

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

**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. 47**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 03<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026

**OUTSTANDING FARM DEBT**

\*47. SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER:

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

- (a) the details of the total outstanding farm debt across the country along with the plans to provide debt relief to marginalized farmers;
- (b) the steps being taken to regulate informal lending and expand access to low-interest institutional credit for small and marginal farmers; and
- (c) the manner in which the Government is addressing regional disparities in farm indebtedness and ensuring targeted relief for the most vulnerable farming communities?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE  
कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN)

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 47 DUE FOR ANSWER ON 03<sup>RD</sup> FEBRUARY, 2026  
REGARDING OUTSTANDING FARM DEBT.**

(a) to (c): As per Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households conducted by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) during NSS 77th round (January, 2019 – December, 2019) in the rural areas of the country, the average amount of outstanding loan per agricultural household across the country is Rs. 74,121.

The Government has taken various steps to promote institutional credit among rural households which inter-alia include annual fixing of ground level agriculture credit target to banks, Priority Sector lending targets to banks, access to affordable credit through Kisan Credit Card (KCC)/ Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) etc. Further, the Government has also implemented structured long-term measures to economically empower farmers. These initiatives include direct cash benefit schemes (PM Kisan), crop insurance (PMFBY), subsidy and grant-based programs (Krishonnati Yojna, RKVY) etc.

To improve credit access and reduce rural distress over the long term, the government is implementing a 100% centrally funded Central Sector Scheme known as the Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS) across various States and UTs in pan India. This 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. Due to KCC-MISS scheme access to easy and affordable credit has increased significantly to farmers to meet their operational needs. 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% per annum.

Further, to provide assured income support and reduce financial stress among small and marginal farmers, the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Scheme, a 100% Central Sector Scheme. Under the scheme, eligible farmer families receive income support of ₹6,000 per year in three equal instalments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). The scheme provides timely liquidity for agricultural and household needs, helps reduce dependence on informal credit, and complements institutional credit initiatives such as the Kisan Credit Card (KCC). The Government of India has disbursed over Rs 4.09 lakh Cr. through 21 installments since inception. 21<sup>st</sup> installment of PM-Kisan scheme was released on 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2025 and more than 9.34 crore farmers received the benefits.

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