



PRIME MINISTER DHAN-DHAANYA KRISHI YOJANA

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES (2025)

**Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Government of India
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi**

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Operational Guidelines:

“Prime Minister Dhan–Dhaanya Krishi Yojana”

1. Introduction

1.1. India’s agriculture sector is facing several challenges such as low productivity, insufficient assured irrigation, limited access to credit, and inadequate post-harvest infrastructure. These challenges are evident in several districts, which, while rich in agricultural potential, lag in terms of productivity and economic development. Recognizing the need to address these gaps, the Government of India, in its Union Budget for 2025, announced to develop 100 Aspirational Agricultural Districts under “PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY)”.

1.2. Motivated by the success of the Aspirational Districts Programme, Government will undertake a ‘Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana’ in partnership with states, through the convergence of existing schemes and specialized measures. The programme will cover 100 districts with low productivity, moderate crop intensity and below-average credit parameters. The number of districts in each State will be based on the share of Net Cropped Area and number of operational holdings. However, at least 1 district will be selected from each State.

1.3. It aims to (1) enhance agricultural productivity, (2) adopt crop diversification and sustainable agriculture practices, (3) augment post-harvest storage at the panchayat and block level, (4) improve irrigation facilities, and (5) facilitate availability of long term and short term credit.

1.4. To ensure the success of this ambitious program, the Government will leverage existing schemes across various Ministries/Departments. Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) will play a lead role in the successful implementation of this initiative, working in close collaboration with the allied Ministries/Departments like Rural Development, Cooperation, Food Processing Industries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Fisheries, ICAR, NITI Aayog, NABARD & States/ UTs etc.

1.5. The development of 100 aspirational agricultural districts under PM Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana, is a visionary initiative aimed at transforming the agricultural landscape of underperforming regions. By addressing the root causes of low productivity, inadequate infrastructure, and poor credit access, the government aims to create a sustainable and productive agricultural ecosystem in these districts. Through the convergence of existing schemes, specialized measures from key Ministries, and a comprehensive timeline, this plan will lead to revitalizing agriculture in rural India, improving farmers’ incomes, and ensuring long-term sustainability and food security.

2. Identifying the Aspirational Agricultural Districts

2.1. Identification of 100 aspirational agricultural districts have been based on 3 factors:

- (i) Low productivity
- (ii) Moderate crop intensity
- (iii) Below-average access to credit

2.2. These districts have been identified from the States/UTs (**Annexure-I**). The number of districts for each State is based on net cropped area and number of operational holdings, ensuring balanced regional development and fostering agricultural growth where it is most needed.

3. Key Objectives

The primary objectives of the action plan for these 100 districts are:

3.1. Enhance Agricultural Productivity

- i. Boost yield by addressing local bottle necks, which may involve adoption of improving access to quality seeds, balanced use of fertilizers, and modern agricultural practices including mechanization of all cultivation, harvest and post-harvest stages
- ii. Promote use of digital technologies and precision farming to improve resource efficiency.

3.2. Crop Diversification & Increase in Crop Intensity

- i. Encourage farmers to move away from monoculture farming and diversify their crops, adopting cropping cycle and multi cropping pattern to reduce risks and increase income.
- ii. Price support scheme to incentivize famers for crop diversification.
- iii. Focus on high-value crops that provide better returns.
- iv. Adoption of appropriate models of integrated farming.

3.3. Sustainable Agricultural Practices

- i. Promote Natural & Organic farming, Integrated Pest Management (IPM), and Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) to reduce dependency on chemical inputs and enhance soil health. Efforts should specifically be made to retain areas that are organic and naturally farmed to be nurtured on the same pattern. Plans must avoid excessive use of inputs that impact soil health and are unsustainable.

- ii. Encourage water-efficient cropping practices, such as micro irrigation and drought-resistant crop varieties. Plans should avoid excessive exploitation of ground or surface water and other unsustainable practices.
- iii. Encourage use of climate resilient seeds & planting materials.
- iv. To develop skills in the livestock sector, to promote economic prosperity and nutritional security and also promote disease-free zones to improve animal health and also to improve livestock management and stocks.
- v. To promote sustainable fisheries development in India and to formalize the fisheries sector, promote aquaculture insurance and enhance value-chain efficiencies.

3.4. Augment Post-Harvest Storage and Value Addition

- i. Build or improve storage facilities at the Panchayat and Block levels to reduce post-harvest losses.
- ii. Promote value-added processing and packaging units to help farmers access better markets, besides support in wholesale marketing of agriproduce.
- iii. Provide long-term financial assistance for post-harvest infrastructure and support the development of cold storage, warehouses, silos, and packing units, logistics facilities, ripening chambers, waxing plants and community farming assets.

3.5. Improve Irrigation Facilities

- i. Expand micro-irrigation systems such as drip and sprinkler irrigation.
- ii. Revive traditional water bodies and promote water conservation techniques.
- iii. Command area development

3.6. Facilitate Long and Short-Term Credit

- i. Saturation of Kisan Credit Card includes expansion of KCC under Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sector
- ii. Focus on Agriculture Infrastructure Fund
- iii. Long term Credit

4. Convergence of Existing Schemes

4.1. To ensure the success of this ambitious program, the government will leverage existing schemes across various ministries. DA&FW will play a lead role in coordination with convergence of the key schemes/ programmes of all concerned Ministries/Department.

4.2. Schemes of following Ministries/ Departments will be converged into the District Agriculture Development Plan as given in **Annexure-II**:

- (i) Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
- (ii) Department of Agricultural Research and Education
- (iii) Department of Fisheries
- (iv) Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
- (v) Ministry of Cooperation
- (vi) Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
- (vii) Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- (viii) Department of Rural Development
- (ix) Department of Land Resources
- (x) Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
- (xi) Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Schemes of other Ministries/ Departments may also be added in future.

4.3. The State Governments are also encouraged to converge State sponsored schemes in these districts to achieve a more comprehensive strategy.

5. Implementation Strategy

5.1.1. There will be committees formed at District, State and National level for effective planning, implementation and monitoring. At district level, District Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Samiti headed by the district collector will be formed in each of the selected districts for preparing and implementation of District Agriculture & Allied Activities Plan. At State level, the District Plans will be reviewed and monitored by State Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana Samiti headed by the Chief Secretary of the State. At National level, there will be two committees - Executive Committee and Monitoring Committee, headed by Minister for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Secretary DA&FW respectively. The details of composition and mandates of the proposed committees are given at **Annexure-III**.

5.1.2. The District Agriculture & Allied Activities Plan would be the critical implementation strategy. It must conform to national priorities like crop diversification, conservation of water & soil health, self-sufficiency in agriculture and allied sectors,

expanding natural and organic farming and adoption of sustainable climate resilient agriculture while supporting farmer incomes and rural livelihoods etc.

5.2. Baseline Survey

In the identified districts, a baseline survey for ascertaining the existing status will be undertaken which *inter alia* will include:

- (i) Agriculture productivity of main crops, fruits and vegetables having substantial coverage along with identification of those blocks / villages where the productivity is less than the district average.
- (ii) A diagnostic analysis of reasons where productivity is low so that short, medium and long term measures can be identified and interventions linked to the ongoing schemes.
- (iii) Identification of post-harvest infrastructure gaps including warehouses, ripening chambers, market yards, etc.
- (iv) Identification of cold chain gaps including cold storage, refrigerated vans, etc.
- (v) The average productivity of fisheries and milk and the reasons for any shortfall.
- (vi) A general soil health map of the district identifying key nutritional deficiencies.
- (vii) Specific region-wise gaps in availability of horticulture seed / plant materials as well as availability of latest climate resilient seed authority in major crops being grown in the district.
- (viii) The credit deposit ratio and the level of priority sector lending in the district and the reasons for shortfall in the achievement of the targets of the district credit plan.
- (ix) Identification of regions sensitive for natural disaster, pests and diseases of crops and diseases of livestock etc.

5.3. Based on the above Baseline Survey and diagnostic analysis, the district will prepare a comprehensive & sustainable agriculture and allied sector development plan, conforming to agro-climatic area and resources, which will cover the following:

- (i) Five-year outcome based targets linked to cropping intensity, productivity, post-harvest infrastructure, diversification to horticulture/ fisheries/ animal husbandry and credit flow.
- (ii) Physical target of various schemes that would be necessary to achieve the five year outcome. These targets can be broken down to yearly targets of five years in physical and financial terms.
- (iii) The action plan will also include specific responsibility of district level officers/ identification of agency who will be responsible for achievement of these targets.

- (iv) Focus of the plan should be on crop diversification, conservation of water, improvement in soil health, reduced input costs and promotion of sustainable farming.
- (v) The plans should be creatively structured so that large area transformations can be effected. This may be envisaged in partnerships with private players, corporates etc. Besides agricultural tracts, development of barren or wastelands may also be taken up for agriculture and allied activities on project mode.
- (vi) In specific cases the district plan may focus more on blocks with higher agriculture and allied potential for fulfilling objectives of the scheme.

5.4.1. The Action Plan of the district will be sent to the concerned line Departments of the State Government along with physical and financial targets to be incorporated in the respective annual action plan of the schemes so that necessary approvals can be taken and funds can be released.

5.4.2. These targets will also be uploaded on the scheme dashboard which will be prepared at the central level by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in partnership with the NITI Aayog.

5.5. Improving Crop Productivity

5.5.1. Availability of sufficient irrigation is one of the main factors for increase in crop productivity. Resource mapping and assessing irrigation potential in the district can be made on priority. The source of irrigation potential from major, medium and minor has to be assessed. Further, water use efficiency through adoption of micro irrigation is also important. The convergence of schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management, Har Khet Ko Pani may be considered.

5.5.2. Analysing soil fertility is very important for adoption of balanced fertilizer. The Soil Health Card Scheme should be effectively utilized and the farmers should be provided soil health cards. Ensuring adoption of HYV and quality seeds would enable farmers to improve yield. Involving KVK and Agricultural Universities for identification of suitable varieties and also ensuring availability of certified seeds by the seed corporations are important. The funds available under RKVY and Krishonnati Yojana should be converged effectively. Timely availability of agriculture machineries is required for efficient agricultural operations particularly during peak agricultural activity when there is labour shortage. Custom Hiring Centres should be promoted utilizing the scheme “Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM)”.

5.6. Agricultural Credit

Availability of short term and long term agriculture loan at cheaper rate would enable the farmer to increase agriculture investment. The farmers should be facilitated to access the cheaper credit facility available under Kisan Credit Card (KCC) and other agricultural loans.

5.7. Agricultural Insurance

Natural calamities are one of major risks for agriculture production. Increasing coverage of area under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PM-FBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) will provide risk cover to the farmers.

5.8. Post-Harvest Management

To address post harvest losses and improving marketing, it is required to improve necessary marketing infrastructure and storage facility. The schemes - Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM), Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF), PM Formalization of Macro Food and Processing Enterprises (PM-FME) and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY) can be effectively utilized to create necessary infrastructure. Further, promotion of FPOs will strengthen the farmers collective bargaining power and reduce middle man. Improving food processing particularly for fruits and vegetables would reduce wastage and better price realization by the farmers. The direct marketing facilities such as ONDC platform may be roped in.

5.9. Crop Diversification

To improve farmer's income, diversification towards high value crops such as fruits and vegetables, mushroom cultivation, honey etc., is highly required. The scheme "Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture" would enable adoption of high value crops.

5.10. Allied Sectors

5.10.1. There is shift in increase in consumption from cereals and pulses to more towards dairy, egg and meat. These sectors are also witnessing high growth rates in the recent decades and improve farmers' income. There is need to more development of these sectors through adoption of high yielding breeds, disease management and ensure availability of credit for infrastructure development.

5.10.2. District Water Plans must be integrated to the District Dhan-Dhannya plans for more holistic development. These plans will serve as a convergence platform for various water-related activities within the district.

5.11. Skilling

To increase more employment for both farm and non-farm sectors, development of entrepreneurs and training farmers is well required. The schemes such as NRLM, Skill India etc., should be well converged.

5.12. Filling up of Posts

State Governments will be urged to fill all the district level, block level and village level posts related to agriculture and allied sectors which are one of the pre-requisites and achieving the goals and schemes and ensuring effective delivery of services. The key Departments for which filling up of posts would be Agriculture,

Horticulture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Rural Development, Cooperatives and Krishi Vigyan Kendras. Young and dynamic officers with certainty of tenure may be posted to these districts, for effective leadership.

5.13. Identification of Specialized Projects

While finalizing the district action plan, some specialized projects may also be identified which require state funding to achieve the overall scheme targets. These specialized projects may be incorporated as far as possible in the Prime Minister Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana project components.

5.14. Agriculture Awareness Events

A one-day special events focused on agriculture & allied sectors will be conducted at the beginning of each agriculture season, in each district, to raise awareness, share knowledge, and promote best practices among farmers and stakeholders (through peer to peer group). These event will serve as a platform to highlight key agricultural initiatives, address local challenges, take feedback from farmers, exchange knowledge & practices with scientists & experts and encourage community participation in sustainable farming. In addition, such events should also highlight & recognize successful initiatives and also be a forum for deciding future strategies.

5.15. Dedicated App for Agricultural Schemes

A dedicated app will be developed where farmers can access complete information on the various schemes in regional languages for better accessibility. Initially, this app will be rolled out for the 100 districts chosen under the PMDDKY.

6. Monitoring

6.1. Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Districts will be monitored by a dashboard (being developed by NITI Aayog) similar to that being used for the Aspirational Districts Program of NITI Aayog, to cover this scheme separately. The Districts will be ranked monthly for progress and outcomes. Ranking of progress will be against defined criteria for which the KPI has been finalized with consultation of participating Ministries/Departments and NITI Aayog. The **Key Performance Indicators** considered for performance, evaluation and ranking of districts are given at **Annexure-IV**.

6.2. District Planning Officer or District Evaluation Officer may function as nodal officer at the district level to assist the District Collector in monitoring and reporting the scheme.

6.3. Monthly Monitoring of Physical and Financials across scheme will be made by a designated committee in DA&FW. Further, a Central committee of concerned Ministries, NITI Aayog and States concerned headed by Secretary DA&FW will quarterly review the progress.

6.4. NITI Aayog and Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare will review district plans uploaded on the portal and provide guidance that the plans are both

comprehensive and well-aligned with the scheme objectives and priorities. The best practices among districts will be shared on the Portal.

6.5. Central Nodal Officers (CNO) will be appointed on lines of NITI Aayog's Aspirational District Programme and they will undertake field visits and will review & monitor the performance of districts on a regular basis. NITI Aayog will organize a meeting for CNOs to help them understand their role and functions in implementation and monitoring of the scheme. Further, training and orientation for the field officers of the 100 selected districts may be held online by the NITI Aayog. District-level trainings on diversification, crops, varieties, practices & technologies etc that are suitable to the concerned district will be conducted based on agroclimatic zones. District officers of all 11 departments associated with the scheme should also be included.

6.6. Central Agricultural University (CAU) & State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) will be assigned to each district as technical knowledge partner for all aspects of agriculture in the district. Agricultural Universities & Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) will act as a bridge between research and farmers through technology assessment, refinement, on-farm testing, frontline demonstrations and capacity development. Kisan Samridhi Kendras will serve as source of agricultural inputs in addition to being part of extension activities on a regular basis. Development Partners (as in NITI's Aspirational District Program) from Agriculture & Allied sectors will be assigned to each district.

6.7. Private participation will be encouraged for greater synergy of all the stakeholders. This may include Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funded projects, Post-harvest infrastructure & value addition using interest subvention and other capital subsidy schemes by private players and also stakeholders in input-output sectors working with farmers collectives.

7. Outcomes of the scheme

The outcomes of schemes may be as under:

- i. Enhancement in agricultural productivity
- ii. Enhanced crop diversification
- iii. Sustainable agricultural practices
- iv. Augment of post-harvest storage and value addition at local level
- v. Improve irrigation facilities and water use efficiency
- vi. Facilitate long and short-term credit

The overall effort will be to raise the values of outcome parameters first to the level of State average and then to the level which is highest in the concerned agro-climatic zone.

List of 100 Districts to be covered under PMDDKY

Sl. No.	State	District
1	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Sathya Sai
2	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur (Ananthapuramu)
3	Andhra Pradesh	Alluri Sitharama Raju
4	Andhra Pradesh	Annamayya
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw
6	Assam	Sribhumi (Karimganj)
7	Assam	Charaideo
8	Assam	Dima Hasao
9	Bihar	Madhubani
10	Bihar	Darbhanga
11	Bihar	Banka
12	Bihar	Gaya
13	Bihar	Siwan
14	Bihar	Kishanganj
15	Bihar	Nawada
16	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
17	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur
18	Chhattisgarh	Korba
19	Goa	South Goa
20	Gujarat	Kachchh
21	Gujarat	Dohad/Dahod
22	Gujarat	Chhotaudepur
23	Gujarat	Panch Mahals
24	Haryana	Nuh
25	Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur
26	Jammu & Kashmir	Kishtwar
27	Jammu & Kashmir	Baramulla
28	Jharkhand	Simdega
29	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum
30	Karnataka	Tumakuru
31	Karnataka	Chitradurga
32	Karnataka	Koppal
33	Karnataka	Gadag
34	Karnataka	Haveri
35	Karnataka	Chikkaballapura
36	Kerala	Kozhikode

Sl. No.	State	District
37	Kerala	Kasaragod
38	Kerala	Kannur
39	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur
40	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori
41	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur
42	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol
43	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
44	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
45	Madhya Pradesh	Niwari
46	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
47	Maharashtra	Palghar
48	Maharashtra	Yavatmal
49	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
50	Maharashtra	Dhule
51	Maharashtra	Raigad
52	Maharashtra	Chandrapur
53	Maharashtra	Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar (Aurangabad)
54	Maharashtra	Nanded
55	Maharashtra	Beed
56	Manipur	Tamenglong
57	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills
58	Mizoram	Mamit
59	Nagaland	Mon
60	Odisha	Kandhamal
61	Odisha	Malkangiri
62	Odisha	Sundargarh
63	Odisha	Nuapada
64	Punjab	Fazilka
65	Rajasthan	Barmer
66	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
67	Rajasthan	Pali
68	Rajasthan	Nagaur
69	Rajasthan	Jodhpur
70	Rajasthan	Bikaner
71	Rajasthan	Churu
72	Rajasthan	Jalore
73	Sikkim	Geyzing (formerly West District)
74	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
75	Tamil Nadu	Thoothukudi (Tuticorin)
76	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga

Sl. No.	State	District
77	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
78	Telangana	Narayanpet
79	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal
80	Telangana	Jangoan
81	Telangana	Nagarkurnool
82	Tripura	North Tripura
83	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba
84	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra
85	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur
86	Uttar Pradesh	Banda
87	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun
88	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
89	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao
90	Uttar Pradesh	Prayagraj
91	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
92	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
93	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti
94	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
95	Uttarakhand	Almora
96	Uttarakhand	Chamoli
97	West Bengal	Purulia
98	West Bengal	Darjeeling
99	West Bengal	Alipurduar
100	West Bengal	Jhargram

1. Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Major schemes/ programmes of DA&FW which will be utilized to meet the objectives for this Scheme are as under:

- i. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) – To ensure saturation of eligible farmers in 100 districts.
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/ Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
- iii. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) - Provides concessional short-term agricultural loans to farmers through Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs).
- iv. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) - To provide medium to long-term debt financing for viable projects focused on post-harvest management infrastructure and community farming assets.
- v. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM) – Post-harvest infrastructure
- vi. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs) – To leverage economies of scale in collectives of small & marginal farmers for both agricultural inputs and agro-produce. All FPOs are already registered - focus will be on scaling & market linkages.
- vii. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshana Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) - To ensure farmers receive remunerative prices for their produce and to stabilize market prices.
- viii. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) – To encourage on farm agricultural inputs and reduce cost of cultivation.
- ix. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) – To promote organic farming
- x. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) – Focused and widespread adoption of Micro-irrigation
- xi. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) - To promote agricultural mechanization and improve farming efficiency. Establishing FMB / CHC with reasonable rentals. District level uberization models.
- xii. Namo Drone Didi - Empowering women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) by providing them with drones to offer agricultural services to farmers.
- xiii. Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F) – For encourage appropriate fertilizer & inputs. Outreach for advisories and School Soil Health Program.
- xiv. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) - On increasing food production, particularly for rice, wheat, pulses, and coarse cereals, while also promoting nutritional security through various interventions.

- xv. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) - Aimed at the holistic development of the horticulture sector and promote diversification / value addition / cold chains.
- xvi. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oilseeds - Aimed at boosting domestic oilseed production and achieving self-sufficiency in edible oils through clusters and value chain partners
- xvii. National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)-Oil Palm - In selected states, oil palm as plantation crop with high returns.
- xviii. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region - To promote organic farming in the North Eastern states of India
- xix. Digital Agriculture Mission

2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education

- i. Strengthening of KVKs (Extension activities through KVKs, integration with Lead Institutes (ICAR, CAU, SAU) as 1 University- 1 KVK for each of the 100 districts)

3. Department of Fisheries

- i. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah Yojana
- iii. Kisan Credit Card for Fisheries Sector (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)

4. Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying

- i. Livestock Health and Disease Control Program
- ii. Dairy Development
- iii. Rashtriya Gokul Mission
- iv. National Livestock Mission
- v. Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to farmers in Animal Husbandry sector Farmers (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)

5. Ministry of Cooperation

- i. Computerization of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS)
- ii. World's largest grain storage plan in the Cooperative sector (Utilizing funds also from ISAM & AIF schemes of DA&FW)

6. Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

- i. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- a. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and National Projects (Major and Medium irrigation project development)
- b. Command Area Development and Water Management
- c. Har Khet Ko Pani (Surface Minor irrigation projects Development)

7. Ministry of Food Processing Industries

- i. Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PMFME)
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)

8. Department of Rural Development

- i. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

9. Department of Land Resources

- i. Watershed Development component (WDC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)
- ii. Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)

10. Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship

- i. Skill India Programme - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

11. Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

- i. Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)

A.1. Composition of District DDKY Samiti

1. District Collector - Chairperson
2. CEO Zila Panchayat (PD.DRDA)
3. District Agriculture Officer/Deputy Director (Agriculture) - Member Secretary
4. District level officer of Horticulture department
5. District level officer of Fisheries department
6. District level officer of Animal Husbandry department
7. District Registrar Cooperative Societies
8. District Panchayati Raj officer or equivalent
9. Executive Engineer, Irrigation
10. Lead bank Officer
11. NABARD representative
12. KVK head scientist
13. Two progressive farmers (to be nominated by Government of India)
14. Representative of Kisan Samridhi Kendra
15. Other relevant department specific as district level officers as decided by State Government.

A.2. Roles of District DDKY Samiti

A.2.1. In each of these Agricultural Aspirational Districts, a District Agriculture & Allied Activities Plan will be drawn up by District DDKY Samiti headed by the district collector in consultation with relevant stakeholders including farmers and panchayat functionaries. The District Plan will be holistic and sustainable, confirming to the priorities of crop diversification, input use efficiency, conservation of water and soil health, self-sufficiency and adopting sustainable and climate resilient agriculture etc. It would focus on appropriate cropping patterns & allied activities as per agro climatic conditions, while facilitating transformation at scale. The District Agriculture & Allied Activities Plan will chart out physical and financial interventions with quantifiable targets from all schemes of Central & State sector to be undertaken for each agricultural season. This will be finalized and monitored monthly. Targeted yearly Outputs and Outcomes will also be mentioned clearly in the district plans, so that the change/delta can be tracked season to season or yearly, as the case may be. NITI Aayog will review district plans uploaded on the portal and provide guidance that the plans are both comprehensive and well-aligned with the scheme objectives. Private sector engagement to facilitate increase in productivity and value addition across the chain would be encouraged. The District DDKY Samiti will meet at least monthly to ensure implementation of the annual plan and course corrections as and when needed. At the end of every 6 months, a comprehensive review against

planned targets for universalizing credit, cropping intensity & post-harvest value addition will be undertaken.

A.2.2. The District Plans will be comprehensively reviewed and monitored by the State DDKY Samiti headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, every quarter. The interventions included in the district plans will be incorporated in the annual action plans of each scheme as per the respective guidelines of Central & State Governments, for prioritization by the State.

A.2.3. The District DDKY Samiti will take stock of the status of agricultural productivity & credit, including that of all allied sectors. District Action plan to increase productivity, cropping intensity & enhancing farmer incomes will be drawn up, to address all the gaps in infrastructure & training from existing schemes. Based on this plan, annual target for each schemes being converged will also be finalised every year. This will have to be planned dovetailing the activities of all the departments, with focus on the most laggard blocks and villages within the district. The plan will cover all the aspects from Seed Rolling plans, training prior to agricultural season, convergence of inputs from various schemes, as well as post-harvest storage, marketing and value addition. Innovative large scale transformations, especially by involving private sector, must be facilitated by the DDKY Samiti. While finalizing the district plan, district collectors will hold a meeting with all the stakeholders including farmers and panchayat functionaries to ensure that the plans are action oriented.

A.2.4. The district committee will take inputs on practical aspects and potential from the progressive farmers and all stakeholders included as members in the committee. The inputs provided may be incorporated in the district plans for implementable actions as per respective scheme guidelines.

A.2.5. The district committee will have to ensure that all activities taken up in the Annual Plan are implemented in a Mission mode with field functionaries of all allied departments acting cohesively as a team. The campaign and mobilization of public opinion to collectively ensure the allotted targets will be an important task for the Samiti.

A.2.6. Besides the planning, implementation of the various components will also be undertaken by the district committee, with frequent reviews and ensuring updating of the data on the NITI dashboard. District Planning Officer or District Evaluation Officer may function as nodal officer at the district level to assist the District Collector in monitoring and reporting the scheme.

A.2.7. The initiative at present will be executed through convergence of existing schemes without additional financial outlay. The District Plans will identify the reasons for low productivity and draw up agricultural season wise plans to address the same, through a holistic convergence of all schemes. Wherever required, a crop specific cluster based approach may be adopted for focused interventions.

A.2.8. In Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi districts, besides dovetailing of central schemes, state schemes may also be used for providing for the missing gaps. States will be encouraged to extend support of state sector schemes also to accelerate the improvements in selected parameters. The achievements against the targets will be reviewed regularly.

B.1. Composition of State DDKY Samiti

1. Chief Secretary - Chairperson
2. Principal Secretary/ Secretary Agriculture - Member Secretary
3. Secretary, Rural Development
4. Secretary, Panchayati Raj
5. Secretary, Fisheries
6. Secretary, Animal Husbandry
7. Secretary, Cooperatives
8. Secretary, Irrigation
9. Secretary, Industries
10. VCs of all State Agriculture/Horticulture/Veterinary/Fisheries Universities
11. NABARD State representative
12. State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) convener
13. The Chairperson may co-opt any other relevant member with the approval of the State Government.

B.2. Roles of State DDKY Samiti

B.2.1. The State DDKY Samiti will ensure adequate fund flow to all schemes being converged in project mode in the selected districts, timely release of funds, convergence amongst all the departments etc. While the District plans will cover besides the inputs, the marketing and value addition aspects also, it would be expected that the State Departments specifically support marketing, branding & value addition of the products of these districts.

B.2.2. The State Level Committee will review the implementation of the scheme. It will ensure that field level posts are filled, funds are released timely and adequate support is provided by all agencies to the district. It will also ensure that, all departmental annual plans are dovetailed in the annual plans of each scheme by concerned departments before the start of the financial year.

C.1. Composition of National Monitoring Committee

1. Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare - Chairperson
2. Addl. Secretary/Joint Secretary- Member Secretary
3. Secretary, Department of Rural Development

4. Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education
5. Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
6. Secretary, Department of Fisheries
7. Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation
8. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
9. Secretary, Department of Financial Services
10. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
11. Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
12. Representative, NITI Aayog
13. The Chairperson may co-opt any other relevant member with the approval of Minister for Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

C.2. Roles of National Monitoring Committee

Overall direction of the State plans, ensuring adequate representation for Dhan-Dhaanya in State plans of all Departments, monitoring progress on critical parameters, including saturation of input and support schemes in these districts. Meeting will be held quarterly. The finalization of formats for district annual action plans, templates for monthly and quarterly progress reports and dashboard for regular monitoring, will be done by the National Monitoring Committee.

D.1. Composition of National Executive Committee

1. Minister, Agriculture & Farmers Welfare - Chairperson
2. Minister, Rural Development
3. Minister, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
4. Minister, Fisheries
5. Minister, Cooperation
6. Minister, Jal Shakti
7. Minister, Food Processing Industries
8. Minister, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
9. CEO, NITI Aayog
10. Secretary, Department of Rural Development
11. Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education
12. Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
13. Secretary, Department of Fisheries
14. Secretary, Ministry of Cooperation

15. Secretary, Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation
16. Secretary, Department of Financial Services
17. Secretary, Ministry of Panchayati Raj
18. Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship
19. Secretary, Department of Land Resources
20. Secretary, DA&FW- Member Secretary

D.2. Roles of National Executive Committee

Guidance, monitoring and evaluation of the Scheme will be reviewed, at least twice a year, after the major agricultural seasons.

Key Performance Indicators for PMDDKY**Table A: Summary**

S No.	Ministry / Department	Number of Schemes	Number of Output Indicators	Number of Outcome Indicators
1	Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare	19	32	21
2	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1	3	-
3	Department of Fisheries	2	8	6
4	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying	4	10	8
5	Ministry of Cooperation	2	5	2
6	Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation	1	-	3
7	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2	2	-
8	Department of Rural Development	1	6	4
9	Department of Land Resources	2	5	2
10	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	1	1	-
11	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1	1	-
Total		36	73	46

Table B: Output Indicators

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare			
1	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	1. Coverage of scheme	1.1 % of new applications decided in 30 days
2	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PM-FBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)	2. Increase in coverage	2.1. Number of farmer enrolled under crop insurance (by 15th August for Kharif and 15th January next year for Rabi season)
			2.2. Total sum insured (Rs. in lakh crore)
			2.3. Percentage of CCEs through app (Target: 100%)
3	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)/ Kisan Credit Card (KCC)	3. Short Term Credit extended and Kisan Credit Card (KCC's) Accounts benefited under MISS	3.1. Net change in number of accounts and in operational (Short Term) credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)
			3.2. Credit extended through KCC per ha of GCA (through KRP)
4	Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	4. Increased reach of producer organization	4.1. Number of targeted FPOs (at least one FPO in each block)
			4.2. Registered No. of FPOs availing equity grant
5	National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)	5. Farmers trained to initiate NF in 7.5 lakh Ha area and create awareness to 1 crore farmers	5.1. Number of famers practicing Natural Farming
			5.2. Total area covered under Natural Farming (Ha)
			5.3. Number of new natural certifications done
6	i. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) ii. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	6. Practice of Organic Farming	6.1. Number of famers practicing Organic Farming
			6.2. Total area covered under Organic Farming (Ha)
			6.3. Number of new organic certifications done
7	Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay	7. Price support to farmers under MSP	7.1. % procurement of oilseeds against sanctioned quantity

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
	Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)		7.2. % procurement of pulses against sanctioned quantity
			7.3. Total value of crops procured (in Rs.)
8	Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)	8. Efficient water conveyance and precision water application	8.1. Area covered under Micro-Irrigation (MI) (in Ha)
9	i. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) ii. Namo Drone Didi	9. Increased reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers for crop production and crop residue management	9.1. Number of farmers/beneficiaries given financial assistance for procurement of agricultural machinery/equipment including Crop Residue Machinery
			9.2. Number of FPOs/Cooperatives given custom hiring machineries
			9.3. No. of SHGs given financial assistance for procurement of drones
10	Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)	10.1. Increased Soil health card issued/generated and awareness to farmers.	10.1.1. Number of Soil health card issued/generated (in Lakh)
			10.1.2. Number of farmers given advisories & micronutrient support
		10.2. Application of fertilizers	10.2.1. Average quantity of fertilizer application (in Kg/Ha)
11	National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)	11. Increased yield / productivity	11.1. % of target achieved in subsidized seed under pulse mission
			11.2. % of bio-fortified varieties of wheat & paddy distributed against total distribution
12	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	12.1. Increased capacities of nurseries	12.1.1. Number of new nurseries developed
			12.1.2. Total area under cultivation added through new garden (in ha)
		12.2. Area under senile plants rejuvenated	12.2.1. Total area under cultivation where senile plants rejuvenated (in ha)

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
		12.3. Protected cultivation	12.3.1. Total area under cultivation where protected cultivation is done (in Ha)
13	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)- Oilseeds	13. Increased production of primary oilseeds	13.1. % of target area covered under free seed distribution to the farmers
14	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (OP)	14. To increase the production of Oil palm plantation	14.1. % of targeted area expansion under NMEO-OP
Department of Agricultural Research and Education			
15	Strengthening of KVKs (Extension activities through KVKs, integration with Lead Institutes (ICAR, CAU, SAU) as 1 University- 1 KVK for each of the 100 districts)	15. Training through KVKs	15.1. Number of extension workers trained in various skills by KVKs
			15.2. Number of farmers trained in various skills by KVKs
			15.3. Number of farmers/workers trained on Natural Farming practices in KVKs
Department of Fisheries			
16	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	16.1. Adoption of new technology and capacity building in fisheries	16.1.1. Number of cages, Recirculatory Aquaculture System (RAS) and Biofloc units supported
			16.1.2. Number of persons trained in skill upgradation and capacity building programs
		16.2. Creation of robust post-harvest infrastructure	16.2.1. Total capacity of postharvest infrastructure created/ supported (through ice plants, cold storages, insulated/refrigerator containers/trucks) (in Metric Ton)
			16.3. Establishing and modernizing market infrastructure and facilitating market linkages

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
		16.4. Enhanced seaweed production	16.4.1. Number of persons trained in seaweed production
17	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana	17.1. Increase in coverage of aquaculture insurance	17.1.1. Number of fishermen covered under the scheme
		17.2. Registrations under NFDP	17.2.1. Number of Registrations under NFDP
	Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Fishers & Fish Farmers (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)	17.3. Increase in coverage of KCC to Fishers & Fish Farmers	17.3.1. Number of Fishers & Fish Farmers covered under KCC
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying			
18	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	18.1. Ensuring adequate coverage of small ruminant population under Peste des Petits Ruminants Eradication Program (PPR-EP)	18.1.1. % of Sheep/ Goat vaccinated against PPR (in Lakh)
		18.2. Ensuring adequate coverage of Cattle & Buffalo population under FMD vaccination	18.2.1 % of cattle and buffaloes vaccinated against FMD (in lakh)
		18.3. Increased coverage of Brucella vaccination	18.3.1 % of bovine female calves between 4 to 8 months vaccinated (in lakh)
19	Dairy Development	19. Infrastructure for strengthening of milk value chain	19.1. Additional Capacity of Bulk Milk Coolers (BMCs) installed during the year (in thousand litres)
			19.2. No. of Electronic milk testing equipment installed at Dairy Cooperative Societies or Milk Pooling Point
			19.3. No. of Dairy Cooperative Society (DCS)/Milk Pooling Point (MPP) operationalized

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
20	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	20.1. Genetic Upgradation of Bovines	20.1.1. Number of successful AI done
		20.2. Skill development, technology transfer and extension	20.2.1. No. of farmers/vets/paravets trained
21	National Livestock Mission	21.1. Assistance for the production of fodder seed	21.1.1. No. of silage and TMR Plant established
	Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to farmers in Animal Husbandry sector Farmers (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)	21.2. Increase in coverage of KCC to farmers in Animal Husbandry sector	21.2.1. Number of farmers in Animal Husbandry sector covered under KCC
Ministry of Cooperation			
22	Computerization of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS)	22.1. Number of PACS computerized	22.1.1. No. of PACS provided with hardware such as Computer/Laptop etc.
			22.1.2. No. of PACS with working internet/broadband connection
		22.2. Number of PACS taken up for computerization	22.2.1. Number of PACS taken up ERP software development
		22.3. Loan disbursement using upgraded Technology	22.3.1. No. of computerized PACS which are disbursing loan through e-PACS
23	World's largest grain storage plan in the Cooperative sector (Utilizing funds also from ISAM & AIF schemes of DA&FW)	23. Grain storage units added through PACS	23.1. Number of PACS adding new grain storage unit
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
24	i. Prime Minister Formalization of Micro Food	24. Support to individual micro enterprises	24.1. Number of micro & macro enterprises assisted in the current year

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
	Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME) ii. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)		24.2. Number of women micro enterprises supported under the schemes
Department of Rural Development			
25	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	25.1. Capitalization of SHGs	25.1.1. Amount of Revolving Fund (RF) & Community Investment Fund (CIF) provided (in Rs. lakh)
		25.2. Sustainable Livelihood services to the poor	25.2.1. No. of women farmers mobilized into Farmer Producer Organization (Producer Groups and Producer Enterprises) (in 000')
		25.3. SHG members operating small business related to Agriculture & Allied Activities	25.3.1. No. of enterprises supported through SVEP
		25.4. Skill training & Placement	25.4.1. No. of persons trained under Deen Dayal Upadhyaya – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) (in lakh)
			25.4.2. No. of persons trained under Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) (in lakh)
			25.4.3. No. of persons trained under Lakhpati Didi Scheme
Department of Land Resources			
26	Watershed Development component (WDC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)	26. Development of rainfed /degraded lands in watershed projects	26.1. Total area treated under watershed projects (in Ha)
			26.2. % of area treated under watershed projects
			26.3. Number of new harvesting structures created & rejuvenated

S No.	Schemes	Output	Output Indicators
27	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	27. Geo-referenced cadastral maps	27.1. % of villages having geo-referenced maps
			27.2. % of land parcels having share of co-tenure/joint holders recorded
Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship			
28	Skill India Programme - Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)	28. Training on agriculture & allied activities	28.1. Number of trainings on agriculture & allied activities
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises			
29	Gramodyog Vikas Yojana (GVY)	29. Training of farmers in preparing value added agro products	29.1. Number of projects undertaken by trained farmers

Table C: Outcome Indicators

S No.	Schemes	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare			
1	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PM-FBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)	1.1. Increased Risk Mitigation for Farming Households	1.1.1. % increase in coverage area (in ha) over last year
			1.1.2. % increase in total farmers enrolled over last year
		1.2. Efficiency in claim settlement	1.2.1. % of approved claims paid to farmers by insurance companies for the ongoing seasons through Digi-Claims (Progress shall be reported in the next quarter after season's closure, i.e., considering December for Kharif & next year June for Rabi as season closure months)
2	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)/ Kisan Credit Card (KCC)	2. Extension of Agriculture credit to farmers	2.1. % increase in short term credit over previous year
			2.2. % increase in priority sector lending
3	Formation and Promotion of 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)	3. Increased credit availability and financial worthiness of FPOs	3.1. Average number of members per FPOs
			3.2. Average turnover of FPOs
4	National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)	4. Adoption of Natural Farming by farmers	4.1. Certified area under Natural Farming (Ha)
5	i. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) ii. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region	5. Adoption of Organic Farming by farmers	5.1. Certified area under Organic Farming (Ha)

S No.	Schemes	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
6	i. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanization (SMAM) ii. Namo Drone Didi	6. Increased reach of farm mechanization among target beneficiaries	6.1. Increase in farm power availability over the previous year (kilowatt per hectare)
7	Soil Health & Fertility (SH&F)	7.1. Increase in Organic Carbon	7.1.1. % change in organic carbon as compared to baseline
		7.2. Use of fertilizers	7.2.1. % deviation of average quantity of fertilizer application to recommended ratio
			7.2.2 % reduction in fertilizer use from last 3 years average
8	National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)	8. Self- sufficiency in food grains production	8.1. % increase in productivity over previous year
9	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	9. High production of horticulture crops	9.1. % of increase in area under horticulture
10	National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO)- Oilseeds	10. Enhanced edible oil production in the country	10.1. Increase in area under oilseeds
			10.2. Increase in productivity of oilseeds covered under mission clusters
11	National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (OP)	11. Enhanced Crude Palm Oil production in the country	11.1. Increase in production of crude Palm Oil
12	Digital Agriculture Mission	12. Use cases of Agristack implemented	12.1. Number of Farmer ID created (Cumulative) (in Cr) as % of PM-KISAN.
			12.2. % of villages where DCS has been conducted (Season wise)

S No.	Schemes	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare and Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
13	Increase in post-harvest infrastructure using funds of: i. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund ii. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) iii. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana (PMKSY)	13. Creation of storage infrastructure	13.1 % increase in storage infrastructure, value addition and processing units
Department of Fisheries			
14	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	14.1. Enhanced fish production, productivity, resulting in improved incomes and standard of living	14.1.1. % change in fish production over previous year
		14.2. Increased area under aquaculture	14.2.1. Total additional area brought under aquaculture (Ha)
		14.3. Enhanced seaweed production resulting in improved incomes and employment generation	14.3.1 Additional production of seaweed over previous year (in tonnes)
15	Pradhan Mantri Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sah-Yojana	15.1. Reduction in income risk to aquaculture growers	15.1.1. % increase in area insured
			15.1.2. % of approved claims paid to aquaculture farmers by insurance companies
	Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to Fishers & Fish Farmers (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)	15.2. Enhanced Credit access for Fishers & Fish Farmers	15.2.1. Percentage change in credit in fisheries sector

S No.	Schemes	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying			
16	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	16. Reducing disease burden by increasing herd immunity	16.1. % Increase in sero-conversion against PPR over previous years
			16.2. % Increase in sero-conversion against FMD over previous years
			16.3. % Increase in sero-conversion against Brucellosis
17	Dairy Development	17. To enhance competitiveness and climate resilience of milk value chains focusing on smallholder livestock farmers in the project area	17.1. Absolute change in quantity of milk procured from farmers (in thousand kilogram/day) over previous year
18	National Livestock Mission	18. Greater fodder production	18.1. % change in quantity of fodder produced over previous year
			18.2. % change in quantity of silage and TMR produced over previous year (%)
19	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	19.1. Increase in overall livestock productivity	19.1.1. % change in milk productivity over base year
	Kisan Credit Card (KCC) to farmers in Animal Husbandry sector (Using funds from DA&FW's scheme)	19.2. Enhanced Credit access for farmers in Animal Husbandry sector	19.2.1. Percentage change in credit in Animal Husbandry sector
Ministry of Cooperation			
20	Computerization of Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS)	20.1. Increase in efficiency of PACS and transparency, accountability in their working.	20.1.1 % of PACS adopting the Common Accounting System (CAS) and Management Information System (MIS)

S No.	Schemes	Outcome	Outcome Indicators
		20.2. Speedy disbursement of loans	20.2.1. % of PACS which enabled disbursement of the loans within 7 days from the date of sanction.
Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation			
21	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana a. Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and National Projects (Major and Medium irrigation project development) b. Command Area Development and Water Management c. Har Khet Ko Pani (Surface Minor irrigation projects Development)	21. Augmenting irrigation infrastructure	21.1. Irrigation potential created. (in Lakh hectares) 21.2. Total irrigation potential utilized against irrigation potential created. (in Lakh hectare) 21.3. Overall increase in irrigation intensity (%)
Department of Rural Development			
22	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)	22.1. Financial inclusion of SHG	22.1.1. Amount of Bank Credit accessed by SHGs (Rs. in crore)
		22.2. Placement through DDUGKY and Settlement through RSETI scheme	22.2.1. No. of persons placed under DDUGKY (in lakh).
			22.2.2. No. of persons settled under RSETIs (in lakh)
			22.2.3 % of Targeted Lakhpati Didis achieved
Department of Land Resources			
23	Digital India Land Records Modernization Programme (DILRMP)	23. Dynamic updation of Record-of-Rights	23.1. % increase in landholder with share defined in case of multiple owners
			23.2. Number of land records seeded with Aadhar
