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Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY): A Transformative Mission for Agricultural Prosperity

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Agriculture remains the cornerstone of India's economy, employing nearly half of the workforce and ensuring food and nutritional security for 1.4 billion people. However, the sector faces persistent challenges such as low productivity, fragmented holdings, inadequate irrigation, post-harvest losses, and poor access to markets and credit. Recognizing these bottlenecks, the Government of India approved the Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PM-DDKY) on July 16, 2025. The program will commence in the fiscal year 2025–26 and continue for six years. Announced by the Hon'ble Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, PMDDKY represents a convergence-based mission to enhance productivity, crop diversification, and resilience through technology, institutional coordination, and improved resource use.

Rationale and Need for the Scheme

India's agricultural development has historically relied on multiple schemes addressing specific objectives such as irrigation (PMKSY), crop productivity (NFSM), and farmer income (RKVY). However, these fragmented interventions have led to overlap and uneven outcomes. Many aspirational districts continue to exhibit low cropping intensity and limited access to institutional credit. The PMDDKY addresses these challenges by integrating 36 existing schemes across 11 departments, creating a unified framework for agricultural transformation. This integration ensures convergence, accountability, and measurable outcomes at the district level. It aims to strengthen the entire value chain—from production to marketing—through participatory, data-driven planning

Objectives

The PMDDKY seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Enhance agricultural productivity using modern technologies and precision farming.
- Promote crop diversification toward high-value and climate-resilient crops.
- Develop robust post-harvest and market infrastructure at block and panchayat levels.
- Improve irrigation efficiency and sustainable water management.
- Facilitate credit access through institutional channels for short- and long-term investments.
- Foster public-private partnerships for input delivery, processing, and value addition.
- Empower farmers, especially women and smallholders, through digital tools and FPO networks.

Implementation Framework

The scheme will operate through a multi-tiered governance structure ensuring transparency, efficiency, and coordination.

National Level: Led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare with strategic oversight from NITI Aayog. Central Nodal Officers will monitor progress, and High-Level Committees chaired by Union Ministers will review implementation.
State Level: State Steering Committees will align the program with regional priorities, coordinate inter-departmental efforts, and ensure timely fund utilization.
District Level: Each district will establish a District Dhan-Dhaanya Samiti (DDS) chaired by the District Collector or Panchayat Head. These committees will prepare and execute District Agriculture Development Plans (DADPs), integrating resources and aligning with local agro-climatic conditions.

Budget and Investment Plan

The PMDDKY involves an annual investment of ₹24,000 crore for six years, combining resources from central, state, and private partners. Of the total, 60% will focus on infrastructure and technology adoption, 25% on credit and input support, and 15% on capacity building and digital systems. The program will leverage convergence with existing schemes like PMKSY, PMFBY, and MIDH to ensure efficient use of funds.
Digital and Data-Driven Governance: To enhance transparency, the program employs digital technologies for real-time tracking and performance evaluation.

- Central Dashboard: Monitors 117 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) related to production, irrigation, infrastructure, and financial inclusion.
- District Ranking System: Evaluates districts on outcome-based parameters to encourage healthy competition.
- Mobile App: Provides farmers with access to advisories, credit updates, and weather-based alerts.
- GIS Mapping and Remote Sensing: Used for crop area mapping, irrigation coverage, and monitoring resource utilization.

Geographical Coverage and Beneficiaries

The PMDDKY covers 100 aspirational districts across 29 States and Union Territories. Priority is given to regions with low productivity, high poverty, and limited irrigation. Uttar Pradesh leads with 12 districts, followed by Maharashtra (9), Rajasthan (8), Madhya Pradesh (8), Bihar (7), Karnataka (6), and several others. Approximately 1.7 crore farmers are expected to directly benefit from improved access to finance, technology, and infrastructure. A detailed list of states and selected districts mentioned below

List of selected states/UTs and selected districts under PMDDKY, announced on 3rd October 2025

S.No.	States/UTs	Districts	Selected Districts name
1	Uttar Pradesh	12	Mahoba, Sonbhadra, Hamirpur, Banda, Jalaun, Jhansi, Unnao, Prayagraj, Chitrakoot, Pratapgarh, Shravasti and Lalitpur
2	Maharashtra	9	Palghar, Yavatmal, Gadchiroli, Dhule, Raigad, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Chandrapur, Nanded and Beed
3	Rajasthan	8	Jaisalmer, Barmer, Pali, Nagaur, jodhpur, Bikaner, Churu, Jalore
4	Madhya Pradesh	8	Umaria, Anuppur, Dindori, Alirajpur, Sahdol, Sidhi, Niwari, Tikamgarh
5	Bihar	7	Madhubani, Darbhanga, Banka, Gaya, Siwan, Kishanganj and Nawada
6	Karnataka	6	Tumakuru, Chitradurga, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri, Chikkaballapura
7	Andhra Pradesh	4	Alluri Sitharama Raju, Sri Sathya Sai, Anantapur (Ananthapuramu), Annamayya

8	Gujrat	4	Dohad/Dahod, Kachchh, Chhotaudepur, Panch Mahals
9	Tamil Nadu	4	Ramanathapuram, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Thoothukudi (Tuticorin),
10	Odisha	4	Kandhamal, Malkangiri, Nuapada, Sundargarh
11	Telangana	4	Narayanpet, Jogulamba Gadwal, Jangoan, Nagarkurnool
12	West Bengal	4	Purulia, Darjeeling, Alipurduar, Jhargram
13	Assam	3	Sribhumi (Karimganj), Charaideo, Dima Hasao
14	Chhatisgarh	3	Dantewada, Korba, Jashpur
15	Kerala	3	Kozhikode, Kasaragod, Kannur
16	Uttrakhand	2	Almora, Chamoli,
17	Jharkhand	2	Simdega, West Singhbhum
18	Jammu & Kashmir	2	Baramulla, Kishtwar
19	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Anjaw
20	Goa	1	South Goa
21	Haryana	1	Nuh
22	Himachal Pradesh	1	Bilaspur
23	Manipur	1	Tamenglong
24	Meghalaya	1	West Jaintia Hills
25	Mizoram	1	Mamit
26	Nagaland	1	Mon
27	Punjab	1	Fazilka
28	Sikkim	1	Geyzing
29	Tripura	1	North Tripura
		100 districts	

Expected Benefits and Outcomes

For Farmers:

•Increased crop yields and diversification opportunities.
•Enhanced income through post-harvest processing and market linkages.
•Access to modern equipment, irrigation, and institutional credit.
•Skill development through training and digital inclusion.

For the Agricultural Sector:

•Development of resilient and sustainable production systems.
•Reduction in post-harvest losses by 25–30%.
•Strengthened value chains and rural entrepreneurship.
•Boost in self-reliance and food security under the Atmanirbhar Bharat vision.

Focus on Allied Sectors

The mission emphasizes allied activities such as dairy, fisheries, beekeeping, poultry, and horticulture to ensure income stability. Integration of renewable energy (solar pumps and dryers) and agroforestry systems will further enhance ecological sustainability and rural livelihoods. Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment: The mission uses outcome-based monitoring tools, linking disbursements to performance. NITI Aayog and the Ministry of Agriculture will conduct quarterly and annual reviews. Independent evaluation agencies will assess the scheme's impact on productivity, income, and employment generation.

Way Forward and Policy Recommendations

To ensure long-term sustainability of PMDDKY, the following measures are recommended.

1. Institutionalize district-level planning frameworks for continuous monitoring.

2. Promote convergence between research, extension, and farmer networks.
3. Enhance participation of private sector and FPOs in post-harvest management.
4. Strengthen digital literacy among farmers for effective technology adoption.
5. Regularly review indicators to ensure adaptive policy formulation.

Conclusion

The Pradhan Mantri Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana (PMDDKY) represents a paradigm shift in agricultural governance—moving from fragmented, input-driven interventions to a holistic, results-oriented mission. By combining technology, institutional reforms, and digital oversight, the scheme aims to transform India's rural economy into a resilient and self-reliant system. PMDDKY's success will mark a milestone in achieving the goals of Atmanirbhar Krishi and ensuring prosperity for millions of Indian farmers.