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Syllabus heading

Crops, Irrigation and Marketing

UPSC Civil Services (Main) Examination · GS III · General Studies Paper III

Major crops - cropping patterns in various parts of the country; different types of irrigation and irrigation systems; storage, transport and marketing of agricultural produce and issues and related constraints; e-technology in the aid of farmers.

Facts & figures for this syllabus heading.

Numbers move. Confirm the latest Budget, Economic Survey or census round. This sheet is for revision, not a substitute for the model answer.

<https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/gs-3/cropping-irrigation-marketing/>

Agriculture

Agriculture and Allied Sector in India

Agriculture

Share in GDP; Declined to 16% last fiscal year from 35% in 1990-91; Contributes around 18% to the GVA

Agriculture

Employment share; About 45.76% of the total workforce

Major crops Rice

Second largest producer in the world after China.; Wheat - Second largest producer in the world after China.; Maize - Seventh largest producer in the world.; Pulses - Largest producer as well as consumer in the world.; Jowar - One of the largest producers in the world.

Commercial Crops Sugarcane

Second largest producer after Brazil.; Jute - Largest producer in the world.; Cotton - Largest producer in the world.; Rubber - Fourth largest producer in the world.; Coffee - Seventh largest producer in the world.; Tea - Second largest producer in the world.

Livestock Livestock sector contribution to

around 30%.; The Livestock sector has grown at a CAGR of 7.38% in 2023-24.

Agriculture

Fisheries; Around 30 million people are employed.; Fish constituted about 10% of total exports.; 20% of the agricultural exports.

Agriculture

Food Processing; The Gross Value Added (GVA) has increased from Rs.1.34 lakh crore in Sector 2014-15 to Rs.1.92 lakh crore in 2022-23.

Agriculture

Committee And; **Khusro Committee**, **RV Gupta Committee Commissions**; **Shanta Kumar Committee**, Shankar Guru (Model APMC) Committee; **Ashok Dalwai Committee**, **Maresh Kumar Jain Committee**

Agriculture

Constitutional; Agriculture is a state subject. Provisions; Entry 14 of the state list; Entry 33 in the concurrent list

Agriculture

Inputs/Raw Materials

Water Irrigation coverage

Currently, approximately 50% of India's gross cropped area is irrigated; Schemes and Initiatives :: PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, MGNREGA; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Atal Bhujal Yojana

Mechanisation Mechanisation level

40-45%; USA (95%), Brazil (75%) and China (57%); Indian equipment market : 7% share globally; 80% of the value comes from Tractors; Schemes and Initiatives :: Sub Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation; Electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts; Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

Agriculture

Credit; 1% increase in agricultural credit produces 0.29% increase in agricultural GDP; PACS : 1.6 lakh panchayats are without PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies); Nearly 2 lakh panchayats without any dairy cooperative society; PACS account for 41% of the KCC loans given; Schemes and Initiatives :: Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF) with NABARD, PM KISAN; PMFBY, Kisan Credit Card Scheme; Modified Interest...

Agriculture

Government Support to Farmers

Agriculture

MSP; CACP recommends MSPs for 22 mandated crops; And in addition to these 22 crops, Fair and remunerative price (FRP) for sugarcane.; The mandated crops include; 14 kharif crops; 6 rabi crops; 2 commercial crops.; **Shanta Kumar Committee** Report: Just around 6% of the country's farmers benefit from the MSP system.; CACP Findings: 94% paddy farmers from Punjab and 74% from Haryana benefited from MSP procurement while...

Agriculture

Significance; Support farmers from distress sale ,Procurement for PDS; Protect farmers from price fluctuation , Ensure regular supply; Encourage higher investment and production

Agriculture

Committee and; **Shanta Kumar Committee** **Commissions**; **Ashok Dalwai Committee**; **Ramesh Chandra Committee**

Allied Sectors

Organic Farming; India ranks 1st in number of organic farmers.; 9th in terms of area under organic farming.; 1.1% of total agriculture land in India is under organic farming; Sikkim became the fffirst State in the world to become fully organic in 2016.; India is home to 30% of total organic producers in the world having 2.30 million ha.

Livestock Sector Contribution to agriculture and

Around 30%.; Growth;; Livestock contributed 30.19% of Agriculture & Allied Sector GVA.; It contributed around 4.7% of total GVA.; Production;; India ranks 4th in the world in meat production.; Total meat production was 10.50 million tonnes in 2024-25.; India is the largest producer of milk, with 247.87 million tonnes in 2024-25.; India ranks 2nd in egg production, with 149.11 billion eggs in 2024- 25.

Agriculture Support and assistance

Extension; NSSO survey, about 60% of Indian farmers do not get much agricultural technical assistance from government institutes.; Agriculture research funding is less than 1% of GDP.

Agri warehousing capacity

As per the 2021 baseline used by the Ministry of Cooperation, India produced 311 MMT of foodgrains against storage capacity of 145 MMT, implying a 166 MMT storage gap.; Current foodgrain production rose to 357.73 MMT in 2024-25.; As per the same 2021 baseline, other countries had surplus storage capacity of 131%, while India had a 47% shortfall.; Private investment in agriculture remains a policy priority for...

National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture

Develop climate-resilient agricultural practices.; Focus: Expand weather insurance coverage and improve agriculture in rain-fed areas, covering 60% of the net sown area. 8. National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change; Objective: Enhance climate science research and development.; Focus: Establish knowledge networks connecting existing institutions for climate action.

Purpose

Term loans and working capital for manufacturing, trading, services, and agriculture- related activities.; Interest Rates: Determined by lending institutions per RBI guidelines.; There is no subsidy for the loan given under PMMY.

GS 3 Agriculture

Livestock To discuss government initiatives in improving livestock Management productivity, breed improvement, and income enhancement for farmers.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Overview; Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is a government initiative dedicated to the development, conservation, and genetic enhancement of indigenous bovine breeds in India.; The mission received a boost in 2024 with several innovative measures targeting improvement of cattle and buffalo productivity, promoting sustainable dairy development, and increasing farmers' income.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

Objective; Enhance milk productivity and yield of indigenous bovines through advanced technologies and systematic breeding strategies.; Conserve native breeds and support sustainable livestock farming for rural economic upliftment.; Facilitate the identification of high genetic merit animals and promote the use of these elite animals in breeding programs to improve the quality and output of India's bovine population.

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

GS3 Agriculture & Allied Sectors, Blue Cites ecological sustainability, export potential, Economy, Infrastructure agri-GVA growth, and isheries infrastructure modernization

49 key performance indicators (KPIs)

27. Pradhan Mantri Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises

Overview Launch Date

June 29, 2020; Implementing Body: Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan; Duration: 5 years (2020-21 to 2024-25); Coverage: 35 States and Union Territories; Aim: To formalise and support micro food processing enterprises.

Objectives Enhance and Formalise

Improve existing individual micro-enterprises in the unorganised segment.; Increase Production and Efficiency: Expand and modernize the food processing sector.; Promote Local Products: Utilise the One District One Product (ODOP) approach.; Support and Develop Enterprises: Provide financial, technical, and business support.

Salient Features Common Infrastructure

Support: Credit-linked capital subsidy @35% of eligible project cost (up to ₹10 crore) with a maximum of ₹3 crore.; Credit-Linked Subsidy;; Beneficiaries: Individuals, FPOs, NGOs, Cooperatives, SHGs, Pvt. Ltd. Companies.; Subsidy: @35% of eligible project cost, up to ₹10 lakh per unit.; Seed Capital for SHGs;; Support: ₹40,000 per member for working capital and small tools, up to ₹4 lakh per SHG.; Capacity...

AGRISURE (Agriculture Fund for Start-up and Rural

AGRISURE (Agriculture Fund for Start-up and Rural Entreprises) Scheme Launched in September 2024, AGRISURE is a ₹750 crore fund managed by NABVENTURES to support technology-driven start-ups in agriculture and rural enterprises, boosting innovation in agri- businesses.

Key Objective

Provide capital for agri-tech start-ups.; Facilitate market linkages for rural entrepreneurs.; Promote technology adoption in farming.

Expected Outcome

Increased innovation in rural enterprises.; Job creation and entrepreneurship in agri-business.; Improved market access for rural start-ups.

Challenges

High risk for start-ups in the agri-sector.; Limited awareness of available funding.; Infrastructure limitations in rural areas.

Future Directions

Expanding funding scope to cover more sectors.; Strengthening partnerships between start-ups and agricultural institutions.; Promoting collaboration with private investors.

Expected Outcome

Increased horticulture exports and market access.; Improved livelihoods of farmers in clusters.; Better infrastructure for post-harvest handling.

Challenges

Difficulty in coordinating multiple stakeholders.; Infrastructure constraints in remote areas.; Lack of adequate training for farmers.

Future Directions

Expanding the scope of clusters to include more states.; Focusing on organic farming and sustainable practices.; Promoting greater private sector participation.

Expected Outcome

Improved decision-making for farmers.; Better access to agricultural services and inputs.; Enhanced efficiency in government schemes.

Key Objective

Promote natural farming practices such as Beejamrit, Jivamrit, and mulching.; Support eco-friendly farming to boost soil fertility.; Reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Challenges

Slow adoption of natural farming techniques.; Lack of awareness and training for farmers.; High upfront cost for transitioning to natural farming.

Future Directions

Scaling up training programs for farmers.; Providing financial incentives for natural farming practices.; Expanding research on sustainable farming practices.

Formation and Promotion of 10000 New Farmer

Formation and Promotion of 10000 New Farmer Producer Organisation (FPOs) The Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs initiative aims to organize farmers into producer organizations to increase their bargaining power and market access.

Key Objective

Form 10,000 FPOs across India.; Provide training, credit, and market linkage support.; Empower farmers through collective action and cooperative marketing.

Expected Outcome

Enhanced bargaining power for farmers.; Increased market access and profitability for small farmers.; Improved access to credit and technology.

Challenges

Inadequate capacity building for FPO members.; Resistance to cooperative models among farmers.; Limited market infrastructure for FPOs.

Future Directions

Strengthening financial and technical support for FPOs.; Expanding the scope to include more regions.; Promoting success stories to encourage more farmers to join FPOs.

Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana About

Launched in December 2024 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Aims to enhance agricultural productivity and promote sustainable farming. Key Objective : Boost farmers' income through advanced technology, financial inclusion, and market linkages. Expected Outcome : Increased crop yield, enhanced farmer incomes, and improved rural economy. Challenges : Limited outreach in remote areas, inconsistent...

GS3 Agriculture & Allied Relevant for discussing

GS3 Agriculture & Allied Relevant for discussing optimal utilization of surface Activities, Infrastructure, and groundwater, flood management, river interlinking, Sustainable Development and improving water availability for agriculture, industry, and domestic use.

Objectives Enhance Irrigation Coverage

Expand the cultivable area under assured irrigation and improve on-farm water use efficiency.; Sustainable Water Management: Introduce sustainable water conservation practices and enhance the physical access of water on farms.

Components Accelerated Irrigation Benefit

Focuses on fast-tracking irrigation projects.; Har Khet Ko Pani (HKKP): Consists of four sub-components.; Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM): Integrated with AIBP for effective irrigation management.; Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI): Focuses on minor irrigation projects.; Repair, Renovation, and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies: Enhances water bodies' capacity.; Ground Water (GW) Development...

Progress West Bengal Specifics

Per Drop More Crop: 66.5 thousand hectares covered under micro-irrigation.; Watershed Development: 14,966 water harvesting structures created, covering 18,033 hectares.; Special Initiatives.; National Projects: Financial aid for key projects like Lakhwar, Shahpur Kandi Dam, Polavaram, and Ken-Betwa interlinking.; Maharashtra Package: Support for 83 surface minor and 8 major irrigation projects in drought-prone...

More on News

The PM-DDKY, announced in the Budget earlier this year, aims at increasing agricultural productivity and sustainable practices with an annual outlay of ₹24,000 crore.

About Prime Minister Dhan-Dhaanya Krishi Yojana

To uplift 100 districts with low agricultural productivity, low cropping intensity, and limited credit access.; Implementing Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare in collaboration with State Governments.; Department of Financial Services and NABARD assisting with farm credit data collection.; Objectives.; Enhance agricultural productivity.; Promote crop diversification and sustainable agriculture...

About PM AASHA Scheme

Launch: The Integrated PM AASHA Scheme was launched in 2018.; Objective: To ensure remunerative prices for farmers through effective procurement operations and price support mechanisms.; Nodal Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare; It is a Central Sector Scheme implemented through Central Nodal Agencies (NAFED, NCCF) in coordination with State Governments.

Component Crops Covered Key Features

Price Support Pulses, Oilseeds, and Copra

Procurement managed by NAFED and FCI. Scheme (PSS) (meeting FAQ standards); Farmers sell directly at MSP through state agencies.; 100% procurement of Tur, Urad, and Masur to reduce imports

Price Stabilization Pulses and Onions

Maintains a buffer stock of pulses and Fund (PSF) onions; Procurement through eSamridhi (NAFED) & eSamyukti (NCCF).; Procurement is triggered when the market price exceeds MSP

Price Deficit Payment All oilseeds with a notified

Farmers receive direct payment for the Scheme (PDPS) MSP difference between MSP & market price; States can choose PSS or PDPS for oilseeds.; Coverage expanded to 40% of oilseed production for 4 months

Market Intervention For Perishable crops such

Increased coverage from 20% to 25% of Scheme (MIS) as Tomato, Onion, and production Potato.; Direct cash payments replace physical procurement; The government covers transportation and storage costs for TOP crops

GS2 Governance, Rural Use to demonstrate government

GS2 Governance, Rural Use to demonstrate government efforts in providing Development, Sustainable renewable energy solutions for farmers, reducing diesel Energy reliance

GS3 Agriculture, Renewable Relevant for discussing

GS3 Agriculture, Renewable Relevant for discussing water and energy security, Energy, Environmental environmental sustainability, and income enhancement Protection through clean energy

Overview

Launched in 2019, the PM-KUSUM (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan) scheme aims to promote the use of solar energy in the agriculture sector.; It targets the installation of 30.8 GW of solar capacity by March 31, 2026.; A Central Financial Support of ₹34,422 crore is allocated to aid implementation.

Objectives De-dieselisation

Reduce reliance on diesel-based irrigation pumps.; Water & Energy Security: Provide uninterrupted and sustainable energy access to farmers.; Income Generation: Enable farmers to generate income by selling surplus solar power.; Environmental Protection: Promote clean energy to reduce pollution and carbon footprint.

Salient Features Demand-Driven Scheme

Open to all farmers, with allocation based on state/UT-specific demand.

Impact Energy Security

Ensures a stable and renewable energy supply to farmers, reducing reliance on diesel.; Economic Benefits: Increases farmers' income through solar power production and savings on diesel costs.

Environmental Impact

Decreases carbon emissions and promotes sustainable farming practices.; Community Empowerment: Provides financial and infrastructure support to farmers, cooperatives, and local communities

GS2 Governance, Welfare Use to discuss direct

GS2 Governance, Welfare Use to discuss direct income support for farmers, Schemes, Rural promoting inclusive and sustainable agricultural Development growth

GS3 Agriculture, Economic Relevant for highlighting

GS3 Agriculture, Economic Relevant for highlighting income support, Growth, Inclusive agricultural sustainability, and reducing farmer Development distress

Eligibility

Applicable to cultivable landholding farmer families, with exclusion criteria based on income levels, landholding size, etc.; Coverage: Over 11 crore eligible farmer families across India benefit from the scheme.

GS3 Agriculture, Risk Relevant for discussions on

GS3 Agriculture, Risk Relevant for discussions on crop insurance, risk Mitigation, Inclusive management, and ensuring continuity of farming Growth activities

Overview

The PMFBY was launched in 2016 for providing comprehensive crop insurance to farmers across India.; The scheme is implemented under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.

Objectives Key Features Premium Structure

Kharif Crops: 2%; Rabi Crops: 1.5%; Annual Commercial and Horticultural Crops: 5%; The government subsidizes the remaining premium, shared equally between central and state governments.; No Upper Limit: The government covers the entire premium, even if it reaches 90%.; Area-Based Approach.; Insurance is based on defined areas for each crop, ensuring uniform risk exposure.; The insurance unit is set at the...

Eligibility Farmers

All farmers growing notified crops with an insurable interest in a designated area.\

mandatory for loanee farmers with Crop L

mandatory for loanee farmers with Crop Loan or KCC accounts).

Coverage Risks Covered

Natural disasters like fire, storm, hailstorm, flood, drought, and more.; Post-harvest losses for up to 14 days for crops in "cut & spread" condition.; Localized risks like hailstorms, landslides, and inundation affecting isolated farms.; Indemnity Claims: Covers up to 25% of the sum insured if adverse weather conditions prevent sowing/planting.

Recent Changes

The scheme became optional for all farmers in 2020.; Premium Subsidy: Central subsidy capped at 30% for unirrigated areas and 25% for irrigated areas.

Impact Financial Stability

Ensures financial security and resilience for farmers against natural disasters.; Promotes Modernization: Encourages the use of advanced techniques and technologies in agriculture.

Wide Coverage

Provides insurance for individual farms across the country, covering localised disasters and post-harvest losses.; Transparency and Efficiency: Technology integration enhances the transparency of claim processing and assessment.; No Premium Capping: Farmers are guaranteed full claim amounts without deductions, regardless of the premium subsidy.

Collection of Real-Time Observations & Photos of

CROPIC Scheme Context: The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare plans to launch CROPIC under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

National Mission on Edible Oils

Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)

GS3 Agriculture, Food Security, Relevant for

GS3 Agriculture, Food Security, Relevant for discussing strategies to increase Import Substitution domestic edible oil production and reduce the import burden

Overview

Launched in 2021, National Mission on Edible Oils is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.; It is being implemented under Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

Objectives

Increase domestic edible oil production, focusing on oil palm.; Reduce import burden of palm oil, currently costing Rs. 40,000 crore annually.; Achieve national self-sufficiency in edible oils.

Salient Features Target Area Expansion

Increase oil palm cultivation from 3.7 lakh hectares (2019-20) to 10 lakh hectares by 2025-26.; Target 3.22 lakh hectares in general states and 3.28 lakh hectares in North Eastern states.; Crude Palm Oil Production: Raise production from 0.27 lakh tonnes (2019-20) to 11.20 lakh tonnes by 2025-26.; Consumer Awareness: To Maintain per capita consumption of edible oils at 19.00 kg/person/annum till 2025-26.; Seedling...

Productivity Improvement

Enhance Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) productivity and increase drip irrigation coverage.; Encourage diversification from low-yield cereal crops to oil palm cultivation.; Inter-Cropping: Promote inter-cropping during the 4-year gestation period for economic returns to farmers.

GS3 Agriculture, Sustainable Relevant for

GS3 Agriculture, Sustainable Relevant for discussions on national food security, Farming, Fertilizer improved agricultural productivity, and promote Management balanced fertiliser application.

Overview Purpose

Provide fertilisers to farmers at subsidised prices.; Type: Central Sector Scheme.

Objective

Ensure national food security, improve agricultural productivity, and promote balanced fertiliser application.

Salient Features Background

Deregulation of P&K fertilisers in 1992 led to price hikes and overuse of Nitrogen, causing soil nutrient imbalance and reduced productivity. The Concession Scheme (1992-2010) addressed this until the NBS scheme was introduced in 2010.; NBS Subsidy Payment;; IMC recommends annual subsidies for each nutrient based on its recommendations.; Additional subsidies are provided for fortified fertilisers with secondary and...

Integrated Fertilizer Monitoring System (iFMS)

Tracks all aspects of fertiliser production, movement, availability, sales, and subsidy payments.; PM-PRANAM Scheme (from June 2023): Supports sustainable fertiliser use, promotes organic farming, and offers grants to States/UTs that reduce chemical fertiliser consumption compared to the previous three-year average.

National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

57. National Food Security Act (NFSA), 2013

GS3 Agriculture, Public Relevant for discussing

GS3 Agriculture, Public Relevant for discussing food security, subsidized food Distribution, Rural grain distribution, and the role of TPDS in rural areas Development

Objective

Legally entitles eligible households to receive subsidised food grains through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

Crop Cluster Development Programme

Haryana The Crop Cluster Development Programme focuses on enhancing post-harvest management infrastructure for horticultural produce. It aims to establish 400 potential horticultural clusters, form 683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up 140 integrated pack houses with government financial support. These pack houses include facilities like collection centres, cold storage, grading/packing units...

Impact

Direct purchase and marketing of produce, boosting farmers' income.; Reduced post-harvest losses and improved produce quality through cold chains.; Enhanced agricultural productivity through better crop and produce management.

Direct and Full Benefit of MSP

Government of India The shift from indirect to direct payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) via online transfer has greatly benefited farmers in Haryana and Punjab.

Impact

Record high fund transfers to farmers.; Timely payments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).; Increased transparency and reduced reliance on moneylenders.

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 1

Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu

Andhra Pradesh. The initiative focuses on providing quality inputs for agriculture and allied sectors, promoting knowledge transfer, and offering capacity-building services.

Impact

Higher yields and improved crop quality.; Ensured the supply of quality agricultural inputs.; Farmers can sell their produce at RBKS procurement centers within the village.; First-of-its-kind service in the nation, offering a comprehensive "seed to sale" approach.

Climate Resilient Rice-Fish Farming

Assam The initiative promotes pisciculture in Assam's paddy fields, utilizing the symbiotic relationship between rice plants and fish.

Impact

Increased organic fertilization through fish excreta and feed remains.; Improved tillering of rice seedlings due to fish activity.; Control of algae and weeds by phytophagous fish thereby reducing competition for light and nutrients.

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

5. Odisha Millets Mission The Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) aims to promote the production and consumption of millets while preserving indigenous culture.

Impact

Reached 1.18 lakh farmers in 2021-22.; Over 200 crores transferred to farmers via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) at remunerative prices.; Inclusion of Ragi ladoos in the ICDS program.; NGOs, FPOs, and Women SHGs were involved in scaling up the initiative.

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 2

Black Rice Initiative

Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh The initiative to promote black rice cultivation in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh, aims to increase farmers' income through organic farming. Impact.; Increased farmers' income due to better prices for black rice and reduced use of chemical fertilizers.; Chandauli also known as the "rice bowl of Uttar Pradesh," benefits from this sustainable farming practice.; The demand for black rice...

Horticulture Price Agreement Initiative

Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh To make farming profitable by guaranteeing maximum price procurement and partnerships in local micro processing units, while generating employment for local youth.

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 3

Yantradoot Scheme

Madhya Pradesh To increase farm mechanization among small and marginal farmers by providing access to modern agricultural machinery through demonstrations and Custom Hiring Centres.

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 4

683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up

NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 5

Impact

Mission Jeevika was implemented through 22 Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs) by the SC & ST Development Department and Odisha Tribal Development Society. It supported 83,000 tribal beneficiaries and nurtured 554 farm and off-farm production clusters. The initiative promoted agriculture, livestock, rural enterprises, processing, marketing, handicrafts, and handlooms through SHGs, producer groups, quality...

DMFT-led Development Planning

Dhanbad, Jharkhand To improve development outcomes in mining-affected areas by converging state plans with District Mineral Foundation Trust funds through village-level microplanning and need-based interventions.

Impact

Local women managers were trained to serve as managers for collectives, providing day-to-day managerial services.; Uddyam linked Warli artisans to institutional buyers, promoting their products.; A cadre of local community professionals was trained to help the community access government schemes and entitlements.; Agri-extension services were provided to 10,554 farmers, resulting in the sale of 300+ tonnes of agri...

9 E-Governance and Digitization Initiatives

2. Farmer Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS) The objective of the Farmer Registration and Unified Beneficiary Information System (FRUITS) is to create a comprehensive database of farmers in Karnataka, facilitating the faster and targeted delivery of agriculture-related services through an advanced IT platform.

Impact

Aadhaar-based farmer registration overcomes the limitations of manual and isolated IT systems.; FRUITS serves as a one-stop platform for accessing all farmer details.; It simplifies the administration of minimum support prices and procurement center locations.; The platform acts as a repository for agricultural loans, integrating farmers into institutional finance.; Kisan Credit Card (KCC) data is cross-checked with...

Impact

Kutumba's social registry creates individual and family attributes, streamlining the identification of beneficiaries and their entitlements.; The Suvidha platform allows citizens to check eligibility and enroll in multiple schemes using their Kutumba ID.; Aadhaar-enabled payment system ensures direct benefit transfers, improving the delivery of welfare benefits.; The system has led to the identification of...

Impact

The community radio highlights many issues, from food sovereignty, organic farming to women's health and empowerment and problems faced by children.

10 Women's Empowerment

Multi-Activity Centres for Livelihood Generation (Chhattisgarh) The initiative focuses on creating livelihood opportunities for local women through the involvement of women's SHGs in activities like super compost production, vermicomposting, mushroom plantation, and horticulture. It also integrates technology with the creation of a 'Gauthan Map' mobile app for managing procurement, outputs, and cattle sheds.

Impact

The initiative has led to the purchase of cow dung worth over ₹116 crore under the Godhan Nyay Yojana, with people selling cow dung at ₹2/kg.; ₹100 crore worth of compost has been procured and sold, contributing to ₹300 crore transferred to cow dung vendors in the last two years.; The initiative addresses soil fertility depletion due to excessive chemical use and promotes sustainable farming.; It helps reduce...

Crop Cluster Development Programme - Haryana

The Crop Cluster Development Programme focuses on enhancing post-harvest management infrastructure for horticultural produce. It aims to establish 400 potential horticultural clusters, form 683 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and set up 140 integrated pack houses with government financial support. These pack houses include facilities like collection centres, cold storage, grading/packing units, primary...

Direct and Full Benefit of MSP - Government of India

The shift from indirect to direct payment of Minimum Support Price (MSP) via online transfer has greatly benefited farmers in Haryana and Punjab. Impact:; Record high fund transfers to farmers.; Timely payments through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).; Increased transparency and reduced reliance on moneylenders.; Topics where it can be Applied: Issues Related to MSP, e-Governance.; How to Use:; Apply this case to...

Dr. YSR Rythu Bharosa Kendralu - Andhra Pradesh.

The initiative focuses on providing quality inputs for agriculture and allied sectors, promoting knowledge transfer, and offering capacity-building services. Impact:; Higher yields and improved crop quality.; Ensured the supply of quality agricultural inputs.; Farmers can sell their produce at RBKS procurement centers within the village.; First-of-its-kind service in the nation, offering a comprehensive "seed to...

Climate Resilient Rice-Fish Farming - Assam

The initiative promotes pisciculture in Assam's paddy fields, utilizing the symbiotic relationship between rice plants and fish. Impact:; Increased organic fertilization through fish excreta and feed remains.; Improved tillering of rice seedlings due to fish activity.; Control of algae and weeds by phytophagous fish thereby reducing competition for light and nutrients.; Topics where it can be Applied: Integrated...

Odisha Millets Mission

The Odisha Millets Mission (OMM) aims to promote the production and consumption of millets while preserving indigenous culture. Impact:; Reached 1.18 lakh farmers in 2021-22.; Over 200 crores transferred to farmers via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) at remunerative prices.; Inclusion of Ragi ladoos in the ICDS program.; NGOs, FPOs, and Women SHGs were involved in scaling up the initiative. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES...

Black Rice Initiative - Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh

The initiative to promote black rice cultivation in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh, aims to increase farmers' income through organic farming. Impact:; Increased farmers' income due to better prices for black rice and reduced use of chemical fertilizers.; Chandauli also known as the "rice bowl of Uttar Pradesh," benefits from this sustainable farming practice.; The demand for black rice drives the initiative in...

Agriculture Entrepreneur Scheme - Ramgarh, Jharkhand

To develop a sustainable and scalable model of agricultural development by training selected 'Agri- Entrepreneurs' in best farming practices and efficient resource management. Impact:; The scheme has inspired the local community in adopting advanced agricultural practices, reducing reliance on middlemen, and reversing rural-urban migration by showcasing the economic viability of modern farming.; Topics where it can...

Horticulture Price Agreement Initiative -

To make farming profitable by guaranteeing maximum price procurement and partnerships in local micro processing units, while generating employment for local youth. NITI AAYOG BEST PRACTISES 3 Impact:; The initiative in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, directly benefits over 85% of the district's farming population, including marginalized groups, by enhancing income and employment opportunities.; Topics where it can be...

Solar Power Driven Khawa Cluster to Boost Milk

To provide an alternative and profitable livelihood for farmers by organizing them into cooperatives to produce and sell Khawa (reduced dry milk), especially during severe droughts. Impact; The initiative in Osmanabad has led to the formation of 150 cooperatives producing 35,000 kgs of Khawa daily, boosting the milk industry, promoting sustainable development, and skilling over 1,000 youth annually for integration...

Yantradoot Scheme - Madhya Pradesh

To increase farm mechanization among small and marginal farmers by providing access to modern agricultural machinery through demonstrations and Custom Hiring Centres. Impact:; The scheme improved access to mechanized farm equipment for small landholders who could not afford individual ownership of costly machines.; Field demonstrations helped farmers adopt improved agricultural practices, while Custom Hiring Centres...

Matsya Mitra Initiative - Jharkhand

To promote aquaculture as an alternative livelihood by mobilising farmers, improving scientific fish cultivation, strengthening market linkages, and increasing fish production in Jharkhand Impact: More than 3,600 Matsya Mitras supported farmers by collecting field information, assessing pond-water quality, guiding farmers, and helping district fisheries officers in resource documentation. Fish cultivation emerged as...

CROPSAP: Crop Pest Surveillance and Advisory

To prevent crop losses from pest outbreaks by using an ICT-based real-time pest surveillance and advisory system for timely detection, monitoring, and farmer guidance. Impact: The initiative was launched after the 2008-09 soybean pest outbreak in Maharashtra, which affected 48% of the soybean cultivation area and caused losses of around ₹1,392 crore. After implementation, Maharashtra has not witnessed any major pest...

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