

4th Edition

AGRICULTURE

Current Affairs 2020-21

✓ Important Scheme

✓ NABARD Report

✓ Important GI Tags

✓ Economic Survey 2020

✓ Import export data

✓ RBI Norms for PSL

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List of Cabinet Ministers of India 2020

Shri Amit Shah	Ministry of Home Affairs
Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare 2. Ministry of Rural Development 3. Ministry of Panchayati Raj 4. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
Shri Prakash Javadekar	1. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
Shri Giriraj Singh	Ministry of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, and Fisheries
Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	Ministry of Jal Shakti

Important days of last one year:

Important Days	Date
WTO Foundation Day	1 st January
National Girl Child Day	24 January
International Day Women and Girls in Science	11 February
National Productivity Day	12 February
International Women's Day	8 March
International Day of Forests	21 March
World Water Day	22 March
World Meteorological Day	23 March
National Panchayati Raj Day	24 April
World Tuna Day	2 May

International Tea Day	21 May
World Milk Day	1 June
World Environment Day	5 June
World food safety day	7 June
World Day to Combat Desertification	17 June
National Fish Husbandry Day	10 July
NABARD Foundation Day	12 July
ICAR Foundation Day	16 July
International Day for the Conservation of the Mangrove Ecosystem	26 July
World Honey Day	20 August
World Coconut Day	2 September
World Bamboo Day	18 September
World Coffee Day	1 October
World Egg Day	2 nd Friday of October (12 th October 2019)
World Animal Day	4 October
International Day of Rural Women/national Women Farmer Day	15 October
World Food Day	16 October
World Fish Day	21 November
National Milk Day	26 November
National Agriculture Education Day (Dr Rajendra prasad Birthday)	3 December
Agriculture Women Day	4 December
World Soil Day	5 December
Kisan Divas (Farmer's Day)	23 December

Revolutions in agriculture

Protein Revolution	Higher Production (Technology driven 2 nd Green revolution)
Yellow Revolution	Oil seed Production (Especially Mustard and Sunflower)
Black Revolution	Petroleum products
Blue Revolution	Fish Production
Brown Revolution	Leather/Cocoa
Golden Fiber Revolution.	Jute Production (<u>SSC-2017</u>)
Golden Revolution	Fruits / Honey Production / Horticulture Development
Grey Revolution	Fertilizers.
Pink Revolution	Onion Production / Pharmaceuticals / Prawn Production.
Evergreen Revolution	Overall Production of Agriculture
Silver Revolution	Egg Production / Poultry Production
Silver Fiber Revolution	Cotton
Red Revolution	Meat Production / Tomato Production.
Round Revolution	Potato.
Green Revolution	Food Grains.
White Revolution/ Operation Flood	Milk Production.
Sweet Revolution	Honey Production

Major schemes, launching date and fund:

S. No.	Scheme Name	Launched on	Funding with year
1.	SOIL HEALTH CARD (SHC)	19 FEB 2015	Funds released for 2019-20: 107.24 crore
2.	RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (RKVY)	2007	Total allocation for 2019-20: 3191.26 crore
3.	GREEN REVOLUTION – KRISHONNATI YOJANA	2017	33269.976 CRORE FOR 3 YEARS (2017-18 TO 2019-20)
4.	MISSION INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF HORTICULTURE (MIDH)	2014	2209.57 CRORE (2019-20) 2546 CRORE (2018-19)

5.	NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION (NFSM)	OCTOBER 2007	50792.57 Lakh for 2020
6.	PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (PKVY)	2015	1307 CRORE from 2015-16 TO 2018-19
7.	PRADHAN MANTRI KISAN SAMPADA YOJANA	2016 RENAMED - 2017	6000 CRORE FOR 2016-20
8.	MISSION ORGANIC VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT FOR NORTH EASTERN REGION (MOVCDNER)	11 JAN 2016	400 CRORE FOR 3 YEARS 2015-16 TO 2017-18
9.	NATIONAL DAIRY PLAN PHASE 1 (NDP 1)	2011-12 TO 2018-19	<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u> – 2242 CRORE 324.91 CRORE FOR 2018-19
10.	RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION	2014	<u>TOTAL OUTLAY</u> – 2025 CRORE (2014-2020) 750 CRORE FOR 2019
11.	NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION	2014	OUTLAY – 2800 CRORE
12.	DAIRY ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT SCHEME	SEPT 2010	325 CRORE FOR 2019-20
13.	DAIRY PROCESSING & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND	DEC 2017	10881 CRORE
14.	FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (FIDF)	2018	7522 CRORE
15.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND (AHIDF)	2018	2477 CRORE
16.	e-NAM ELECTRONIC-NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET	14 APRIL 2016	423.23 CRORE (2015-16 TO 2018-19)
17.	BLUE REVOLUTION SCHEME	2015	3000 CRORE FOR 5 YEARS (2015-16 TO 2019-20)

18.	PM AASHA	2018	TOTAL BUDGET – 15053 1500 CRORE FOR 2019-20
19.	PM KISAN	2019	FY 2018-19 – 20000 CRORE FY 2019-20 – 75000 CRORE
20.	KUSUM KISAN URJA SURAKSHA EVAM UTTHAN MAHAABHIYAN	FEB 2019	34422 CRORE

Schemes for Doubling of Farmers' Income (DFI) by 2022:

- i) Progressive market reforms.
- ii) Supporting contract farming by promulgating of Model Contract Farming Act, Up-gradation of Gramin Haats to work as centres of aggregation and for direct purchase of agricultural commodities.
- iii) Providing e-NAM to farmers.
- iv) Distributing soil health cards.
- v) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) “Per drop more crop”.
- vi) Better insurance coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).
- vii) Making loans available to farmers at a reduced rate of 4 percent per annum and extending the facility of Kisan Credit Card for animal husbandry and fisheries related activities to the farmers;
- viii) Increase in the Minimum Support Price (MSPs).
- ix) Providing old age pension of Rs. 3000 to the eligible small and marginal farmers
- x) The essential Commodities Act was amended to remove commodities like cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onion and potatoes from the list of essential commodities.

Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan

- Govt. launched the Rs. 20 lakh crore economic package under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan. Its aim is to develop a self-reliant India

which, in turn, shall result in uplifting the rural economy.

- The concept of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was integrated with the announcement of the economic package to tackle the corona virus pandemic. Under the mission, special provisions have been made for the poor, including migrants and farmers. Some of these are listed as under:
- 25 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards sanctioned with a loan limit of Rs.25000 crore.
- a) Support provided under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund to states.
- b) Rs 3 lakh crore Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme especially for the MSMEs to come out of the stress created by the pandemic.
- c) Various benefits have also been given under the MUDRA scheme. Rs.1500 crore Shishu loan shall be provided along with interest discount of 2 percent for fast recipients for a period of 12 months.
- d) The wage rate under MGNREGA has been increased to Rs. 202.
- e) Free food grain supply (5 kg of grains per person and 1 kg Chana per family per month) is also being provided to the migrants. The free food grain supply is also extended to the existing beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana in addition to their existing entitlements. Govt. has made provision for migrant workers to access the PDS through “**One Nation One Card Scheme**”.
- f) Through Pradhan Mantri Kisan Yojana, Rs.2000 has been transferred directly to the 8.7 crore farmers.
- g) The main focus of the government is ‘**Vocal for Local**’. Locally available product will be given importance in order to promote the rural economy.

Government Schemes in Sync with the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan

- **Coir Udyami Yojana:** Credit linked subsidy scheme for setting up coir units.
- **Skill Upgradation and Mahila Coir Yojana:** It particularly aims at women

empowerment.

- **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme:** It is a composition of two schemes viz. Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and Rural Employment Generation Program. It is a credit linked subsidy programme that aims at generating employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas.
- **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin:** 'Housing for All' by 2022 in the rural areas.
- **Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana:** Aims to uplift the urban poor by enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development.
- **UJALA 2019:** The objective is to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment that will reduce electricity bills and preserve the environment. Every grid-connected consumer having a metered connection from their respective Electricity Distribution Company can get LED bulbs at about 40 percent of the market price under the Ujala scheme.
- **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana:** It is the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE).
- **Ayushman Bharat:** Aims to provide health coverage to over 100 million poor and vulnerable families of about USD 8,500 for hospitalization per family per year.
- **Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries' (SFURTI):** To facilitate cluster- based development
- **Promotion of Innovation, Rural industry and Entrepreneurship:** to develop entrepreneurs in agro- rural industry sectors.
- **Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY):** It aims to enhance fish production to 220 LMT with an investment of over Rs.20,000 crore in next five years.

Food processing Initiatives

- Government launched an integrated umbrella scheme- **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana** in 2017. The scheme is providing financial support to create and develop infrastructure for mega food parks, integrated cold chain and value addition, food processing and preservation capacities and agro-processing clusters.
- The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has sanctioned 39 mega food parks and 298 cold chain projects throughout the country.
- Indian Railways will set up '**Kisan Rail**' through PPP arrangements. There shall be **refrigerated coaches in express and freight trains** to build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables, inclusive of milk and meat.
- To facilitate farmers and traders in searching transport vehicles for Primary and Secondary transportation for movement of Agriculture and Horticulture produce.
- **Primary transportation would include** movement from Farm to Mandis, FPO Collection Centre and Warehouses etc.
- **Secondary Transportation** would include movement from Mandis to Intra-state & Inter-state mandis, Processing units, Railway station, Warehouses and Wholesalers etc.
- This App also facilitates traders in transportation of perishable commodities by Reefer (Refrigerated) vehicles.
- Under the extraordinary situation prevailing in the country currently due to lockdown, "**Kisan Rath**" will ensure **smooth and seamless supply linkages**
- To help improve value realisation especially in North-East and tribal districts '**Krishi Udaan**' will be launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
- Government of India created a specific '**Dairy Processing and**

Infrastructure Development Fund' under NABARD with the objective to modernise and expand milk processing facilities across India. Fund also aimed to create additional milk processing capacity for increased value addition by producing more dairy products.

- The Government has announced to facilitate **doubling of milk processing capacity** from over 53 million tonne to 108 million tonne **by 2025**.
- Special efforts are also being made to accelerate production, marketing and exports of value-added meat products and sea food to increase income of fishers.
- **Rural youth, who are potential migrants**, can easily be trained as per industry requirements and mentored to start their own small units of processing, packaging, etc.
- **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme, ASPIRE** (Scheme for promoting innovation, rural industry and entrepreneurship) and **SFURTI** (Scheme for regeneration of traditional industries) are some of the specific schemes to address capital needs of agri-entrepreneurs.
- In April, 2020, the launch of '**Kisan Rath**' mobile app was aimed at facilitating transportation of foodgrains and perishables during the lockdown. **Agri Transport 24 x7 Call Centres** too were launched during the lockdown period.
- Building on the Budget 2020-21 announcement, '**one district-one product**' approach has been advocated in the recent measures. This approach encourages specialization and a prudent reaping of economies
- At the end of June, 2020, the Cabinet approved the setting up of **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund**. The Fund will be useful for ensuring enhanced investments, including private sector investments, in dairy, meat processing etc.

- In May, 2020, the Finance Minister had announced Rs. 30,000 crore **Additional Emergency Working Capital for farmers through NABARD** and Rs. Two lakh crore **credit boost to 2.5 crore farmers** under Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
- The **amended ‘Essential Commodities’ Act** proposes to balance producers’ and consumers’ interests. The amended Act would **reduce regulatory interference** by removing cereals, pulses, oilseeds, edible oils, onions and potatoes from the list of essential commodities, which in turn would be a catalyst in attracting more investment.
- In May, 2020, govt. **allocated 8 lakh MT of foodgrains** to all States/UTs to address **issues faced by migrants**. Govt. extended the **food security under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana** till the end of November, 2020.
- The total procurement of Minor Forest Produce for the financial year has reached Rs. 2,000 crores. This procurement ensures direct benefit to tribal people. **Minor Forest Produce is also covered under the recently approved Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises for the unorganised sector.**
- The **Farming Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020**, was promulgated in June, 2020. The Ordinance strives to create an ecosystem where farmers and traders will have the **freedom of choice of sale and purchase** of agro-produce and there will be **barrier- free inter- state and intra-state trade**. Trade will be outside the physical location of markets which have been notified under State Agricultural Produce Marketing legislations.
- Another ordinance approved by the Cabinet is **The Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Ordinance, 2020**.
- It advocates farmers’ engagement with processors, wholesales, aggregators, large retailers and exporters. On the one hand, by

removing intermediaries, this initiative would reduce the market risk and the cost of marketing; and on the other hand, it will provide for the farmers' access to modern technology, better inputs and higher incomes.

- The **Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyaan**, launched June 2020, not only aims at providing employment opportunity to the reverse migrants, but also constructing durable public works. The Abhiyan is to be **implemented over 125 days in 116 districts**. A large number of infrastructure projects have been identified under the abhiyan.
- For boosting non-agricultural activities, a package for micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) has been announced. Besides the collateral free debt and interest subvention, a major highlight of the package is **Distressed Assets Fund Subordinate Debt** for MSMEs, which aims to protect around 2 lakh MSMEs.
- It is assumed that the labour which had migrated from rural areas worked in non-agricultural sectors in urban areas.
- Therefore, it is essential to map their skills on their return from urban areas and accordingly, provide for their gainful employment.
- The Government has also focused on promotion of **nutri-cereals and bio-fortified crops** along with Public Distribution System (PDS) to bring in nutritional security as well as achieving the second and third pillar of food security i.e. access and affordability of food.
- ICAR has developed **53 bio-fortified varieties and production** protocols of nutri-cereals for higher productivity.
- Atmanirbhar Bharat - Provided much needed reforms in agricultural marketing and in deciding his/her price while entering into contract.

Some Important Schemes related to Agriculture:



Soil Health card

- Theme: "**Swasth Dharaa Khet Hara.**" - Healthy Earth. Green Farm.
- Launched: **19 feb,2015 at Suratgarh, Rajasthan**
- Soil health card is prepared in **14 local languages.**
- Soil Health card Mobile app languages: **10 (23 languages in soil health card portal)**
- Soil Health Card Mobile application was launched on World Soil Day - **5 th December 2017 in Jhajjar, Haryana.**
- It will contain the status of his soil with respect to **12 parameters**, namely **N, P, K (Macro-nutrients); S (Secondary- nutrient); Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, Bo (Micro - nutrients); and pH, EC, OC (Physical parameters).**
- Soil samples will be drawn in a grid of **2.5 ha in irrigated area and 10 ha in rain- fed area** with the help of GPS tools and revenue maps.
- Soil Samples are taken generally two times in a year, after harvesting of Rabi and Kharif Crop respectively or when there is no standing crop in the field.
- A sum of **Rs. 190 per soil sample** is provided to State Governments. This covers the cost of collection of soil sample, its test, generation and distribution of soil health card to the farmer.
- During the current financial year (**2019-20**), **Model Villages Programme on pilot basis has been taken up under Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme.** It includes adoption of one village per block for land holding-based Soil Sampling, Testing & Distribution of Soil Health Cards and subsequent SHC based demonstrations in each Model village.

Mridaparikshak

- Launched: **18th Feb, 2015**
- Mridaparikshak determines all the important **15 soil parameters** (Previously 10) viz., **pH, EC, organic carbon, available nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, Sulphur, zinc, iron, manganese, boron, copper, gypsum requirement, lime requirement, and calcareousness.**
- The price of `Mridaparikshak' for sale in India is fixed at **Rs. 86,000/-** (local taxes extra) and the price of `Refilling' for **100 samples is fixed at Rs. 17,000/-** (local taxes extra).
- It also provides crop and soil specific fertilizer recommendations directly to farmer's mobile through SMS.

e-NAM

- Launched on : **14 April 2016**
- National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) Scheme was **approved on 1st July 2015**
- National Agriculture Market (e NAM), a pan-India electronic trading portal with the objective of integrating the existing Mandis to “**One Nation One Market**” for agricultural commodities in India.
- **Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)** is the lead agency for implementing e NAM under the aegis of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India.
- The portal is available in **English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Bengali, Tamil, Odiya and Punjabi (Total 9).**
- The **Mobile app** also developed and has **6 languages (English, Hindi, Gujrati, Telugu, Oriya, Marathi).**

- ❖ **The pan-India electronic agri-produce trading portal reaches milestone of 1000 mandis across 18 States & 3 UTs:**
 - With the overall success of **585 mandis** in **Phase 1** and further expanding its wings to **integrate 415 new mandis** in **Phase 2**, the e-NAM platform now has a total number of **1000 mandis across 18 States & 3 UTs**.
 - At present, 175(earlier **150**) **commodities**, including **food grains, oilseeds, fibers, vegetables and fruits**, are being traded on e NAM.
 - More than **1,005 FPOs** have been registered on eNAM platform and have traded **2900 MT of agri-produce worth Rs 7.92 Crores**.
 - It is for the **first time that Karnataka State** has been added to the list of **e-NAM States**.

Commodity	Number
Food Grains/Cereals	26 (earlier 25)
Oilseed	14 (earlier 13)
Spices	16 (earlier 14)
Fruits	31 (earlier 29)
Vegetables	50 (earlier 40)
Miscellaneous	38 (earlier 29)
Total	175 (earlier 150)

❖ **E-Nam Mandis:**

- **Total e-Nam Mandis: 1000**
- E –NAM Platform: **Rajasthan(144)> Uttar Pradesh(125)> Gujrat (122)> Maharashtra (118)**
- **Call centre Number for Beneficiaries of E-Nam for Logistics Support: 1800-270-0224** (Farmers, FPO Business Person, Service Provider)

What is APMC

- The **Government of India** designed a model **Agricultural Produce**

Market Committee (APMC) Act in 2003 as a first attempt to bring reformations in the agricultural markets.

- An Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) is a **marketing board** established by a **state government** in India to ensure farmers are safeguarded from exploitation by large retailers, as well as ensuring the farm to retail price spread does not reach excessively high levels.
- **Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC)** is a system **operating under the State Government** since agricultural marketing is a State subject.
- The APMC has **Yards/Mandis** in the market area that regulates the notified agricultural produce and livestock.
- The introduction of APMC was to limit the occurrence of Distress Sale by the farmers under the pressure and exploitation of creditors and other intermediaries.

❖ **About Agriculture & Our Constitution:**

- **1966** - Agriculture is a state subject under the Constitution under **(Seventh Schedule, Article 246)**
- **Article 301** - Freedom of trade and commerce throughout the territory of India.

Mega Food Parks Scheme

- Mega Food Parks Scheme (MFPS) was launched in 2008.
- Government provides Financial Assistance up to Rs. 50 Crore to set up modern infrastructure facilities for food processing called Mega Food Parks. (50% in general states and 75% in in difficult and hilly areas)
- It is a scheme of the Ministry of Food Processing Industry (MOFPI).
- Srini mega Food Park at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh is the first Mega

food park of India.

- Maharashtra's first Mega Food Park inaugurated at Satara. (NABARD-2019).
- Punjab's first Mega International Food Park was inaugurated at Dabwala Kalan, in Fazilka District Punjab under the aegis of Mega Food Park Scheme.
- Indus mega Food Park the **first Mega Food Park (MFP) of Madhya Pradesh** inaugurated at Panwa village in Kasarwad tehsil of Khargone district. Recently Avantee Mega Food Park was inaugurated at Dewas MP. (Second of MP)
- First mega food park of Himachal Pradesh "**Cremica food park**" is inaugurated at **Una**.
- First mega food park of Gujarat "**Gujarat Agro mega food park**" is inaugurated at **Surat**.
- Telangana's first Mega Food Park promoted by smart Agro Food Park setup at Nizamabad Telangana
- Mizoram's first mega food park is Zoram Mega Food Park
- **First aqua mega food park** inaugurated at Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.
- World Bank sanctioned rupees **3000 crore for Food Park**
- The total outlay for the Ministry of Food Processing Industries is **Rs. 1,196 crore in 2019-20**. The government has allocated of **Rs. 1.92 lakh crore for the Food Ministry**, out of which **Rs. 1.84 lakh crore has been set aside for food subsidy**.
- Objective was to **raise processing** of food items **from 6% to 20%**
- Under the scheme, the government of India provides financial assistance **upto Rs 50 crore per mega food park project**.
- **Operational: 19** (MoFPI Website)
- **Operational and Complete: 04**,
- **Operational: 15** (Also on Website)
- **Under Implementation: 18**

❖ Operational Food Parks

1. Srini Mega Food Park, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.
2. Godavari Mega Aqua Park, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh.
3. North East Mega Food Park, Nalbari, Assam.
4. Gujarat Agro Mega Food Park, Surat, Gujarat.
5. Cremica mega Food park, Una, Himachal Pradesh.
6. Integrated Mega Food Park, Tumkur, Karnataka.
7. Indus Mega Food Park, Khargoon, Madhya Pradesh.
8. Avantee Mega Food Park, Dewas, Madhya Pradesh.
9. Paithan Mega Food Park, Aurangabad, Maharashtra.
10. Satara Mega Food Park, Satara, Maharashtra.
11. Zoram Mega Food Park, Kolasib, Mizoram.
12. MITS Mega Food Park, Rayagada, Odisha.
13. International Mega Food Park, Fazilka, Punjab.
14. Greentech Mega Food park, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
15. Smart Agro Mega Food Park, Nizamabad, Telangana.
16. Tripura Mega Food Park, West Tripura, Tripura.
17. Patanjali Food and Herbal Park, Haridwar, Uttarakhand.
18. Himalayan Mega Food Park, Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand.
19. Jangipur Bengal Mega Food Park, Murshidabad, West Bengal.

Operation Green TOP to Total

- Scheme approved on 10.06.2020,
- Scheme guidelines notified on 11.06.2020
- Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI) has recently extended the Operation Greens Scheme from Tomato, Onion and Potato (TOP) to all fruits & vegetables (TOTAL) for a period of six months on pilot basis as part of Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

Salient features:

- **Objective:-** The objective of intervention is to **protect the growers of fruits and vegetables from making distress sale due to lockdown and reduce the post - harvest losses.**
- **Eligible Crops:-** Fruits- Mango, Banana, Guava, Kiwi, Lichi, Papaya, Citrus, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Jackfruit;
- **Vegetables:** - French beans, Bitter Gourd, Brinjal, Capsicum, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chilies (Green), Okra, Onion, Potato and Tomato.
- Any other fruit/vegetable can be added in future based on recommendation by Ministry of Agriculture or State Government
- **Duration of Scheme:-** for the period of six months from the date of notification i.e., 11/06/2020.
- **Eligible Entities:-** Food Processors, FPO/FPC, Co-operative Societies, Individual farmers, Licensed Commission Agent, Exporters, State Marketing /Co- operative Federation, Retailers etc. engaged in processing/ marketing of fruits and vegetables.
- **Pattern of Assistance:-** Ministry will provide subsidy @ 50 % of the cost of the following two components, subject to the cost norms:
- **Transportation of eligible crops** from surplus production cluster to consumption centre; and/or
- **Hiring of appropriate storage** facilities for eligible crops (for maximum period of 3 months)

Eligible entities under the scheme

- Food Processors, FPO/FPC, Co-operative Societies, Individual farmers, Group of Farmers, Licensed Commission Agent, Exporters, State Marketing/ Co-operative Federation, Retailers etc. engaged in processing/ marketing of fruits and vegetables

Minimum quantity of crop to be procured and transported/ stored

- **a. 50 MT** for Individual farmers
- **b. 100 MT** for FPO/FPC, Co-operative, Group of farmers
- **c. 500 MT** for Food Processor, Exporter, Licensed Commission Agent

- d. 1,000 MT** for Retailers, State Marketing/Co-operative Federation

Major fruits and vegetables covered

- Fruits-** Mango, Banana, Guava, Kiwi, Lichi, Papaya, Mousambi, Orange, Kinnow, Lime, Lemon, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Jackfruit, Apple, Almond, Aonla, Passion Fruit and Pear
- Vegetables:** - French beans, Bitter Gourd, Brinjal, Capsicum, Carrot, Cauliflower, Chillies (Green), Okra, Cucumber, Peas, Garlic, Onion, Potato and Tomato.
- Maximum admissible subsidy amount per applicant will be **Rs. 1 crore during the entire period of 6 months.**

National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

- A new Central Sector Scheme “National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)” for overall promotion & development of scientific beekeeping and production of quality honey & other beehive products is approved by the Govt. of India.
- The scheme will be implemented through **National Bee Board as a Central Sector Scheme (100% funded by Central Govt.)**.

The NBHM will have following sub-schemes/ three Mini Missions:

- (a) Mini Mission-I:** Under this Mission, thrust will be given on production & productivity improvement of various crops through pollination assisted by adoption of scientific beekeeping
- (b) Mini Mission-II:** This Mission will concentrate on post harvest management of beekeeping/ beehive products including collection, processing, storage, marketing, value addition, etc. with a thrust to develop requisite infrastructural facilities for these activities; and
- (c) Mini Mission-III:** This Mission will concentrate on Research & Technology generation for different Regions/ States/ Agro-Climatic and

Socio-Economic conditions.

- The NBHM will work in coordination with other Governmental Programmes / schemes relating to promotion of beekeeping, viz. **MIDH, RKVY, Honey Mission of KVIC, MSME, ICAR, etc.** for overall promotion & development of scientific beekeeping in the country.

Kisan credit card

- **The Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** scheme was introduced in **August 1998**
- **Eligibility: Minimum age: 18 years, Maximum age: 75 years**
- Card valid for **3-5 years** subject to annual review. As incentive for good performance, credit limits could be enhanced to take care of increase in costs, change in cropping pattern, etc.
- Each drawl to be **repaid within a maximum period of 12 months.**
- Security, margin, rate of interest, etc. as per RBI norms. RBI has decided to raise the limit for **collateral-free agriculture loans from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.6 lakh.**
- The Kisan Credit Card also provides personal accident insurance that farmers can opt for. Under the insurance, they will get coverage of **up to Rs.50,000** in the event of death while **Rs.25,000** in the event of an accident resulting in disability.
- Crop loans disbursed under KCC Scheme for notified crops are covered under Crop Insurance Scheme, to protect the interest of the farmer against loss of crop yield caused by natural calamities, pest attacks etc.
- **RuPayKisan Credit Card:** RuPay is an Indian domestic card scheme conceived and launched by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
- RuPay facilitates electronic payment at all Indian banks and financial institutions, and competes with Master Card and Visa in India. **NPCI started Rupay card in 2012.**
- **NABARD, in January, 2013** set up Special Project Unit- Kisan Credit

Card (SPU-KCC) with a mandate for encouraging cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks across the country to issue Rupay KCC debit cards.

- The farmers get the **short term crop loans up to Rs. 3 lakh** at reduced rate of **interest at 7%**. If the farmers deposit the loan amount on the due date; they get **another 3% rebate** in the interest rate. So the effective rate of interest would be **only 4%**.
- The facility of Kisan Credit Cards has been **extended to fisheries and animal husbandry (including poultry) farmers (in 2018-19 budget)** to help them meet their working capital needs.
- According to an announcement made on **26 August 2019**, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) will be **providing a 2% subsidy** on the rate of interest for any **short-term loans of Rs.2 lakh** that have been availed by farmers who are engaged in **animal husbandry and fisheries via the Kisan Credit Card (KCC)**.
- Farmers will be able to **avail loans of up to Rs.2 lakh** with a concessional **interest rate of 7%**.
- The reduction of interest will be applicable for all loans that have been availed during **2018-2019 and 2019-2020**.
- An extra 3% discount on the interest rate will be provided to farmers who have been promptly paying their loans.

Documents required to get KCC

1. Duly filled application form
2. Identity proof- Voter ID card/PAN card/Passport/ Aadhaar card,/Driving License etc.
3. Address proof: Voter ID card/Passport/Aadhaar card/Driving license etc.

Pashu Kisan Credit Card

- Launched: 6 December, 2019 in Haryana
- The card is along lines of the Kisan credit card scheme and will allot credit according to the animal you own. **Pashu Kisan Credit Card may be used**

for availing a loan of Rs. 44018 for a cow and Rs. 61467 for a buffalo at any effective rate of interest of 4%.

- The loan will be given to the livestock owner in 6 equal instalments for cow and **7 equal instalments for a buffalo** every month on the basis of financial scale from the bank i.e. **Rs. 7336/- per month for cow and Rs. 8781/- per month for buffalo.**
- For any person who has cattle or freshwater shrimp more than a value of **Rs.1.6 lakh, collateral** will need to be given to the bank.
- According to the government, an owner can purchase anything and everything with the credit limit. However, he or she must repay the amount within **1 year to get an interest rate of 4%.** The interest rate increases, and they become defaulters if the money is not repaid within a year.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi **Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)**

Launched date: 1st July 2015

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation '**Har Khet ko pani**' and **improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop'** in a focused manner
- PMKSY has been approved for implementation across the country with an outlay of **Rs. 50,000 crore in five years.**

PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating ongoing schemes:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR, RD & GR)

- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) of Department of Land Resources (DoLR)
- The On-Farm Water Management (OFWM) of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

Funding: The budget of ₹53 billion (US\$740 million) in a time span of one year 2015-2016 has been allocated to this scheme. The scheme has been approved with an outlay of 50000 crore for period of 5 years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

Objectives:

- Convergence of investment in irrigation at the field level
- Expand cultivable area under irrigation.
- Improve On-farm water use efficiency to reduce wastage of water
- Enhance the adoption of being precise in irrigation and other water saving technologies (more crop per drop)

Area covered under Micro irrigation in 2019-20

- **Drip** : 6.27 Lakh Ha (57.98 %)
- **Sprinkler** : 5.55 Lakh Ha(42.02 %)
- **Total** : 11.82 Lakh Ha

Components of PMKSY:

- Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Command Area Development (ABP-CAD)
 - Minor Irrigation (Har Khet Ko Pani),
 - Watershed Development
 - Micro Irrigation (Per Drop More Crop)
- The **pattern of assistance** payable to the beneficiary under the micro irrigation scheme will be **55% for small and marginal farmers and 45% for other farmers** which will be met by both **Central Government and**

State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for all states except the North Eastern and Himalayan 2 states.

- In the case of these states, ratio of sharing is **90:10**. For the Union Territories, funding pattern is **100% grant by the Central Government**.
- The subsidy payable to the beneficiary will be limited to an overall ceiling of **5 hectare per beneficiary**.

❖ **Annual allotment of Rs. 4000 crore made to State Governments under 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY- PDMC) for the year 2020-21**

- **Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare** is implementing 'Per Drop More Crop' component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY- PDMC).
- The **PMKSY- PDMC** focuses on **enhancing water use efficiency at farm level through Micro Irrigation** technologies viz. **Drip and Sprinkler irrigation systems**.
- **Drip micro irrigation** technique not only helps in **water saving** but also in **reducing fertilizer usage, labour expenses** and other input costs.

Micro Irrigation Fund corpus of Rs. 5000 crore has been created with NABARD:

- The objective of the fund is to facilitate the states in mobilizing the resources for expanding coverage of Micro Irrigation by taking up special and innovative projects and for incentivizing micro irrigation beyond the provisions available under **PMKSY-PDMC to encourage farmers to install micro irrigation systems**.
- So far, **Micro Irrigation Funds** have been released to the states of **Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu for Rs. 616.14 crore and for Rs.478.79 crore, respectively through NABARD**.
- The **area covered** under these projects is **1.021 lakh ha. in Andhra Pradesh and 1.76 lakh ha. in Tamil Nadu**.
- During the last five years (**2015-16 to 2019-20**), an area of **46.96 lakh ha.** has been **covered under Micro Irrigation** through **PMKSY-PDMC**.

- **A mobile smart phone application (Drishti)** has been developed for **field data collection**. It is developed in 2015 by NRSC (National remote sensing centre)
- **Bhuvan Geo-Portal:** Bhuvan, an Indian Geo-Platform, of ISRO, provides a host of services covering satellite data visualization, free data download, thematic map display, download and analysis, timely information on disaster and project specific GIS applications since August 2009.

PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN)

- ❖ Land Tenancy Reforms – To secure the tenure of tenants.
- ❖ **PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana (PM-KISAN)** - provides direct income support to the farmers.
- ❖ **Launched at:** Gorakhpur, UP
- ❖ **Launched on** 24th February 2019
- ❖ **Came in effect from** 01 .12.2018
- ❖ **Objective:** To augment the income of farmers
- ❖ **Covered:** All farmer with land
- ❖ **Not Covered:** Landless labour
- ❖ **PM Kisan** is a **Central Sector scheme with 100% funding** from Government of India.
- ❖ Under the PM-KISAN scheme, **all landholding farmers' families** shall be provided the financial benefit of **Rs.6000 per annum** per family payable in **three equal installments of Rs.2000 each**, every four months.
- ❖ **State Government and UT** administration will identify the farmer families which are **eligible** for support as per scheme guidelines.
- ❖ **The fund** will be directly transferred to the bank accounts **of the beneficiaries**.
- ❖ **The first instalment** for the period **1.12.2018 to 31.03.2019** is provided in the

financial year itself.

- ❖ **Total beneficiaries** till now **11.5 crore**.
- ❖ **The complete expenditure of Rs 75000 crore** for the scheme will borne by the Union Government in 2019-20.
- ❖ The scheme is extended to all farmer families irrespective of the size of their landholdings
- ❖ **Eligibility:** All landholding farmers' families, which have cultivable landholding in their names are eligible to get benefit under the scheme.
- ❖ **Exclusion:**
 - All institutional Land holders.
 - Farmer families in which one or more of its members belong to following categories:-**Former and present holders of constitutional posts.**
 - All serving or retired officers and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries
 - All Persons who paid **income Tax in last assessment year.**
 - **Tenant farmer or landless labours** are not eligible. (Land holding is the sole criteria to avail the benefit under the Scheme)
 - **Micro land holdings**, which are not cultivable, are excluded from the benefit under the scheme.
 - **Agricultural land** being used for non-agricultural purposes will not be covered for benefit under the scheme.

Similar Programmes by states:

- **1. Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana in Madhya Pradesh** was sought to provide relief to farmers by providing the differential between MSPs and market prices.
- **2. The Rythu Bandhu scheme of the Telangana** provides ₹4,000 per acre for every season to all the farmers of the state. Similar initiatives have also been framed in Jharkhand and Odisha.

- **3. Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income augmentation (KALIA)** of Odisha is more complicated in design and implementation. It commits to give Rs 5,000 per SMF, twice a year, that is Rs 10,000 a year

Interest Subvention on Loan of Farmers/ Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS)

- The Government of India (GoI) has been implementing the Interest Subvention Scheme (ISS) **since 2006-07** under which short term crop loans **upto Rs. 3.00 lakh** are made available to farmers at subvented interest rate of **7% per annum**. Further **from 2009-10** GOI has made a provision to give **extra 3% subvention** if the loan is **upto 3 years** and paid within the due date (Max duration 1 year). After total subvention (**2%+3%**) effective **interest rate will be 4%**. (Asked in AFO-2018)
- The interest subvention will be given to Public Sector Banks (PSBs), Private Sector Banks, Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) on use of own funds and to **NABARD for refinance** to RRBs and Cooperative Banks.

PM-Fasal Bima Yojana

- ❖ **PM-Fasal Bima Yojana** – To offset the vulnerabilities associated with crop failures.
 - Launch year- Kharif, 2016
 - Covers all **food grains, oilseeds and annual commercial/ horticultural crops**.

- **Given fund in this year (2020)-** for rabi season: total premium:3358.78 Cr and for kharif season: total premium: 18420.32 Cr
- **Objective of the Scheme:** Stabilizing the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
- **Major highlights:** There will be a uniform premium of only 2% to be paid by farmers for all Kharif crops and 1.5% for all Rabi crops. In case of annual commercial and horticultural crops, the premium to be paid by farmers will be only 5%.

Coverage of risks:

- Basic cover
- **Prevented Sowing/ Planting/ Germination Risk**
- Mid-Season Adversity
- **Post harvest losses:** Coverage is available only up to a maximum period of two weeks from harvesting
- **Localized calamities**
- Add-on coverage for crop loss due to attack by wild animals.

General Exclusions: Losses arising out of war and nuclear risks, malicious damage and other preventable risks shall be excluded.

- The premium rates to be paid by farmers are very low and balance premium will be paid by the Government to provide full insured amount to the farmers against crop loss on account of natural calamities.
- There is no upper limit on Government subsidy. Even if balance premium is 90%, it will be borne by the Government.
- Central Share in Premium Subsidy to be increased to 90% for North Eastern States from the existing sharing pattern of 50:50.
- Districts having 50% or more irrigated area will be considered as irrigated area/district
- Maharashtra has become the first state in the country to integrate its land records with the web portal of the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima

Yojana (PMFBY).

- **On account payment up to 25% of sum insured due to prevented sowing or mid-season adversity.**
- **Scheme has been received very well and has been opted for by 27 States and Union Territories in one or more seasons since inception.**
- **Unique feature of PMFBY has been that there would be no upper limit on government subsidy provided by centre and state governments. "Even if the balance premium (after farmers contribution) is 90%, it will be borne by the- government,"**
- **In the first year of implementation of PMFBY/RWBCIS, 23 States implemented the schemes during kharif 2016 and 25 States and 3 UTs during rabi 2016-17**
- **NAIS and MNAIS have been discontinued from Kharif 2016, but the Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS) and Coconut Palm Insurance Scheme (CPIS) would continue to operate while premium to be paid under WBCIS has been brought on a par with PMFBY.**
- **Up to August 2020:**
- **Number of Farmers insured:** Maharashtra> Madhya Pradesh > Rajasthan
- **Number of farmers benefited:** Maharashtra> Rajasthan> Tamil Nadu
- **Area Insured:** Madhya Pradesh> Maharashtra > Rajasthan

PM-Kisan Maandhan Yojana

- ❖ **PM-Kisan Maandhan Yojana** - For old age farmers under which a farmers will get Rs. 3000 per month when he/she attains the age of 60 years.
- ❖ The GOI has introduced an **old age pension scheme** for all land holding **Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)**, namely, the “**Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)**”
- ❖ It is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for the entry **age group**

of 18 to 40 years.

- ❖ The Scheme is effective from the **9 th August, 2019.**
- ❖ The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY) **provides for an assured monthly pension of Rs. 3000/- to all land holding Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)**, whether male or female, on their attaining the age of 60 years.
- ❖ The amount of the monthly contribution shall range between **Rs.55 to Rs.200 per month** depending upon the age of entry of the farmers into the Scheme.
- ❖ **Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC)** shall be the Pension Fund Manager and responsible for Pension Pay-Out.

Facilities:

- In case of death of subscriber before vesting date, the spouse of subscriber shall have an option of continuing the scheme by payment of remaining contributions under the scheme, provided she/he is not already an SMF beneficiary of the Scheme.
- In case of death of subscriber before vesting date, if the spouse does not exercise option of continuing under the scheme, then subscribers' contributions along with fund 6 interest earned or Savings Bank Interest whichever is higher would be payable to the spouse under the scheme.
- In case of death of subscriber before vesting date, if there is no spouse, then subscribers' contributions along with fund interest earned or Savings Bank Interest, whichever is higher, would be payable to the nominee/s under the scheme.

Exclusions

- SMFs covered under any other statutory social security schemes such as **National Pension Scheme (NPS), Employees' State Insurance Corporation scheme, Employees' Fund Organization Scheme** etc.
- Farmers who have opted for **Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan Yojana (PMSYM)** administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment

- Farmers who have opted for **Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapari Maandhan Yojana (PM-LVM)** administered by the Ministry of Labour & Employment.
- All Institutional Land holders**
- Former and present holders of constitutional posts.
- All **serving or retired officers** and employees of Central/ State Government Ministries.
- All Persons who **paid Income Tax** in last assessment year.
- Any **individual farmer owning more than 2 hectare of cultivable land** will not be eligible to get benefit under the scheme.
- Tenant farmer or landless labours** are not eligible.(Land holding is the sole criteria to avail the benefit under the Scheme)
- ❖ The **insurance of fishermen** under **Fishermen welfare** has been operational to provide social security against any eventuality in the risk prone profession.
- ❖ The **agricultural credit and interest subvention** is another set of financial inclusion instruments that have been adding to social security.
- ❖ **Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM)** trinity provides a unique opportunity to transfer all benefits and subsidies of various social welfare schemes in the form of DBT.
- ❖ It eliminates all the intermediate leakages. In fact, JAM trinity can act as a driving force to empower the rural communities by providing social security to them.
- ❖ **Digital India** is another flagship programme to empower rural communities. It was launched in 2015 with a vision to transform India into a **digitally empowered society and knowledge economy**.

- ❖ In order to impart digital literacy in the rural areas of the country, **Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)** was launched with the aim to **empower at least one person per rural household with crucial digital literacy skills**.
- ❖ In order to widen financial inclusion in hinterland, **Small Finance Banks (SFBs)** have been set up in India. The SFBs are providing banking facilities to small and marginal farmers, small business enterprises, and other unorganised sectors through their modern technology-low cost banking operations.

RASHTRIYA KRISHI VIKAS **YOJANA (RKVY)**

- **RKVY scheme was initiated in 2007** as an umbrella scheme for ensuring holistic development of agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose their own agriculture and allied sector development activities as per the district/state agriculture plan.
- Till **2013-14**, the scheme was implemented as an **Additional Central Assistance (ACA)** to State Plan Scheme with **100% central assistance**.
- It was converted into a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in **2014-15** also with **100% central assistance**.
- Since 2015-16, the funding pattern of the scheme has been altered in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States). For Union Territories the funding pattern is 100 % central grant.
- The Cabinet has approved (as on 1st November 2017) for continuation of the ongoing Centrally Sponsored Scheme (State Plans) - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) as Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY- RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a financial

allocation of Rs. 15,722 crores with broad objectives of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmer's effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. Under RKVY-RAFTAAR, major focus is on pre & post-harvest infrastructure, besides promoting agri-entrepreneurship and innovations.

- Funds under RKVY-RAFTAAR would be provided to the States as grant by the Central Government in the following streams.

A. Regular RKVY-RAFTAAR -70% of annual outlay will be allocated among States as per criteria under following heads.

- a. Infrastructure and assets- **50% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay**- pre-harvest infrastructure- 20%, post-harvest infrastructure- 30%
- b. Value addition linked production projects (agribusiness models) that provide assured/ additional income to farmers including Public Private Partnership for Integrated Agriculture Development (PPPIAD) projects- **30% (of 70%) of regular RKVY outlay.**
- c. Flexi funds- **20% (of 70%) of regular RKVY-RAFTAAR outlay.** States can use this fund for supporting any projects as per their local needs preferably for innovative activities in agriculture and allied sectors.

B. RKVY-RAFTAAR special sub-schemes – 20% of total annual outlay - based on national priorities as notified by Govt. of India from time to time for development of region and problem specific areas.

C. Innovation and agri-entrepreneur development - 10% of annual outlay- for encouraging innovation and agri-entrepreneurs through skill development and financial support. It will support incubatees, incubation centers, KVKs, awards etc. These funds will be with Central Govt. (DAC&FW) including 2% of administrative costs at the Centre. **In case the funds not utilized, it will be diverted to regular RKVY & sub-schemes.**

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Yojna (PM-AASHA):

- ❖ **Launched year:** September 2018
- ❖ **Given fund in the year 2020:** Allocation is Rs 14,337 crore for the financial year 2020-21, which is Rs 11,337 crore more than last year's allocation of Rs 3,000 crore. The agriculture ministry though the allocation for PM-AASHA ought to be Rs 1,500 crore. In addition to this, budget provision for procurement operations has also been increased and Rs. 15,053 crores are sanctioned for PM-AASHA implementation.
- ❖ **Objectives:**
 - AASHA points to an innovative, MSP-plus approach to the problem of non-remunerative prices.
 - The different components would cover the gaps in the procurement and compensation mechanism for crops.

Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM) Agricultural nation

Launched year: SMAM was introduced in April 2014

Funding: In the year 2020-21, budget of ₹1,033 crore has been provided for the scheme, out of which ₹553 crore has been released to state governments.

State covered: The scheme will be implemented in all the states, to promote the usage of farm **mechanization** and increase the ratio of farm power to cultivable unit area up to 2 kW/ha.

Objectives

- Increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
- Promote 'Custom Hiring Centres' to balance the adverse economics of scale arising from small landholding and high cost of individual ownership.
- Create hubs for hi-tech and high-value farm equipment.
- Create awareness among stakeholders through capacity building activities.
- Make sure performance testing and certification at designed testing centres that are situated throughout the country.
- Farm Mechanization Programmes are also being implemented through other missions/schemes such as **RKVY, MIDH, NMOOP & SMAM.**
- The Central Sector schemes '**Promotion and Strengthening of Agricultural Mechanization through Training, Testing and Demonstration**' and '**Post Harvest Technology & Management**' stand merged with this Sub-Mission.

Crop Residue Management Scheme

- The scheme of '**Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue**' was initiated since 2018 by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, wherein, farmers are provided machinery for in-situ management of crop residue through establishment of **CHCs (Custom Hiring Centers).**
- **Individual farmers are also provided subsidy** for procurement of machinery.

- It is a **central sector scheme in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi** for the period from **2018-19 to 2019-20**.
(100% Central Share)

❖ **Components of Scheme:**

- ❖ Establish Farm Machinery Banks for Custom *Hiring* of in-situ crop residue management machinery.
- ❖ Financial Assistance to farmers for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment for in-situ crop residue management
- ❖ Information, Education and Communication for awareness on in-situ crop residue management

❖ **Initiatives taken by Agriculture Mechanization and Technology Division**

- ❖ In the year **2020-21**, budget of **Rs. 1033 crores** have been provided for the scheme **SMAM**, out of which **Rs. 553 crores** have been released to the State Governments.
- ❖ **Paddy straw burning is one of the major problems in the Northern Region** of the country causing environmental pollution.

Crop Residue Management Funds:

- Total funds of **Rs. 1178.47 crores** were provided in the year **2018-19 & 2019-20** to the States of Punjab, Haryana, UP and NCT.
- In the year **2020-21**, **Rs. 600 crores** has been provided in the budget for the Scheme and **Rs.548.20 crores** have been released to the states well before time to ensure they can take up the activities in advance.

Multilingual Mobile App “CHC- Farm Machinery”:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has also developed a **Multilingual Mobile App “CHC- Farm Machinery”** which connects the farmers with Custom Hiring Service Centers situated in their locality.
- This app is **facilitating agricultural mechanization** in the country by encouraging small & marginal farmers to take **machines on rental basis** for agriculture practices without them having to purchase the high priced such machines.

- The App has been further modified and now has been given the acronym of “**FARMS-app**” (**Farm Machinery Solutions-app**).

Price Support Scheme

- The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation implements the PSS for procurement of *oil seeds, pulses and cotton*, through NAFED which is the Central nodal agency, at the MSP declared by the government.
- NAFED undertakes procurement as and when prices fall below the MSP. Procurement under PSS is continued till prices stabilize at or above the MSP.
- Losses, if any incurred by NAFED in undertaking MSP operations are reimbursed by the central Government.
- ❖ To bring sufficiency in edible oils and pulses, the Government has already moved for **National Mission on Edible Oils** and augmenting pulses production through production and price incentives under **NFSM and PM-Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyaan (PM-AASA)**.
- ❖ Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan” (PM-AASHA) which will provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) assurance to farmers. It was announced in Union Budget 2018.
- ❖ **Components of PM-AASHA: Price Support Scheme (PSS)**
 - Under the PSS, Central nodal agencies will procure pulses, oilseeds and copra with proactive role of state governments.
 - The Food corporation of India (FCI) and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) will help implement the scheme.
 - The procurement expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by Central Government as per norms.
 - The government will procure 25% of the marketable surplus

of farmers for eligible crops.

- The Centre has made a provision of about Rs 16,000 crores to be provided as bank guarantee for the agencies to procure from farmers.

❖ **Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)**

- Under the PDPS, the state will provide the difference between the prices prevailing in mandis and the MSP.
- All oil-seeds are to be covered under PDPS.
- This scheme is modelled on the Bhawantar Bhugtan Yojana that has been implemented by the Madhya Pradesh state government as well as Bhavantar Bharpai Yojana of Haryana Government.

There will be no physical procurement of crops.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

Launched year: April, 2015

Funding pattern: Funding pattern under the scheme is in the ratio of 60:40 by the Central and State Governments respectively. In case of North Eastern and Himalayan States, Central Assistance is provided in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre: State) and for Union Territories, the assistance is 100%.

Objective: The objective is to produce agricultural products free from chemicals and pesticides residues by adopting eco- friendly, low- cost technologies.

Key Thrust areas of PKVY in promoting organic farming include the following:

- Promote organic farming among rural youth/ farmers/ consumers/ traders

Major highlights: The cluster chosen for Organic Farming shall be 20 ha or 50 acres in extent and in as contiguous a form as possible.

- Total financial assistance available for a 20 ha or 50-acre cluster shall be a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs for farmer members and Rs. 4.95 lakh for mobilization and PGS Certification with a subsidy ceiling of one hectare per farmer
- Of the total number of farmers in a cluster, a minimum of 65 percent farmers should be allocated to small and marginal category, to be fulfilled at cluster level as far as practicable and where not possible to be satisfied at Mandal/Block/Taluka or District level.
- At least 30% of the budget allocations need to be earmarked for women beneficiaries/ farmers

- **Sikkim:** First Organic State of India
- **Area wise Madhya Pradesh** has first rank in organic certification. (MP> Rajasthan > Maharashtra) (on APEDA)
- **FUND:** The scheme is implemented with a **90:10 (GoI: State Govt.)** funding pattern in **8 NE states and 3 hilly states** of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, **100% in Union Territory** and **60:40 funding** pattern in remaining states of the country.
- **India's rank 8th** in terms of World's **Organic Agricultural land** and **1st in terms of total number of producers as per 2020 data.**
- As on **31st March 2020 total area under organic certification process** (registered under National Programme for Organic Production) is **3.67 million Hectare** (2019-20).
- This includes **2.299 million ha cultivable area** and another 1.37 million Hectare for wild harvest collection.
- **India produced around 2.75 million MT** (2019-20) of certified organic products.
- Among different states **Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer** followed by **Maharashtra, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.**

National Food Security Mission

Launched year: 2007

Covered state: Rice- 25 state, Pulses: 29 state, Wheat: 11 state, Oilseed: 26 state,

Nutri cereals 14 state

Objectives:

- Promotion and extension of improved technologies i.e., seed, Integrated Nutrient Management including micronutrients (like iron, cobalt, copper etc), soil amendements, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and resource conservation technologies along with capacity building of farmers.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana:

- **Launched:** 2016
- **Ministry:** Ministry of Food Processing and Industries (MoFPI)
- **Fund:** 6,000 crore for the period of 2016-20.
- **Renamed in:** 2017
- **Objective:** To supplement agriculture, modernize processing and decrease Agri-Waste.

The PMKSY has seven component schemes:

- Mega Food Parks,
- Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure,
- Infrastructure for Agro-Processing Clusters,

- Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages,
- Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities,
- Food Safety and Quality Assurance Infrastructure, and
- Human Resources and Institutions.

Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS & PSS)

Funding

- Under the scheme, funds are not allocated to the States.
- Instead, the central share of losses as per the guidelines of MIS is released to the State Governments/UTs, for which MIS has been approved, based on specific proposals received from them.
- Further, the MIS is implemented on the specific requests of the State Government/UT Administrations willing to share the loss with the Central Government on a 50:50 basis (75:25 in case of North-Eastern States).

Objectives

- MIS is a price support mechanism implemented on the request of State Governments for the procurement of perishable and horticultural commodities in the event of a fall in market prices. These commodities are perishable in nature and which are not covered under the minimum price support scheme.
- It is implemented when there is at least a 10% increase in production or a 10% decrease in the ruling rates over the previous normal year.
- MIS works in a similar fashion to Minimum Support Price based procurement mechanism for food grains but is an ad-hoc mechanism.
- Its objective is to protect the growers of these horticultural/agricultural commodities from making distress sale in the event of the bumper crop.
- Under MIS, support can be provided in some years, for a limited but defined period, in specified critical markets and by purchasing specified quantities. The initiative has to emerge from the concerned state.

RuPay Mudra Debit Card

- Government of India's initiative towards the beneficiaries of **MUDRA Loans** under **Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana Scheme**.
- **RuPay Mudra Debit Card** is issued with account opened under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.
- An innovative product which provides working capital facility as cash credit arrangement. The cardholder can make use of **MUDRA Card** in multiple withdrawal and credit, so as to manage the working capital limit in a most efficient manner and keep the interest burden minimum.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

- **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)** launched in **2015** aims to provide loans **up to 10 lakh** to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.
- The loans are provided through Commercial Banks, RRBs, Small Finance Banks, Cooperative Banks, MFIs and NBFCs.

The Mudra loans are provided under three categories:

1. Under Shishu up to Rs 50,000 under.
2. Under Kishore for loans between Rs 50,001-Rs 5 lakh.
3. Under Tarun for loans between Rs 5,00,001 and Rs 10 lakh category.

'Yuva Sahakar' Scheme

- NCDC's new scheme 'Yuva Sahakar' was **launched in November 2018** for giving wings to **young entrepreneurs in cooperatives**.
- The funding for the project will be up to 80 percent of the project cost for these special categories against 70 percent for others.

Odisha Government launches Saura Jalnidhi scheme

- The scheme was launched as part of state government's endeavour to increase the use of solar photovoltaic pump sets in those areas so that irrigation facilities can be provided where power system is bad.
- Odisha Government has launched Saura Jalnidhi scheme to encourage use of solar energy in irrigation by farmers.
- Under this scheme, farmers will be given **90% subsidy** and **5,000 solar pumps**.
- The beneficiary of this scheme will be farmers who have valid farmer identity cards and have **minimum 0.5 acres of agricultural land**.
- It will promote the use of green energy and reduce pollution.

Agri-clinics and agri-business centres scheme (ACABC)

- **Launched on: April, 2002**
- Ceiling of project cost for subsidy has been enhanced to **Rs.20 lakh** for an **individual project** (Rs. 25 lakh in case of extremely successful individual projects) and to **Rs.100 lakh** for a **group project** (established by a group comprising at least **five trained persons** under the Scheme, out of which one could be from Management background).
- **Subsidy pattern** has been **revised** from “**capital and interest subsidy**” to “**Composite Subsidy**” which will be **back-ended in nature**. It will be **44%** of project cost for women, SC/ST & all categories of candidates from NE and Hill states and **36%** of project cost for all others. Interest

subsidy scheme is replaced with enhanced quantum of back-ended subsidy.

- Minimum number of members required: **05**
- Toll free number- **1556(Timing: 9AM to 5.30 PM)**
- **First ACABC** established at- **Vapi, Bulsar (Distt), Gujarat** by Sunil Kumar
- National Institute of Agricultural Extension Management (**MANAGE**) will be responsible for **providing training** to eligible candidates.
- **Inclusion of MUDRA loan** under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (**PMMY**) for Agri-Clinics and Agri- Business Centres Scheme.

Kisan Call Centres (KCC)

- Launched on: **Jan 21, 2004**
- Toll free number: **1800 180 1551**
- Timings: **06.00 AM to 10.00 PM.**
- **Operation** : 3 levels
- **Total KCC: 21**
- **Total languages in which KCC operates: 22**
- **KISAN CALL CENTER (KCC):**Kisan Call Center provides information to farmers free through toll free number **1800-180-1551**. Total 2.64 crore farmers questions were replied from 2014-18 (till May 10, 2018).

ATMA YOJANA

- Launched during **2005-06**
- At present, the Scheme is under implementation in **684 districts in 28 States and 3 UTs** in the country.
- **Funding:** The scheme is supported by the Central Government. The funding pattern is 90% by the central Government and 10% by the state

government. The 10% state's share shall consist of cash contribution of the State, beneficiary contribution or the contribution of other non-governmental organizations.

Lead Bank scheme

- The Lead Bank Scheme was launched by the RBI in 1969.
- Under LBS, every district across the country would be assigned to a commercial bank.
- The bank should have major presence in that district to do the work of the Lead Bank.
- The lead bank makes surveys and makes loan facility to various sectors.
- Twenty public sector banks and one private sector bank have been assigned Lead Bank responsibility in 714 districts across the country.

Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries - a Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution

Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries (Blue Revolution) is the name of an integrated / umbrella scheme covering all existing schemes related to fisheries.

- This scheme was approved by **Union Cabinet in December 2015** and the total outlay is of **Rs. 3000 Crore** for **five years**.
- **Components:** The IDMF scheme covers inland fisheries, aquaculture, marine fisheries including deep sea fishing, mariculture and all activities undertaken by the National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) towards realizing “Blue Revolution”.
- **The scheme has the following six broad components:**
 - ❖ National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) and its activities,
 - ❖ Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture,

- ❖ Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations,
- ❖ Strengthening of Database & Geographical Information System of the Fisheries Sector,
- ❖ Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector and
- ❖ Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need-based Interventions.

Funding and Implementation

- ❖ IDMF is a central sector scheme which provides 100% funding for the above components.
- ❖ Further, it also provides suitable linkages and convergence with Sagarmala Project of the Ministry of Shipping, **MGNREGA, RKVY, NRLM etc.**
- ❖ The overall objective is to ensure a sustained annual growth rate of **6% – 8%** as against an overall annual growth rate of **about 4%**.
- ❖ The scheme with its multi-dimensional activities, focuses mainly on increasing production and productivity from aquaculture and fisheries resources, both inland and marine.
- ❖ The scheme is intended to utilize most of the unutilized fisheries resources keeping in view the overall sustainability, biosecurity and environmental concerns.

Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights

Launched year: 11 November 2005

Objectives of the PPV & FR Act, 2001

1. To establish an effective system for the protection of plant varieties, the rights of farmers and plant breeders and to encourage the development of new varieties of plants.

National Bamboo Mission

Launched year: - 2006 October

State covered: The Mission will focus on development of bamboo in limited States where it has social, commercial and economical advantage, particularly in the North Eastern region and States including Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

ISAM (Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing)

Funding: The overall budgetary allocation for ISAM is **Rs. 4548 Crores**. The sub-scheme breakup of the budget provision is **Rs. 4000 Crores for AMI**, Rs. 12 Crores for MRIN, Rs. 6 Crores for SAGF, Rs. 500 Crores for ABD and Rs. 30 Crores for NIAM.

- Six schemes of 11th plan period have been merged in a single integrated scheme from April 1, 2014. The objective of this “Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)”, which has Rs. 4500 Crore outlay in 12th plan.
- Agri Marketing Infrastructure (AMI) is the most important sub-scheme of ISAM. Government of India has launched ‘Grameen Bhandaran Yojana’ w.e.f. 01.04.2001. The scheme has been subsumed into capital investment subsidy sub-scheme "Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)"

Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS)

- Union Agriculture Ministry's PGS is a process of certifying organic products, which ensures that their production takes place in accordance with laid-down quality standards.
- The certification is in the form of a documented logo or a statement.
- According to the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), the Bonn-based global umbrella organisation for the organic agriculture movement, PGSs are “locally focused quality assurance systems” that “certify producers based on active participation of stakeholders and are built on a foundation of trust, social networks and knowledge exchange”.

Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme

- Launched on – **September, 2010**
- Started in December 2004
- National Bank for Agriculture & Rural Development (NABARD) will be the Nodal Agency for implementation of the scheme.
- No budget allocation for 2020-21 so from NABARD side it is discontinued for this financial year.

Dairy Development schemes:

The important schemes are as follow:

National programme for bovine breeding and dairy development (NPBB&DD)

- Launched in **Feb 2014** by merging four ongoing schemes namely “Integrated Dairy Development programme”(IDDP), “strengthening infrastructure for quality & clean milk production” (SIQ-CMP), “Assistance to cooperatives”(A to C) , “ National project for cattle and buffalo breeding”. NPBB&DD have two components,
 - a) **National programme for Bovine breeding**
 - b) **National programme for dairy development**

❖ **FUNDING PATTERN UNDER NPDD:-**

- **50%** grants in aid to NDP states and for non NDP states **75%** grants to profit making milk unions with accumulated profit of more than Rs.1 Cr in previous year,
- **90%** grants to loss making milk unions with accumulated profit of less than **Rs. 1cr** in previous year
- **90%** grant to hilly & north eastern states and **50%** grants for rehabilitation of sick milk unions. The central assistance is restricted to **Rs.15 cr** per project and **Rs.5 cr** for rehabilitation of the milk unions.
- The scheme “**Integrated Dairy development programme** in Non-operation flood, hilly and backward areas” was started in 1993-94 with 100% grants in aid basis.
- The scheme was modified in **March 2005** and renamed as “**Intensive dairy development programme**”. The scheme has been subsumed under the scheme “National programme for bovine breeding and dairy development” launched in **2014**.
- The central provides grant in aid to co-operative milk union on **50:50** sharing basis between central and the state govt.

DAIRY PROCESSING & INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FUND

- Has been set up as a corpus of **Rs 8004cr** with NABARD over a period of **3yrs (2017-18 to 2019-20)**.
- DADF, GOI has issued the administrative approval of the central sector scheme DIDF on **21 December 2017**.
- DIDF scheme will be implemented with a total investment outlay of **Rs. 10,881 cr** comprising **Rs. 8004cr** as a loan from NABARD, Rs. 2001cr as end Borrower's contribution, **Rs.864cr** as GOI's Interest subvention and Rs. 12crore by NDDDB and National Cooperative Dairy Corporation (NCDC).
- An increase in per capita availability of milk from current level of 375 grams per day to **515 grams per day in 2021-22**.
- Per capita milk in 2018-19: **394 g per day**
- To achieve the desired milk production targets, average In-milk animal productivity would be required to grow annually at the rate of **4.7% to 6.14kgPD** by 2021-22 from existing **4.65kgPD**.
- National action plan for dairy development is targeted to increase organized milk handling from **20%** at present to **41%** in 2021-22. The milk handling by cooperatives has been targeted to increase from **10% to 20%** and private sector from **10% to 30%**.
- Under this scheme, **loan assistance** is provided **through NABARD** at the subsidized rate of **6.5%** per annum to the milk co-operative institutions. The benefit of the scheme will be provided in 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- **India** is the **largest producer** of **milk** in the world and contributes about **19% of total milk production**.
- **Source of fund and Funding Pattern (Rs in crore)**

AT THE TIME OF LAUNCH (2017)		AFTER CCEA DECISION ON 19.02.2020	
NABARD Loan	8004	NABARD Loan	8004
End Borrowers'	2001	End Borrowers' contribution	2001

contribution			
NDDB's Contribution	6	NDDB's Contribution	6
NCDC's Contribution	6	NCDC's Contribution	6
Interest subvention from DAHD	864	Interest subvention from DAHD	1167
Interest subvention rate	2%	2.5% (w.e.f 30.7.2019)	-
Total Outlay	10,881	Total Outlay	11,184

NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION

- Mission was launched in 2014-15
- Now it is subsumed under white revolution Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana from 2018-19.
- Following four Sub- Missions: -
 - i. Sub-Mission on Livestock Development
 - ii. Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-eastern Region
 - iii. Sub-Mission on Fodder and Feed Development
 - iv. Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

❖ **Central Poultry Development Organizations:**

- CPDO & Training Institute Hessarghatta, Karnataka.
- The Central Poultry Performance Testing Center (CPPTC), Gurgaon

Central Farm: Central Sheep Breeding Farm, Hisar (Haryana):-

- The farm was established in **1968-70**.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENT: RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION AND NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY:

- Rashtriya gokul mission was launched in 2014-15

National Mission on Bovine Productivity

- National Mission on Bovine Productivity scheme **started in 2016-17**
- The scheme has been currently **subsumed under** the umbrella scheme **Rashtriya Gokul Mission**. The scheme aims towards faster genetic improvement of Bovines for Milk Production in the country by use of Advanced Breeding Techniques. The components of the schemes are as under:
 - **PashuSanjivni**: Under the component **9 crore milch animals** will be **identified** and Helath Card (**Nakul Swasthya Patra**) is being issued with an effort towards ensuring good health of Bovines.
 - Implementation of Advanced Breeding Techniques through establishment of **Embryo Transfer Technology** Laboratories in the country.
 - Sex sorted semen production in **10 Semen Station** in the country is being established for which Global EOI has been floated and proposals from 2 semen station are under active consideration by the department.
 - Establishment of **E-Pashuhaat portal (Launched on 26 November, 2016)** for connecting the best breeders for the **Indigenous Bovine Breeds** and creation of e-market for Bovine Germplasm
 - Semen production in 10 Semen Station in the country is being established.
 - Gopal ratna for best dairy development has been given to Punjab for year 2018
 - 20 gokul gram has been established till now 13 state with an outlay of 197.67 crore.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

- **Launched:** December 2014
- **Ministry/Department:** Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
- **Aim** is conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- It is a project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.

- Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented through “State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented through “State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.
- Scheme is implemented on 100% grant-in-aid basis and throughout the country.
- **It includes:** Establishment of Integrated Indigenous cattle centres “Gokul Gram”.
- Establishment of Breeder’s societies “**Gopalan Sangh**”.
- Award to Farmers “**Gopal Ratna**” and Breeders’ societies “**Kamadhenu**”.
- Assistance to institution which are repositories of best germplasm.

MGNREGA

- ❖ **MGNREGA:** Government revised its earlier earmarked allocation to Rs. 1,01,500 crore for 2020-21 by additionally allocating Rs. 60,000 crore under the package of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
- ❖ The **principal objectives of MGNREGA, 2005** are:
 - a) Provision of at least 100 days of unskilled manual work as a guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every willing rural household
 - b) Reinforcing the livelihood resource base of the poor
 - c) Ensuring social inclusion; and
 - d) Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions
- ❖ As in May 2020, out of 13.82 crore registered rural households, 25 percent could actively participate in the scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

- ❖ **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana launched on 28th August 2014** is a national mission on Financial Inclusion. The key features of the scheme

are a zero-balance bank account, Rs. 5,000/- overdraft facility for all Aadhar-linked accounts, RuPay Debit Card, pre-loaded with Rs. one lakh accidental insurance cover. Total Number of PMJDY Accounts (as on 19th August 2020): 40.35 Crore; Rural PMJDY accounts: 63.6%, Women PMJDY accounts: 55.2%.

- As per extant RBI guidelines, a PMJDY account is treated as inoperative if there are no customer induced transactions in the account for over a period of two years.
 - A mobile application “Jan Dhan Darshak App” was launched to provide a citizen centric platform for locating banking touchpoints such as bank branches, ATMs, Bank Mitras, Post Offices, etc.
 - Free accidental insurance cover on RuPay cards increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh for PMJDY accounts opened after 28.8.2018.
- ❖ **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana launched on 9th May 2015** is a government backed Life Insurance Scheme (by Ministry of Finance), available to people in the age group of **18 to 50 years**. The Risk Coverage under this scheme is for **Rs. two Lakh** in case of death of the insured, due to any reason. The scheme is administered through LIC and other Indian private life insurance players.
 - ❖ **Prime Minister Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)** launched on 9th May 2015 and it was announced with an objective to help the vulnerable sections. The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana offers a life cover of Rs. 2 lakhs for one year to all its account holders. This life cover is provided in case of accidental death or permanent disability.
 - ❖ A life cover of Rs. 1 lakh is provided to the beneficiary in case of partial disability.
 - ❖ **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)** is another flagship social security scheme. Any citizen of India between 18-40 years, can join this scheme administered by PFRDA through National Pension System. It provides a **minimum guaranteed pension ranging from Rs. 1000 to 5000 on**

attaining 60 years of age. The APY is an unequivocally relevant scheme for addressing the challenges of rapidly increasing aging population of India.

- ❖ **Sukanya Smridhi Yojana (SSY)**, a **small-scale savings scheme** for the daughter's education and marriage, initiated as a part of government's Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao mission. It is suitable for a daughter up to 10 years of age with annual contribution ranging from a minimum of Rs. 1000 to a maximum of Rs. 150000 and provides an annualized return of 8.1 percent.

Schemes for Women Empowerment

❖ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

- This is a tri-ministerial scheme by the Ministry of Women and child development, Ministry of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
- It was launched 2015 to create awareness about the importance of protecting girl child and focus on their education and rights.
- In the rural district of Thiruvannamalai in Tamil Nadu, **a young girl who reported her child marriage was chosen as a mascot for ending child marriage in the district.**
- Haryana's Jhajjar district has been providing free sanitary napkins to young girls from rural areas who do not attend school while menstruating.

❖ Mahila e-Haat

- It is an initiative for women entrepreneurs and self-help groups for showcasing their products that are made or manufactured by them on an

online platform.

❖ **Mahila Shakti Kendra**

- It was launched to improve the technical capacity of governments in implementing women centric schemes and programmes.
- It introduced a new center called **District Level Center for Women** that collects information on government programmes for women and shares with all citizens while serving as a link between districts and states.

❖ **Nari Shakti Puraskar (2018) -National Award for Women**

- Every Year, Ministry of Women & Child Development celebrates International Women Day on 8th March and also conferred Nari Shakti Puraskar.
- The **Ministry of Women and Child Development** reaffirm its commitment to provide equal opportunities to Women by making them an integral part of nation's development journey.
- Ministry of Women and Child Development has revised the guidelines in year 2016. **Now 40 Nari Shakti Puruskars** shall be conferred every year.
- The President of India confers the Nari Shakti Puraskar on the **International Women's Day**, every year.

Eligibility Criteria for Nomination:

- ❖ The awards are **open to all individuals and institutions**.
- ❖ In case of individual category, the awardee must be **at least 25 years** of age on the last date of receipt of nomination.
- ❖ If the applicant is an institution, it should have worked in the relevant field for at least 5 years.
- ❖ The Nari Shakti Puruskar may be awarded for outstanding work, preferably in exceptional circumstances, to - individuals/ groups / institutions / NGOs, etc. in the areas of: economic and social

empowerment of women; effective implementation of women related legislations; gender mainstreaming and positive actions in favor of women.

- ❖ An award shall also be given to a State or Union Territory, which has appreciably improved Child Sex Ratio (CSR).

Schemes for Rural Development & Employment

- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana** for rural connectivity
- **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana:** It is a part of National Livelihood Mission, with the objectives of catering to the career aspirations of the rural youth and adding diversity to the income of rural families.
- **Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/ National Rural Livelihood Mission** - Also known as Aajeevika, this scheme aims at empowering women self-help model across the country.
- Under this scheme, the government provides a loan of three lakh rupees at an interest rate of seven per cent which can be reduced to four per cent at the time of repayment.
- **Prime Minister Rural Development Fellows Scheme** - Initiated by the Ministry of Rural Development to develop competent and committed leaders and facilitators who can serve as a resource for long term.
- **Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)**- To provide employment to the poor. It also aimed at providing food to people in areas who live below the poverty line and improving their nutritional levels.

- **Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana** - It is a rural development project in which each Member of Parliament will take the **responsibility of three villages** and look after the personal, human, social, environmental and economic development of the villages.
- **Provision of Urban Amenities In Rural Areas (PURA)** - A strategy for Rural Development which proposes that urban infrastructure and services should be provided in rural areas to create opportunities outside the cities.
- **Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme** To generate employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas.
- **National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)** - It was launched to use the unemployed and the underemployed.
- **Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)**: It was launched to provide employment during lean agricultural season.
- **Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY)**: It was launched to create demand-driven community village infrastructure including durable assets at the village level and skills.
- **Swarna Jyanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana** - A **credit-cum-subsidy programme** which covers all aspects of self-employment such as organisation of poor into self-help groups, training, credit, infrastructure and marketing.
- **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)** - It was launched with the exclusive focus on the 150 identified backward districts. The aim was to generate additional supplementary wage employment and create assets.
- **Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETI)** - for imparting training to rural BPL youth in collaboration with the leading district banks.

MOBILE APP FOR FARMERS

- **Kisan Suvidha**: It provides information on current weather and also the forecast for the next five days, market prices of commodities/crops in the

nearest town, knowledge on fertilizers, seeds, machinery etc

- **IFFCO Kisan Agriculture:** IFFCO Kisan is a subsidiary of Indian Farmers' Fertilizer Cooperative Ltd. user can access a variety of informative modules including agricultural advisory, weather, market prices, agriculture information library in the form of text, imagery, audio, and videos in the selected language at the profiling stage.
- **RML Farmer- Krishi Mitr:** It's a useful farming app where farmers can keep up with the latest commodity and mandi prices, precise usage of pesticides and fertilizers, farm and farmer related news, weather forecast and advisory.
- **Pusa Krishi:** It is developed by Indian Agriculture Research Institute (IARI), It provides farmers with information related to new varieties of crops developed by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), resource-conserving cultivation practices as well as farm machinery and its implementation will help in increasing returns to farmers.
- **Agri App:** It provides complete information on Crop Production, Crop Protection, and all relevant agriculture allied services. Moreover, an option to chat with experts, video-based learning, the latest news, online markets for fertilizers, insecticides, etc. are also available on this app.
- **Crop Insurance:** It helps farmers to calculate insurance premium for notified crops and provides information cut-off dates and company contacts for their crop and location.
- **Kheti-Badi:** 'Kheti-Badi' (खेती-बाड़ी) is a social initiative App which aims to promote and support 'Organic Farming' and provide important information/issues related to farmers in India. This app is currently only available in four languages(Hindi, English, Marathi, and Gujarati).
- **Agri-Market:** The app has been developed with an aim to keep farmers abreast of crop prices and discourage them to go for distress sales. Farmers can get information related to prices of crops in markets within 50km of their own device location using the AgriMarket Mobile App.



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Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for Kharif Crops for marketing season 2020-21

Crops	MSP for Kharif 2020-21	Increase in MSP (Absolute)
Paddy (Common)	1,868	53
Paddy (Grade A)^	1,888	53
Jowar (Hybrid)	2,620	70
Jowar (Maldandi)^	2,640	70
Bajra	2,150	150
Ragi	3,295	145
Maize	1,850	90
Tur (Arhar)	6,000	200
Moong	7,196	146
Urad	6,000	300
Groundnut	5,275	185
Sunflower Seed	5,885	235

Soybean (yellow)	3,880	170
Sesamum	6,855	370
Nigerseed	6,695	755
Cotton (Medium Staple)	5,515	260
Cotton (Long Staple)^	5,825	275

Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for Rabi Crops for marketing season 2020-21

Crops	MSP for 2021-22 (Rs/quintal)	Increase in MSP (Rs/quintal)
Wheat	1975	50
Barley	1600	75
Gram	5100	225
Lentil (Masur)	5100	300
Rapeseed & Mustard	4650	225
Safflower	5327	112

India's Export of APEDA Products: (2020-21 (April-September))

Product	Quantity	Value (in Rs. Lacs)
Floriculture	USA> Netherland> Germany	USA> Netherland> Germany
Fresh Onion	Bangladesh> Malysia> UAE	Bangladesh> Malysia> UAE
Walnuts	UK> New Zealand> Germany	UK> New Zealand> Germany
Fresh Mangoes	UAE> UK> Qatar	UAE> UK> Qatar
Fresh Grapes	Netherland> UK> Russia	Netherland> UK> Russia
Cucumber and Gherkins (Prepd. & Presvd)	USA> Spain > Russia	USA> France> Spain
Mango Pulp	Saudi Arab> Yemen> Netherland	Saudi Arab> Yemen> Netherland
Pulses	USA> Nepal> UAE	USA> China> Algeria
Buffalo meat	Hongkong> Vietnam> Malysia	Hongkong> Vietnam> Malysia
Sheep/Goat meat	UAE> Qatar> Kuwait	UAE> Qatar> Kuwait
Poultry Product	Maldives> Oman> Vietnam	Oman> Maldives> Vietnam
Diary Product	Bhutan> UAE> USA	UAE> USA> Bhutan
Natural Honey	USA> Saudi Arab> UAE	USA> Saudi Arab> UAE
Basmati Rice	Saudi Arab> Iran> Iraq	Saudi Arab> Iran> Iraq

Non- Basmati Rice	Benin> Togo> Nepal	Benin> Togo> Nepal
Wheat	Nepal> Bangladesh> Afghanistan	Nepal> Bangladesh> Afghanistan
Maize	Bangladesh> Nepal> Myanmar	Bangladesh> Nepal> Myanmar

3rd Advance estimate 2019-20 Horticulture Production

Horticulture crops category wise:

Crop	Area	Production	
Fruit	Maharashtra > Andhra Pradesh> Gujrat	Andhra Pradesh>Maharashtra Gujrat	
Vegetable	West Bengal> Uttar Pradesh> Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal> Uttar Pradesh> Madhya Pradesh	
Plantation crops	Karnataka> Kerala> Tamil nadu	Kerala> Karnataka> Tamil nadu	
Aromatic and Medicinal crops	Rajasthan> U.P.> Madhya Pradesh	Rajasthan> Tamil nadu> Madhya Pradesh	
Flowers	Kerala> Tamil nadu> Madhya Pradesh	Loose	Cut
		Andhra Pradesh> Tamil nadu> Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal> Karnataka> Chhattisgarh
Spices	Rajasthan> Gujrat> Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh>Gujrat> Rajasthan	
Honey	-	U.P> West Bengal> Punjab	
Total	Karnataka>/U.P. Madhya Pradesh	U.P> West Bengal> Madhya Pradesh	

Total horticulture production : 313.35 (Million Tonne)

Total area: 25.61 (Million Hectare)

❖ **Area:**

- **Fruits:** Mango> Total Citrus (Mandarin> Lime/Lemon> sweet orange) > Banana
- **Vegetables:** Potato> Onion > Tomato > Brinjal
- **Plantation crops:** Coconut> Cashewnut
- **Spices:** Cumin > Dried Chilli> Coriander

❖ **Production:**

- **Fruits:** Banana> Mango> Citrus Total
 - **Vegetables:** Potato> Onion> Tomato
 - **Plantations:** Coconut> Arecanut> Cashewnut
 - **Spices:** Garlic> Ginger> Dried Chillies
- ✓ **Among all Horticulture crops the order of Area:** Mango> Potato> Coconut
 - ✓ **Among all Horticulture crops the order of Production:** Potato> Banana> Onion
 - ✓ **Area:** Vegetables> Fruits> Plantations> Spices> Aromatic & Medicinal> Flowers
 - ✓ **Production:** Vegetables> Fruits> Plantations> Spices> Flowers > Aromatic & Medicinal> Honey

Fourth Advance Estimates of Production of major crops for 2019-20

Particulars	Production
Food grains	296.65million tonnes. (record)
Rice	118.43million tonnes. (record)

Wheat	107.59
Nutri / Coarse Cereals	47.48 million tonnes
Maize	28.64 million tonnes
Cereals	273.50
Pulses	23.15 million tonnes
Oilseeds	33.4 million tonnes
Cotton	35.4 million bales (of 170 kg each)
Sugarcane	355.7 million tonnes
Jute & Mesta	9.90 million bales (of 180 kg each)

Agricultural Production (India)

Largest producer of milk.
Largest producer of millets in the world
Largest producer of jute.
Largest producer of ginger.
Largest producer of bananas.
Largest producer of castor oil seeds.
Largest producer of mangoes.
Largest producer of safflower oil seeds.
Largest producer of cottonseed and second in cotton.
Largest producer of papayas.
Largest producer of Pulses
Largest producer of Spices
Second largest producer of tea, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of sugarcane, the first position being held by Brazil.
Second largest producer of wheat, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of onions, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of potatoes, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of garlic, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of rice, the first position being held by China.
Second largest producer of silk, the first position being held by China.
Third largest producer of tobacco

List of major irrigation projects:

Name	River	State
Bhakra Nangal Project	Sutlej	Punjab and Himachal Pradesh
Beas Project	Beas River	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
Indira Gandhi Canal	Harike (Sutlej and Beas)	Punjab
Koshi Project	Kosi River	Bihar and Nepal
Hirakund Project	Mahanadi	Odisha
Tungabhadra project	Tungbhadra -Krishna	AP-Karnataka
Nagarjuna Sagar Project	Krishna	AP
Chambal Project	Chambal	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
Damodar valley project	Damodar	Jharkhand, West Bengal
Gandak project	Gandak	Bihar-UP
Kakrapar project	Tapti	Gujarat
Koyna Project	Koyna- krishna	Maharashtra
Malprabha project	Malprabha	Karnataka
Mayurakshi Project	Mayurakshi	West Bengal
Kangsabati project	Kangsabati and Kumari river	West Bengal

NABARD REPORT

Growth rate of different sectors of Economy 2011-12 Constant prices (%):

Sector	2018-19	2019-20
GVA at basic prices	6.0	3.9
Agriculture	2.4	4.0

Overall GDP growth	6.1	4.2
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India's Position in Various Global Indices:

S. No	Indicator	Rank
1	Gender Gap Index	112
2	SDG Gender Equality Index 2019	95
3	Global Climate Risk Index 2020	5
4	Climate Change Performance Index 2019	9
5	Ease of Doing Business 2019	63
6	Global Hunger Index 2019	102
7	World Inequality index 2019	147
8	Global Competitiveness Index 2019	68
9	World Digital Competitiveness Index 2019	44
10	Global Findex 2017	2

Announcements in union Budget for Agriculture & Rural Sector

Union Budget 2019-20:

1. The full-fledged Union Budget 2019-20 was announced in July 2019. Total budget for 2019-20 was
2. Rs. 27,86,349 crore, an increase of 14.09% from 2018-19 (BE). Government announced its intent to make India a 5 trillion US\$ economy in five years.
 - The Agriculture sector was allocated Rs.1,51,518 crore, 140% more than the actual expenditure in 2018-19. The rise was mainly due to Rs 70,000 crore allocation to PM-KISAN which was announced in the 2019-20 interim budget.
 - Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojan to address infrastructure gaps in the fisheries sector.

- 10,000 new Farmer Producer Organizations to be setup over the next five year .
- 75,000 entrepreneurs to be skilled in agro-rural industry sectors.
- Dairying through cooperative to be encouraged by creating infrastructure for cattle feed manufacturing, milk procurement, processing & marketing.
- Zero Budget Natural Farming to be popularized.

The total budget for 2020-21 is Rs 30,42,230 crore, about 9.2% rise over 2019-20 budget. Allocations to agriculture sector was Rs. 1,54,775 crore.

❖ **Agriculture credit :**

Rs. 15 lakh crore target set for the year 2020-21.

PM-KISAN beneficiaries to be covered under the KCC schem.

NABARD Refinance Scheme to be further expanded.

❖ **Blue Economy:**

- Rs 1 lack crore fisheries' exports to be achieved by 2024-25.
- 2 Lakh tons fish production targeted by 2022-23.
- 3,477 Sagar Mitras and 500 Fish Farmer Producer Organisations to involve youth in fisheries extension.
- Growing of algae, sea-weed and cage culture to be promoted.

❖ **Kisan Rail** to be ssetup by Indian Railways throu PPP:

- To build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables (milk, meat, fish, etc.)
- Express and Freight trains to have refrigerated coaches.

❖ **Krishi Udaan** to be launched by the MNistry of Civil Aviation:

- Both international and national routes to be covered.
- North-East and tribal districts to realize improved value of agri-products.

❖ **Integrated Farming System**

- Integrated Farming Systems in rain-fed areas to be expanded.
- Multi-tier cropping, bee-keeping , solar pump, solar energy production in non-cropping season to be added.

❖ PM-KUSUM to be expanded :

- 20 lakh farmers to be assisted for setting up stand-alone solar pumps.
- Another 15 lakh farmers to be assisted to solarise their grid-connected pump sets.
- Schem to enable farmers to set up solar power generation capacity on their fallow/barren lands and to sell it to the grid.

❖ Village Storage Scheme:

- SHGs to provide farmers a good holding capacity and reduce their logistics cost.
- Women, SHGs to regain their position as Dhaanya Lakshmi.
- NABARD to map and geo-tag agri-warehouses, cold storages, reefer van facilities etc.
- Viability Gap Funding for setting up such efficient warehouses at the block/taluk level.

Irrigated area in States as percentage of cropped area

Particulars	States
Irrigated area less than 20 percent	Jharkhand, Assam, Sikkim, Mizoram, Maharashtra
25-50 percent	Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Tripura, Odisha, Meghalaya
50-80 Percent	Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bangal, Madhya Pradesh
80-100 Percent	Puducherry, Haryana, Utter Pradesh, Punjab

Production of Commercial Crops (2011-2020):

Year	Total oilseeds (Lakh tons)	Cotton Lint (Lakh bales of 170kg each)	Raw Jute & Mesta Lakh bales of 180 kg each	Sugarcane (Lakh tons)
2019-20	335	360	99	3.581

Production of Horticultural Crops (2011-20):

Year	Fruits		Vegetables		Plantation Crops		Spices		Total	
	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod	Area	Prod
2019-20	6.7	95.7	10.3	188.0	3.9	16.4	3.9	9.4	25.6	313.4

India, with about 7.7% of the global fish production, is the third largest fish producing country and the second largest aquaculture fish producer in the world.

Resources for Fisheries in India:

Sr. no.	Particulars	Unit	Details
A.	Marine Fisheries		
1.	Length of coastline	Km.	8.118
2.	Exclusive Economic Zone	Lakh Km.	20.2
3.	Continental shelf	Lakh km	5.3
4.	Inshore area (<50 m depth)	Lakh km'	1.8
5.	Number of Fishing villages	Nos.	3.202
6.	Marine fishers population	Lakh	35
7.	Active fishers population	Lakh	9
8.	Landing centers	Nos.	1537
9.	Major dishing harbors	Nos.	7

10	Minor fishing harbors	Nos.	87
11	Mechanized vessels	Nos.	72,749
12	Motorized vessels	Nos.	73,410
13	Non-motorized vessels	Nos.	52,982
14	Estimated potential	Lakh tons	44.5
15	Current Exploitation	Lakh tons	37.1
B.	Inland Fisheries		
1.	Rivers and canals	Lakh km.	1.95
2.	Floodplain lakes	Lakh Ha.	8.12
3.	Reservoirs	Lakh Ha.	24.1
4.	Reservoirs	Lakh Ha.	31.5
5	Brackish Water	Lakh Ha.	12.4
6.	Saline/Alkaline affected areas	Lakh Ha.	12.0

The **Neel Kranti 2016** had been approved at a total central outlay of Rs.3,000 crore for implementation during a period of five years (2015-16 to 2019-20). The major components of the CSS on Blue Revolution scheme are.

- Development of Inland Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-harvest Operations,
 - National Scheme for Welfare of Fishermen.
 - Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) and other need based interventions.
 - Institutional Arrangement for Fisheries Sector,
- Financial Assistance**

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, subsidy was provided for various activities and free training was provided to fish farmers on improved scientific fish culture practices. The Central government bears the full expenses of the schemes in the Uts and 90% in North-Est & Hilly States and 60% in other States whereas the rest is borne by the concerned States.

SUBSIDIARIES OF NABARD:

- **NABCONS** , New Delhi, since 2005
- **NABFINS**, Bengaluru, 2000

- **NABKISAN**, Chennai, since 1997
- **NABSAMRUDDHI**, Mumbai, since 1997
- **NABVENTURES**, Mumbai, since 2018
- **NABFOUNDATION**: August 2019

Economic Survey 2020 Highlights

- India witnessed a GDP growth of 4.8% in the first half of 2019-20 amidst weakened global trade and demand
- - Growth of Agriculture and allied activities & Public administration, defense, and other services' was higher in the first half of 2019-20 in comparison to second half 2018-19.
- **GDP Growth in 2020-21:** Economic Survey 2019-20 projects the GDP Growth of 6% - 6.5% in fiscal 2020-21.
- The year 2019 marked the golden jubilee year of Bank Nationalization.
- Non-Performing Advances (NPA) ratio remained unchanged for Commercial banks at 9.3% during March-September 2019
- CPI inflation increased to 4.1% in 2019-20 from 3.7% in 2018-19
- WPI inflation declined to 1.5% in 2019-20 from 4.7% in 2018-19
- The major drivers of CPI inflation in 2019-20 were food and beverages, particularly vegetables and pulses.
- The Economic Survey states that the largest proportion of the Indian population depends on agriculture for job opportunities. However, the share of agriculture and allied sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) of India is continuously declining due to higher growth of non-agricultural sectors.
- The GVA at Basic Prices of 'Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing' sector expected to grow by 2.8% for 2019-20.

- Livestock sector has grown at 7.9% CAGR in the last five years. The income from Livestock has become a secondary source of income for rural families.
- The Survey stresses on the sustainability of food security by addressing the growing food subsidy bill and revising the rates and coverage under NFSA.
- Fertilizer sector showcased a growth of 4% in 2019-20
- India improved its position in the Human Development Index by fetching 129th rank in 2018 from 130th in 2017.

20th Livestock Census

- ❖ The **livestock census is conducted** across the country **periodically since 1919**.
- ❖ The **20th Livestock Census** was launched during the month of **October, 2018**.
- ❖ Various species of animals (cattle, buffalo, mithun, yak, sheep, goat, pig, horse, pony, mule, donkey, camel, dog, rabbit and elephant)/poultry birds (fowl, duck and other poultry birds) possessed by the households, household enterprises/non-household enterprises were counted at that site.
- ❖ **Another important feature of 20th Livestock Census** is it has been designed to **capture Breed-wise number of animals and poultry birds**.
- ❖ The National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Electronics & IT has developed Android based mobile application for data collection.
- ❖ Some of the key outcomes of the 20th Livestock Census is summarized below:
 - The **total Livestock population is 535.78 million** (53.6 crore) in the country showing **an increase of 4.6% over Livestock Census 2012**.
 - **Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 302.79 Million** in 2019 which shows **an increase of 1.0% over the previous**

census.

- **The total number of cattle in the country is 192.49 million in 2019 showing an increase of 0.8 % over previous Census.**
- **The Female Cattle (Cows population) is 145.12 million, increased by 18.0% over the previous census (2012).**
- **The Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-descript Cattle population in the country is 50.42 million and 142.11 million respectively.**
- **The Indigenous/Non-descript female cattle population has increased by 10% in 2019 as compared to previous census.**
- **The population of the total Exotic/Crossbred Cattle has increased by 26.9 % in 2019 as compared to previous census.**
- **There is a decline of 6 % in the total Indigenous (both descript and non-descript) Cattle population over the previous census. However, the pace of decline of Indigenous Cattle population during 2012-2019 is much lesser as compared to 2007-12 which was about 9%.**
- **The total buffaloes in the country is 109.85 Million showing an increase of about 1.0% over previous Census.**
- **The total milch animals (in-milk and dry) in cows and buffaloes is 125.34 Million, an increase of 6.0 % over the previous census.**
- **The total sheep in the country is 74.26 Million in 2019, increased by 14.1% over previous Census.**
- **The Goat population in the country in 2019 is 148.88 Million showing an increase of 10.1% over the previous census.**
- **The total Pigs in the country is 9.06 Million in the current Census, declined by 12.03% over the previous Census.**
- **The total Mithun in the country is 3.9 Lakhs in 2019, increased by 30.0% over previous Census.**
- **The total Yak in the country is Fifty Eight Thousand in 2019, decreased by 24.67% over previous Census.**
- **The total Horses and Ponies in the country is 3.4 Lakhs in 2019, decreased by 45.6% over previous Census.**

- **The total population of Mules in the country is Eighty Four Thousand in 2019, decreased by 57.1% over previous Census.**
- **The total population of Donkeys in the country is 1.2 Lakhs in 2019, decreased by 61.23% over previous Census.**
- **The total Camel population in the country is 2.5 Lakhs in 2019, decreased by 37.1% over previous Census.**
- **The total Poultry in the country is 851.81 Million in 2019, increased by 16.8% over previous Census.**
- **The total Backyard Poultry in the country is 317.07 Million in 2019, increased by 45.8% over previous Census.**
- **The total Commercial Poultry in the country is 534.74 Million in 2019, increased by 4.5% over previous Census.**
- **As compare to previous census the percentage share of sheep and goat population has increased whereas the percentage share of cattle, buffalo and pig has marginally declined.**

❖ Livestock Population - Major Species

Category	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% growth
Cattle	190.90	192.49	0.83
Buffalo	108.70	109.85	1.06
Sheep	65.07	74.26	14.13
Goat	135.17	148.88	10.14
Pig	10.29	9.06	-12.03
Mithun	0.30	0.38	26.66
Yak	0.08	0.06	-25.00
Horses &	0.63	0.34	-45.58

Pomies			
Mule	0.20	0.08	-57.09
Donkey	0.32	0.12	-61.23
Camel	0.40	0.25	37.05
Total livestock	512.06	535.78	4.63

❖ **Livestock Population, 2012 & 2019 of Major States:**

Sr. No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	Uttar Pradesh	68.7	67.8	-1.35
2	Rajasthan	57.7	56.8	-1.66
3	Madhya Pradesh	36.3	40.6	11.81

❖ **Poultry Population 2012 and 2019:**

	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% growth
Total Poultry	729.21	851.81	16.81
Backyard Poultry	217.49	317.07	45.78
Commercial Poultry	511.72	534.74	4.50

➤ The total poultry has increased by 16.81% and the total poultry is 851.81

million during 2019.

- Over 45.78% increase in backyard poultry and total backyard poultry is 317.07 Million in 2019.
- The commercial poultry has increased by 4.5% and the total commercial poultry is 534.74 million.

❖ Poultry Population, 2012 & 2019 of Major States:

Sr. No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% growt h
1	Tamilnadu	117.3	120.8	2.92
2	Andhra Prades h	80.6	107.9	33.85
3	Telangana	80.6	80.0	-0.93

❖ Cattle:

- **Total Cattle Population** in the country is **192.49 Million** during 2019.
- Total Cattle is increased by **0.8%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- **Female Cattle Population** increased by **18.0%** whereas **Male cattles** decreased by **30.2%** over previous census.
- About 36% of the total livestock is contributed by cattle.

❖ Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle Population- Male, Female and Total

Category	Population (In	Population (In	% Change
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	million) 2012	million) 2019	
Total Cattle	190.90	192.49	0.8
Exotic/Crossbred			
Male	5.97	3.46	-42.0
Female	33.76	46.95	39.1
Total Exotic/Crossbred	39.73	50.42	26.9
Indigenous/Non-Descript			
Male	61.95	43.94	-29.1
Female	89.22	98.17	10.0
Total Indigenous/Non-Descript	151.17	142.11	-6.0

❖ Buffalo:

- Total Buffalo Population in the country is **109.85 Million during 2019.**
- Total Buffalo has increased by **1.1% over previous Livestock Census (2012).**
- Female Buffalo Population increased by **8.61%** whereas Male Buffalo is declined by **42.35%** over previous census.
- About **20.5%** of the total livestock is contributed by buffaloes.
- Milch buffalo population has increased marginally by 0.2% over previous census in which in-milk has increased by 4.3% whereas Dry category has declined by 10.2%.
- **2019: UP > Rajasthan > Gujrat**

❖ Sheep:

- Total Sheep Population in the country is 74.26 Million during 2019.

➤ Total Sheep has increased by 14.13% over previous Livestock Census (2012).

➤ About 13.8% of the total livestock contributed by Sheep.

Sheep Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States:

➤ **2019:** Telangana > Andhra Pradesh > Karnataka

❖ **Goat:**

➤ Total Goat Population in the country is 148.88 Million during 2019.

➤ Total Goat has increased by 10.14% over previous Livestock Census (2012).

➤ About 27.8% of the total livestock is contributed by goats.

Goat Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States:

➤ **2019:** Rajasthan > west Bengal > U.P.

Forest Report-2017

➤ Name of the report- **State of forest report-2017**

➤ Prepared by- **The Forest Survey of India (FSI)**

➤ Released by- **The Ministry of Environment, Forest and climate change.**

➤ **ISFR 2017** is the 15th in the series since 1987

Important Points of ISFR 2017

➤ **India's total forest cover increased by 0.94 per cent in the last two years**

➤ **In terms of forest area rank of India in the world is 10th. It is 8th in terms of annual forest gain.**

➤ At present India's total forest cover is **708,273 sq.km** (about 21.54% of India's total GA) Tree cover is **93,815 sq.km** (about 2.85% of the total GA).

- **Classification of forest:** Forest cover is defined as an area more than 1 ha in extent and having tree canopy density of 10% or above irrespective of land use, ownership and legal status.

Very Dense Forest	Canopy density 70-100 % (Including mangrove cover)
Moderately Dense Forest	Canopy density 40-70 % (Including mangrove cover)
Open Forest	Canopy density 10-40 % (Including mangrove cover)
Scurb	All forest land with poor tree growth and canopy density less than 10 %
Non- Forest	Any are which can not be covered in all these classes

ISFR 2017-States & UTs

- The total forest and tree cover is **24.39 per cent** of the geographical area of the country

Top two States with highest forest cover are:

Rank in forest cover	Name of the state	Area
1	Madhya Pradesh	77, 414 sq. km
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66,964 sq. km

Top two states where forest cover grew

Name of the state	Forest grew by
1. Andhra Pradesh	2,141 sq.km
2. Karnataka	1,101 sq.km

Top two states/UTs with highest forest cover in terms of % of geographical area

Name of the state/UT	%forest cover
Lakshadweep	90.33%
Mizoram	86.27%

Category wise top states

Category	State Name
Highest Dense Forest	Arunachal Pradesh
Highest Moderately Dense Forest	Madhya Pradesh
Highest Open Forest	Madhya Pradesh

Top two states where forest cover has decreased

State	Area
Mizoram	531 sq km
Nagaland	450 sq km

- The main reasons for decrease in forest area are shifting cultivation, rotational felling, other biotic pressures, diversion of forest lands for

developmental activities, submergence of forest cover, agriculture expansion and natural disasters.

Mangrove cover

- According to ISFR 2017, total mangrove cover stands at **4,921 sq km** and has increased by **181 sq kms**.
- **Maharashtra (82 sq kms), Andhra Pradesh (37 sq kms) and Gujarat (33 sq kms)** are top three gainers in terms of mangrove cover.

Top two states showing increase in water bodies within forest areas are:

State	Area
Maharashtra	432 sq.km
Gujarat	428 sq.km

Bamboo (Green Gold) Cover

- The extent of bamboo-bearing area in country is estimated at **15.69 million ha**.
- There has been an increase of **1.73 million ha** in bamboo area in comparison to last assessment done in 2011.
- There is increase of **19 million tonnes** in bamboo-growing stock as compared to last assessment done in 2011.
- The growing stock of bamboo in forest has been estimated to be **189 million tonnes**.

Carbon Sink

- As per present assessment total carbon stock in forest is estimated to be **7,082 million tonnes**. There is an increase of **38 million tonnes** in the carbon stock of country as compared to the last assessment.

Forest Fires

- **Northeastern states have reported the highest number of forest fire incidents in the country and northern states the lowest.**
- Shifting cultivation is the main reason for fire incidents in NE.

Agriculture Census 2015-16:

- **10th Agriculture Census 2015-16** was released by the **Agriculture Ministry**.
- The **first** comprehensive Agriculture Census in the country was conducted with reference year **1970-71**. The current Agriculture Census with reference year **2015-16 is tenth** in the series.
- The reference period for Agriculture Census is the **Agricultural year (July-June)**.
- **Agriculture Census** in India is conducted at **five-year intervals** to collect data on structural aspects of farm holdings. **World Census of Agriculture** is carried out decennially i.e. at **ten yearly intervals**.
- **2.471 acre = 1 hectare** or **1 acre = 0.405 hectare**, **1 Kanal = 0.051 ha.**, **1 Malla = 0.002 ha.** etc.

Census highlights:

- The percentage of **female operational land holders** increased from 12.79% in 2010-11 to **13.87% in 2015-16**.
- It also showed a **decline of 1.53%** of **total operated area to 157.14 million hectare** as compared to 159.59 million ha in 2010-11 data. And

- in terms of **operated area women participation** increased from previous 10.36% to **11.57%**
- By the **number of people tilling the land**, **Uttar Pradesh topped** the chart followed by **Bihar and Maharashtra**.
 - In terms of **total operated area**: **Rajasthan** comes first followed by **Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka**.
 - Among the states, the **highest increase in number of operational holdings** is topped by **Madhya Pradesh** followed by **Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Kerala, Meghalaya, Karnataka and Nagaland**.
 - In terms of **area 14 states account for 88.08% of operational holdings**. They are: West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Kerala.
 - Around **86.21%** of India's cultivated and uncultivated land is under the small and marginal **farmers holding less than 2 hectares of land**. They have a **share of 47.34%** from previous have 44.31% five years earlier.
 - The **average size of agriculture landholding declined to 1.08 hectare** in 2015-16 from 1.15 hectare in 2010-11.
 - The average **size of farm holding** was the **highest in Nagaland** at 5.06 hectares and the lowest in **Kerala at 0.18 hectare**.
 - The **total number of operational holdings** in the country has increased from 138 million in 2010-11 to **146 million 2015-16** i.e. an **increase of 5.33%**.
 - **Decline** in number of **operational holdings**. The **sharpest fall** has been in **Goa (28.17%)** and lowest in **Manipur (0.09%)**.
 - **Highest number of operational holders**: UP>Bihar>Maharashtra
 - **Highest operated area**: Rajasthan> Maharashtra>UP
 - **Highest increase in holdings**: MP>Andhra Pradesh> Maharashtra
 - **Increase in number of operational holdings**: MP>Andhra Pradesh> Rajasthan.
 - The **percentage share of female operational holders** has **increased** from 12.79% in 2010-11 to **13.87%** in 2015-16 with the corresponding figures of 10.36% and **11.57%** in the **operated area**.

Size classes and Size groups of Holdings:

Sr. No	Group	Sr. No.	Classes (in ha.)
I.	Marginal	1.	Below 0.5 ha.
		2.	0.5 < 1.0 ha.
II.	Small	3.	1.0 < 2.0 ha.
III.	Semi-medium	4.	2.0 < 3.0ha.
		5.	3.0 < 4.0ha.
IV.	Medium	6.	4.0 < 5.0ha.
		7.	5.0 < 7.5ha.
		8.	7.5 < 10.0 ha.

Percentage wise holding in different categories:

Sr. No.	Size classes	Land Holdings (%)		Operated area (%)	
		2010-11	2015-16	2010-11	2015-16
1	Small and Marginal (0-2 ha)	84.97%	86.21	44.31	47.34
2	Semi-medium and Medium (2-10 ha)	14.29	13.22	44.82	43.61
3	Large (>10 ha)	0.71	0.57	10.59	9.04

Share of Rural and Semi-urban Households by State (In percentage):

Highest:

State	Rural	Semi Urban
Bihar	95	5
Odisha/Tripura	94	6

Lowest:

State	Rural	Urban
Goa/kerala	43	57
Tamil Nadu	60	40
Total(All state)	84	16

Type of households agricultural vs. Non-agricultural Households:

Highest:

State	Agricultural household	Non-Agricultural household
Meghalaya	78	22
Jammu/Mizoram	77	23
Himachal Pradesh	70	30

Lowest:

State	Agricultural household	Non-Agricultural household
Goa	3	97
Kerala/Tamil Nadu	13	87
India (All state)	48	52

- When compared across states, the highest proportion of agricultural households reporting **ownership of tractors** was found in **Punjab (31%)**, followed by the agricultural households in **Gujarat (14%)**.
- Power tillers were found to be more common in the States of **Andhra Pradesh (15%)** and **Telangana (7%)**, while the average ownership for the country was **1.8%**.

OWNERSHIP OF LIVESTOCK

- **India** is endowed with the **largest livestock population** in the world. It accounts for about **57.3 %** of the world's **buffalo population** and **14.7 %** of the **cattle population**.
- There are about **71.6 million sheep**, **140.5 million goats** and about **11.1 million pigs** in the country.

Distribution of households by monthly income:

- **20 percent** of households earned **Rs- 2,500** or lesser per month which appears insufficient to meet the bare necessities of life.
- *Average Monthly Household Income by States (in Rupees per month per household) :-* **India=8059 Rupees per month.**

States	Highest average monthly household income((in Rupees)	Lowest average monthly household income((in Rupees)

1st	Punjab(16020)	Andhra Pradesh(5842)
2nd	Kerala(15130)	Jharkhand(5854)
3rd	Haryana(12072)	Utter Pradesh(6257)

Indebtedness:

- Total indebtedness among agricultural households is **52.5%**

Incidence of Indebtedness among Households by States (in percentage)	
Highest	Lowest
Telangana	Gujarat /Jammu
Andhra Pradesh	Nagaland
Karnataka	Chhattisgarh

- **Availability of KCC** among Agricultural Households –only **10.5 households** have valid KCC.

Union Budget 2020

- GDP growth for the year 2020-21 is estimated at nominal 10%. The nominal growth estimate for 2019-20 was 12%.
- Corporate tax is at 15% lowest in the world
- Turnover threshold for audit is raised to Rs. 5 Crore from Rs. 1 Crore
- Finance Minister listed 16-point action plan for farmers, towards the goal of doubling farmers income by 2022
- Agricultural credit target has been set at Rs. 15 lakh crore. NABARD Refinancing Scheme to be further expanded.
- Will encourage state governments who implement following model laws: Model Agricultural Land Leasing Act of 2016; Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act of 2017; Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Contract Farming and Services Promotion and Facilitation Act of 2018

- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evem Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM KUSUM) to be expanded to provide 20 lakh farmers in setting up standalone solar pumps
- 2.83 lakh crore rupees allocated for agriculture and allied activities, irrigation and rural development
- Encourage balanced use of all fertilizers, a necessary step to change the incentive regime which encourages excessive use of chemical fertilizers
- Village Storage Scheme run by SHGs, will provide holding capacity for farmers, women in villages can regain their status as Dhaanya Lakshmi
- Krishi UDAN will be launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation on international and national routes, improving value realization in North East and tribal districts
- Milk processing capacity to be doubled by 2025
- Indian Railways will set up Kisan Rail through PPP arrangement, for transportation of perishable goods
- Fish production to be raised to 200 lakh tonnes by 2022-23
- Rs. 1 lakh crore fisheries' exports to be achieved by 2024-25.
- PM-KISAN beneficiaries to be covered under the KCC scheme.
- **Kisan Rail** to be setup by Indian Railways through PPP:
 - ✓ To build a seamless national cold supply chain for perishables (milk, meat, fish, etc.
 - ✓ Express and Freight trains to have refrigerated coaches.
- **Krishi Udaan** to be launched by the Ministry of Civil Aviation:
 - ✓ Both international and national routes to be covered.
 - ✓ North-East and tribal districts to realize Improved value of agri-products.
- **One-Product One-District** for better marketing and export in the Horticulture sector.

- Balanced use of all kinds of fertilizers - traditional organic and innovative fertilizers.
- Measures for organic, natural, and integrated farming:
 - ✓ **Jaivik Kheti** Portal – online national organic products market to be strengthened.
 - ✓ **Zero-Budget Natural Farming** (mentioned in July 2019 Budget) to be included.
- **PM-KUSUM** to be expanded:
 - ✓ 20 lakh farmers to be provided for setting up stand-alone solar pumps.
 - ✓ Another 15 lakh farmers to be helped to solarise their grid-connected pump sets.
 - ✓ Scheme to enable farmers to set up solar power generation capacity on their fallow/barren lands and to sell it to the grid.
- **Village Storage Scheme:**
 - ✓ To be run by the SHGs to provide farmers a good holding capacity and reduce their logistics cost.
 - ✓ Women, SHGs to regain their position as *Dhaanya Lakshmi*.
- NABARD to map and geo-tag agri-warehouses, cold storages, reefer van facilities, etc.
- Warehousing in line with Warehouse Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) norms:
 - ✓ Viability Gap Funding for setting up such efficient warehouses at the block/taluk level.
 - ✓ Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) to undertake such warehouse building.
- Financing on Negotiable Warehousing Receipts (e-NWR) to be integrated with e-NAM.
- State governments who undertake implementation of model laws (issued by the Central government) to be encouraged.
- Livestock:
 - ✓ Doubling of milk processing capacity to 108 million MT from 53.5 million MT by 2025.

- ✓ Artificial insemination to be increased to 70% from the present 30%.
- ✓ MNREGS to be dovetailed to develop fodder farms.
- ✓ Foot and Mouth Disease, Brucellosis in cattle and Peste Des Petits ruminants (PPR) in sheep and goat to be eliminated by 2025.
- **Deen Dayal Antyodaya Yojana** – 0.5 crore households mobilized with 58 lakh SHGs for poverty alleviation.

GI Tag

- GI status is an indication that identifies goods **as produced from a particular area**, which has special quality or reputation attributable to its geographical origin.
- A GI tag is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess origin-based qualities and reputation in the region.
- Under **Paris Convention** for the Protection of Industrial Property, GIs are covered as an element of **IPRs**. GI is governed by WTO's Agreement on **Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)**.
- In India, GI tag is governed by **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection Act), 1999** with effect from 15th September 2003.
- The GI tags are given as per the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. **GI tags are issued by the Geographical Indication Registry** under the Department of Industry Promotion and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- Darjeeling Tea was the first Indian product to get the geographical indication tag. In 2004, the famous beverage got the recognition.

Darjeeling Tea (word and logo)	West Bengal
Navara Rice	Kerala

Kangra Tea	Himachal Pradesh
Palakkadan Matta Rice	Kerala
Malabar Pepper	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu
Allahabad Surkha Guava	Uttar Pradesh
Wayanad Robusta coffee	Kerala
Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	Kerala
Coorg Orange	Karnataka
Coorg Green Cardamom	Karnataka
Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	Karnataka
Appemidi Mango	Karnataka
Kamalapur Red Banana	Karnataka
Bangalore Blue Grapes	Karnataka
Bababudangiri arabica coffee	Karnataka
Coorg arabica coffee	Karnataka
Chikmagalur Arabica coffee	Karnataka
Sirsi Supari	Karnataka
Pokkali Rice	Kerala
Naga Mircha	Nagaland
Laxman Bhog Mango	West Bengal
Fazli Mango grown in the district of Malda	West Bengal
Araku valley Arabica coffee	Andhra Pradesh
Vazhakkulam Pineapple	Kerala
Basmati	India

Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	Uttar Pradesh
Central Travancore Jaggery	Kerala
Nashik Grapes	Maharashtra
Gir Kesar Mango	Gujarat
Kalanamak Rice	Uttar Pradesh
Banaganapalle Mangoes	Andhra Pradesh
Naga Tree Tomato	Nagaland
Sikkim Large Cardamom	Sikkim
Memong Narang	Meghalaya
Tezpur Litchi	Assam
Kachai Lemon	Manipur
Waigaon Turmeric	Maharashtra
Sindhudurg & Ratnagiri Kokum	Maharashtra
Kolhapur Jaggery	Maharashtra
Dahanu Gholvad Chikoo	Maharashtra
Beed Custard Apple	Maharashtra
Purandar Fig	Maharashtra
Tulaipanji Rice	West Bengal
Gobindabhog Rice	West Bengal
Erode Turmeric	Tamil Nadu
Marayoor jaggery	Kerala
Shahi Litchi	Bihar
Katarni Rice	Bihar

Jardalu Mango	Bihar
Magahi Paan (Betel)	Bihar

MSME

- Now MSMEs are defined as per the “**annual turnover** instead of investment in Plant Machinery.
- As per **MSME Act-2006**, The MSMEs are classified into two categories:
 - 1. Manufacturing Enterprises**-The enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production of goods (as per Development and regulation Act, 1951).
 - 2. Service Enterprises:** -The enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services and are defined in terms of investment in equipment.

New definition of the MSMEs in India:

Classification	Micro	Small	Medium
Manufacturing Enterprises and Enterprises rendering Services	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.1 crore and Annual Turnover; not more than Rs. 5 crore	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.10 crore and Annual Turnover; not more than Rs. 50 crore	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than Rs.50 crore and Annual Turnover; not more than Rs. 250 crore

Important Findings:

1. At present, approximately **36.1 million units of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises** are engaged in production in India.
2. MSMEs provide employment to around **120 million people** in India.

3. MSMEs are responsible for **45%** share of India's total export.
 4. MSMEs contribute around **6.11%** of the manufacturing GDP and **24.63%** of the GDP from service activities.
 5. The contribution of this sector to the country's Gross Domestic Product is about **8%**.
 6. GST registered MSMEs can get **2% interest subvention** from Government for incremental loans of **Rs 1 crores** under the MSME Credit Scheme.
 7. The MSME became operational on **October 02, 2006**.
- **RBI gives relief to the MSME sector:** RBI allowed a one-time restructuring of existing debt of up to 25 crore rupees for the MSMEs which have defaulted on payment of loans. The restructuring of loans will be implemented by 31 March 2020. It will help the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises which are facing cash crunch due to demonetization and GST implementation.

Priority Sector Lending (Directions, 2020)

The categories under priority sector are as follows:

1. Agriculture
2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3. Export Credit
4. Education
5. Housing
6. Social Infrastructure
7. Renewable Energy
8. Others

Targets /Sub-targets for Priority sector:

Categories	Domestic commercial banks (excl. RRBs & SFBs) & foreign banks with 20 branches and above	Foreign banks with less than 20 branches	Regional Rural Banks	Small Finance Banks
Total Priority Sector	40 per cent of ANBC as computed in para 6 below or CEOBE whichever is higher	40 per cent of ANBC as computed in para 6 below or CEOBE whichever is higher; out of which up to 32% can be in the form of lending to Exports and not less than 8% can be to any other priority sector	75 per cent of ANBC as computed in para 6 below or CEOBE whichever is higher; However, lending to Medium Enterprises, Social Infrastructure and Renewable Energy shall be reckoned for priority sector achievement only up to 15 per cent of ANBC.	75 per cent of ANBC as computed in para 6 below or CEOBE whichever is higher.
Agriculture	18 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher; out of which a target of 10 percent [#] is prescribed for Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)	Not applicable	18 per cent ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher; out of which a target of 10 percent [#] is prescribed for SMFs	18 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher; out of which a target of 10 percent [#] is prescribed for SMFs

Micro Enterprises	7.5 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher	Not applicable	7.5 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher	7.5 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher
Advances to Weaker Sections	12 percent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher	Not applicable	15 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher	12 percent of ANBC or CEOBE, whichever is higher

ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES UNDER PRIORITY SECTOR:

Farm Credit - Individual farmers

Loans to individual farmers [including Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) i.e. groups of individual farmers, provided banks maintain disaggregated data of such loans] and Proprietorship firms of farmers, directly engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities, viz. dairy, fishery, animal husbandry, poultry, bee-keeping and sericulture. This will include:

- i. Crop loans including loans for traditional/non-traditional plantations, horticulture and allied activities.
- ii. Medium and long-term loans for agriculture and allied activities (e.g. purchase of agricultural implements and machinery and developmental loans for allied activities).
- iii. Loans for pre and post-harvest activities viz. spraying, harvesting, grading and transporting of their own farm produce.
- iv. Loans to distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders.
- v. Loans under the Kisan Credit Card Scheme.
- vi. Loans to small and marginal farmers for purchase of land for agricultural purposes.
- vii. Loans against pledge/hypothecation of agricultural produce (including warehouse receipt¹) for a period not exceeding 12 months subject to a limit up to ₹50 lakh.

- viii. Loans to farmers for installation of stand-alone Solar Agriculture Pumps and for solarisation of grid connected Agriculture Pumps.
- ix. Loans to farmers for installation of solar power plants on barren/fallow land or in stilt fashion on agriculture land owned by farmer.

Farm Credit - Corporate farmers, Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)/(FPC) Companies of Individual Farmers, Partnership firms and Co-operatives of farmers engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities

(a) Loans for the following activities will be subject to an aggregate limit of ₹2 crore per borrowing entity:

- i. Crop loans to farmers which will include traditional/non-traditional plantations and horticulture and loans for allied activities.
- ii. Medium and long-term loans for agriculture and allied activities (e.g. purchase of agricultural implements and machinery and developmental loans for allied activities).
- iii. Loans for pre and post-harvest activities viz. spraying, harvesting, grading and transporting of their own farm produce.

(b) Loans up to ₹50 lakh against pledge/hypothecation of agricultural produce (including warehouse receipts²) for a period not exceeding 12 months.

(c) Loans up to ₹5 crore per borrowing entity to FPOs/FPCs undertaking farming with assured marketing of their produce at a pre-determined price.

(d) UCBs are not permitted to lend to co-operatives of farmers.

Ancillary Services:

- i. Loans up to ₹5 crore to co-operative societies of farmers for purchase of the produce of members (Not applicable to UCBs)
- ii. Loans up to ₹50 crore to Start-ups, as per definition of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India that are engaged in agriculture and allied services.
- iii. Loans for Food and Agro-processing up to an aggregate sanctioned limit of ₹100 crore per borrower from the banking system.

Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs)

For the purpose of computation of achievement of the sub-target, Small and Marginal Farmers will include the following:

- i. Farmers with landholding of up to 1 hectare (Marginal Farmers).
- ii. Farmers with a landholding of more than 1 hectare and up to 2 hectares (Small Farmers).
- iii. Landless agricultural labourers, tenant farmers, oral lessees and share-croppers whose share of landholding is within the limits prescribed for SMFs.
- iv. Loans to Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), i.e. groups of individual SMFs directly engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities, provided banks maintain disaggregated data of such loans.
- v. Loans up to ₹2 lakh to individuals solely engaged in Allied activities without any accompanying land holding criteria.
- vi. Loans to FPOs/FPC of individual farmers and co-operatives of farmers directly engaged in Agriculture and Allied Activities where the landholding share of SMFs is not less than 75 per cent

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Loans up to ₹50 crore to Start-ups, as per definition of Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India that confirm to the definition of MSME as per Para 9.

Export Credit (not applicable to RRBs and LABs)

Export credit under agriculture and MSME sectors are allowed to be classified as PSL in the respective categories viz. agriculture and MSME. Export Credit (other than in agriculture and MSME) will be allowed to be classified as priority sector as per the following table:

Domestic banks / WoS of Foreign banks/ SFBs/ UCBs	Foreign banks with 20 branches and above	Foreign banks with less than 20 branches
Incremental export credit over corresponding date of the preceding year, up to 2 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE whichever is higher, subject to a sanctioned limit of up to ₹ 40 crore per borrower.	Incremental export credit over corresponding date of the preceding year, up to 2 percent of ANBC or CEOBE whichever is higher.	Export credit up to 32 per cent of ANBC or CEOBE whichever is higher.

Education:

Loans to individuals for educational purposes, including vocational courses, not exceeding ₹ 20 lakh will be considered as eligible for priority sector classification. Loans currently classified as priority sector will continue till maturity.

Renewable Energy

Bank loans up to a limit of ₹30 crore to borrowers for purposes like solar based power generators, biomass-based power generators, wind mills, micro-hydel plants and for non-conventional energy based public utilities, viz., street lighting systems and remote village electrification etc., will be eligible for Priority Sector classification. For individual households, the loan limit will be ₹10 lakh per borrower.

Priority sector loans to the following borrowers will be considered as lending under Weaker Sections category:

(i)	Small and Marginal Farmers
(ii)	Artisans, village and cottage industries where individual credit limits do not exceed ₹1 lakh
(iii)	Beneficiaries under Government Sponsored Schemes such as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) and Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers (SRMS)

(iv)	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(v)	Beneficiaries of Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) scheme
(vi)	Self Help Groups
(vii)	Distressed farmers indebted to non-institutional lenders
(viii)	Distressed persons other than farmers, with loan amount not exceeding ₹1 lakh per borrower to prepay their debt to non-institutional lenders
(ix)	Individual women beneficiaries up to ₹1 lakh per borrower (For UCBs, existing loans to women will continue to be classified under weaker sections till their maturity/repayment.)
(x)	Persons with disabilities
(xi)	Minority communities as may be notified by Government of India from time to time.

GST rate on different Agricultural commodities:

Items	IGST Rate (%)
Ultra-High Temperature (UHT) milk	5
Pasteurized milk, Butter milk, Fresh milk	0
Live bovine animals, Live fish	0
Milk and cream, concentrated or containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	5
Cream, yogurt and other fermented or acidified milk, Chena or paneer	5
Condensed milk & Cheese	12
Butter and other fats (i.e. ghee, butter oil, etc.) and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads	12
Natural honey	5
Fresh Fruits	0
Cashew nuts, whether shelled or peeled	5
Mangoes sliced, dried. Grapes, dried, and raisins	5
Coffee, Copra	5
Tea other than unprocessed green leaves of tea	5
Chemical fertilizers	5
Micronutrients Fertilizers	12
Pesticides	18
Bio- Pesticides	12
Organic Manure	0
Organic fertilizer	5

Wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed, Animals Leather	5
Renewable energy devices & parts	5
Vegetables, fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid	12
Mushrooms and truffles, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	12
Jam, Jelly, Squash, Ketchup, Fruit juice & Vegetable juice	12
Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation	12
Sprinklers; drip irrigation system including laterals; mechanical sprayers, Nozzles for drip irrigation equipment or nozzles for sprinklers	12
Milking machines and dairy machinery	12
Tractors (except road tractors for semi-trailers of engine capacity more than 1800 cc)	12
Following parts of tractors namely: a. Rear Tractor wheel rim b. tractor centre housing c. tractor housing transmission d. tractor support front axle ✓ Tyre, Gear boxes, Hydraulic Pump for tractors, Tube for tractor tyres ✓ Agricultural Diesel Engine of cylinder capacity exceeding 250 cc for Tractor	18
Cocoa butter, fat and oil	18

Publication of ICAR

English

1. Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences (Monthly)

2. Indian Journal of Animal Sciences (Monthly)

3. Indian Farming (Monthly)

4. Indian Horticulture (Bi Monthly)

5. ICAR News (Quarterly)

6. ICAR Reporter (Quarterly)

7. ARIS (Quarterly)

Hindi

1. Kheti(Monthly)

2. Phal Phool(Bi Monthly)

3. Krishi Chayanika

Revised names of ICAR institutes:

1. Central Agricultural Research Institute (CARI), Andaman and Nicobar Islands

New Name: Central Island Agricultural Research Institute(CIARI)

2. Directorate of Maize Research (DMR), Pusa, New Delhi

New Name: Indian Institute of Maize Research (IIMR),Ludhiana (Shifted)

to Ludhiana in 13 November, 2014)

(It was located at New Delhi but now shifted to PAU campus, Ludhiana)

3. Directorate of Rice Research (DRR), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

New Name: Indian Institute of Rice Research (IIRR)

4. Directorate of Wheat Research (DWR), Karnal, Haryana

New Name: Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research(LWBR)

5. Directorate of Water Management, Bhubaneswar

New Name: Indian Institute of Water Management (IIWM)

6. Directorate of Research on Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar

New Name: Central Institute for Women in Agriculture (CIWA)

7. Directorate of Oil Palm Research (DOPR), Pedavegi, WestGodavari, Andhra Pradesh

New Name: Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research

8. Directorate of Oilseeds Research (DOR) Rajendranagar,Hyderabad

New Name: Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research (IIOR)

9. Directorate of Sorghum Research (DSR), Rajendranagar,Hyderabad

New Name: Indian Institute of Millets Research (IIMR)

10. Central soil and water conservation research and training institute, Dehradun

New Name: ICAR- Indian Institute of soil and water conservation (ICAR-IISWC)

11. National Research Centre for Citrus (NRCC), Nagpur

New Name: Central Citrus Research Institute (CCRI)

12. ICAR Research Complex for Goa, Goa

New Name: Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute(CCARI)

13. ICAR-Project Directorate for Farming Systems Research (ICARPDFSR), Meerut, UP

New Name: Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research

Agri export zones of APEDA

S.No.	State		AEZ Project
1.	West Bengal (6)	1	Pineapple
		2	Lychee
		3	Potatoes
		4	Mango
		5	Vegetables
		6	Darjeeling Tea
2	Karnataka (4)	7	Gherkins
		8	Rose Onion
		9	Flowers
		10	Vanilla
3	Uttarakhand (4)	11	Lychees
		12	Flowers
		13	Basmati Rice
		14	Medicinal & Aromatic Plants
4	Punjab (3)	15	Vegetables (Cabbage Broccoli, Okra, Peas, Carrot, Baby Corn, Green Chillies, Green Beans, Tomato)
		16	Potatoes
		17	Basmati Rice
5	Uttar Pradesh(4)	18	Potatoes
		19	Mangoes and Vegetables
		20	Mangoes
		21	Basmati Rice
6	Maharashtra(8)	22	Grape & Grapevine
		23	Mangoes
		24	Kesar mango
		25	Flowers
		26	Onion

		27	Pomegranate
		28	Banana
		29	Oranges
7	Andhra Pradesh(5)	30	Mango Pulp & Fresh Vegetables
		31	Mango & Grapes
		32	Mangoes
		33	Gherkins
		34	Chilli
8	Jammu & Kashmir (2)	35	Apples
		36	Walnut
9	Tripura (1)	37	Pineapple
10	Madhya Pradesh (5)	38	Potatoes, Onion and Garlic
		39	Seed Spices
		40	Wheat (including sharbati wheat for Bhopal Zone)
		41	Lentil and Grams
		42	Oranges
11	Tamil Nadu (4)	43	Cut Flowers
		44	Flowers
		45	Mangoes
		46	Cashewnut
12	Bihar(1)	47	Lychee, Vegetables & Honey
13	Gujarat (3)	48	Mangoes & Vegetables
		49	Value Added Onion
		50	Sesame Seeds
14	Sikkim (2)	51	Flowers (Orchids)& Cherry Pepper
		52	Ginger
15	Himachal Pradesh (1)	53	Apples
16	Orissa (1)	54	Ginger and Turmeric
17	Jharkhand(1)	55	Vegetables
18	Kerala (2)	56	Horticulture Products
		57	Medicinal Plant
19	Assam (1)	58	Fresh and Processed Ginger
20	Rajasthan (2)	59	Coriander
		60	Cumin

Organization and chief person:

Institute	Year of establishment	Chairman /Head/president	Headquarter
ICAR	16 th July1929	President-Narendar singh tomar	New Delhi
		DG-Trilochan Mahopatra	
IARI	1905	Dr. A K Singh	New Delhi
NITI Ayog	1-Jan,-2015	Chairperson-Narendra Modi	New Delhi
		Vice Chairperson-Rajiv Kumar	
		CEO- Amitabh Kanth	
ASRB	1-November-1973	Aditya Kumar Mishra	New Delhi
NABARD	12 th _July-1982	Dr. G.R. Chintala	Mumbai
ASCI (Agriculture Skill Council of India)	2015	Sanjeev Asthana	Gurugram, Haryana
FCI	1965	D.V. Parsad	New Delhi

APEDA	1986	Paban K. Borthakur	New Delhi
CACP	1965	Vijay Paul Sharma	New Delhi
ICRISAT	1972	Dr. Paco sereme	Hyderabad
PPV&FR	2001	Dr. K.V. Prabhu	New Delhi
MANAGE	1986	Smt. G. Jayalakshmi	Hyderabad
FAO	16-Oct -1945	Qu dongyo	Rome, Italy
NAFED	Oct 2-1958	Brijendar Singh	New Delhi
FICCI	1927	Uday Shankar	New Delhi
CCI	1970	Sh. Pradeep Kumar Agarwal	Mumbai
NDDB	1965	Varsha Joshi	Anand, Gujarath
RBI	1 April, 1935	Shakti Kant das	Mumbai
NDRI	1923	Dr. R. R. B. Singh	Karnal
KRIBHCO	1980	Dr. Chandar Pal Singh	
CDB	1981	Dr. A.K. Singh	Kochi
Tea Board	1 st April 1954	Parbhat Kamal Bezboruah	Kolkata
Coffee Board of India	1942	Chairman - Shri. M.S. Boje Gowda	Bengaluru
Rubber Board	1947	Dr. K.N. Raghavan	Kottayam, Kerala
Central Silk	1948	K M	Bengaluru

Board		Hanumantharayappa	
World Bank	1945	Devid R Malpass	Washington

Institutions in Agriculture their location and establishment year:

Institution	Location	Establishment Year
National Rice Research Institute	Cuttack	23 April 1946
Indian Institute of Rice Research	Hyderabad	1965
Indian Institute of Pulses Research	Kanpur	1966, Shifted to Kanpur in 1978
Central Tobacco Research Institute	Rajahmundry	1947
Indian Institute of Vegetable Research	Varanasi	1971
Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	Lucknow	1952
Sugarcane Breeding research Institute	Coimbatore	1912
Sugarcane breeding institute	Karnal	1932
Central Institute of Cotton Research	Nagpur	1976
Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres	Barrackpore	1953
National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology	Kolkata	1939
Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute	Jhansi	1962
Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Bangalore	1967
Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture (Started as Central Mango Research Station in 1972)	Lucknow	Upgraded to a full-fledged Institute in 1984, renamed as CISH in 1995
Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture	Srinagar	1994
Central Institute of Arid	Bikaner	1994

Institution	Location	Establishment Year
Horticulture		
Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla	1949
Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	Trivandrum	1963
Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kasargod, Kerala	1974
Central Agricultural Research Institute	Port Blair, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1978
Indian Institute of Spices Research	Calicut	1975
Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums	Ranchi	1924
Central Soil and Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Dehradun	1974
Indian Institute of Soil Sciences	Bhopal	1988
Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Karnal	1969
ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region	Patna	2001
Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture	Hyderabad	1985
Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Cochin	1957
Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Jodhpur	Upgraded to Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) in 1959
ICAR Research Complex	Goa	1976
ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	Barapani, Meghalaya	1975
National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management	Malegaon, Baramati Maharashtra	2009
Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering	Bhopal	1976
Central Institute on Post harvest	Ludhiana	1989

Institution	Location	Establishment Year
Engineering and Technology		
Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology	Mumbai	1924
Indian Agricultural Statistical Research Institute	New Delhi	1930
Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Avikanagar, Rajasthan	1962
Central Institute for Research on Goats	Makhdoom, Mathura	1979
Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hissar	1985
National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology	Bangalore	1995
Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar	1979
Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Kochi	1947
Central Institute Brackish water Aquaculture	Chennai	1987
Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute	Barrackpore	1947

Important National and International organizations

Abbreviation	Full title, and main objective	Date founded & headquarter
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics Objective: Crop improvement and cropping systems, focusing on sorghum, millets, chick-pea, pigeon pea and groundnut	1972 Hyderabad (India)
FAO	Head: José Graziano da Silva Objective: international efforts to defeat hunger.	Founded: 16 October 1945 Rome, Italy
CGIAR	The Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research Objective: To coordinate international	1970 France

	agricultural research efforts aimed at reducing poverty and achieving food security in developing countries.	
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute Objective: Strategies and policies to meet world food needs, emphasizing policy analysis	1975 Washington D.C. (USA)
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute Objective: Global rice improvement	1960 Los Baños (the Philippines)
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture Objective: Crop improvement in humid and semi-humid tropics, land management and farming systems, focusing on maize, cassava, cowpea, plantain, soybean and yams	1967 Ibadan (Nigeria)
IIMI	International Irrigation Management Institute Objective: Research on water management in agriculture, irrigation, groundwater, river basins, wetlands, ecosystems, food security, wastewater and climate change Objective: Research and information dissemination on improved irrigation management and irrigation systems	1985 Colombo (Sri Lanka)
NBPGR	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources Objective: undertakes research and coordinates activities in germplasm collection; introduction and exchange of seeds and plant materials	1976 New Delhi
IARI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indian Agricultural Research Institute ➤ Objective: premier agricultural institution engaged in basic and applied research in crops, postgraduate education and training and extension education. ➤ Director: A K Singh ➤ Deemed status in 1958 	1 April, 1905 New Delhi
NRRI	National Rice Research Institute Objective: Basic and applied research in all disciplines of rice culture	1946 Cuttack,

		Odisha
CTRI	Central Tobacco Research Institute Objective: varietals improvement of tobacco	1947 Rajahmundry, Andhra Pradesh
SBI	Sugarcane Breeding Institute Objective: evaluating important sugarcane varieties for different agro-climatic regions in the country	1912 Coimbatore
IISR	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research Objective: standardize the sugarcane production and protection technologies	1952 Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
CICR	Central Institute of Cotton Research Objective: basic and applied research to improve cotton production.	1976 Nagpur, Maharashtra
IIHR	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research Objective: conduct cytogenetical studies to improve horticultural crops	1967 Bangalore, Karnataka
CPRI	Central Potato Research Institute Objective: conduct and coordinate potato research in India	1949 Shimla, Himachal
CTRI	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute Objective: conducts and coordinates research on all tropical tuber crops other than potato viz. cassava, sweet potato, amorphophallus, aroids, yams, arrowroot, etc.	1963 Trivandrum, Kerala
CAZRI	Central Arid Zone Research Institute Objective: mandate to evolve location specific technologies for optimizing production of arid lands based on ecological principles by judicious utilization of natural resources	1952 Jodhpur, Rajasthan
CRIDA	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture Objective: mandate to carry out basic research in conservation, management and utilization of natural resources in dryland ecosystem	1985 Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
CIAE	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering Objective: mandate for research and development of improved farm equipment related	1976 Bhopal, Madhya

	to crop production and postharvest technology	Pradesh
CIPHET	Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology undertakes research on various aspects of postharvest technology related to agricultural produce.	1989 Ludhiana, Punjab
IVRI	Indian Veterinary Research Institute Objective: to conduct basic and applied research on all aspects of livestock health, production, and nutrition	1889 Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
NDRI	National Dairy Research Institute Objective: to meet the manpower needs for research, teaching, and dairy development through undergraduate and postgraduate instructional programmes; study of dairy production, milk and milk processing, dairy economics and management; and conduct of transfer of technology programmes.	1923(Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying) National Dairy Research Institute after independence in 1947 Karnal, Haryana
CSWRI	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute Objective: to improve productivity of indigenous breeds of sheep through selection or cross breeding	1962 Avikanagar, Rajasthan
CMFRI	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Objective: conducts research for assessing and monitoring exploitable marine fishery resources for rational exploitation and conservation.	1947 Cochin
CIFE	Central Institute of Fisheries Education Objective: Deemed University	1961 Bombay
CIFT	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology Objective: conducts research for the improvement of indigenous crafts and gears, and develops suitable designs for them; develops technologies for handling, processing, preservation, product development, quality control, packaging and transportation of fish and fishery products; and conducts transfer of	formed in 1954 and started functioning in 1957 Cochin

	technology and training programmes in fishery technology	
IASRI	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute Objective: conducts research in experimental design, surveys, statistical genetics, computer and data processing; imparts postgraduate courses for training professional statisticians; and provides advisory and consultancy services to agricultural scientists in the country	became a Statistical Branch in 1945 New Delhi
NRCs	National Research Centres	Pan India
SAUs	State agriculture universities Objective: To regulate under graduate and post graduate program in agriculture	Pan India
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board Objective: Quality Assurance, Productivity Enhancement, Institution Building and National Information	1965 Anand, Gujarat
NABARD	National bank for agricultural and rural development Objective: “Matters concerning policy, planning and operations in the filed of credit for agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas in India” Chairman: Harsh Kumar Bhanwala	12 July 1982 Mumbai
RRBs	Regional rural banks Objective: to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors.	Regional Rural Banks were established under the provisions of an Ordinance passed on September 1975 and the RRB Act. 1976

1.ICAR:**Established:** 16 July 1929➤ **16 July** is also known as **ICAR day**.**Headquarter:** New Delhi**ICAR Human Resources:**➤ **State Agricultural Universities (71 SAUs)**➤ **Deemed-to-be-Universities (4DUs):**

IARI - Indian Agricultural Research Institute	New Delhi
NDRI - National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal, Haryana
IVRI - Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
CIFE - Central Institute on Fisheries Education	Mumbai, Maharashtra

Central Universities (4 CUs) with Agricultural faculties:

Banaras Hindu University	Varanasi, U.P.
Aligarh Muslim University	Aligarh, U.P.
Vishwa Bharti	Shantiniketan, West Bengal
Nagaland University	Medziphema, Nagaland

Central Agricultural Universities (3 CAUs):

Central Agricultural University	Manipur
Rani Laxmi Bai Central Agricultural University	Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University	Pusa (Samastipur)

ICAR awards:**1.Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award 2018**➤ Award is given to recognized outstanding performance by the **ICAR institutes, DUs of ICAR, CAU and State Agricultural**

	Universities, three Awards of ₹ 10.00 lakh each
2. Chaudhary Devi Lal Outstanding All India Coordinated Research Project Award 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize outstanding performance of the AICRP ➤ one annual award of ₹ 3.00 lakh (₹2.00 lakh for the main coordinating unit and ₹ 1.00 lakh for the best coordinating centre)
3. Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyay Krishi Vigyan Protshahan Puraskar(National& Zonal) 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This award has been instituted to promote healthy competition among Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) ➤ Prize money for national level of ₹25.0 lakhs (₹20.00 lakhs for infrastructural development +₹1.0 lakhs for sharing among staff +₹4.0 lakh for training of KVK staff). At zonal level there are a total of eleven awards: one for each zone of KVKs. Each award consists of ₹2.25 lakh (₹1.50 lakh for purchase of office/farm equipment +₹0.75 lakh for training of KVK staff).
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee ICAR Challenge Award 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To find a solution for any immediate or long-standing problem, or limitation in agriculture ➤ The award carries a cash prize of ₹10.00 lakh
5. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Award for Outstanding Research in Agricultural Sciences 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ This award is to be given to agricultural scientists for outstanding contribution in specified areas. ➤ A total of four awards are provided under the award. Each award carries a cash prize of ₹ 5.00 lakh in addition to the citation.
6. Jawaharlal Nehru Award for P.G. Outstanding Doctoral Thesis Research in Agricultural and Allied Sciences 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to promote high quality doctoral thesis research in priority/frontier areas of agriculture and allied sciences ➤ ICAR has instituted 18 awards of ₹50,000/- in cash
7. Panjabrao Deshmukh Outstanding Woman Scientist Award 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All women scientists engaged in research in agricultural and allied subjects /extension in a recognized institution are

	<p>eligible for this award.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The award consists of ₹1.00 lakh in cash and citation along with provision of equal amount of ₹1.00 lakh for motivating woman scientists
8. Vasantrao Naik Award for Outstanding Research Application in Dry Land Farming Systems 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to promote outstanding research and application in priority aspects of dry land farming systems & water conservation ➤ An Annual Award of ₹1.00 lakh is to be awarded to an outstanding scientist or extension worker.
9. Bharat Ratna Dr C. Subramaniam Award for Outstanding Teachers 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to provide recognition to outstanding teachers and to promote quality teaching in the field of Agriculture ➤ Each award consists of ₹1.00 lakh in cash + travel grant of ₹1.00 lakh to promote innovation in teaching.
10. Lal Bahadur Shastri Outstanding Young Scientist Award 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize the talented young scientists who have shown extraordinary originality and dedication in their research programmes, four individual awards are to be given annually. ➤ An individual award of ₹1.00 lakh in cash and a citation and a challenge project for three years with budgetary provision of ₹10.00 lakh per year + ₹ 5.00 lakh for foreign training (upto 3 months), if deemed necessary by the ICAR.
11. Swami Sahajan and Saraswati Outstanding Extension Scientist Award 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The award is exclusively meant for individual extension scientist/teacher for excellence in agricultural extension methodology and education work. Two individual awards have been provided. ➤ An individual award would consist of ₹1.00 lakh in cash and a citation.
12. NASI-ICAR Award for Innovation and Research on Farm Implements -2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to reduce drudgery of farm women by development of farm implements and to encourage researchers and innovators to develop farm implements for farm women

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The award consists of ₹1.00 lakh in cash, citation and certificate.
13. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed Award for Outstanding Research in Tribal Farming Systems 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The award is primarily meant for any person or team (with two or three associates, if any) engaged in applied research ➤ Two awards each with the value of ₹1.00 lakh in cash and citation + provision of equal amount for study on related subject
14. Dr Rajendra Prasad Puruskar for technical books in Hindi in Agricultural and Allied Sciences 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recognize to authors of original Hindi Technical books in agriculture ➤ An individual award consists of ₹1.00 lakh in cash and a citation.
15. Hari Om Ashram Trust Award for the biennium 2016-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To recognize the outstanding research on long term problem in agricultural and allied sciences, four individual awards have been instituted. ➤ Each individual award carries a cash prize of ₹1.00 lakh in addition to a citation.
16. Nanaji Deshmukh ICAR Award for Outstanding Interdisciplinary Team Research in Agricultural and Allied Sciences 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To encourage and promote research work ➤ Each award would be of ₹5,00,000/- (Rupees Five Lakhs only). (For team of scientist)
17. Chaudhary Charan Singh Award for Excellence in Journalism in Agricultural Research and Development 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Six annual awards carrying cash award of ₹1,00,000/- (One Lakh only) and a certificate are to be given to journalists for Print Media
18. Jagjivan Ram Abhinav Kisan Puruskar / Jagjivan Ram Innovative Farmer Award (National/Zonal) 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize the outstanding contributions of innovative farmers ➤ One annual national award of ₹ 1.00 lakh on national level and Eleven annual awards of ₹ 0.50 lakh each on zonal level
19. N.G. Ranga Farmer Award for Diversified Agriculture 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize outstanding contribution of innovative farmers for diversified agriculture ➤ One annual award of ₹ 1.00 lakh in any of the areas of Diversified Agriculture is given by ICAR.
20. Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize the contributions of

Antyodaya Krishi Puruskar 2018(National & Zonal)	marginal, small and landless farmers for developing sustainable integrated models of farming Prize money for national level: 1 Lakh Zonal level: 11 awards of 50,000 each.
21. Haldhar Organic Farmer Award, 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In order to recognize outstanding contribution of organic farmers, ICAR has instituted an award ➤The award consists of ₹1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakh only). Minimum 5 years certified experience required.

- Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) Chinyalisaur of Uttarkashi district was awarded the Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Krishi Vigyan Protsahan Puraskar for outstanding work in promoting agriculture in science and technology.

Other Agriculture research centers in India:

1. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research -- **Lucknow**
2. Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS) --**Kolkata**
3. Rubber Board --**Kottayam**
4. Spice Board – **Kochin, Kerala**
5. Indian Institute of Wheat & Barley Research -- **Karnal**
6. National Institute of Nutrition(NIN) --**Hyderabad**
7. All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) –**New Delhi**
8. Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture(CRIDA) --**Hyderabad**
9. Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited --**Ranchi**
10. Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants --**Lucknow**
11. Central Food Technological Research Institute --**Mysore**
12. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute (CGCRI) --**Kolkata**
13. Central Institute of Fisheries Education --**Mumbai**
14. Central Institute of Fisheries, Nautical and Engineering Training —**Kochi, Kerala**

Latest RBI Bank Rates (As on 22 december,2020)

SLR Rate	CRR	MSF	Repo Rate	Reverse Repo Rate	Bank Rate
18.50%	3%	4.25%	4%	3.35%	4.25%

Famous variety of crops:

1.	Paddy	Taichung-Sanyu, Arkavati, Swarna dhan, mansarovar, Mahsuri, IR-31851-6-3-3-2, C-14-8
2.	Wheat	Hi 8759 (Puja Tejas), HD 4728(Pusa Malawi), HW 5207 (COW3), HS 562, HD 3171, HD 1605 (Pusa Ujala)
3.	Coconut	Andaman tall, Katchal tall, Malayan Dwarf orange, Dwarf yellow, Dwarf Green, Hybrids TXD(local), DXT, East coast tall
4.	Tomato	Pusa rubi,Arka shorab, Punjab chuhara,Phule-16,Bt-105, Tomato-415,LE-37014, BWR-14,Hybrid,PKM-I,CAV-1,CAV-2
5.	Brinjal	Arka nidhi, Arka keshav,Ches-243,BB-46, Mukta Keshi
6.	Cucumber	Poinsett, Japanese green, Priya, Pusa sanjog
7.	Radish	Pusa Chetki, Japanese White
8.	Capsicum	Hybrid Bharat, Bull nose, California wonder
9.	Banana	Dwarf cavendish, Robusta, Nendran, Poovan,Red Banana
10.	Mango	Arka Anmol, Bangana Palli, Neelam, Malgoava, Banglora, Local Selections

11.	Guava	Red fleshed, Arka Mridula, Allahabad Safeda, Atom bomb, Kegi guava
12.	Sapota	Cricket ball, PKM-192, Kali patti

Developed at NRRI (2019)

- ❖ **CR Dhan 309:** It is resistant to stem borer (dead heart & white ear head), leaf folder and whorl maggot, yield 5.8 t/ha
- ❖ **CR Dhan 801:** Moderately resistant to leaf blast, neck blast, bacterial blight, stem borer (both dead heart and white ear heads) and leaf folder. 6.3t/ha
- ❖ **CR Dhan 802 (Subhas):** Resistant to stem borer (both dead heart and white ear heads), leaf folder, plant hopper and case worm while moderately resistant to bacterial blight, sheath rot and rice tungro virus. 6.5 t/ha
- ❖ **CR Dhan 511:** Moderately resistant to leaf blast, neck blast and bacterial blight diseases, stem borer (both dead heart and white ear heads), white backed plant hopper and leaf folder.

NEWS 2020

❖ Chhattisgarh to give agriculture status to lac cultivation

- The Chhattisgarh government has decided to consider lac cultivation as an agriculture activity in the state and promote its farming as a livelihood option for farmers, particularly those living in remote and forest areas.

❖ Facts about lac cultivation:

- Lac is a scarlet-coloured resin secreted by an insect called 'laccifer' or 'kerria lacca' that makes its home on trees. The resin is scraped off from trees, dried and processed to form lac which is used in jewellery and leather industries.
- Shellac is the purified lac usually prepared in the orange or yellow flakes.

- Lac insect In India is chiefly grown on trees like “Kusum”, “Palas”, and “Ber”.
- The stick lac is ground largely in crude mortars, and the resulting granular lac is called seed lac.
- Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums is in Ranchi.

Important one liner:

- It was decided in 2016 that every year **15th October** will be celebrated as "**Rashtriya Mahila Kisan Diwas**" by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- Free cooking gas to be distributed to rural women through "**Ujjawala Yojana**"
- Lakshadweep has the highest percentage of women headed households with nearly 40% of the houses headed by women.
- Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) **Madras** has developed portable solar-powered **cold storage device with 500 kg capacity** for storing vegetables and fruits, among other items.
- **India** accounts for only **4-5% of world's coffee output**, but **exports 70-80%** of its produce.
- In India, two coffee varieties **Coffea robusta (or Coffea canephora)** and **Coffea arabica** are grown on large scale.
- **First Agriculture minister of Independent India** was – Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
- **First Deputy chairman of Planning commission** was – Gulzari Lal Nanda
- **First DG of ICAR** was – Dr. B.P. Pal
- **India's 1st NRC was for the crop** – Ground nut
- **India's first All India Co-ordinated research project was for the crop** – Maize
- **First soil testing lab was starting in year** – 1955-56 (IARI, New Delhi)
- **The Indian Journal of Agriculture Sciences published by** – ICAR
- **Indian Farming Journal Published by** – ICAR
- **First President of ICAR** was – Dr. Muhammad Habibullah
- **President of ICAR is** – Minister of agriculture and Farmers welfare
- **Founder member of Amul was** – Verghese Kurien & Tribhuvandas kishibhai Patel
- **Largest Farmers' Cooperative organisation is** – IFFCO
- **First World Agriculture Prize given by by Vice-President Venkaiah Naidu:** MS Swaminathan

- **India with a population of 1.27 billion** India is the **world's second most populous** country.
- It is **the seventh largest country in the world** with an area of 3.288 million sq kms.
- Agriculture, with its allied sectors, is the largest source of livelihoods in India.
- **49 percent of its rural households** still depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihood, with 86 percent of farmers being small and marginal.
- India is the largest producer (25% of global production), consumer (27% of world consumption) and importer (14%) of pulses in the world.
- **Pineapple** has been declared state fruit of **Tripura**
- **Maharashtra** ranks **first** in Niti Aayog's Index agricultural marketing and farmer friendly reforms index (**AMFFRI**).
- **Kaleshwaram irrigation project** inaugurated in Telangana on 21 June 2019 with fund of 80190 crore.
- National bank for Agriculture and Rural Development announced **rupees 700 crore** venture capital fund for equity investment in agriculture and rural focused startup. The fund has been launched by **Nabventures** a subsidiary of NABARD.
- 2019 **Golden Leaf award** given to tobacco board. It is given for the various sustainability (Green) initiative of tobacco board in tobacco cultivation.
- **'Yeraringan' Award** is given to **Prof. M.S. Swaminathan** in **December, 2017**.
- **Implementation period** for **Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana** is **3 years**.
- **Karnataka Govt** has signed an **MoU with Microsoft** for use of **Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture**.
- **Gobindobhog Rice** got **GI indication** and it is the specialty of Burdwan District of West Bengal.
- **Pan card** is **not required** if the sale is **upto 2 lakhs**.
- **National Nutrition strategy** launched by **NITI ayog**.
- **IARI** was setup in 1905 and **second campus will established at Ranchi** (Jharkhand) and **third will be at Demaji, Assam**.
- **International centre for foot and mouth disease** is established recently at **Argul, Odisha**.
- **GM mustard DMH 11** is the genetically modified mustard developed by **Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants at Delhi University**
- The **Minimum Support Prices** were **announced** by the Government of India for the first time in **1966-67 for Wheat**.
- Minimum Support Price is the price at which government purchases crops from the farmers irrespective of the market price.
- The **MSP** is calculated and **recommended by the CACP** and **decided by GOI/CCEA**.

- **Department of Agriculture and Cooperation implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for Oil Seeds and Pulses** through the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED).
- **Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana** is a **State Plan Scheme** of Additional Central Assistance launched in **August 2007** as a part of the 11th Five Year Plan by the Government of India.
- **Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure (AMI)** (The schemes of **Grameen Bhandaran Yojana (2001)** (GBY) and Development/Strengthening of Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure, Grading and Standardization (AMIGS launched in 2004) is part of AMI from 2014)
- Scientists at the **National Dairy Research Institute** in Karnal, Haryana **have produced a female clone (named Deepasha) of endangered wild buffalo (named Asha) of Chhattisgarh.**
- **Apurva** is a **new cloned buffalo calf** from the **somatic cell of urine**, an excretory material of elite female **Murrah buffalo**. It was produced by scientists at the **National Dairy Research Institute** in Karnal, Haryana. .
- **Murrah buffaloes** produce more milk than any other variety of buffalo – **Up to 32 kg daily**
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute (**IARI**) has initiated a novel scheme – **Krishi Dak** in **20 districts** in which postmen supplies seeds of improved varieties of crops to the farmers in remote areas
- The **Per Drop More Crop** component of **PMKSY** is implemented with the objective of enhancing **Water Use Efficiency**.
- The **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** has been launched for **conservation and development of indigenous breeds** in a focused and scientific manner.
- **Student READY** is a **skill development** initiative to strengthen students with skills to take up global challenges and also to improve both their employability as well as ability to set up a venture.
- **Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA)** to **empower youth in rural areas** to take up agriculture, allied and service sector enterprises for sustainable income and gainful employment in selected districts.
- **Farmer FIRST**: It is an ICAR initiative to enhance farmers-scientists contact with multi stake holders-participation.
- **ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Science**, Bhopal has developed a mini lab named **Mridaparikshak**’.
- **Kisan Suvidha Mobile App** has been launched by the Government which provides **information** to the farmers **on Weather report, Plant Protection, Input Dealers, Agro-**

Advisory and Marketing. Besides, **Pusa Krishi Mobile App, Agri-Market App and Crop Insurance Mobile App** have also been launched for the benefit of farmers.

- **AKRUTI** is an acronym for “**Advanced Knowledge and Rural Technology Implementation**” initiative developed for rural entrepreneur.
- **India** is the largest producer of – **gram**(sharing **65% area&70% of total global production**)
- **DR. AKINWUMI AYODEJI ADESINA**, the President of the African Development Bank (AfDB), is recognized as the **2017 World Food Prize Laureate. In 2018 it has given to Dr. Lawrence haddad and Dr. David Nabarro. In 2019 it has given to Dr. Simon Groot**
- **ICAR** launched a new initiative “**Pandit DeenDayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana**” for training of farmers in **organic farming and sustainable farming.**
- **Place with minimum rainfall** – Leh
- **Maximum rainfall disparity state** – Kerala
- **Evergreen revolution** started in **2010**
- **e- Pashuhaat portal** lunched on **Nov. 26, 2016** on the occasion of National Milk day.
- The **green house gases** are - **CO₂, CFC, CH₄, etc.**
- **Central Temperate Horticulture Research** institute is situated at - **Srinagar (J&K)**
- India’s **First Mega Food Park** was started in Andhra Pradesh.
- State with **highest area for forest- Madhya Pradesh (77462 sq km)**
- **Guava** – Apple of poor
- **Tomato**- Orange of poor
- **Ber** – Poor man’s fruit
- **Jack Fruit** – Poor man’s food
- **Bamboo: poor man’s timber**
- **Rice** – Main food crop in India.
- **Coarse Cereals** – Jawar, maize, Bajra, Ragi and small millets.
- **Oilseeds of India**-Groundnut, Mustards, Toria, Soybean, Sunflower, castor seed, Niger seed, Linseed and safflower.
- **Madhya Pradesh** – Highest production of soybean and pulses.
- **Kinnow** is synthetic hybrid developed by H.B. Frost in **USA** in **1935** by crossing 'King' (*Citrus nobilis*) × 'Willow Leaf' (*Citrus × deliciosa*)
- Agriculture minister of India: **Narender Singh Tomar**
- **Farming began** around **10,000 B.C.** during the First Agricultural Revolution, when nomadic tribes began to farm.
- The **Third Agricultural Revolution**, or the Green Revolution, corresponds in the **late 20th century** with the exponential population growth occurring around the world. It includes

biotechnology, genetic engineering, chemical fertilizers, and mass production of agricultural goods

- **Fruit farming began** sometime between **6000 and 3000 B.C.** **Figs** (Anjeer) were one of the **first cultivated fruit crops.**
- **Agmark** is an acronym for **agricultural marketing.** This organization **certifies food products** for their **quality.**
- In making the **saffron** spice the parts of the plant which is used – **Stigma.**
- Cotton in India grows best on black soil.
- The **largest producer of chillies in the world is India.**
- **Kerala** accounts for **92% of India's rubber production.**
- **Operation flood** is concerned with the **improving the availability of milk** in the cities.
- **Andhra Pradesh** is the leading producer of **red chillies.**
- **U.P.** is called the **sugar bowl of India.**
- The **first state** in the country to address the agriculture sector in such a big way with the setting up the **specific cabinet on agriculture - Bihar.**
- **India** has **one-half of the buffalo** and **one-sixth of the cattle** population of the world.
- **New IARI proposed campus** are at **Jharkhand and Assam**
- About 50 percent people of India are dependent on agriculture for their daily expenses. Almost every type of food grains are produced by Indian farmers.
- The **main food grain of India is rice.** In case of **North India, it is wheat.**
- Growing at low or more crops in sequence on the same piece of land in a farming year – **Sequential cropping**
- **National rice research institute** is located in **Cuttack, Odisha.**
- **National Research Centre for weed science** is situated at **Jabalpur (MP)**
- **National horticulture board** was established in the year **1984 in Gurugram.**
- **Potato** rank **first** among vegetable crops in **production in the world**
- Cotton and Jute are the main fiber crops produced in India. **Gujarat** is the **largest producer of cotton** and **West Bengal** is the **largest producer of Jute.**
- Most exported variety of mango is – **Alphonso**
- **King of temperate fruit** is – **Apple**
- According to **ICMR** vegetable required per capita per day is - **285 gram**
- **NABARD** was set up on the recommendation of - **Siva Raman committee/CRAFICARD, 1982 under act 1981.**
- **CAN** is a **Neutral fertilizer**
- **Kisandiwas** is celebrated on **23 Dec**
- **Kisan call cente** begun in the year **2004**

- **Gujarat** is the **first state** to establish **cashless system for public distribution system of food grain**.
- Number of **agro ecological zones (NBSS & LUP)** is **20**
- **First Agriculture minister** of India: **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai**
- **Bacterial leaf blight disease resistant rice varieties**: Pusa 1592 and Punjab Basmati-3
- **Blast disease resistant rice variety**: Pusa 1609
- **Biggest cultivated fruit** in world is **jack fruit**.
- **Iron and Vitamin C** is deficient (**Poor Source**) in **milk**
- **Anand** is known as **milk city of India**.
- Bacterial wilt resistant tomato hybrid: Arka Samrat
- **Macroni wheat** is scientifically called – *Triticum durum*
- **Emmer wheat** is scientifically called – *Triticum dicoccum*
- **Wheat, Barley and Oat** are the example of – **Long day plant**
- **Rice, Sorghum and Maize** are the example of – **Short day plant**
- **Highest area under irrigation** in India: **U. P**
- Highest irrigated area (**Percentage wise**) is in **Punjab**.
- Only **BT cotton** as **GMO crop** is allowed to grow on commercial level in India. **BT Cotton** was **approved by GOI in 2002**.
- **Cotton, Sunflower and Buck wheat** are the example of – **Neutral plants**
- **Indian Meteorological Organization** situated at – **New Delhi**(earlier Pune)
- The **Directorate of cropping System research** is located at - Modipuram, meerut, U.P.
- In India, the **maximum acreage and production of wheat** is in **UP**
- **Highest productivity of Wheat** is in **Punjab**.
- **Total geographical area** of the country -**3287263 sq km** (328.7 M ha)
- **Largest state** (area wise)-**Rajasthan**
- **Smallest state** (area wise)-**Goa**
- **Highest water erosion state**- Kerala
- **SRI** is introduced in India first time- **Tamilnadu** (2000)
- **World Bank declared Andhra Pradesh no 1 in energy efficiency**
- The removal of the lateral branches or suckers or auxiliary buds is called – **desuckring**.
- National institute of fisheries post-harvest technology and training (**NIFPHATT**) is located at **Kochi, Kerala**
- National Commission on Farmers (NCF) was established in **2004** and chaired by **MS Swaminathan**.
- National agricultural policy was formulated in 2000.
- Genetically Modified Cotton variety developed by Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Ludhiana is– **PAU Bt 1 and F1861**

- ICAR launched the Agricultural Education Portal for Centralised uniform solution called- **EKTA portal (Ekikrit Krishi Shiksha Tanki Ayaam)**
- NMSA derives its mandate from Sustainable Agriculture Mission which is one of the eight Missions outlined under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). **It was started in 2014.hyb.**
- The farming of Indian **white shrimp**, *Penaeus indicus*, is being popularized because Indian white shrimp can be farmed as an alternative to **exotic white-leg shrimp** (*Penaeus vannamei*)



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Practice set- 1

- The seeds that can be dried down to a low moisture content of around 5% and successfully stored at low or sub-freezing temperature for long periods will be known as?
a. Cryo seeds b. Recalcitrant seeds **c. Orthodox seeds** d. Freezed seeds e. All of thses
- The condition of germination of seeds while they are still attached to the parent plant is known as?
a. Layering b. Propagation **c. Vivipary** d. Ovopary e. Ovo vivipary
- What is the average life of culm in *Dendrocalamus strictus*?
a. 5 years **b. 7 years** c. 9 years d. 12 years e. 15 years
- Which industrial wood will be mostly used for packing cases?
a. Bamboo b. Eucalyptus c. Casuarina **d. Teak** e. Both a & b
- What is the per capita fish availability of fish in Kg per year?
a. 5 kg b. 6.3 kg c. 7.5 kg d. 8.6 kg **e. 9.8 kg**
- Which among the following is a minor carp?
a. Catla catla b. Cirrhina mrigala c. Cyprinus carpio **d. Labeo bata** e. Mystus aor
- What is the optimum pH requirement for fish production?
a. 5.5- 6.0 b. 6.0-6.5 c. 6.5-7.0 d. 7.0-7.5 **e. 7.5-8.5**
- What is the rate of application of lime in fish pond having a soil pH 6.5-7.5 (kg/ha)?
a. 2,000 b. 1,000 **c. 500** d. 250 e. 200
- Where is ICAR - Central Institute of Fisheries Technology situated?
a. Barrackpore **b. Kochi** c. Chennai d. Mumbai e. Hyderabad
- Golden Mahseer is a state fish of which region?
a. West Bengal b. Odisha **c. Himachal** d. Bihar e. Kerala
- Which preservative checks the growth of bacteria and fungi?
a. Salt b. Sugar **c. KMS** d. Sodium benzoate e. All of these
- Jelly is a semi-solid product prepared by fruits. What is the final pH of Jelly?
a. 3.0 **b. 3.8** c. 4.2 d. 4.5 e. 4.8

13. What is the best time for planting of rose?
a. January to February b. March to April c. August to September
d. September to October e. November to December
14. Ricyness in cauliflower is caused due to which of the following reasons?
a. Fluctuation in Temperature b. High Humidity c. Low Humidity d. Excess Nitrogen
e. All except C
15. Which among the following is a dioecious vegetable?
a. Cucurbits b. Cassava c. Amranthus **d. Spinach** e. Watermelon
16. Based on Classification of water requirement which vegetable has very low water requirement?
a. Sweet Pepper b. Radish c. Turnip **d. Pumpkin** e. Beetroot
17. What is the duration (week) of Diestrus stage in Oestrus cycle?
a. 14 b. 19 **c. 2** d. 11 e. 7
18. Which of the following animal/poultry manure has highest magnesium content?
a. Cattle b. Sheep c. Pig d. Horse e. Poultry
19. What is the average age (year) at first calving of cross breed?
a. 30 b. 3 **c. 2.5** d. 2 e. 1
20. Removal of the external parasites is known as de ticking. Which among the following are external parasites?
a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Virus **d. Lice** e. Both
c & d
21. Downy mildew of bajra is caused by which pathogen?
a. Puccinia graminis tritici **b. Sclerospora graminicola**
c. Synchytrium endobioticum d. Plasmodiophora brassicae
e. Phytophthora infestans
22. Which systemic fungicide is effective against smuts?
a. Trichoderma **b. Carboxin** c. Benomyl d. Mancozeb e. Zineb
23. Which among the following bacteria is used in biological control?
a. Pseudomonas fluorescens b. Bacillus tritici c. Erwinia endobioticum d.

Plasmodiophora brassicae

e. None of these

24. Which among the following not an insect of Bougainvillea?

- a. Aphis craccivora b. Disclisioprocta stellate c. Planococcus citri
d. Coccus hesperidum e. **None of these**

25. According to Agriculture Leadership Awards 2019, which state has been given the title of 'Best Fisheries State'?

- a. Mizoram b. Gujrat c. Bihar d. **Odisha** e. Nagaland

26. What is the per capita availability of eggs in India ?

- a. 64 b. 69 c. **74** d. 80 e. 83

27. According to National Horticulture Board, which horticulture commodity has highest production this year?

- a. Plantation crop b. Fruits c. **Vegetables** d. Spices e. Flowers

28. According to Livestock census 2019, which state has highest pig population?

- a. **Assam** b. Jharkhand c. Meghalya d. Nagaland e. Tripura

29. In which year the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act came in existence?

- a. 1951 b. **1954** c. 1959 d. 1963 e. 1967

30. Which day will be celebrated as World Egg Day in 2020?

- a. 4 October b. **9 October** c. 12 October d. 15 October e. 17 October

31. Which is the Top Export Destination of Fresh Grapes, according to APEDA?

- a. **Netherlands** b. Russia c. UK d. USA e. Sri Lanka

32. Propanil comes under which of the following category of herbicide?

- a. Triazines b. Dinitro anilines c. Thiocarbamates d. **Amides** e. Bipyrdiliums

33. How much Percentage of phosphorus is present in Ammonium Poly Phosphate?

- a. 50 % b. 55 % c. 58 % d. **62 %** e. 65%

34. Which among the following Oil cake has highest amount of nitrogen?

- a. **Groundnut cake** b. Neem cake c. Coconut cake d. Cotton seed cake e. Sesamum cake

35. Which among the following is medium salt tolerant crop?
a. Barley b. Doob Grass **c. Maize** d. Papaya e. Apple
36. Which among the following fertilizer is a non-leguminous symbiotic in nature?
a. Rhizobium **b. Actinomycetes** c. Azotobacter d. Azospirillum e. Bradyrhizobium
37. What is the bulk density (g/cc) and pore space (%) of Loamy soil respectively?
a. 1.6, 47 **b. 1.4, 47** c. 1.3,50 d. 1.1, 58 e. 1.4, 50
38. What should be the optimum temperature for proper grain filling of wheat crop (in degree Celsius)?
a. 16-20 b. 20-23 **c. 23-25** d. 25-30 e. 30-32
39. In which among the following crop arrowing is present?
a. Lucerne b. Tobacco c. Groundnut **d. Sugarcane** e. Maize
40. Based on sensitivity of crops which crop is least sensitive to it?
a. Cotton b. Beans c. Banana **d. Groundnut** e. **Cassava**
41. Commodity exchange in India is regulated by which among the following?
a. EXIM b. SIDBI **c. SEBI** d. NHB e. NABARD
42. Feeding extra concentrates to pregnant sheep is known as?
a. Flushing b. Grading up **c. Steaming up** d. Balanced diet e. Ration
43. French Garden is the example of which kind of gardens?
a. Informal Garden b. Wild Garden c. Non-Formal Garden **d. Formal Garden** e. None of these
44. What is the height of Edges used in landscaping?
a. 40 cm b. 60 cm c. 80 cm d. 1-meter e. 1-2 meter
45. The model agricultural land leasing act started from which year?
a. 2015 **b. 2016** c. 2017 d. 2018 e. 2019
46. Arbuscular Mycorrhiza increases the uptake of which nutrient in soil? (MCAER PG)
a. Nitrogen **b. Phosphorus** c. Calcium d. Sulphur e. Magnesium
47. which among the following goat breed is known as Milk queen?

- a. Anglo Nubian b. Alpine c. Toggenberg d. Jamnapari
e. **Sanen**

48. Cotton can be successfully grown all soil except.....

- a. Sandy Soil b. Saline Soil c. Black Soil
d. Regur Soil e. **A&B**

49. Germination occur when seed moisture is above.....

- a. **40 - 60 %** b. 30 - 40 % c. 20 - 35 %
d. less than 20% e. More than 70%

50. Which of the following animal/poultry manure has highest magnesium content?

- a. **Cattle** b. Sheep c. Pig d. Horse
e. Poultry

51. First country to introduce zero tillage?

- a. India b. Philippines c. Japan d. **USA**
e. China

52. Which preservative checks the growth of bacteria and fungi?

- a. Salt b. Sugar c. **Potassium Meta bisulphite** d. Sodium benzoate e.
All of these

53. Removal of the external parasites is known as de ticking. Which among the following are external parasites?

- a. Bacteria b. Fungus c. Virus d. **Lice** e.
Both c & d

54. According to Agriculture Leadership Awards 2019, which state has been given the title of 'Best Agriculture State'?

- a. Mizoram b. Gujrat c. **Bihar** d. Odisha e. Nagaland

55. In which year the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act came in existence?

- a. 1951 b. **1954** c. 1959 d. 1963 e. 1967

56. What is the adult weight of Large White Yorkshire breed?

- a. 100-200 Kg b. 200-300 Kg c. **300-500 kg** d. 500-700 Kg e. None of these

57. Best pH for semen preservation is

- a. 6 b. **6.8** c. 7.6 d. 8.2 e. 8.7

58. Which camel breed have a luxuriant growth of hair on their eyebrows, eyelids and ears, they are called 'jheepra'?

- a. Jaisalmeri Camel b. **Bikaneri Camel** c. Kachchhi Camel
d. Mewari camel e. Jalori Camel

59. What is the incubation period of black quarter disease?

- a. 1-2 days b. **1-5 days** c. 3-8 days d. 7-21 days
e. 2-14 days

60. What is the number of premolar teeth in cattle's upper jaw?

- a. 4 b. **6** c. 8 d. 12 e. 16

Practice set- 2

1. What is the correct series of growth stages of *Triticum aestivum*?

- a. Germination- Tillering- CRI- Jointing
b. Germination-Boot leaf- CRI- Tillering
c. **Germination- CRI- Tillering- Jointing**
d. Germination- Boot leaf- Tillering- CRI
e. Tillering- CRI- Boot leaf- Jointing

2. Which among the following disease of wheat is caused by two causal organism bacteria and nematode?

- a. Hill bunt
b. Molya disease
c. Ear cockle disease
d. **Yellow ear rot**
e. Loose smut

3. Why soybean is called as Wonder crop?

1. It contains more protein per acre of land.

2. Only vegetable crop that contains all eight essential amino acid.
 3. Many processed products are made from it, soy milk, tofu etc.
 4. The plant-based proteins are incomplete.
 a. only 1 b. only 2 **c. 1 & 2** d. 1,2 & 3 e. All of these

4. Which among the following is a medium to high water sensitive crop?
 a. Rice
 b. Maize
 c. Cassava
d. Citrus
 e. Cabbage

5. If we have to control the weeds in cropped land then which kind of mulch is used for this purpose?
 a. White film b. Silver colour film c. Thinner film d. Transparent film **e. Black Film**

Weed control through solarization	Transparent film
Weed control in cropped land	Black film

6. The young female of pig is known as?
 a. Sow b. Doe **c. Gilt** d. Colt e. Filly

7. Which among the following breed of sheep which provides carpet wool belongs to North-Western Arid and Semi-Arid region?
 a. Bhakharwal
 b. Gaddi
 c. Bushair
d. Chokla
 e. Tibetan

8. What is the home tract of Punjab brown chicken breed?
 a. Punjab
 b. Rajasthan
 c. Haryana
 d. Himachal Pradesh
e. Punjab & Haryana

9. The meat of goat will be known as?
 a. Meat

- b. Chicken
- c. Mutton
- d. Chevon**
- e. Pork

10. According to NBAGR, Doom breed of pig belongs to which region?

- a. West Bengal
- b. Mizoram
- c. Meghalaya
- d. Assam**
- e. Nagaland

11. What is the incubation period of Blue tongue disease of animals.

- a. 1-5 days
- b. 5-20 days**
- c. 20-30 days
- d. 3 weeks
- e. 1 month

12. Sooty or charcoal like powdery mass usually appearing on floral organs particularly ovary, leaf, stem and roots is

- a. Bunt
- b. Smut**
- c. Powdery mildew
- d. Downy mildew
- e. Mottle

13. Vascular wilt of cotton occurs or restricted to which kind of soil?

- a. Red soil
- b. Laterite soil
- c. Black soil**
- d. Dessert soil
- e. Alluvial soil

14. Cercopora arachidicola is responsible for which disease of groundnut?

- a. Early leaf spot
- b. Late leaf spot
- c. Tikka disease
- d. Both a & b
- e. Both a & c**

15. Eri silkworm are commercially reared on?

- a. Mulberry leaves
- b. Castor leaves**
- c. Tobacco leaves
- d. Palash leaves
- e. None of these

16. Mulberry silk is mainly produced in which states?

- a. Jharkhand
- b. Orissa
- c. Chhattisgarh
- d. Karnataka**
- e. All of these

17. What is the total silk production, bivoltine and multivoltine in 2019-20 (in thousand

MT)?

a. 21.3 b. 20.4 c. 21.2 d. 22.06 e. **25.23**

18. Which among the following is a fungal disease of Honeybees?

a. Sac brood disease b. Ascospaerosis
c. European foulbrood disease d. American foulbrood disease
e. **Nosema**

19. In which year beekeeping has been included as a supplemental activity under National Horticulture Mission?

a. 1984 b. 1995 c. 2001 d. **2005** e. 2012

20. Which among the following bee species can give the highest yield of honey per colony?

a. European bee b. Indian bee c. **Rock bee** d. Stingless bee e. Little bee

21. Which among the following wood can be used for Pulp wood?

a. Ailanthus excelsa b. Pongamia pinnata c. Simarouba glauca
d. Jatropha curcas e. **Casuarina equisetifolia**

22. Organic manure comes under which GST rate slab?

a. **0 %** b. 5 % c. 12 % d. 18 % e. 28 %

23. Which among the following state has largest forest cover in the country according to Forest Survey Report 2019?

a. **Arunachal Pradesh** b. Chhattisgarh c. Odisha
d. Maharashtra e. Mizoram

24. Which class of forest has highest forest cover of India percentage of geographical area?

a. Scrub b. Open forest c. Very dense forest
d. **Moderately Dense forest** e. None of these

25. Indian Forest Act was launched in which year?

a. 1988 b. 1972 c. 1952 d. **1927** e. 1924

26. Seeds which show very drastic loss in viability with a decrease in moisture content below 12 to 13% are known as _____?

a. Breeder seed b. Nuclear seed c. Orthodox seed
d. **Recalcitrant seed** e. All of these

27. Dead heart symptom in rice is caused by

a. **Rice stem borer** b. Gall midge c. Brown plant hopper d. Rice bug
e. Aphid

28. Which pest is designated as National Pest?

a. Locust b. Grasshopper **c. White grub** d. Whitefly
e. Thrips

29. Which among the following is the monophagous/ absolute pest of rice ?

a. Army worm b. Ghujhia weevil c. Spotted bollworm
d. Yellow stem borer e. Top borer

30. Flare square is a characteristic symptom of which among the following pest of cotton?

a. Cotton white fly b. Cotton jassids c. Pink bollworm
d. Spotted bollworm e. Dusky cotton bug

31. Which among the following has highest minimum germination percentage?

a. Maize b. Cabbage c. Groundnut d. Paddy e. Pea

32. NSC was established to undertake the production of which kind of seeds?

a. Breeder seed b. Foundation seed c. Certified seed d. Both a & b
e. Both b & c

33. Genetic purity maintained during hybrid seed production is done with the help of which among the following?

a. Mechanical damage b. Double fertilization c. Apomixis
d. Isolation distance e. None of these

34. Which among the following is a source of certified class of seed?

a. Nucleus seed **b. Foundation seed** c. Truthful labelled seed d.
Breeder seed e. All of these

35. Who is the current cabinet minister of Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change?

a. Narendra Singh Tomar b. Giriraj Singh
c. Gajendra Singh Shekhawat **d. Prakash Jawedekar**
e. Harsimrat kaur badal

36. Maximum mangrove has been increased in which state?

a. Maharashtra b. Odisha **c. Gujarat** d. Madhya Pradesh
e. None of these

37. According to national forest policy, how much percent area of the total geographical area should be under forest in hills?
a. 33 % b. 20 % c. 40 % d. 50 % e. **60 %**
38. The maximum achievable relative humidity can be achieved only in Fan regulated green house, which is?
a. 100 % b. 95 % c. **90 %** d. 85 % e. 80 %
39. For the preparation of vermicompost the beds are maintained at how much moisture content?
a. 20- 30 % b. 30- 40 % c. **40-50%** d. 50-60 % e. 60- 70 %
40. According to NABARD norms what is the capacity of medium sized godowns?
a. 100 MT b. 250 MT c. **1000 MT** d. 2000 MT e. 3000 MT
41. Which among the following fodder crop gives maximum biomass production per hectare per year?
a. Cowpea b. Berseem c. Cereals d. Napier grass
e. **Moringa**
42. According to NABARD norms, what is the average productivity per day of buffaloes in India?
a. 7 kg b. 5.53 kg c. **4.89 kg** d. 2.36 kg e. 3.38 kg
43. Mandarins can be stored at how much temperature for 4-8 weeks (in degree Celsius)?
a. 1-2 b. 3-5 c. **5-7** d. 7-9 e. 9-11
44. What is the economic life of citrus?
a. 5-10 years b. 10- 15 years c. **15-25 years** d. 25-30 years
e. 40 years
45. Which kind of soil is not suitable for cashew cultivation?
a. Red soil b. Laterite soil c. Coastal sandy soil d. Sandy soil
e. **Heavy soil**
46. In which crop the yield increase due to bee pollination is maximum?
a. **Onion** b. Apple c. Sunflower d. Mustard e. Cotton
47. Poplar (*Populus deltoids*) is one of the fast-growing multipurpose trees. What is the best

time of planting for it?

- a. **February** b. April c. July d. August e. November

48. Pickling is a process of preservation by fermentation. The fruits and vegetables are immersed in _____ salt solution (brine) leading to lactic acid fermentation.

- a. 1-5 % **b. 5-10 %** c. 10-15 % d. 15-20 % e. 20-25 %

49. At what age the marketing of broiler should be started?

- a. 2-3 weeks **b. 4-5 weeks** c. 8-9 weeks d. 9-12 weeks e. 12-14 weeks

50. Fishes are normally stored at how much temperature resulting in a variable shelf life ranging from a few weeks to almost one year (in degree Celsius)?

- a. **-18 to -29** b. -1 to -15 c. 0 d. 1-3 e. 3-5

51. White eye disorder of rice is due the deficiency of which nutrient? (KRIBCHO 2019)

- a. Potassium b. Zinc **c. Iron** d. Magnesium e. Calcium

52. Panama disease of banana can be prevented by the application of which among the following? (RPSC)

- a. Gypsum **b. Lime** c. Sodium carbonate d. Calcium sulphate e. None of these

53. What are the numbers of permanent cheek teeth (premolar + molar) in cow? (RRB)

- a. 6 b. 12 **c. 24** d. 36 e. 48

54. Which among the following disease can not be prevented by the help of vaccination? (RRB)

- a. Ranikhet disease b. Brucellosis c. Rinder pest **d. Milk fever** e. Blue tongue

55. Which of the following sheep breed is most suitable to produce finest carpet wool in India? (NABARD)

- a. Rampur bushair b. Tibetan c. Gaddi **d. Chokla** e. None of these

56. What is the working life of a tractor drawn cultivator usually? (NSC)

- a. 1500 hrs b. 2000 hrs **c. 2500 hrs** d. 3000 hrs e. 3500 hrs

57. Which among the following is the free floating freshwater fern? (NSC)

- a. Cyanobacteria b. VAM **c. Azola** d. Rhizobacteria
e. Azotobacter

58. Which nutrient is responsible for pollen germination? (KRIBHCO)

- a. Calcium b. Nitrogen **c. Boron** d. Magnesium e. Phosphorus

59. Development of seed without fertilization is known as? (AAO)

- a. Parthenogenesis b. Dichogamy c. Protoandry d. Dicliny
e. Apomixis

60. Allahbad safeda is a variety of which of the following crop? (RRB 2018)

- a. Sapota b. Pomegranate c. Citrus **d. Guava** e. Papaya





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