

# Combined Dataset — Agriculture & Farmer Schemes (Central + State) — Text Descriptions

This document compiles descriptive entries for major Indian central and state government schemes relevant to agriculture and farmer welfare. Each entry is a concise, human-readable paragraph describing the scheme objective, implementing agency, target beneficiaries, key benefits, and notable features (digital components, subsidies, or implementation notes). Use these descriptions for RAG ingestion, semantic embedding, or as training passages for an Agriculture GPT assistant.

## Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

PM-KISAN is a central sector scheme that provides direct income support to small and marginal farmer families. Under the scheme, eligible landholding farmer families receive fixed cash transfers in periodic instalments to help cover agricultural input costs and household needs. The scheme aims to boost farm investment and rural liquidity by sending funds directly to beneficiaries' bank accounts after Aadhaar/identity verification. Implementation includes state coordination, beneficiary verification, and periodic updates to the beneficiary database.

## Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

PMFBY is a flagship crop insurance program that offers comprehensive insurance coverage and financial support to farmers suffering crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases. The scheme standardizes premium rates in many crops while providing subsidy support for the premium from both central and state governments. It emphasizes timely claim settlement, digitized claim processing, area-based approaches, and use of remote-sensing and technology for loss assessment.

## Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

PMKSY focuses on improving farm productivity and water use efficiency through enhanced irrigation coverage, micro-irrigation (Per Drop More Crop), and creation of water conservation infrastructure. The program supports district irrigation plans, promotes drip and sprinkler irrigation, and funds projects that reduce water losses and enable crop diversification in water-scarce regions.

## Soil Health Card Scheme

The Soil Health Card (SHC) scheme provides farmers with information on the nutrient status of their soil along with tailored recommendations on nutrient management and fertilizer application. Soil sampling and laboratory testing inform periodic SHC issuance; advisory services and demonstration programs disseminate best practices to increase fertilizer efficiency and soil health over time.

## Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund is a financing facility that supports investment in post-harvest management and value chain infrastructure. It offers concessional financing and credit support to farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), startups, and agri-enterprises for building warehouses, cold chains, processing units, and aggregation centers. The fund aims to reduce food losses, improve farmer prices, and attract private investment into rural infrastructure.

### **e-NAM (National Agriculture Market)**

e-NAM is an electronic trading portal that integrates existing regulated wholesale markets to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. By enabling online bidding, transparent price discovery, and seamless trader-farmer transactions, e-NAM aims to increase farmer access to buyers, improve market efficiencies, and reduce intermediaries.

The initiative also supports digital grading, assaying, and payment mechanisms.

### **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme**

The Kisan Credit Card scheme provides short-term credit to farmers for crop production, post-harvest operations, and ancillary activities. KCC offers pre-approved credit limits, flexible loan repayment and overdraft facilities, and aims to bring farmers into the formal credit system at reasonable interest rates. Banks and rural finance institutions participate alongside government interest subvention schemes.

### **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)**

PM-KUSUM encourages decentralised renewable energy deployment in agriculture by supporting the installation of solar pumps, grid-connected solar projects, and farmer-owned solar irrigation systems. The scheme reduces farmers' dependency on diesel pumps, lowers energy costs, and promotes clean energy adoption while enabling surplus power sale to the grid in certain project models.

### **Soil Health Demonstration & Farmer Trainings**

Complementing the Soil Health Card program, government demonstrations and training programs provide field-level demonstrations of nutrient management practices and improved fertilizer use. These outreach activities are designed to increase farmer adoption of soil test-based nutrient application, balanced fertilization, and organic amendments to maintain long-term soil productivity.

### **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**

NFSM aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, and other food grains via improved technology, seed distribution, extension support, and assured input delivery. The mission focuses on improving productivity in rainfed and irrigated areas through targeted interventions, seed replacement, and capacity building of extension services.

## **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)**

RKVY is a central scheme designed to incentivize states to increase public investment in agriculture and allied sectors.

It funds state-level agriculture plans, innovative projects, and infrastructure development aimed at enhancing productivity, farm incomes, and value chains.

## **National Horticulture Mission (NHM) / Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)**

NHM and MIDH support the holistic development of horticulture through planting material, irrigation, post-harvest management, processing, and market linkages. Components include assistance for high-density orchards, nurseries, organic cultivation, and capacity building of growers.

## **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) / Organic Farming Promotion**

PKVY promotes organic farming clusters by providing financial support for conversion, certification, and marketing of organic produce. The scheme helps smallholders integrate multi-cropping, composting, and natural pest management techniques to reduce chemical use and fetch premium prices.

## **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**

NMSA promotes climate-resilient agricultural practices, soil and water conservation, and location-specific strategies like integrated farming systems to enhance resilience to climatic shocks. It includes technologies for moisture conservation, crop diversification, and farmer advisories.

## **Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)**

PM-AASHA aims to ensure remunerative prices to farmers through mechanisms such as price support, procurement, and market interventions. The scheme provides a safety net for farmers when market prices are volatile or fall below MSP-linked thresholds.

## **Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) Promotion**

The FPO promotion scheme supports formation, capacity building, and credit access for Farmer Producer Organisations to improve aggregation, market access, input procurement, and bargaining power. Grants and advisory support help FPOs develop scalable agribusiness models and link to formal markets.

## **National Oilseeds and Oil Palm Mission (NOOP / Sub-Missions)**

These initiatives provide targeted support for oilseed and oil palm cultivation through hybrid seeds, financial incentives, technology dissemination, and support to processing units to increase domestic oilseed production and reduce import dependence.

## **National Mission on Fisheries and Aquaculture Support**

Central and state fishery development programs provide infrastructure, subsidy support for ponds and cages, fisherfolk welfare measures, and value-chain interventions to raise aquaculture productivity and rural livelihoods linked to fisheries.

### **National Livestock Mission / Dairy Sector Support**

Schemes for livestock and dairy development support breed improvement, animal health services, fodder development, and linkages to milk processing and cold chain infrastructure. These programs boost rural incomes through allied activities like dairy, poultry, and small ruminant rearing.

### **Micro Irrigation / 'Per Drop More Crop' Component**

The micro-irrigation component under PMKSY and allied programs provides subsidies and technical support for drip and sprinkler systems. It optimizes water use, increases yield per unit water, and promotes water-efficient farming in areas with variable water availability.

### **Seed & Planting Material Development Schemes**

Central seed programs and state seed missions support development and distribution of improved seed varieties, certified planting material, and quality control measures to ensure farmers have access to high-yielding and resilient crop varieties.

### **National Bamboo Mission**

The Mission incentivizes bamboo cultivation and value-chain development as an agroforestry and livelihood option, with assistance for planting, processing units, and market linkages to generate sustainable rural incomes.

### **Post-Harvest Management & Cold Chain Support**

Multiple central and state initiatives provide capital grants and concessional finance for post-harvest infrastructure like cold storages, packhouses, ripening chambers, and primary processing units to reduce losses and improve marketability of perishable crops.

### **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation**

This sub-mission provides support for mechanisation, farm machinery hubs, custom hiring centers, and subsidy schemes to increase access to tractors, power tillers, and harvesters, especially for smallholder communities.

### **National e-Governance & Digital Agriculture Initiatives**

Digital platforms, mobile advisories, and e-governance projects provide real-time information on weather, market prices, advisories, and subsidy portals, enabling farmers to make informed decisions and access government services more efficiently.

## **Agricultural Marketing & MSP Implementation Programs**

Central and state marketing interventions support minimum support price (MSP) procurement, market intervention schemes, and market regulation efforts to stabilize prices and ensure farmer remuneration for staple crops.

## **Interest Subvention & Credit Support Programs**

Various programs provide interest subvention on crop loans, drought relief, and concessional credit lines to reduce farmers' borrowing costs and support agricultural investment cycles.

### **State Scheme: Rythu Bandhu (Telangana)**

Rythu Bandhu (Farmer's Investment Support Scheme) is a state program that provides per-acre investment support to farmers at each crop season. The scheme disburses cash support to landholders to meet input expenses, effectively acting as a seasonal investment grant and improving liquidity at sowing time.

### **State Scheme: KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation) — Odisha**

KALIA is Odisha's farmer welfare initiative that includes direct income support to small/marginal farmers, input assistance, livelihood support for landless agricultural households, and incentives for activities such as animal husbandry and fisheries. It aims to reduce rural poverty and provide targeted support to vulnerable farming households.

### **State Scheme: Mukhyamantri Kisan Sahay / Anna (various states)**

Several states run complementary direct benefit programs providing cash transfers, input subsidies, or crop-specific support—often named as Mukhyamantri Kisan Sahay or similar. These state programs are tailored to local cropping patterns, farmer categories, and fiscal priorities.

### **State Scheme: Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (Price Support Experiments)**

Some states have implemented price support and differential payment schemes (Bhavantar) that compensate farmers when market prices fall below predetermined reference levels. These schemes aim to shield farmers from price shocks for specific horticulture crops.

## **Rashtriya Gokul Mission & Livestock Welfare Programs**

The Gokul Mission and allied livestock welfare schemes focus on genetic upgradation, conservation of indigenous bovine breeds, and improved veterinary services. The objective is to increase productivity of livestock and strengthen dairy livelihoods.

## **National Horticulture Board Schemes**

NHB supports production, post-harvest handling, and processing in horticulture through technology support, financial assistance for packhouses, and industry linkages to boost the horticulture sector.

### **Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)**

MOVCDNER supports organic value chains in the Northeast through cluster development, certification support, and market linkages to encourage sustainable farming practices in the region.

### **Promotion of Farmer Producer Companies & Market Linkages**

Schemes encourage creation of farmer producer companies (FPCs) to professionalize aggregation, provide shared services, and link primary producers to processing units and markets, enabling better price realization.

### **Subsidy & Support for Fisheries — PMMSY (Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana)**

PMMSY and related state schemes provide capital subsidies, insurance, and infrastructure support for fisheries and aquaculture, targeting livelihood enhancement, value-chain development, and export promotion.

### **National Seed Programme & Seed Village Scheme**

Seed initiatives support breeder seed production, seed certification, and village-level seed production systems to increase availability of quality seed to farmers at affordable rates.

### **National Agriculture Market (NAM) — Market Digitisation**

Beyond e-NAM portal specifics, national efforts target market digitization, traceability, and transparency in trading systems, including access to online bidding, assaying, and unified market fees across linked markets.

### **Crop Diversification & Climate Adaptation Programs**

Central and state measures promote diversification to high-value or climate-resilient crops, incentivize intercropping or mixed farming systems, and support crop insurance and advisories to reduce climate risk.

### **Agricultural Extension & Farmer Field Schools**

Extension services, Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) programs, and farmer field schools are supported with funding to provide technical training, demonstrations, and technology transfer to improve adoption of best practices.

### **Post-Disaster Relief & Drought Mitigation Schemes**

Central and state contingency funds and relief schemes provide emergency support and crop relief measures to farmers affected by natural disasters, cyclones, floods, and droughts, often including fodder support for livestock.

### **National Agriculture Science & Research Funding (ICAR/SAUs)**

Research grants and scheme-linked funding support agricultural research, development of improved varieties, and

dissemination activities through ICAR, state agricultural universities (SAUs), and research networks.

### **Cold Chain & Value Chain Grant Programs (state + central)**

Targeted grant programs provide matching assistance for cold chain infrastructure, rural primary processing and value-addition facilities to reduce post-harvest losses and open higher-value markets for producers.

### **Agricultural Marketing Reforms & Amendments (State Level Pilots)**

Several states run market reform pilots experimenting with alternative procurement, contract farming models, and e-trading platforms to improve farmer income and market transparency.

### **Rural Agribusiness Development & Entrepreneurship Schemes**

Schemes support agri-entrepreneurship, startups, and incubation centers through financial support, mentoring, and access to credit to stimulate rural agribusiness innovation.

### **Input Subsidy Rationalisation & Fertilizer Subsidy Programs**

Central and state programs manage fertilizer subsidy distribution, targeted input support and periodic policy reforms to make input use more efficient and economically viable for farmers.

### **State Scheme Example: 'Anna Bhagya' style Food & Input Support (varies by state)**

Many state governments combine public distribution, targeted input support, and farmer welfare packages in programs that address food security alongside agricultural assistance, particularly in backward districts.

### **Capacity Building, Women & SC/ST Farmer Support Programs**

Special components and schemes provide targeted training, microcredit, and subsidised support to women farmers, scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes to promote inclusivity in agricultural development.

### **Research & Pilot Programs for Digital Agriculture (IoT, Satellite)**

Pilot schemes and grants encourage adoption of digital tools (sensors, remote sensing, and satellite-based advisories) for precision agriculture, early warning, and yield forecasting.

Note: The descriptions compiled here are intended for use as contextual passages for retrieval or fine-tuning. They are synthesized from official scheme guidelines and public documents; for operational details and the latest updates, refer to respective scheme websites and official guideline PDFs.