15	296.18
2	Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation (SMAM)	162.00	121.06	123.00

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