

# GENERAL AGRICULTURE 2019

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USEFUL FOR ALL EXAMS JRF/SRF/RA/BANK EXAMS /ALL AGRI- RELATED EXAMS,  
EXTENSIVE COVERAGE OF RECENT EVENTS OF 2018-19 WITH PIB COVERAGE

### 3<sup>RD</sup> EDITION Covers :

- ✓ UNION BUDGET 2018-19 AGRICULTURE
- ✓ AREA PRODUCTION AND CROP STATISTICS
- ✓ STATE WISE CROP PRODUCTION STATISTICS
- ✓ INTERIM BUDGET 2019 AGRICULTURE DETAILS
- ✓ IMPORTANT SCHEMES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE
- ✓ INSTITUTES AND IMPORTANT DAYS
- ✓ MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE
- ✓ SPECIAL CHAPTER ON GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS
- ✓ EXHAUSTIVE PIB COMPIATION TILL MARCH 2019
- ✓ RECENT FIGURES RELATING TO AGRICULTURE
- ✓ AGRI- CENSUS 2015-16 IMPORTANT DETAILS
- ✓ GST RATES IN AGRICULTURE
- ✓ RECENTLY RELEASED VARIETIES OF CROPS



## INDEX

<b>Sl.no</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>	<b>PAGE NO.</b>
1.	UNION BUDGET 2018-19 AND INTERIM BUDGET AGRICULTURE	3
2.	IMPORTANT FARMER WELFARE SCHEMES ACROSS STATES	4
3.	RECENTLY RELEASED VARIETIES BY ICAR (UPDATE SOON)	6
4.	ICAR AND VARIOUS INSTITUTES	8
5.	IMPORTANT DAYS IN AGRICULTURE AND INTERNATIONAL YEARS	13
6.	AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS STATE WISE	15
7.	MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE DATA 2019	23
8.	AGRI CENSUS 2015-16	24
9.	SCHEMES RELATED TO AGRICULTURE	25
10.	PIB COMPILATION FROM 2018 TILL MARCH 2019	41
11.	GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION TAGS RECENT 2018-19	79
12.	IMPORTANT FIGURES	87
13.	IMPORTANT AWARDS IN FIELD OF AGRICULTURE	90

# UNION BUDGET 2018-19 AGRICULTURE

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- The government has decided to keep MSP for all unannounced kharif crops atleast **one and half times** of their production cost after declaring the same for the majority of rabi crops
- The Institutional credit to Agriculture was raised to **Rupees 11 Lakh Crore** from 10 Lakh crore in 2017-18
- Two new funds with an overall corpus of **Rs 10,000 crore** was announced for **Fisheries and Aqua culture Infrastructure Development Fund (FAIDH)** for fisheries sector and **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)** for the animal husbandry sector
- **“Operation Greens”** a new scheme to address the price volatility in agriculture sector of three crops TOP (Tomato, Onion and Potato) was announced with an outlay of **Rs 500 Crore**
- An **Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund AMIF** with a corpus of **Rs 2000 crore** to be setup for upgrading agriculture marketing infrastructure in **22,000 Grameen Agriculture Markets (GrAMS)** and **585 APMC’s**
- Newly **Restructured Bamboo Mission** was announced with an outlay of **Rs 1290 crore** for promoting the holistic development of bamboo sector
- Allocation of **Ministry of Food Processing** has been doubled from Rs.715 crore in 2017-18 to **Rs.1400 crores** in 2018-19
- Under the **Prime Minister Krishi Sinchai Yojna - Har Khet ko Pani component** , **96 deprived irrigation districts** will be taken up with an allocation of **Rs 2600 crore**

## INTERIM BUDGET 2019 – AGRICULTURE

- **12 crore** small and marginal farmers to be provided with assured yearly income of **Rs. 6000** per annum in **three four monthly installments** under **PM-KISAN**, an Outlay of **Rs.75,000** crore for FY 2019-20 with additional Rs. 20,000 crore in RE 2018-19
- The outlay for **Rashtriya Gokul mission** increased to **Rs 750 crore**
- **Rashtriya Kamdhenu Ayog** to be setup for sustainable genetic up-gradation of the Cow resources
- New **separate Department of Fisheries** for welfare of 1.5 crore fishermen
- **2% interest subvention** to Farmers for Animal husbandry and Fisheries activities; **additional 3% in case of timely repayment**. Interest subvention of **2% during disaster** will now be provided for the entire period of re-schedulement of loan



## IMPORTANT FARMER WELFARE SCHEMES ACROSS STATES

### KALIA SCHEME (December 31<sup>st</sup> 2018)

STATE – **ODISHA**

**KALIA - Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation**

**BENEFICIARIES** - All small and marginal farmers along with landless agricultural households, vulnerable agricultural household, landless agricultural labourers and sharecroppers/actual cultivators are eligible under different components of KALIA

**BENEFITS** –

**TO CULTIVATORS** - Financial aid of **Rs.25,000 per farm family over five seasons** will be provided to small and marginal farmers so that they can purchase seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and use assistance towards labour

**FOR LANDLESS AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD** - Financial assistance of **Rs 12500/** will be provided to each landless agricultural household for agricultural allied activities such as goat rearing, small layer poultry units, duckery units, fishery kits for fishermen, mushroom cultivation, bee-keeping and so on

**VULNERABLE AGRICULTURAL HOUSEHOLD** - financial assistance of Rs 10,000 per family per year

Vulnerable landless labourers, cultivators and agricultural families identified by Gram Panchayats will be provided with crop loans up to **Rs 50,000** made available at **0% interest**

Other Benefits – Life insurance cover and Personal accident cover of Rs 2.00 Lakhs for cultivators and landless agricultural households

### Rythu Bandhu scheme (2018)

STATE – **TELANGANA**

**BENEFIT** – It provided for every land-owning farmer **Rs 4,000 per acre for each crop season**

It is a first direct farmer investment support scheme in India, where the cash is paid directly



₹4000 per acre per season to support the farm investment, **twice a year**, for **rabi and kharif seasons**

**Major shortcoming of scheme** --> there are no benefits for “tenant cultivators” who outnumber land owning farmers

### **Annadatha Sukhibhava (2019)**

STATE – **ANDHRA PRADESH**

BENEFICIARIES - Small and marginal farmers

THE SCHEME - is a welfare program started by **Andhra Pradesh Government** to provide **₹15,000** investment support to small and marginal farmers' families per annum which includes **₹6000** Union Government of India Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (**PM Kisan**) share

### **KRISHAK BANDHU PRAKALPA SCHEME (2019)**

STATE – **WEST BENGAL**

FEATURES –

- An annual financial assistance (cash dole) of **₹5,000 per acre in two installments** – one during kharif and another during rabi – for a single crop
- A life insurance cover of **₹2,00,000** in case of death, **irrespective of the cause**, of an earning family member (farmer) aged between 18 and 60 years.
- Farmers need not pay any premium for availing this life insurance cover
- The ‘Krishak Bandhu’ scheme will be extended to **72 lakh farmers** and **share-cropper families** in the State

**Share cropper** – A farmer who rents land and who gives part of his or her crop as rent

# RECENTLY RELEASED VARIETIES OF CROPS BY ICAR

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## January 2019

(i) Two varieties of garden pea namely **VL Sabji Matar 13** (early maturity) and **VL Sabji Matar 15** (Medium maturity) were release and notified for cultivation.

(ii) **Bhima Shakti** onion variety recommended for cultivation.

(iii) Three banana varieties namely Kaaviri Saba, Kaaviri Kalki and Kaaviri Sugantham have been released for cultivation.

(iv) Boro rice genotype TP30752 (IRTON 103) which highly cold tolerant at seedling stage has identified

## Feb 2019

(i) Two bittergourd germplasm (IC-44438 and IC-44428) were identified for resistance to root knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*).

## December 2018

(i) Two wheat varieties namely **AAI-W9** (irrigated late sown conditions) and **AAIW10** (irrigated timely sown conditions) have been approved for notification for release in U.P.

(ii) **A Jumbo nut cashew hybrid, H-130** was approved for release and recommended for cultivation in the west coast region of india.

## November 2018

Three maize hybrids Viz. DMRH 1305 (field corn) and IMHB1539 & IMHB1532 (babycorn) were developed and released for cultivation.

## October 2018

(i) **Bold seeded lentil variety-LL 1373**, resistant to rust and wilt, has been identified for release for cultivation in Western Uttar Pradesh, Northern Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand and states of North West Plain Zone (NWPZ) of the country.

(ii) Chickpea variety GNG 2299 has been identified for cultivation under late sown condition in North Eastern Plain Zone comprising of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Assam and Manipur. Other chickpea variety H 12-55 has also been identified for late sown condition in North West Plain Zone comprising of Punjab, Haryana, Western Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, North Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir, Plains of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(iii) Pigeonpea variety CRG 2012-25 has been identified for release for cultivation in South Zone comprising of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha.

(iv) A barley strain VLB 141 developed and identified for release with an average yield of 18.50 q/ha under timely sown rainfed organic conditions of Uttarakhand hills

### **September 2018**

(i) Six varieties of wheat namely HD3226 (NWPZ-TS-IR), PBW752 (NWPZ-LS-IR), HI1620 (NWPZ-TS-RI), HD3237(NWPZ-TS-RI), PBW757 (NWPZ-VLS-IR), DBW187 (NEPZ-TS-IR) were identified for release.

(ii) Nine high yielding varieties of various oilseeds and resistant to biotic and abiotic stress Viz. **ICH 66** (Castor), RT 372 (Sesame), ISF-1 (Safflower), RH-761 (Indian mustard), JL 1085 and TCGS 894 (Groundnut ), LCK 1404, LCK 1529 and RLC 153 (Linseed) have been identified for release.

### **August 2018**

(i) Six wheat varieties Viz. HD 3226, PBW 752, HD 3237, HI 1620, PBW 757 and DBW 187 were identified for release for cultivation under different agro climatic conditions.

### **July 2018**

(i) Two China aster varieties Arka Aadya & Arka Archana have been recommended to be released for cultivation..

### **June 2018**

(i) Finger millet variety, **VL Mandua 379**, notified for release in the state of Uttarakhand, Bihar, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) A new multiple stress tolerant wheat variety (**KRL 283**) tolerant to stripe rust/ brown rust/ stem rust/Karnal bunt/aphid/ shoot fly developed for salt affected soils of Uttar Pradesh.

### **May 2018**

(i) Sweet corn hybrid FSCH 75 and normal corn hybrid FH 3754 have been identified for cultivation in North Hill Zone.

(ii) Finger millet variety VL 378 has been identified for release for cultivation in rainfed organic farming conditions of Uttarakhand.

### **April 2018**

Nine soybean varieties viz. VLS-89, SL-1074, SL-1028, PS-1572, JS-20-116, JS-20- 94, RSC-10-46, RVS-2007-6, NRC-127 were identified for release in cultivation of soybean growing areas.

(ii) Rapeseed & Mustard varieties viz. **Kesri 5111 (Hybrid)**, DRMR-1165-40 were released for cultivation in mustard growing areas.



(iii) A new variety of salt tolerant Indian mustard (**CS 60**) released and notified for cultivation in Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(iv) Finger millet variety VL Mandua 376 was notified for cultivation.

## ICAR AND ITS VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS

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### Deemed Universities - 4

1. ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi
2. ICAR-National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal
3. ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar
4. ICAR-Central Institute on Fisheries Education, Mumbai

### Institutions - 64

1. ICAR-Central Island Agricultural Research Institute , Port Blair
2. ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur
3. ICAR-Central Avian Research Institute, Izatnagar
4. ICAR-Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore
5. ICAR-Central Institute Brackishwater Aquaculture, Chennai
6. ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes, Hissar
7. ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Goats, Makhdoom
8. ICAR-Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal
9. ICAR-Central Institute for Arid Horticulture, Bikaner
10. ICAR-Central Institute of Cotton Research, Nagpur
11. ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Cochin
12. ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture, Bhubneshwar
13. ICAR-Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology, Mumbai

14. ICAR-Central Institute of Sub Tropical Horticulture, Lucknow
15. ICAR-Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture, Srinagar
16. ICAR-Central Institute on Post harvest Engineering and Technology, Ludhiana
17. ICAR-Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Kochi
18. ICAR-Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasargod
19. ICAR-Central Potato Research Institute, Shimla
20. ICAR-Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres, Barrackpore
21. ICAR-Central Research Institute of Dryland Agriculture, Hyderabad
22. ICAR-National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack
23. ICAR-Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan
24. ICAR- Indian Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Dehradun
25. ICAR-Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal
26. ICAR-Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry
27. ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Trivandrum
28. ICAR-ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region, Patna
29. ICAR-ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region, Barapani
30. ICAR-Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute, Ela, Old Goa, Goa
31. ICAR-Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute, New Delhi
32. ICAR-Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute, Jhansi
33. ICAR-Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology, Ranchi
34. ICAR-Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Bengaluru
35. ICAR-Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums, Ranchi
36. ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur
37. ICAR-Indian Institute of Soil Sciences, Bhopal

38. ICAR-Indian Institute of Spices Research, Calicut
39. ICAR-Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow
40. ICAR-Indian Institute of Vegetable Research, Varanasi
41. ICAR-National Academy of Agricultural Research & Management, Hyderabad
42. ICAR-National Institute of Biotic Stresses Management, Raipur
43. ICAR-National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management, Malegaon, Maharashtra
44. ICAR-National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bengaluru
45. ICAR-National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata
46. ICAR-National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics, Hebbal, Bengaluru
47. ICAR-Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore
48. ICAR-Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan, Almora
49. ICAR-Central Institute for Research on Cattle, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
50. ICAR-National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, Bhopal
51. ICAR-Indian Institute of Maize Research, New Delhi
52. ICAR- Central Agroforestry Research Institute , Jhansi
53. ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi
54. ICAR- Indian Institute of Wheat and Barley Research, Karnal
55. ICAR- Indian Institute of Farming Systems Research, Modipuram
56. ICAR- Indian Institute of Millets Research, Hyderabad
57. ICAR- Indian Institute of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad
58. ICAR- Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research, Pedavegi, West Godavari
59. ICAR- Indian Institute of Water Management, Bhubaneswar
60. ICAR-Indian Institute of Rice Research, Hyderabad



61. ICAR- Central Institute for Women in Agriculture, Bhubaneswar
62. ICAR-Central Citrus Research Institute, Nagpur
63. ICAR-Indian Institute of Seed Research, Mau
64. ICAR-Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Post Box No. 48, Hazaribag 825 301, Jharkhand

### **Directorates/Project Directorates - 13**

1. ICAR-Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagarh
2. ICAR-Directorate of Soybean Research, Indore
3. ICAR-Directorate of Rapeseed & Mustard Research, Bharatpur
4. ICAR-Directorate of Mushroom Research, Solan
5. ICAR-Directorate on Onion and Garlic Research, Pune
6. ICAR-Directorate of Cashew Research, Puttur
- 7.. ICAR-Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research, Anand
8. ICAR-Directorate of Floricultural Research, Pune, Maharashtra
9. ICAR-Directorate of Weed Research, Jabalpur
10. ICAR-Project Directorate on Foot & Mouth Disease, Mukteshwar
11. ICAR-Directorate of Poultry Research, Hyderabad
12. ICAR-Directorate of Knowledge Management in Agriculture (DKMA), New Delhi
13. ICAR-Directorate of Cold Water Fisheries Research, Bhimtal, Nainital

### **National Bureaux - 6**

1. ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetics Resources, New Delhi
2. ICAR-National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Micro-organisms, Mau, Uttar Pradesh
3. ICAR-National Bureau of Agricultural Insect Resources, Bengaluru
4. ICAR-National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur

5. ICAR-National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, Karnal
6. ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources, Lucknow

### **National Research Centres - 15**

1. ICAR-National Research Centre for Banana, Trichi
2. ICAR-National Research Centre for Grapes, Pune
3. ICAR-National Research Centre for Litchi, Muzaffarpur
4. ICAR-National Research Centre for Pomegranate, Solapur
5. ICAR-National Research Centre on Camel, Bikaner
6. ICAR-National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar
7. ICAR-National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad
8. ICAR-National Research Centre on Mithun, Medziphema, Nagaland
9. ICAR-National Research Centre on Orchids, Pakyong, Sikkim
10. ICAR-National Research Centre on Pig, Guwahati
11. ICAR-National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology, New Delhi
12. ICAR-National Research Centre on Seed Spices, Ajmer
13. ICAR-National Research Centre on Yak, West Kameng
14. ICAR-National Centre for Integrated Pest Management, New Delhi
15. National Research Centre on Integrated Farming (ICAR-NRCIF), Motihari

TOTAL NUMBER OF KVK'S TILL DATE : **675** Source – (<https://kvk.icar.gov.in/>)

# IMPORTANT DAYS IN AGRICULTURE

<b>DAY</b>	<b>IMPORTANCE</b>	<b>OBSERVED BY/THEME</b>
10 <sup>TH</sup> February	WORLD PULSES DAY	UN
21 <sup>ST</sup> March	WORLD FOREST DAY	UN & FAO
22 <sup>ND</sup> March	WORLD WATER DAY	UNITED NATIONS
23 <sup>RD</sup> March	WORLD METEOROLOGICAL DAY	UN
22 <sup>ND</sup> April	EARTH DAY	PROTECT OUR SPECIES
Last saturday of April	WORLD VETERINARY DAY	
24 <sup>TH</sup> April	NATIONAL PANCHAYATHI RAJ DAY	
20 <sup>TH</sup> May	WORLD BEE DAY	FAO
22 <sup>ND</sup> May	INTERNATION DAY FOR BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	UNITED NATIONS
1 <sup>ST</sup> June	WORLD MILK DAY	UNITED NATIONS
7 <sup>TH</sup> June	WORLD FOOD SAFETY DAY	
17 <sup>TH</sup> June	WORLD DAY TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION	
16 <sup>TH</sup> July	FOUNDATION DAY OF ICAR	
20 <sup>th</sup> August	WORLD HONEY DAY	
2 <sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER	WORLD COCONUT DAY	
4 <sup>TH</sup> October	WORLD ANIMAL DAY	
15 <sup>TH</sup> October	NATIONAL WOMEN FARMERS DAY/ INTERNATIONAL DAY OF RURAL WOMAN	
16 <sup>TH</sup> October	WORLD FOOD DAY	FAO
Second Friday of October	WORLD EGG DAY	
21 <sup>ST</sup> NOVEMBER	WORLD FISH DAY	
26 <sup>TH</sup> November	NATIONAL MILK DAY	
3 <sup>RD</sup> December	AGRICULTURE EDUCATION DAY	
4 <sup>TH</sup> December	AGRICULTURE WOMEN DAY	
5 <sup>th</sup> December	WORLD SOIL DAY	FAO
23 <sup>RD</sup> December	NATIONAL FARMERS DAY /KISAN DIWAS	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



## IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL YEARS RELATED TO AGRICULTURE

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>IMPORTANCE</b>
2003	International Year of Freshwater
2004	International Year of Rice
2006	International Year of Deserts and Desertification
2008	International Year of the Potato
2009	International Year of Natural Fibres
2010	International Year of Biodiversity
2011	International Year of Forests
2013	International Year of Quinoa
2014	International Year of Family Farming
2015	International Year of Soils
2016	International Year of Pulses
2020	International Year of Plant Health
2022	International Year of Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture
2023	International Year of Millets

# AREA PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY

**\*AS PER FOURTH FINAL ESTIMATE 2017-18 Data**

CROP	AREA	PRODUCTION*
<b>TOTAL FOOD GRAINS</b>	<b>127.56 Mha</b>	<b>284.83 MT</b>
<b>RICE</b>	<b>43.79 Mha</b>	<b>112.91 MT</b>
<b>WHEAT</b>	<b>29.58 Mha</b>	<b>99.70 MT</b>
<b>MAIZE</b>		<b>28.72 MT</b>
<b>SORGHUM</b>		<b>4.95 MT</b>
<b>BAJRA</b>		<b>9.13 MT</b>
<b>RAGI</b>		<b>1.98 MT</b>
<b>SMALL MILLET</b>		<b>0.44 MT</b>
<b>CEREALS</b>		<b>259.59 MT</b>
<b>NUTRI/COARSE CEREALS</b>	<b>24.21</b>	<b>46.99 MT</b>
<b>TOTAL PULSES</b>	<b>29.99</b>	<b>25.23 MT</b>
<b>RED GRAM/TUR</b>		<b>4.25 MT</b>
<b>BENGAL GRAM/GRAM</b>		<b>11.23 MT</b>
<b>URAD</b>		<b>3.56 MT</b>
<b>MOONG</b>		<b>2.01 MT</b>
<b>LENTIL</b>		<b>1.61 MT</b>

CROP	AREA	PRODUCTION (LAKH TONNES)
<b>GROUNDNUT</b>		<b>91.79 LT</b>
<b>CASTOR SEED</b>		<b>15.68 LT</b>
<b>SESAMUM</b>		<b>7.51 LT</b>
<b>NIGER SEED</b>		<b>0.74 LT</b>
<b>SOYABEAN</b>		<b>109.81</b>
<b>SUNFLOWER</b>		<b>2.11 LT</b>
<b>RAPESEED AND MUSTARD</b>		<b>83.22 LT</b>
<b>LINSEED</b>		<b>1.75 LT</b>
<b>SAFFLOWER</b>		<b>0.47 LT</b>
<b>TOTAL OILSEEDS</b>	<b>24.65 Mha</b>	<b>313.08 LT</b>
<b>SUGARCANE</b>	<b>4.73 Mha</b>	<b>3769.05 LT</b>
<b>COTTON</b>	<b>12.43 Mha</b>	<b>348.88 LAKH BALES (1 BALE =170 KG)</b>

<b>JUTE</b>		<b>96.28 LAKH BALES (1 BALE =180 KG)</b>
<b>MESTA</b>		<b>5.08 LAKH BALES (1 BALE =180 KG)</b>
<b>JUTE AND MESTA</b>	<b>0.74 Mha</b>	<b>101.37 LAKH BALES (1 BALE =180 KG)</b>

**SOURCE** - [http://www.agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/4th\\_advest\\_E\\_0.pdf](http://www.agricoop.nic.in/sites/default/files/4th_advest_E_0.pdf)

**MT – MILLION TONNES**

**STATE WISE HIGHEST AREA AND PRODUCTION UNDER FOOD GRAIN CROPS 2017-18**

**Total Food grain crops**

Sl.	AREA		PRODUCTION		YIELD	
	State	Area (Mha)	State	Production (MT)	State	Yield (kg/ha)
1.	Uttar Pradesh	19.83 Mha	Uttar Pradesh	51.25 MT	Punjab	4715 kg/ha
2.	Madhya Pradesh	17.04 Mha	Madhya Pradesh	33.45 MT	Haryana	3657 kg/ha
3.	Rajasthan	14.04 Mha	Punjab	31.71 MT	Tamil Nadu	3138 kg/ha

**MAJOR STATES ACCORDING TO PRODUCTION DATA 2017-18**

**RICE**







**Tip to remember !!-** This is **Gobindobhog**. A "Bengal aromatic rice variety" of **West Bengal**, received **GI status** and grown in Damodar river basin and northern Bengal.

## WHEAT

1

UTTAR PRADESH

2

PUNJAB

3

MADHYA PRADESH



**Tip to remember!! - Directorate of Wheat Development (DWD)** under MoA&FW is located at **Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh**.

-> Don't confuse with **IIWBR** situated at **Karnal, Haryana**

## MAIZE

1

KARNATAKA

2

MAHARASHTRA

3

MADHYA PRADESH



The pest munching on maize in Zimbabwe

- FAW arrived in Africa in 2016. Since then, it has spread to 44 African countries
- It prefers maize, but can feed on 80 species of plants, including rice, sorghum, millet,

sugarcane and cotton

- India's tropical climate could allow the pest to thrive
- It can be controlled with insecticides, through natural enemies, or by inter-cropping

**Tip to remember!!** --> An exotic pest outbreak was recently reported on Maize crop in Karnataka by UAS, Dharwad called the "Fall Army Worm"  
*Spodoptera frugiperda*

## GROUNDNUT

1

GUJARAT

2

RAJASTHAN

3

ANDHRA PRADESH



**Tip to remember !!** --> The Directorate of Groundnut Research is located at Junagadh, Gujarat

## SUGARCANE

- 1 UTTAR PRADESH
- 2 MAHARASHTRA
- 3 KARNATAKA



### Tip to Remember !!

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research is located at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

## COTTON

- 1 GUJARAT
- 2 MAHARASHTRA
- 3 TELANGANA

### Other Crops

CROP	STATES
Soyabean	1.Madhya Pradesh
	2.Maharashtra
	3.Rajasthan
Sunflower	1.Karnataka
	2.Bihar
	3.Odisha
Rapeseed and Mustard	1.Rajasthan
	2.Haryana



	3.Madhya Pradesh
Total oilseeds	1.Madhya Pradesh
	2.Rajasthan
	3.Gujarat
Total Pulses	1.Madhya Pradesh
	2.Rajasthan
	3.Maharashtra

## Horticultural Production

- The total horticulture production of the country is estimated to be **306.8 Million Tonnes** during 2017-18 which is **2.05%** higher than the previous year(300.64 MT)
- The total area under Horticulture was estimated to be **25,662 thousand hectares**

CROP	AREA (IN 000 THOUSAND HECTARES)	PRODUCTION (IN 000 METRIC TONNES)
TOTAL FRUITS	6514	97055
TOTAL VEGETABLES	10383	179692
TOTAL FLOWERS	342	2529
HONEY	-	105
TOTAL PLANTATION CROPS	3725	17874
TOTAL SPICES	3950	8369
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>25662</b>	<b>306818</b>

Top “3” cultivated Vegetables in Area & Production	Top “3” cultivated Fruits in Area	Top “3” Fruits in Production
<b>First- Potato</b>	<b>Mango</b>	<b>Banana</b>
<b>Second- Onion</b>	<b>Banana</b>	<b>Mango</b>
<b>Third- Tomato</b>	<b>Citrus</b>	<b>Citrus</b>

Top “3” states in Vegetable Production	Top “3” states in Fruits Production
<b>West Bengal</b>	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>

(Source: agricoop.nic.in)

## LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

### LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN INDIA as per 2012 census

SPECIES	POPULATION (MILLION)
CATTLE	190.90
BUFFALO	108.70
TOTAL BOVINES	299.98
SHEEP	65.07
GOATS	135.17
TOTAL LIVESTOCK	512.06
POULTRY	729.21

### ALL INDIA PRODUCTION OF MILKS, EGG AND WOOL 2017-18 (Provisional)

MILK (Million Tonnes)	176.3
EGGS (Billion No's)	95.2
WOOL (Million Kg's)	41.5

### FISH PRODUCTION IN INDIA 2017-18 (Provisional)

MARINE ('000 Tonnes)	3688
INLAND ('000 Tonnes)	8917
TOTAL ('000 Tonnes)	12606

**Table 1.7: Changes in tax rate on agricultural commodities and inputs**

Category	Earlier Tax Rate	Tax Rate Under GST
Fertilizers	0-8%	5%
Pesticides	12% excise and 4-5% VAT in some states	18%
Drip and sprinkler irrigation equipment	5% VAT	12% (initially placed under 18% slab)
Packaged food preserved vegetables, jams, jellies, sauce etc.	5%	18%
Tractors (except road tractors)	18.5%	12%
Butter, Ghee, Cheese	6%	12%
Dried nuts like almonds, hazelnuts	6%	12%

Source: Department of Revenue

**GST RATE OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**

## LAND HOLDING CLASSIFICATION ACC TO CENSUS (IMPORTANT )

In agriculture Census, the operational holdings are categorised in five size classes as follows:-

Sl. No.	Category	Size-Class
1.	Marginal	Below 1.00 hectare
2.	Small	1.00-2.00 hectare
3.	Semi- Medium	2.00-4.00 hectare
4.	Medium	4.00-10.00 hectare
5.	Large	10.00 hectare and above

**VERY IMPORTANT** AVERAGE SIZE HOLDING FOR ALL SOCIAL GROUPS AS PER AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2015-16 IS --> **1.08 HECTARE**



## MSP DATA 2019

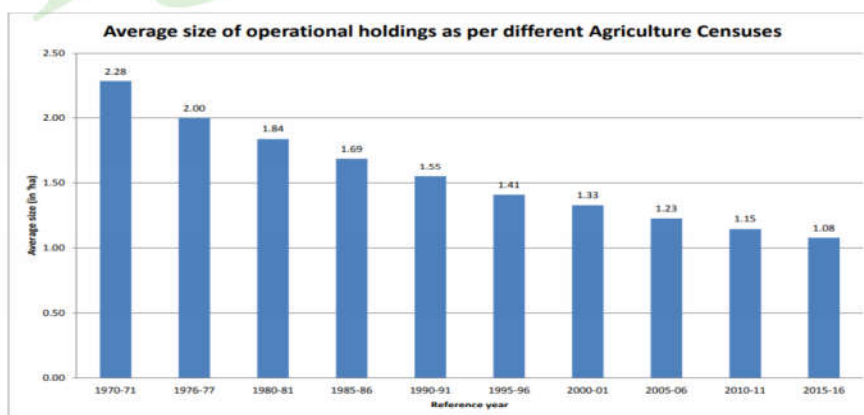
CROP	MSP (IN RUPEES)
<b>KHARIF CROPS</b>	
<b>PADDY (COMMON)</b>	<b>1750</b>
<b>(GRADE A)</b>	<b>1770</b>
<b>JOWAR (HYBRID)</b>	<b>2430</b>
<b>(MALDANDI)</b>	<b>2450</b>
<b>BAJRA</b>	<b>1950</b>
<b>MAIZE</b>	<b>1700</b>
RAGI	2897
<b>ARHAR/TUR/PIGEONPEA</b>	<b>5675</b>
MOONG	6975
URAD	5600
<b>COTTON (MEDIUM STAPLE)</b>	<b>5150</b>
<b>(LONG STAPLE)</b>	<b>5450</b>
<b>GROUNDNUT IN SHELL</b>	<b>4890</b>
<b>SUNFLOWER SEED</b>	<b>5388</b>
<b>SOYABEAN</b>	<b>3399</b>
SESAMUM	6249
NIGER SEED	5877
<b>RABI CROPS</b>	
<b>WHEAT</b>	<b>1840</b>
BARLEY	1440
<b>GRAM</b>	<b>4620</b>
LENTIL/MASUR	4475
<b>RAPESEED/MUSTARD</b>	<b>4200</b>
SAFFLOWER	4945
TORIA	4190
<b>OTHER CROPS</b>	
COPRA (MILLING)	7511
(BALL)	7750
DE HUSKED COCONUT	2030
JUTE	3700
<b>SUGARCANE</b>	<b>275</b>

IMPORTANT ONES HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE

**Important Tip** --> As per the Union Budget 2019 the MSP of all unannounced kharif and rabi crops was increased **1.5 times** of their production costs.

## AGRI-CENSUS 2015-16 HIGHLIGHTS

- The first comprehensive Agriculture Census in the country was conducted with reference year **1970-71**
- So far, **nine** Agriculture Censuses have been conducted in the country. The current Agriculture Census with reference year 2015-16 is **tenth** in the series.
- 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%
- The highest number of operational holders belonged to **Uttar Pradesh (23.82 million)** followed by **Bihar (16.41 million)**, **Maharashtra (14.71 million)** and Madhya Pradesh (10.00 million)
- As regards operated area, out of a total of 157.14 million ha, the highest operated area was contributed by **Rajasthan (20.87 million ha)**, followed by **Maharashtra (19.88 million ha)**, **Uttar Pradesh (17.45 million ha)**, Madhya Pradesh (15.67 million ha), Karnataka (11.72 million ha) etc.
- A decrease in the operated area was observed from 159.59 million ha. in 2010-11 to **157.14 million ha.** in 2015-16 showing an decrease of 1.53%
- The average size of operational holding has **declined** to **1.08 ha.** in 2015-16 as compared to 1.15 in 2010-11.
- The **small and marginal** holdings taken together (0.00-2.00 ha) constituted **86.21%** in 2015-16 against 84.97% in 2010-11 while their share in the operated area stood **47.34% in the current census** as against 44.31% in 2010-11
- 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. This shows that more and more females are participating in the management and operation of agricultural lands



# SCHEMES

## Central schemes and centrally sponsored schemes

Central sector schemes are 100% funded by the Union government and implemented by the Central Government machinery while in a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) a certain percentage of the funding is borne by the States and the implementation is done by the State Governments.

## SCHEMES UNDER MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

### PRADHAN MANTRI ANNADATA AAY SANRAKSHAN ABHIYAN

**ENSURING REMUNERATIVE PRICES TO FARMERS**

Cabinet approves Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanrakshAn Abhiyan

**PRICE SUPPORT SCHEME (PSS)**  
Physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds & Copra by Centre Nodal Agencies. Central Government to bear procurement expenditure and losses due to procurement

**PRICE DEFICIENCY PAYMENT SCHEME (PDPS)**  
To cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified. Farmers to get direct payment to the difference between MSP & selling price

**PILOT OF PRIVATE PROCUREMENT & STOCKIST SCHEME (PPPS)**  
Private sector participations in procurement operation to be piloted. For oilseeds, states have the option to roll out PPPS on pilot basis

Government Guarantee increased to **₹45,550 cr**

- PM-AASHA is a new umbrella scheme aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce

### Objective of scheme



- To plug the gaps in procurement system, address the issues in MSP system and give better returns to farmers.

### **Features**

- The PM-AASHA has three major components
  - Price Support Scheme (PSS)
  - Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)
  - Pilot of Private Procurement and Stocklist scheme

#### **Price Support scheme**

Under the PSS physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies. Besides National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED), FCI will also take up procurement of crops under PSS. The expenditure and losses due to procurement would be borne by the Centre.

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

PDPS will cover all **oilseeds** for which MSP has been notified and the centre will pay the existing difference between the MSP and the selling/actual market price directly into the farmer's account. The Farmers who sell their crops in recognized mandis within the notified period can benefit from it.

#### **Pilot of Private Procurement and Stocklist Scheme (PPSS)**

Under the PPSS in **oilseeds** the government has an option to roll out PPSS in selected districts. In this a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP and whenever authorized by the state/UT government to enter the market. The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.

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## PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA (PMFBY)

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## Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna was launched on **18th February 2016** (*Kharif*) by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. It is a comprehensive crop insurance scheme against crop loss for farmers.

### Objectives

- To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of natural calamities, pests and diseases.
- To stabilize the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
- To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
- To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

### Features

- It is compulsory for farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers.
- **Premium rate** - There is no capping in premium and one premium rate on pan-India basis. It is **1.5%, 2% and 5%** for all **Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops**, respectively.
- There is no upper limit on the government subsidy *i.e* the difference between premium and insurance charges paid by the farmer
- Losses covered - **Non-Preventable risk** such as Natural Fire, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone and Inundation has also been included as a localized calamity. Post Harvest losses also covered.
- PMFBY does not cover the losses to crops due to wild animals ( since they are **preventable** in nature)

- Here a **cluster approach** will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company
- The scheme will be implemented on a “**Area approach basis**”
- Technologies like use of Drones, smart phones and remote sensing technologies will be used for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims

Season	Premium rate
Kharif	2%
Rabi	1.5%
Horticultural / Commercial crops	5%

*Premium rates under PMFBY , very important for all exams.!!!*

- ✓ Recently, the farmers will be **paid 12% interest** by insurance companies for the delay in settlement claims beyond two months of prescribed cut-off date.

## ELECTRONIC NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKET (e-NAM)



**eNAM** is a **pan india electronic trading portal** that connects the existing APMC *Mandis* which are the physical markets in the state/UT’s to an unified national market for agricultural commodities.

The **eNAM** portal, was **launched** by the Centre in **April 2016**

### **Features**



- ✓ The e-NAM Portal provides a **single window service** for all APMC related information and services.
- ✓ Commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services are available
- ✓ While material flow (agriculture produce) continues to happen through *mandis*, this online market reduces the transaction costs and information asymmetry.
- ✓ Soil Testing Laboratories will be available in the *mandis* itself

Implementing agency and Funding of eNAM

- ✓ Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India has appointed **Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC)** as the Lead Implementing Agency of e-NAM.
- ✓ eNAM is a **central sector scheme**, states should voluntarily enact suitable provisions in their APMC Act for integration with the platform.
- ✓ eNAM is funded by the **Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF)** that is setup through the SFAC (*Small Farmers' Agribusiness Consortium*)
- ✓ Recent events
- ✓ e-NAM portal has integrated **585 Regulated Markets** on the common e-market platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories with trading in **124 commodities**.
- ✓ Recently, the first **inter-State trade** on e-NAM between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was carried out on 19-01-2019 and is considered a landmark achievement in agricultural marketing.
- ✓ The eNAM platform currently connects 144 Lakh farmers, 634 FPO's/FPC's (Farmer Producer Organisation) and a total of **124 commodities** are traded in the platform.

## SFAC – Small Farmers’ Agribusiness Consortium



- ✚ It was established as a society in **1994** to **facilitate agri-business ventures by catalyzing private investment**.
- ✚ It gives **Venture Capital Assistance** and **Project Development Facility** to support the new ventures in agro based industries.
- ✚ Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups and companies are the **various beneficiaries of SFAC**
- ✚ SFAC is one of the Central Procurement Agencies for pulses and oilseeds under **Price Stabilisation Fund** of Department of Consumer affairs

## GREEN REVOLUTION – KRISHONNATI YOJANA

- The government of India introduced the green revolution Krishonnati Yojana in **2005** to boost the agriculture sector.
- It is an **umbrella scheme** that comprises of **11 Schemes/Missions** which looks to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic manner to increase the income of farmers.
- The scheme was approved beyond the 12th five year plan for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The 11 schemes/missions are,

1. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector.



2. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)** including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (**NMOOP**), aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops, through area expansion and productivity enhancement in a suitable manner in the identified districts of the country, restoring soil fertility and productivity at the individual farm level and enhancing farm level economy.
3. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices best suitable to the specific agro-ecology.
4. **Submission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)** aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security.
5. **Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)** aims to increase production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds.
6. **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)** aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
7. **Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)** aims to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, nematodes, rodents, etc.
8. **Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)** aims to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops etc.,
9. **Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)** aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances.
10. **Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)** aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure and to establish a nationwide marketing information network.

11. **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)** aims to improve access of farmers to information & services throughout crop-cycle and integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States.

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SCHEMES AND MISSIONS UNDER THE *KRISHONNATI YOJANA*

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1. **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)**
2. **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**
3. **National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)**
4. **Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE)**
5. **Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP)**
6. **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM)**
7. **Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ)**
8. **Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics (ISACES)**
9. **Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC)**
10. **Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM)**
11. **National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A)**

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## OPERATION GREEN

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**BUDGET 2018-19**  
Agriculture and Rural Economy

**'OPERATION GREENS'**

- ❖ On the lines of "Operation Flood"; to address price volatility of perishable commodities like potato, tomato and onion
- ❖ Will promote Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management
- ❖ Allocation of Rs. 500 crore

The infographic includes a circular collage of agricultural images, the PIB logo, and a tractor icon at the bottom right.

It was launched in **2018-19**



Operation Green was announced on the lines of “**Operation flood**” or the Milk revolution

An outlay of **500 cr** was announced for “Operation green” in the Union budget of 2018-19

Operation green basically is a **price fixation scheme** that aims to ensure farmers are given the right price for their produce.

As of now three vegetable crops are included in the scheme *ie* Tomato, Onion and Potato (**TOP**)

It aims to to promote Farmer Producers Organizations (FPO's ), agri-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.

The scheme will have a two-pronged strategy of

**1. Price stabilization measures (for short term)**

**NAFED** will be the Nodal Agency to implement price stabilisation measures.

MoFPI (*Ministry of Food Processing Industries*) will provide **50%** of the subsidy on the following two components:

- i. Transportation of Tomato Onion Potato (TOP) Crops from production to storage;
- ii. Hiring of appropriate storage facilities for TOP Crops;

**2. Integrated value chain development projects (for long term)**

It includes capacity building of FPO's, quality production, agri-logistics, post harvest processing etc.

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## SOIL HEALTH CARD SCHEME

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It was launched in the year **2015** in Rajasthan

"**Swasth Dharaa. Khet Haraa**" the motto of SHC, translates to "*Healthy Earth. Green Farm*"

It is a **Centrally sponsored scheme**

The scheme is **implemented** through the **Department of Agriculture of all the State and Union Territory Governments**

**What is a Soil Health Card (SHC) ?**

SHC is a printed report that a farmer will be handed over for each of his land holdings for a period of **3 years**

SHC will contain the status of the soil with respect to **12 parameters**, namely

Macro-nutrients --> N,P,K

Secondary- nutrient --> Sulphur

Micro - nutrients --> Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, B

Physical parameter --> pH, EC, OC

Based on this, the SHC will also indicate *fertilizer recommendations and soil amendment required for the farm.*

Sampling --> 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.

Time of sampling --> 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.

Collection of samples --> Soil Samples will be collected by a trained person from a depth of **15-20 cm** by cutting the soil in a "**V**" shape.

It will be collected from four corners and the centre of the field and mixed thoroughly and a part of this picked up as a sample.

Areas with **shade** should be **avoided**.

The sample chosen will be bagged and coded. It will then be transferred to soil test laboratory for analysis.

Soil Health Card issued to farmers carry **crop-wise recommendations** of nutrients and fertilizers required for the individual farms.

### **Aims and objectives of SHC**

- ✓ To provide a basis to address nutrient deficiencies in fertilization practices.
- ✓ To strengthen functioning of **Soil Testing Laboratories (STLs)** through capacity building.
- ✓ To diagnose soil fertility related constraints with standardized procedures.
- ✓ To develop and promote soil test based nutrient management.
- ✓ Dissemination of soil testing results through SMSs will be enabled.



Secondary & Micro Nutrients Recommendations			
#	Parameter	Through Soil	Through Spray
1	Manganese (Mn)	Manganese sulphate (10-25 kg/ha)	Add 10 g of manganese sulphate and 2.5 g of lime to 1 litre of water OR Add 10 g of manganese sulphate to 1 litre of water. Spray thrice
OR			
General Recommendations			
1	Lime / Gypsum	application of Lime @ 3-4q/ha in furrow for each crop is recommended except for low land rice	
Soil Test Results			
Soil Health centre, Raichur			
Soil Type: Black soil			




Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare  
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare  
Government of India  
Karnataka Government, Department of Agriculture

Soil Health Card	
Soil Health Card Number - KA/2016-17/1301338	
Validity - From: To:	
Farmer's Details	
Farmer Name	XXXXXXXXXX
Father's Husband Name	XXXXXXXXXX
Address	XXXXXX
Mobile No.	-XXXX-XX
Gender	XXXXXX
Category	XXXXXX
Soil Sample Details	
Date of Sample Collection	02-06-2016
Survey No., Khasra No./ Dag No.	185,1
Farm Size	0.27 Acre Rainfed
Geo Position (GPS)	XXXXXXXXXX

Excess use of Fertilizer is injurious to soil health and plant growth. Use fertilizer judiciously.  
Reclaim Sodic Soil with Gypsum Treat  
Treat acidic soil with Lime  
Organic Manures improve Soil Health  
Use Saline water after mixing with canal water

Adopt Integrated Nutrient Management for healthy soil & enhancing farm income

Please use option 1 or option 2, not both.

Option 1					Option 2					
Sr.No.	Crop Variety	Fertilizer Combination-1 (kg/ha)		Organic	Bio	Crop Variety	Fertilizer Combination-2 (kg/ha)		Organic	Bio Reference
				Quantity	Quantity				& Quantity	& Quantity
1	Arhar (Tur)	Urea		17 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha	Arhar (Tur)	DAP(16:44:0)		39 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Single Superphosphate		106 kg/ha			Urea		4 kg/ha	
2	Bengal Grams(Gram)	Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha	Bengal Grams(Gram)	Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Urea		17 kg/ha			DAP(16:44:0)		39 kg/ha	
3	Cotton	Single Superphosphate		106 kg/ha	FYM 4 t/ha	Cotton	Urea		4 kg/ha	FYM 4 t/ha
		Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha			Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha	
4	Paddy Dhaan	Urea		109 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha	Paddy Dhaan	DAP(16:44:0)		57 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Single Superphosphate		156 kg/ha			Urea		89 kg/ha	
5	Sunflower	Muriate of Potash		208 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha	Sunflower	Muriate of Potash		208 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Urea		72 kg/ha			DAP(16:44:0)		39 kg/ha	
6	Jowari Sorgham	Single Superphosphate		106 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha	Jowari Sorgham	Urea		58 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha			Muriate of Potash		140 kg/ha	
		Urea		28 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha		DAP(16:44:0)		39 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Single Superphosphate		106 kg/ha			Urea		15 kg/ha	
		Muriate of Potash		105 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha		Muriate of Potash		105 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Urea		48 kg/ha			DAP(16:44:0)		30 kg/ha	
		Single Superphosphate		81 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha		Urea		38 kg/ha	FYM 3 t/ha
		Muriate of Potash		112 kg/ha			Muriate of Potash		112 kg/ha	

If you have any questions about this card, please call  
Kisan Call Centre: 1800 100 1221

Use the quantity of fertilizers  
for the whole area, make up at a time

**An example of how a soil health card will look (for educational purpose only)**



## KISAN CREDIT CARD



The **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)** scheme was launched in **1998** with the aim of providing short-term formal credit to farmers

Implementation of the Kisan Credit Card scheme in India was done through

---> **Regional Rural Banks (RRB's), Cooperative Banks and Public Sector Commercial Banks**

It was first proposed in the Budget 1998-99 by then Finance Minister **Yashwant Sinha**.

**NABARD** then prepared a Model Kisan Credit Card Scheme in consultation with the Major Banks on the basis of **R V Gupta Committee**.

### Objectives of KCC

The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit for the comprehensive credit requirements of farmers under single window for their cultivation and other needs as indicated below:

- To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops
- Post harvest expenses
- Produce Marketing loan
- Consumption requirements of farmer household
- Working capital for maintenance of farm assets, activities allied to agriculture, like dairy animals, inland fishery and also working capital required for floriculture, horticulture etc.
- Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities like pump sets, sprayers, dairy animals, floriculture, horticulture etc

- Short term credit requirements of rearing of animals, birds, fish, shrimp, other aquatic organisms, capture of fish.

The KCC scheme also provides the facility of **ATM enabled RuPay Card**, one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit and any number of drawals within the limit.

The farmers eligible under the KCC scheme include small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers.

The Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) are also eligible for availing benefits under the said scheme.

\*Recently in the **Union Budget 2018-19**, the Government has expanded the scope of KCC to **fishermen and cattle owners**.

## PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAI YOJANA

- PMKSY was launched on **1<sup>st</sup> July 2015**
- The motto of PMKSY is "Har Khet Ko Paani"
- PMKSY has been formulated amalgamating/combining of the 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), Ministry of Rural Development

**On Farm Water Management (OFWM)** component of NMSA- Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC)

- Its main objectives are :
  - Extending the coverage of irrigation

- Improving water use efficiency
- End to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities

### **Implementation of the scheme**

- The scheme will be implemented in a **de-centralised manner** through *State Irrigation Plan* and *District Irrigation Plan*.
- PMKSY will be supervised and monitored by an **Inter-Ministerial National Steering Committee (NSC)** under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister with Union Ministers from concerned Ministries.
- A **National Executive Committee (NEC)** will be constituted under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog to oversee programme implementation, allocation of resources, inter ministerial coordination, monitoring & performance assessment, addressing administrative issues etc.
- Under PMKSY **Water budgeting** is done for all sectors namely, household, agriculture and industries.
- Recently a **Long Term Irrigation Fund (LTIF)** has been instituted under PMKSY in **NABARD** for funding and fast tracking the implementation of incomplete **major and medium irrigation projects**.
- Also a dedicated **Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)** with NABARD under PMKSY has been set up to provide states financial assistance on **concessional rate of interest**.



SL. No	COMPONENT	ACTIVITY
1.	<b>AIBP</b> (MoWR,RD &GR)	To focus on <b>faster completion</b> of ongoing <b>Major and Medium Irrigation</b> including National Projects.
2.	<b>“Har Khet ko Pani”</b> component (MoWR,RD &GR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Creation of <b>new water sources</b> through Minor Irrigation (both surface and ground water)</li> <li>-<b>Repair, restoration and renovation</b> of water bodies</li> <li>-Constructing rain water harvesting structures (<b>Jal Sanchay</b>)</li> <li>-<b>Command area development</b>, strengthening and creation of distribution network from source to the farm</li> <li>-Creation and rejuvenation of <b>traditional water storage systems*</b></li> </ul>
3.	<b>Watershed</b> component by Dept. of Land Resources, MoRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Water harvesting structures such as check dams, <i>nala</i> bund, farm ponds, tanks etc.</li> <li>-Capacity building, entry point activities, ridge area treatment, drainage</li> <li>-<b>Effective rainfall management</b> like field bunding, contour bunding/trenching, staggered trenching, land levelling, mulching</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Per drop more crop</b> component by Dept. of Agriculture & Cooperation, MoA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Programme management, preparation of State/District Irrigation Plan, approval of annual action plan, Monitoring</li> <li>- Promoting efficient water conveyance and precision water application devices like drips, sprinklers, pivots, rain-guns in the farm (<b>Jal Sinchan</b>)</li> <li>- <b>Construction of micro irrigation structures</b> to supplement source creation activities including tube wells and dug wells</li> </ul>

\* **Traditional water storage systems** - Jal Mandir (Gujarat); Khatri, Kuhl (H.P.); Zabo (Nagaland); Eri, Ooranis (T.N.); Dongs (Assam); Katas, Bandhas (Odisha and M.P.)



## PIB COMPILATION - EARLY 2018

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- World food day was celebrated on **16th October 2018**.
- World Food Day is a day of action dedicated to tackling global hunger.
- The theme of World Food Day 2018 is '**Our actions are our future – A zero hunger world by 2030 is possible**'.
- 15th October - **Mahila Kisan Divas**. The government has allocated more than 30% funds for women under various major schemes, programs and development related activities in order to bring women in the agriculture mainstream.
- Central Institute for Women in Agriculture is located at **Bhubaneswar** (Odisha).
- World Egg day was celebrated on **11th October**
- International Egg Commission has declared the second Friday of October every year as World Egg Day
- India is the third highest producer of eggs in the world, but the per capita availability is around **69 eggs per person per year**.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between **India and Lebanon** for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors.
- The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the signing of an Agreement between **India and Uzbekistan** for cooperation in the field of agriculture and allied sectors.
- Cabinet approves MoU between **India and Egypt** on cooperation in the field of Agriculture & allied sectors.
- Government is providing subsidy **@50-80%** for **crop residue management machinery**. These machines help farmers in mixing crop residue with soil to make it more productive. Farmer groups are being provided financial **assistance @80%** of the project cost for establishing Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring of crop residue management machinery.

- Management of crop residue in the field will help the soil become more fertile thereby resulting in savings of **Rs 2000 per hectare from the farmer's manure cost.**
- Food inflation based on Wholesale Price Index has remained benign during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Apr-Jun) at 1.9 per cent and 1.2 per cent respectively due to record food grain production.
- Inflation in Cereals remained low at 0.3 per cent and 1.5 per cent during the above mentioned period and for pulses it remained negative since 2017-18.
- **September 2nd** is celebrated as World Coconut Day to commemorate the formation day of Asian Pacific Coconut Community (APCC).
- The theme announced by APCC for this year's World Coconut Day is Coconut for Good Health, Wealth & Wellness.
- India stands **first** in global coconut production and productivity.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between **India, United Kingdom (UK) and Northern Ireland** for cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.
- 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 to incentivize the prompt payee farmers, the GoI also introduced a provision of Prompt Repayment Incentive (PRI) under the Scheme. Presently, under ISS, **the GoI provides PRI @ 3% to the prompt payee farmers for repayment of their crop loans** as per the



repayment schedule fixed by the banks or within a period of one year from the date of disbursement, whichever is earlier.

- Under **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** since 2015-16 Various organic farming models have been given and states have flexibility to adopt any model of organic farming suitable for its farmers they are --> **Natural Farming, Rishi Farming, Vedic Farming, Cow Farming, Homa Farming, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF).**
- As per Situation Assessment Survey (SAS) of Agricultural Households during the period (Jan 2013-June 2013), '**disease/insect/animal**' was the most reported reason for crop loss for most of the crops.
- ***The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) does not cover the losses to crops due to wild animals (are preventable in nature) and therefore, not covered.*** However yield losses due to non-preventable risks, viz., natural fire and lightning, storm, hailstorm, cyclone, typhoon, tempest, hurricane, tornado, flood, inundation and landslide, drought, dry spells, pests/diseases, etc are covered.
- The current position of **organic farming** w.r.t. area covered across the country is **23.02 lakh hectares** under PKVY, Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) and National Programme of Organic Production (NPOP).
- **Under MIDH,** assistance is provided for **protected cultivation through Green House structures/poly houses.** For Fan & Pad and Naturally ventilated system Green House (Tubular structure), assistance is provided @ **50% of cost for a maximum area of 4000 sq. mtrs. per beneficiary.**
- For wooden and bamboo structure green house, assistance is provided @**50% of cost limited to 20 units per beneficiary and each unit not exceeding 200 sq. m.** Assistance for protected cultivation is also being provided under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).



- As per report of International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Applications, 2018, **India ranks 5th in global cultivation of GM crops.**
- Bt. cotton is the **only GM crop** approved for commercial cultivation in the Country. Total area under Bt Cotton cultivation stood at **110.75 Lakh hectares.**
- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued Priority Sector Lending Guidelines (PSL), which mandate all Domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks to earmark **18% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure (OBE),** whichever is higher, as on the corresponding date of the previous year, for lending to Agriculture and within the 18 percent target for agriculture, a sub-target of 8 percent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent Amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposure, (whichever is higher) has been prescribed for SMFs.
- The **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme** enables eligible farmers to draw cash through ATM enabled debit card to purchase agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, pesticides as well as meet other agricultural and consumption needs.
- **Meghalaya Milk Mission** was launched in **Shillong** by Union Minister for Agriculture Radha Mohan Singh, It has been conceptualised to plug the demand-supply gap in the per capita milk availability. **Also a project of Rs 215 crore for Meghalaya Milk Mission was announced through NCDC.**
- The Government has formulated and released a progressive and facilitative Model Act “**The State/ UT Agricultural Produce & Livestock Contract**

**Farming and Services (Promotion & Facilitation) Act, 2018**” in May, 2018 for its adoption by the states/Union Territories (UTs). The aforesaid Model Contract Farming Act covers the entire value and supply chain from pre-production to post harvest marketing including services contract for the agricultural produce and livestock.

- The fish production in India is estimated at **11.4 million tonnes**, out of which 68% is registered from inland fisheries sector and the remaining 32% from marine sector.
- It is expected that the indigenous fish requirement by 2020 would be **15 million tonnes** as against the production of **11.4 million tonnes**. This gap of 3.62 million tonnes is expected to be made up by Inland Aquaculture and also through mariculture.
- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed between **India and Denmark** for cooperation in the fields of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.
- The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED), procures **pulses, oilseeds and onion from farmers**, procured **31.91 lakh metric tonnes** of pulses and oilseeds in 2017-18 thereby benefitting over 20 lakh farmers.
- The **Krishi kalyan Abhiyaan** was launched from 1st June, 2018 till 31st July, 2018 so as to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes.

## NOVEMBER

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- The **Global Agriculture & Food Summit-2018** was held at **Ranchi, Jharkhand** inaugurated by the Union Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh.
- The foodgrain production in 2017-18 (4th Advance Estimate) stood at **284.83 million tonne**.
- Pulse production at **25.23 million tonnes** (4th Advance Estimate) in 2017-18.
- In order to reduce the cost of production, Soil Health Card, use of neem-coated urea and schemes related to '**per drop more crop**' are being targeted and implemented.
- To promote organic farming, **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)** was initiated in 2014-15 and for north east Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCD-NER) was started.
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was initiated from **Kharif 2016** to overcome the risks related to agriculture against disasters. This scheme covers all foodgrains, oilseeds and commercial/ horticultural crops. All risks - prior to the crop sowing, during the harvest and after harvest - are included in the scheme.
- The government is also promoting quality in agriculture through food processing. **Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana** has been started with an allocation of Rs 6,000 crore.
- National Milk Day - **November 26**



- In an effort to double farmers' income, the government launched **e-pashuhaat** (<https://epashuhaat.gov.in/>) portal in **November 2016**. The portal is playing a crucial role in connecting farmers, breeders and other agencies to trade in disease-free germplasm, namely live animals, frozen semen and embryos.
- Now, a mobile application - **e-pashuhat** (GPMS Transportal) - has been created and integrated with UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance) application.
- Fifth World Fisheries Day was held in **Patna**. World Fisheries Day is being celebrated to commemorate the event of meeting of the working fishermen and women representing 'World Forum of Fish Harvesters & Fish Workers' from 18 countries in New Delhi on November 21, 1997. 'World Fisheries Forum (WFF)' was established to advocate a global mandate of sustainable fishing practices and policies.
- **NEDAC** (Network for Development of Agricultural Cooperatives in Asia and the Pacific) was set up in 1991 by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the International Cooperative Alliance (ICA) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). NEDAC sensitises Governments in the region on the role of agricultural cooperatives in promoting agricultural and rural development to ensure rural food and livelihood security for millions of people in Asia and Pacific.
- General assembly of **NEDAC** was held at **New Delhi**. The general assembly of 22 prominent cooperative organizations from eight countries unanimously decided to focus on C2C and capacity development to meet challenges of climate change as transformative cooperatives. **The ultimate aim would be to bring about an increase in farmers income and raise their economic**

**standard by bringing cooperative trade in the mainstream and enhance cooperative professionalism.**

- To cater to the needs and aspirations of the youth, the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has come up with a youth-friendly scheme ‘**Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme**’ for attracting them to cooperative business ventures.
- NCDC has embarked on **Sahakar 22, a Mission for Doubling Farmers’ Income by 2022**. NCDC has the unique distinction of being the sole statutory organisation functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector. It supports cooperatives in diverse fields apart from agriculture and allied sectors.
- **Prof. MS Swaminathan** recently won the **World Agriculture Prize conferred by the Indian Council of Food and Agriculture (ICFA)** for his research on genetics, cytogenetics, radiation and food and biodiversity conservation.
- **Ashok Dalwai Committee** was constituted for doubling farmers’ income.

## DECEMBER

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- Government increased the export incentives granted for Onions under the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) from existing **5% to 10% in the interest of farmers**. This will result in better price for Onion in

domestic markets. Onions enjoy one of the highest incentives for Agro-exports.

- “**Har Medh Par Ped**” Agroforestry scheme is targeted for sustainable agriculture.
- According to the Union Minister for Agriculture, **795 new crops with biofortification and resilient to climate change properties have been released to the farmers** thereby enabling increase in productivity and enhancing the income of farmers.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare is implementing the **7-point strategy developed under the leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister and also recommended by Dr. MS Swaminathan** , like

- Per Drop More Crop, provision of nutrients according to the soil quality of each farm
  - Large investments in warehouses and cold chains to prevent post-harvest losses
  - Promotion of value addition through food processing
  - e-NAM
  - Introduction of crop insurance scheme at lower costs to mitigate the risk
  - Promotion of allied activities such as dairy-animal husbandry, poultry, beekeeping, Medh Per Ped, horticulture, and fisheries
- 
- National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and National Cooperative Consumer Federation of India Limited



(NCCF) would continue to act as **Central Nodal Agencies to undertake price support operations at the Minimum Support Prices in the Coconut growing states.**

- The target for the production of foodgrains has been fixed at **290.25 million tonnes** for the year 2018-19
- The production of foodgrains in the country has been estimated at **284.83 million tonnes** (4th Advance Estimates) for 2017-18, which is a record.
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 was amended to exclude bamboo from the definition of 'trees'. Henceforth bamboo grown outside forest area will not be regulated under the provisions of felling and transit rules. As a corollary the restructured National Bamboo Mission was launched for development of the value chain of bamboo as a measure to strengthen rural economy by linking the producer (farmer) to markets (industry).
- **International year of Millets** - The proposal of Government of India for celebrating an International Year of Millets by UN was endorsed by FAO Council for **2023**.
- A National level 3rd Krishi Unnati Mela was organized by DAC&FW jointly with Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Department of Animal, Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, Govt. of India from 16-18 March, 2018 at Mela Ground, IARI, Pusa Campus, New Delhi.

- **Mahila Kisan Diwas** was organised on **October 14-15**, 2018 at NASC Complex, New Delhi.
- Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW) organized a two-day National Conference under the title “**Agriculture 2022 – Doubling Farmers’ Income**” on 19th and 20th February, 2018 at National Agriculture Science Complex (NASC), **Pusa, New Delhi**.
- In order to promote agripreneurship and agribusiness by providing financial support and nurturing the incubation ecosystem, a new component under the revamped scheme **RKVY- RAFTAAR** has been launched in 2018-19.
- Under this scheme, new agribusiness incubators will be established as well as existing agribusiness incubators strengthened as **RKVY — RAFTAR Agribusiness Incubators (R-ABIs)** with need-based infrastructure, equipment and manpower. These R-ABIs will in turn invite applications from agripreneurs in different stages of the business life cycle (ideation/expansion) and provide them an opportunity to generate innovations in agriculture and allied sector.

### **Agricultural Mechanization-Crop Residue Management Scheme**

- In pursuance to Budget 2018 announcement a new Central Sector Scheme on ‘**Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi**’ for the period from **2018-19 to 2019-20** has been **introduced** with the total outgo from the Central funds of Rs. 1151.80 crore (Rs. 591.65 crore in 2018-19 and Rs. 560.15 crore in 2019-20).

The Scheme has the following components (100% Central Share) -

- ✓ Establish Farm Machinery Banks for Custom Hiring of in-situ crop residue management machinery- Financial assistance @ 80% of the project cost is provided to the Co-operative Societies of farmers, FPOs, Self-Help Groups, registered Farmers Societies / farmers groups, Private Entrepreneurs etc.
- ✓ Financial Assistance to farmers for Procurement of Agriculture Machinery and Equipment for in-situ crop residue management- Financial assistance @ 50% of the cost of machinery/equipment is provided to individual farmers for purchase of machinery/equipment for crop residue management.
- ✓ Information, Education and Communication for awareness on in-situ crop residue management- Financial assistance is provided to the State Governments, KVKs, ICAR Institutions, Central Government Institutions, PSUs etc. for the activities to be undertaken towards Information, Education and Communication (IEC).

### **Soil Health Management**

Soil Health Management (SHM) is one of the components under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA). SHM aims at promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) through judicious use of chemical fertilizers including secondary and micro nutrients in conjunction with organic manures and biofertilizers for improving soil health and its productivity; strengthening of soil and fertilizer testing facilities to provide soil test based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility; ensuring quality control requirements of fertilizers, biofertilizers and organic fertilizers under Fertilizer Control Order, 1985; upgradation of skill and knowledge of



soil testing laboratory staff, extension staff and farmers through training and demonstrations; promoting organic farming practices etc.

**Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region**  
(MOVCDNER)

Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region of the country, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare has launched a Central Sector Scheme entitled “Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region” for implementation in the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, during 2015-16 to 2017-18.

**The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers and to support the development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, certification and creation of facilities for collection, aggregation, processing, marketing and brand building initiative.**

The scheme was approved with an outlay of **Rs. 400 crore for three years.**

**Major components of MOVCDNER:**

**Value Chain Production**

**Value Chain Processing**

**Value Chain Marketing**

**Value Chain Support Agencies**

## Components of **PM-AASHA**:

The new Umbrella Scheme includes the mechanism of ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers and is comprised of

**Price Support Scheme (PSS),**

**Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS)**

**Pilot of Private Procurement & Stockist Scheme (PPPS).**

The other existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD) for procurement of paddy, wheat and nutri-cereals/coarse grains and of Ministry of Textile for cotton and jute will be continued for providing MSP to farmers for these crops. For oilseeds, states have the option to roll out Private Procurement Stockist Scheme (PPSS) on pilot basis in selected district/APMC(s) of district involving the participation of private stockiest.

In Price Support Scheme (PSS), physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and Copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies with proactive role of State governments. It is also decided that in addition to **NAFED, Food Cooperation of India (FCI) will take up PSS operations in states /districts**. The procurement expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by Central Government as per norms.

Under **Price Deficiency Payment Scheme** this scheme (PDPS), it is proposed to cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified. In this direct payment of the difference **between the MSP and the selling/modal price** will be made to pre-registered farmers selling his produce in the notified market yard through a transparent auction process. All payment will be done directly into

registered bank account of the farmer. This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in notified market. The support of central government for PDPS will be given as per norms.

- MoU signed: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare signed s for cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors between **India and Iran** on 17th February 2018 and with **Uzbekistan** on 1st October 2018.
- The inaugural meeting of the '**India-Nepal New Partnership in Agriculture**' was held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Nepal on 19.6.2018 at New Delhi.
- National Centre for Organic Farming (NCOF) located at **Ghaziabad**
- India officially joined **SCO Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)** as full Member on 9 June 2017 at a summit in **Astana**.
- Indo-Russian Agriculture Business Summit, 2018 was held at **New Delhi** on 13.2.2018 and the main function was organised at Central State Farm(CSF) in Suratgarh, Rajasthan
- **Attracting and Retaining Youth in Agriculture (ARYA)** scheme to make agriculture more attractive to rural educated youth
- **Student READY (Rural Entrepreneurship Awareness Development Yojana)** programme has also been initiated to reorient graduates of agriculture and allied subjects for ensuring and assuring employability and developing entrepreneurs.



- ICAR has setup a network of **25 Agri-business Incubation (ABI)** Centers, keeping in view the spectrum of technologies, available infrastructure and the core competency of the institutes. The efforts of these centers are resulting in new startups which are coming in the market.
- Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of **22 mandated crops and Fair & Remunerative Prices (FRP) for Sugarcane on the basis of recommendations of Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP)**, after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned & other relevant factors. **FRP Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) is for Sugarcane crop.**
- The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep MSP at levels of **one and half times** the cost of production.
- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is implementing “**Monitoring of Pesticide Residues at National Level**” (MPRNL) scheme, under which food commodities are collected and analyzed for the presence of pesticide residues.
- It follows the **Maximum Residue Level (MRL)** set by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). The Registration Committee, constituted under Section 5 of the Insecticides Act, 1968 registers pesticides after considering its efficacy and safety to human beings, animals and environment.
- Government after conducting reviews have banned the use of **40 pesticides** for use in the country.

- Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare has developed **Kisan Suvidha** mobile application to facilitate dissemination of information to farmers on the critical parameters viz., Weather; Market Prices; Plant Protection; Agro-advisory; Extreme Weather Alerts; Dealers–Seed, Pesticide, Fertilizer, Farm Machinery; Soil Health Card; Cold Storages & Godowns, Veterinary Centres and Diagnostic Labs.
- As a new initiative, promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for in-situ Management of Crop Residue in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi is being undertaken. The total outgo from the Central funds has been kept at Rs. 1151.80 crore.
- ICAR has approved registration of record **15 new breeds** of livestock and poultry this year alone taking the total to 40 during 2014-18,
- Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh at a ceremony for awarding breed registration certificates to the stakeholders today said that the 15 newly registered breeds include **two cattle breeds - Ladakhi (J&K) and Konkan Kapila (Maharashtra & Goa); three buffalo breeds - Luit (Assam & Manipur), Bargur (Tamil Nadu), Chhattisgarhi (Chhattisgarh); one sheep breed – Panchali (Gujarat); six goat breeds – Kahmi (Gujarat), Rohilkhandi (UP), Assam Hill (Assam & Meghalaya), Bidri (Karnataka), Nandidurga (Karnataka), Bhakarwali (J&K); one pig breed – Ghurrah (UP); one donkey breed – Halari (Gujarat) and one chicken breed – Uttara (Uttarakhand).**
- Diversity in India - 15% of total cattle, 57% of total buffalo, 17% of goat, 7% of sheep and 4.5% of chicken of the world.

## **ATMA scheme**

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme ‘Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms’ popularly known as ATMA Scheme is being implemented in 676 districts of 29 states & 3 UTs of the country, including all the districts of Maharashtra & Jharkhand. The scheme promotes decentralized and farmer-friendly extension system in the country. Under the Scheme, Grants-in-aid is released to the State Governments {In the ratio of 60:40 (Centre:State) to General States, 90:10 for North-Eastern & 3 Himalayan States and 100% for UTs} with an objective to support State Government’s efforts to revitalize their extension system and making available the latest agricultural technologies and good agricultural practices in different thematic areas. The extension activities include farmers training, demonstrations, exposure visits, Kisan Mela, mobilization of Farmers Groups and organizing Farm Schools, etc.

Since inception w.e.f. 2005-06 to 2018-19 (upto 6th December, 2018), over 483.82 lakh farmers have been benefitted through different extension activities under the Scheme.

**Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)** of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has prepared districts wise contingency plan for 633 districts. Under contingency plan, the States are advised to use short duration, drought tolerant, alternate crops, flood/water logged tolerant varieties besides use of new technologies on crop cultivation. In order to insulate farmers against the loss of crop due to natural calamities, Government of India has launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) from April 2016.



- Under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) and Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS), the premium payable by farmers has been substantially reduced and simplified and there is one premium rate on pan-India basis for farmers which is maximum **1.5%, 2% and 5% of sum insured for Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural / commercial crops, respectively.**
- Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) of 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for Sugarcane. **In addition, MSP for Toria and De-Husked coconut is also fixed on the basis of MSPs of Rapeseed/Mustard and Copra respectively.**
- Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh launched a portal **ENSURE**- National Livestock Mission-EDEG developed by **NABARD** and operated under the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries today. National Livestock Mission has been conceived by Modi government for the sustainable development of the livestock sector. Under the Mission's component called Entrepreneurship Development and Employment Generation (EDEG), subsidy payment for activities related to poultry, small ruminants, pigs etc. through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) goes directly to the beneficiary's account. In order to make it better, simpler and transparent, the NABARD has developed an online portal "**ENSURE**" (<https://ensure.nabard.org>) so that the information related to beneficiary and processing of application can be made readily available.
- In the 160th session of the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Council**, currently underway in Rome India's proposal to observe an **International Year of Millets in 2023 was approved.**

- **India celebrated 2018** as the **National Year of Millets** for promoting cultivation and consumption of nutri-cereals. Millets consists of Jowar, Bajra, Ragi and minor millets together termed as nutri-cereals. MSP of millets have also been increased. The MSP of Jowar has been increased to Rs 2450 per quintal from Rs 1725, Bajra to Rs 1950 from Rs 1425 and Ragi to Rs 2897 from Rs 1900 per quintal from 2018-19.
- Union Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Minister Shri Radha Mohan Singh Minister laid the foundation stone of **Pusa Kisan Haat** in ICAR's Agricultural Technology Information Centre (ATIC) in New Delhi.
- Soil Health Card Scheme has been taken up for the first time in a comprehensive manner across the country. Under the scheme soil health cards are provided to all farmers so as to enable the farmers to apply appropriate recommended dosages of nutrients for crop production and improving soil health and its fertility.

The unique features of SHC scheme are:-

- Collecting soil samples at a grid of **2.5 ha** in irrigated area and **10 ha in un-irrigated areas**.
- Uniform approach in soil testing adopted for 12 parameters viz. primary nutrients (NPK); secondary nutrient (S); micronutrients (B,Zn, Mn, Fe & Cu); and other (pH, EC & OC) for comprehensiveness
- GPS enabled soil sampling to create a systematic database and allow monitoring of changes in the soil health over the years.

## JANUARY

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- ICAR has supplemented the Government's "Soil Health Card" initiative and has developed a mini Lab called the "**Mridaparikshak**" for ---> **Soil testing**
- Indian Institute of Agricultural Biotechnology (IIAB) has been established in --> **Ranchi, Jharkhand**
- Food grain production rose from 265.04 million tonnes in 2013-14 to **284.83** million tonnes in 2017-18 --> by **7.5%**
- Pulse production in 2017-18 stood at **25.23 million tonnes**
- First advance estimates of 2018-19 pegs horticulture production at **314.67 million tonne** against 311.7 million tonne in 2017-18
- Under the '**Mera Gaon – Mera Gaurav**' program by PM 5 villages are adopted by a group of 4 scientists and farmers are provided with agricultural advice and information
- ICAR tableau in the Republic day parade "**Kisan Gandhi-2019**" tableau was awarded the first prize by Defense Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The ICAR tableau displayed the importance of dairy farming, use of indigenous breeds and livestock based organic agriculture for rural prosperity.
- In **2017-18** final estimate the area of horticultural crops stood at **25.43 Million hectares** and production at **311.71 Million tonnes**



- According to the first advance estimates of 2018-19 the area under horticulture stood at **25.87 Million hectares** and production of **314.67 Million tonnes**

**As of 2017-18 final estimates**

Record production of horticulture crops with production of **311.7 Million tonnes** (3.7% higher than previous year)

Fruit production at 97.35 million tonnes

Vegetables at 187.5 million tonnes

Onion at 23.26 Million tonnes

Potato at 51.3 Million tonnes

- ICAR has recently launched the ambitious **National Agricultural Higher Education Project (NAHEP)** with an outlay of **1100 crore** to attract talent and strengthen agricultural education in the country. It will be funded in 50:50 basis by world bank and Indian government.
- Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) has been set up in **Barahi, Jharkhand** on the lines of IARI, Pusa New Delhi, and another IARI is being set up in Assam
- Minister of State for Agriculture **Shri Parshottam Rupala** said that out of **141 M.Ha** of net area sown in the country, about **65 million hectare (or 45%) is presently covered under irrigation** at the **National Conference**

**on Agriculture for Zaid Campaign-2019** organized by the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare in New Delhi.

### **eNAM platform**

- Launched by PM Modi on **14th April, 2016** in 21 Mandis across 8 States with pilot trading of 24 Commodities, the e-NAM portal has integrated 585 Regulated Markets on the common e-market platform in 16 States and 2 Union Territories with trading in 124 commodities.
- eNAM is a **pan-India electronic trading (e-trading) portal** to network the existing physical regulated wholesale market (known as APMC market) through a virtual platform to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities
- Farmers can access the information on e-NAM easily through their mobile phones from anywhere
- This online trading platform aims at reducing transaction costs, bridging information asymmetry and helps in expanding the market access for farmers.
- Recently a landmark achievement in eNAM platform was achieved, the first inter-state trade between **Andhra and Telangana** took place on 19-01-2019 and is considered a landmark achievement in agricultural marketing.
- The eNAM platform currently connects 144 Lakh farmers, 634 FPO's/FPC's (Farmer Producer Organisation) and a total of **124 commodities** traded in the platform.

- Another 415 mandis will be integrated to the platform by March 2020.
- MoU b/w **India and Denmark** --> Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh in his meeting with Mr. Jakob Ellemann-Jensen, Minister for Environment and Food, Denmark solicited greater cooperation in animal health, dairy, food processing and packaging within Mega Food Park, retail marketing, cold chains, warehousing and logistics and post-harvest technology.
- **Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management** (VAMNICOM) is located at **Pune**. The vision of the institute is to enhance the administrative efficiency of the managers working in the cooperative sector and their decision-making skills, to provide training to youth in policymaking of agriculture-related cooperatives through research work.
- Union Minister of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh released recombinant Enzyme-linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA) kits: one for **Glanders** and other for Equine Infectious Anaemia.
- Glanders is a fatal infectious and notifiable disease of equines including horses, donkeys and mules.

### GM Crops

- Productivity of cotton increased from **191 kg per hectare** in 2002-03 to **477 kg per hectare in 2017-18**



- Production of cotton has been increased from 86.21 lakh bales in 2002-03 to **348.88 lakh bales** in 2017-18 due to adoption of Bt. cotton in the Country
- The well established regulatory framework for approval for Genetically Modified (GM) Crops as per “Rules for the Manufacture/Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Microorganisms, Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989” under the **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986** in the Country.
- **Institutional Biosafety Committee, Review Committee on Genetic Manipulation** and **Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee** are involved in approval of GM crop release.

### Rural development programmes and their purposes

- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act for -->

*wage employment*

- Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission for -->

*livelihoods promotion through self-employment*

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana for --> *rural housing*

National Rurban Mission to --> *stimulate local economic development, enhance basic services, and create well planned Rurban clusters*

**Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme** -->to generate self-employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth

**National Social Assistance Programme** --> for enhancing the incomes of rural poor and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana for rural roads

- Under the **Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)** claims of insurance are determined by *Crop Cutting Experiments/harvesting period* subject to availability of yield data and total State share of premium subsidy from concerned State Government within time. If a delay in settlement occurs (>10 days) then a provision exists for 12% interest rate to be paid to the farmers by insurance companies.

### **Interest subvention scheme**

- Interest rate of agricultural loans are currently at 7% per annum to the farmers. The GOI is implementing a interest subvention scheme of 2% for short term loans upto Rs3.00 Lakh through private sector banks, RRB's and CO-operatives. If prompt repayment of loans within the due date by farmers then an additional interest subvention of **3% is given to the farmers**, thus effectively for prompt payee farmers the short term crop loans are provided at an effective interest **rate of 4% per annum.**

- The fisheries and aquaculture production contributes around **1% to India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** and **over 5% to the agricultural GDP**.
- According to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report “The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2018” apparent per capita fish consumption in India[average(2013-15)] lies between a range of **5 to 10 Kg**.
- National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB) was established in the year **2006**.
- For the Centrally sponsored scheme “**Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries**” an amount of **Rs. 3000 Crores** has been approved towards budget outlay for a period of five (5) years from 2015-16 to 2019-20
- The CCEA has dedicated a Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF) worth **Rs.7,522 crore** for fisheries sector development activities
- The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has been implementing **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** with the aim of development and conservation of indigenous bovine breeds
- Agriculture Marketing is a “**State subject**”.



- In order to ensure remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, the Government of India has launched an umbrella scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan' (PM-AASHA).
- Under **PM-AASHA**, the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare implements the Price Support Scheme (PSS) for procurement of **pulses, oilseeds and copra**. For oilseeds, DAC&FW also implements the Price Deficiency Payment Scheme (PDPS).

### Issue of crop burning

- Central Sector Scheme on '**Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization for In-Situ Management of Crop Residue in the States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and NCT of Delhi**'.
- The Ministry of Power in a meeting held on 15.11.2018 has decided that the States of Haryana and Punjab shall issue bids for all coal based Thermal Power Plants to use minimum **5 percent of biomass pellets and upto 10 percent to be co-fired with coal**.
- Promotion of use of biomass pellets, establishment of **Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs)** of in-situ crop residue management machinery and undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities for creating awareness among farmers
- **Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)** is a subcomponent of RKVY, under the DACFW which farmers who cultivate tobacco are made to pursue other crops also so as to diversify their crops, that are suitable for cultivation in their respective states.
- Reducing carbon emission is one step against climate change. Soil, water and crop management practices that reduce carbon emission include:

- (i) Increasing the area under System of Rice Intensification (SRI) as an alternative to transplanted paddy.
- (ii) Deployment of **zero tillage drill machines** and other residue management equipment which **enable planting of rabi crop in the standing residue of rice crop to avoid its burning.**
- (iii) Alternate wetting and drying, direct seeded rice system of rice cultivation, use of slow release nitrogen fertilizers, integrated nutrient management practices, leaf colour chart-based nitrogen application, use of urea super granules etc.
- (iv) **Mandatory Neem coating of urea.**
- (v) **Promotion of micro irrigation** under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)-Per Drop More Crop.
- (vi) Planting of trees under National Food Security Mission (NFSM), Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI), Sub-Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF) and National Bamboo Mission (NBM).
- (vii) 45 models of Integrated Farming System (IFS) have been developed for replication in Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) and in the States for enabling climate resilient agriculture.
- (viii) Climate resilient villages have been developed by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), one in each of 151 districts. Climate Vulnerability Atlas has been prepared under National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA). District Agriculture Contingency Plans have been developed for 633 districts in order to give real time agro advisories for overcoming climate risks.

GoI in collaboration with FAO launched a **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** assisted project “**Green – Ag: Transforming Indian Agriculture for global environment benefits and the conservation of critical biodiversity**”

**and forest landscapes”** during september 2018 high-conservation-value landscapes of five States namely

- (i) Madhya Pradesh : Chambal Landscape
- (ii) Mizoram: Dampa Landscape
- (iii) Odisha: Similipal Landscape
- (iv) Rajasthan: Desert National Park Landscape
- (v) Uttarakhand: Corbett-Rajaji Landscape

- The overall objective of the project is to catalyze transformative change of India’s agricultural sector to support achievement of national and global environmental benefits and conservation of critical biodiversity and forest landscapes.

## February

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### PM-KISAN

Objective - **To provide an assured income support to the small and marginal farmers**

“Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)”.

- Target group - vulnerable landholding farmer families having cultivable land upto **2 hectares**
- Direct income support at the rate of Rs 6,000 per year which will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal installments of Rs 2,000 each (2000\*3)

Funded by - GoI



Beneficiaries - **12 crore small and marginal farmers**

- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission** to promote the country's cattle and buffaloes, preserve their genetic resources in scientific and holistic form and for continuous growth in the productivity of Indian bovine **750 crores** have been laid out.
- "**Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog**" has been established to upscale sustainable genetic up-gradation of cow resources and to enhance production and productivity of cows.
- India is the **second** largest fish producing nation in the world accounting for **6.3% of global production**.
- The fisheries sector contributes **1% to GDP** and provides livelihood to about 1.45 crore people at the primary level.
- In India, Land Holding pattern is dominated by **Small and Marginal farmers** (SMF) category. Roughly 85 per cent of the total operational holding in the country (about 43 percent of the gross cropped area) are in the SMF category. There are around 21.6 crore small and marginal farmers (or 4.3 crore families).
- As per parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture the losses due to **climate change** account for overall GDP loss of **1.5%** of agriculture economy.

### **Oilseeds and NMOOP**

- As per the fourth advance estimates 2017-18, the area under oilseeds in the country decreased to 246.45 lakh hectares as compared to 261.77 lakh hectares in 2016-17.
- To increase productivity and production of oilseeds, Government of India is implementing **National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)** a Centrally Sponsored Scheme since 2014-15.
- NMOOP scheme is implemented on sharing of expenditure between Central and State Government in the ratio of 60:40 for general category of states, and 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan states.
- The NMOOP scheme has been subsumed under National Food Security Mission (NFSM) with effect from 2018-19, and interventions of NMOOP are taken as sub-components of NFSM
- A new **Ease of Doing Agri-Business Index** has been proposed by the central government to the states/UT which is based on concept that to consider farming not solely as a production oriented activity carried out to achieve food security for the country, but as a business activity carried out by farmer as entrepreneur. The proposed index has taken the aspects of increasing production/productivity, increasing price realization of agri produce and decreasing input costs of production, risk mitigation and investment related attributes

### **Dairy Development Schemes**

**National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)**

**National Dairy Plan Phase-I (NDP-I)**

**Dairy Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (DEDS)**

- Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF) has been set up with a corpus of Rs **8004 crore** for setting up of chilling infrastructure & installation of electronic milk adulteration testing equipment at village level and creation/ modernisation/ expansion of processing infrastructure and manufacturing facilities for Value Added Products.
- **The National Action Plan (NAP)** for Dairy Development envisages increasing milk production to **254.5 Million MT by 2021-22** requiring an annual growth rate of 8.56% which would lead to increase in per capita availability of milk to 515 grams per day by 2021-22 addressing the nutritional requirement of the growing population.
- Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs Chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave its approval for the creation of a corpus of **Rs. 2000 crore** for Agri-Market Infrastructure Fund (AMIF) to be created with NABARD for development and up-gradation of agricultural marketing infrastructure in 10,000 Gramin Agricultural Markets and 585 APMC's.
- Cabinet approved the signing of Agreement between **India and Ukraine** for cooperation in fields of **Agriculture and Food Industry**.
- An MoU(Memorandum of Understanding) was signed between India **and Maldives** for establishing mutual cooperation to improve the ecosystem for agribusiness in the fields of agriculture census, agribusiness, Integrated Farming System, Irrigation, improved seeds.



- ***Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan*** KUSUM scheme comes under which ministry --> The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy proposal on KUSUM Scheme provides for :-
  - (i) Installation of grid-connected solar power plants each of Capacity up to 2 MW in the rural areas;
  - (ii) Installation of standalone off-grid solar water pumps to fulfill irrigation needs of farmers not connected to grid; and
  - (iii) Solarisation of existing grid-connected agriculture pumps to make farmers independent of grid supply and also enable them to sell surplus solar power generated to DISCOM and get extra income.
  - (iv) Agriculture and use of space technology
    - The Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare established a Centre, called **Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre**, in 2012, for operationalisation of the space technology developed in the Indian Space Research Organization, for crop production forecasting.
    - The Department has another centre called Soil and Land Use Survey of India, which uses satellite data for soil resources mapping.
- Forecasting Agricultural Output using Space, Agro-meteorology and Land-based Observations (**FASAL**) project
- Coordinated programame on Horticulture Assessment and Management using geoinformatics (**CHAMAN**) project

- National Agricultural Drought Assessment and Monitoring System (NADAMS)
- Rice-Fallow Area Mapping and intensification
- Geo tagging of infrastructure and assets created under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, and Crop Insurance
- **Agriculture Credit Flow Target for 2018-19** has been fixed at Rs, **11,00,000 crore** by the GOI and against this target, as reported by NABARD, the disbursement by Banks till September, 2018 was Rs. 6,45,205 crore.
- The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for Fair Average Quality (FAQ) of Raw Jute has been increased to Rs.3950/- per quintal for 2019-20 season from Rs. 3700/- per quintal in 2018-19 season. The Jute Corporation of India is the Central Nodal Agency that undertake price support operations at MSP in the Jute growing states.
- The **Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)** including Self-Employment and Talent Utilization (SETU) schemes promote agri-based start-ups and entrepreneurship development.
- **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sampada Yojana** will result in creation of modern infrastructure with efficient supply chain management
- A **Central Genomics and Quality Laboratory facility** at ICAR - National Rice Research Institute (NRRI) in **Cuttack (Odisha)** was inaugurated by Union Minister of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare Shri Radha Mohan Singh.
- NRRI recently released two high-protein rice varieties (**CR Dhan 310, CR Dhan 311**) and two climate-smart varieties (**CR Dhan 801 and CR Dhan**

802), which are tolerant to both submergence and drought and few biotic stresses to face the challenges of climate change.

- **NRRI is the nodal agency for planning, implementation and monitoring of Bringing Green Revolution in Eastern India (BGREI)** programme which is being implemented in 118 districts of seven Eastern states. NRRI Mobile App '**riceXpert**' which helps in providing information to farmers in real time besides facilitating the flow of information from scientist to farmers.
- National Cooperative Development Corporation (**NCDC**) launched '**Yuva Sahakar**' in November 2018 for giving wings to young entrepreneurs in cooperatives. NCDC will be organizing a first of its kind 'India International Cooperative Trade Fair' in October, 2019 in New Delhi.
- The **2nd Advance Estimates** of production of major crops for 2018-19 have been released by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare on 28th February, 2019.

As per 2nd Advance Estimates, the estimated production of major crops during 2018-19 is as under:

Foodgrains – **281.37 million tonnes.**

Rice – **115.60 million tonnes.** (record)

Nutri / Coarse Cereals – 42.64 million tonnes.

Maize – 27.80 million tonnes.

Pulses – 24.02 million tonnes.



Tur – 3.68 million tonnes.

Gram – 10.32 million tonnes.

Oilseeds – 31.50 million tonnes.

Soyabean – 13.69 million tonnes

Rapeseed and Mustard – 8.40 million tonnes

Groundnut – 6.97 million tonnes

Cotton – 30.09 million bales (of 170 kg each)

Jute & Mesta -10.07 million bales (of 180 kg each)

Sugarcane – 380.83 million tonnes

Production of Wheat, estimated at **99.12 million tonnes**

Nutri / Coarse Cereals production estimated at 42.64 million tonnes

- **60** agricultural universities have been accredited by the **National Agricultural Education Accreditation Board (NAEAB)**
- **‘PulsExpert’ for pulses**
- **PusaKrishi’ Mobile App**
- **Vanami Shrimp’ Mobile App**

## MARCH

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- National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA)

- A National Gender Resource Centre in Agriculture (NGRCA) has been setup in the Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers Welfare (DAC&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, since 2005-06. The centre is located in **Directorate of Extension, Krishi Vistar Sadan, Pusa, New Delhi.**
- Central Government had started a new Scheme on 01.02.2019 namely, the **Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)** to provide a payment of **Rs.6000/-** per year for the farmers' families with cultivable land holding upto **2 hectare.**
- This Rs.6000/- would be released in three 4-monthly installments of Rs.2000/- over the year. The scheme is effective from 1.12.2018
- The amount is being released by the **Central Government directly** into the bank accounts of the eligible farmers under Direct Benefit Transfer mode for a period of 4 months ending on 31.03.2019.
- Around **12.5 crore farmers** across the country will be benefitted from this Scheme (However More than 2 crore Small/Marginal Farmers have benefitted so far)

The Scheme was formally launched at national level by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on the 24th February, 2019 at **Gorakhpur, UP**

# GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION / GI TAG

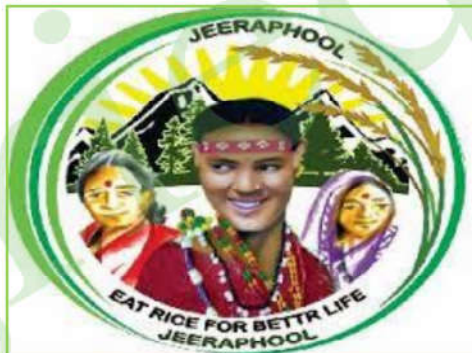
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## Kandhamal Haladi (*Odisha*)



A variety of Turmeric indigenous to **south Odisha** and it is cultivated mostly in the Kandhamal district was given GI Tag. This locally sourced spice is well-known for its **medicinal values**.

## Jeeraphool (*Chattisgarh*)



"Jeeraful" is an **ancient rice variety** of Sarguja district of **Chhattisgarh state**. It is aromatic and very soft rice and very fine short slender variety looks like **cumin**.



### Marayoor Jaggery (Marayoor Sharkara) (Kerala)



Marayoor jaggery ( Marayoor sharkara) is the unrefined, concentrated product of cane juice obtained from sugarcane grown in Marayoor and Kanthalloor panchayaths of Idukki District, Kerala. It is a traditional sweetening agent and is also used in Ayurveda medicines. It has characteristic taste and flavour. Non salty sweetness and its brownish color is the characteristic unique feature of this jaggery.

### Erode Manjal (Erode Turmeric) (Tamil Nadu)



**Erode turmeric** is a traditional cultivar of India. Uniqueness of Erode Turmeric is based on characteristics of reputation, quality. **Erode** is one of the largest markets for turmeric in India. Quality parameters of the turmeric included 2.5 to 4.5% of curcumin content, a golden yellow colour and resistance to pests after boiling.

### Sirsi Supari (Karnataka)



It is a variety of arecanut found only in **Sirsi, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks of Uttara Kannada district** in Karnataka. Its uniqueness is based on the climatic and soil conditions of western ghat region where these arecanut have been growing naturally and also its unique taste due to differences in chemical composition.

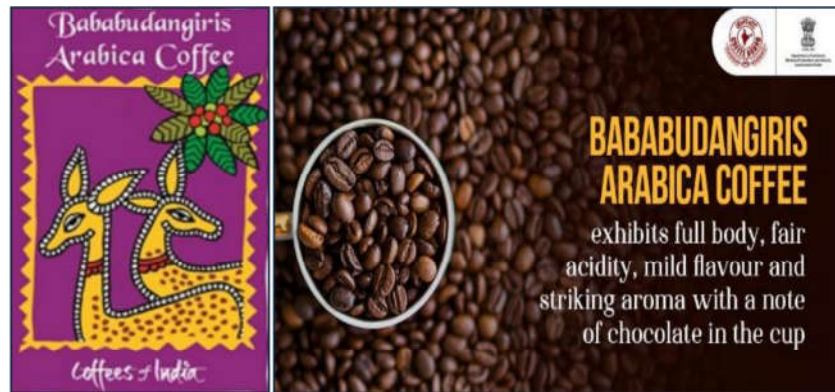
### Himachali Kala Zeera (Himachal Pradesh)



**Black cumin.** It is used as a spice and medicinal plant and has many medicinal properties from Himachal Pradesh. Kinnauri Kalazeera is considered superior to all the available kalazeera produced in the western Himalayan region and the zeera available in the market.

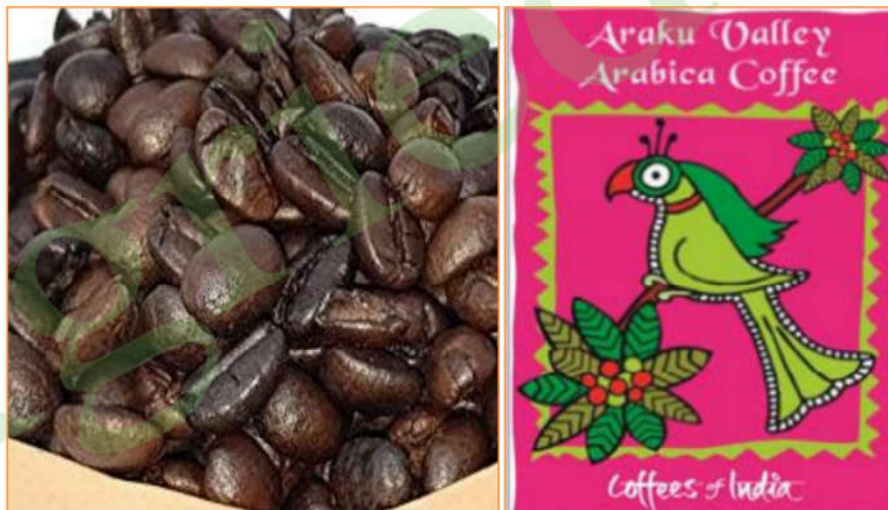


## Bababudangiris Arabica Coffee (*Karnataka*)



It is a variety of Arabica coffee that has a special taste and aroma since it is grown in high elevated areas 1000M high called Babaduan giri. The applicant was the Coffee Board.

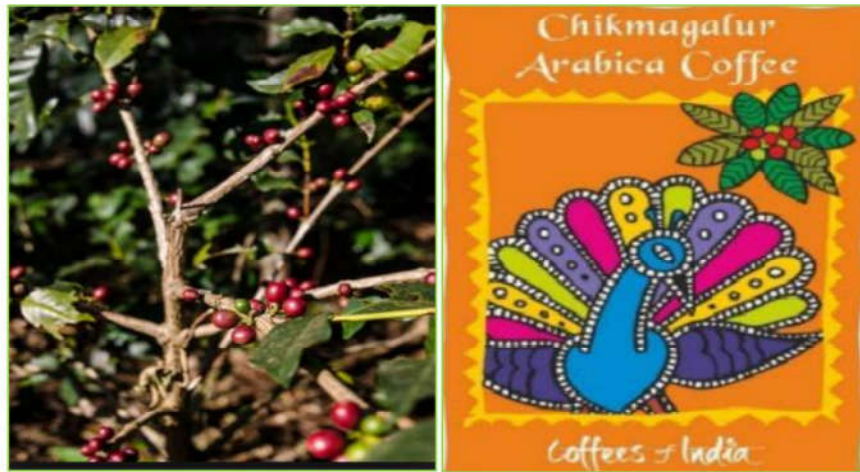
## Araku Valley Arabica Coffee (*Andhra Pradesh and Odisha*)



It is a variety of coffee produced in the **araku valley**. The coffee produced in Araku by the tribals follows an organic approach involving substantial use of organic manure and **almost no chemical fertilizers**. The coffee prepared has citrus flavor and intense aroma with a spicy tinge. Coffee board was the applicant.

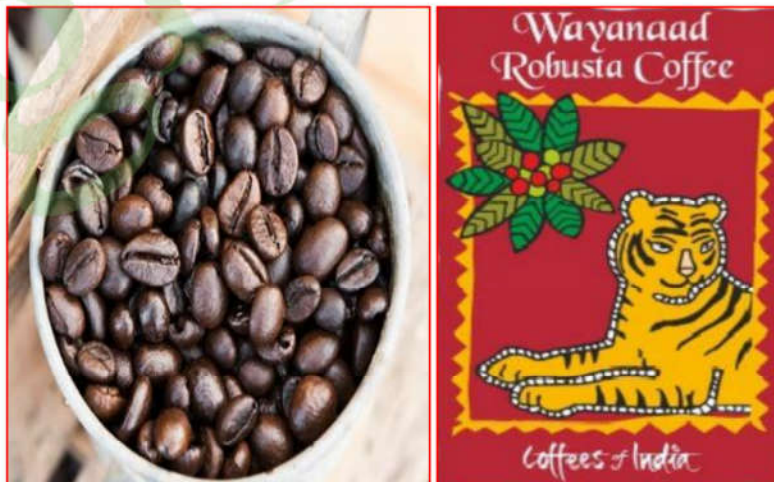


## Chikmagalur Arabica Coffee (Karnataka)



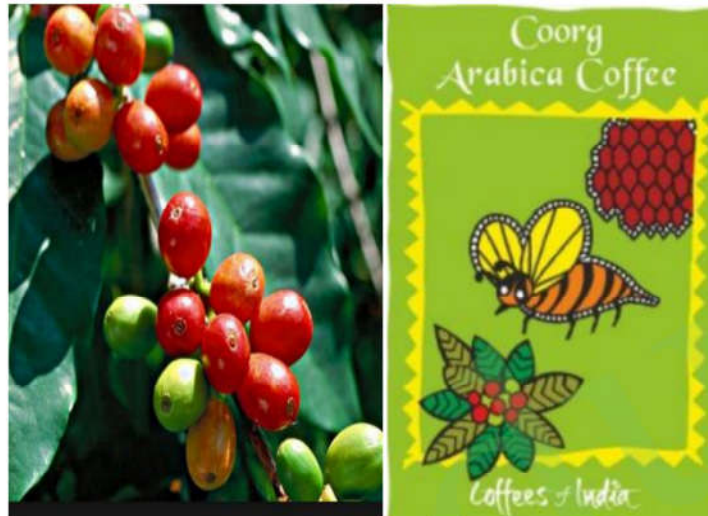
Variety of coffee cultivated in **Chikmagalur district of Karnataka**. Chikmagalur is known as **Coffee Country of India**, Chikmagalur is home to thick jungles, wildlife sanctuaries and large coffee plantations. The cup reveals medium body, light acidity and flavour with medium to intense aroma. Coffee board was the applicant.

## Wayanaad Robusta Coffee (Kerala)



Wayanad Robusta Coffee which is grown under unique elevation (700-2100m MSL) and shade possess very unique aroma and flavour and hence has its own reputation. Wayanad Robusta are known for being softish to neutral in cup, full-bodied, with a very intense aroma and a hint of chocolate. The applicant was coffee board in this case too.

### Coorg Arabica Coffee (*Karnataka*)



Coffee grown in the unique altitude of Kodagu district of the Western Ghats. Coorg Arabica Coffee are intensely aromatic highlighting the combination of full body, light acidity, and slight flavor.

### Sangli Turmeric (*Maharashtra*)



**Sangli turmeric** became famous due to its colour and aroma. Its uniqueness stems from the fact that it is stored in underground airtight storage structures called **peves** and the physical properties of the soil adds the effect to colour and aroma of Sangli Turmeric.

### Shahi Litchi of Bihar (*Bihar*)



Shahi is an **unique litchi variety** grown in only some districts of Bihar. It is a regular bearer, early maturing, distinct specific mouth-watering good flavor, juicy pulp and pleasant aroma with very sugar acid blend. Fruits bear small seeds.

### Alphonso Mango (*Maharashtra*)





**Alphonso from Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Palghar, Thane and Raigad districts of Maharashtra, is registered as Geographical Indication (GI).** Alphonso mango is unique in many aspects like : it is early bearing, size uniform and large , good pleasing flavor, longer shelf life for 21 days, and suitable for processing further and has higher export value. Alphonso mango is also called as “King of Mangoes”.

### **Boka Chaul (Assam)**



Boka chaul is a native variety of rice, in assamese *boka chaul* literally translates to soft rice and is also called as “**Magic rice**”. It is unique in the fact that ***boka choul* needs no cooking unlike** parboiled rice and can be eaten by just soaking it in water at room temperature. The rice types have around 10-20% amylose content. Further, the complete drying of paddy in one day is essential to the optimum quality of the *boka choul*. It also has some medicinal uses also.

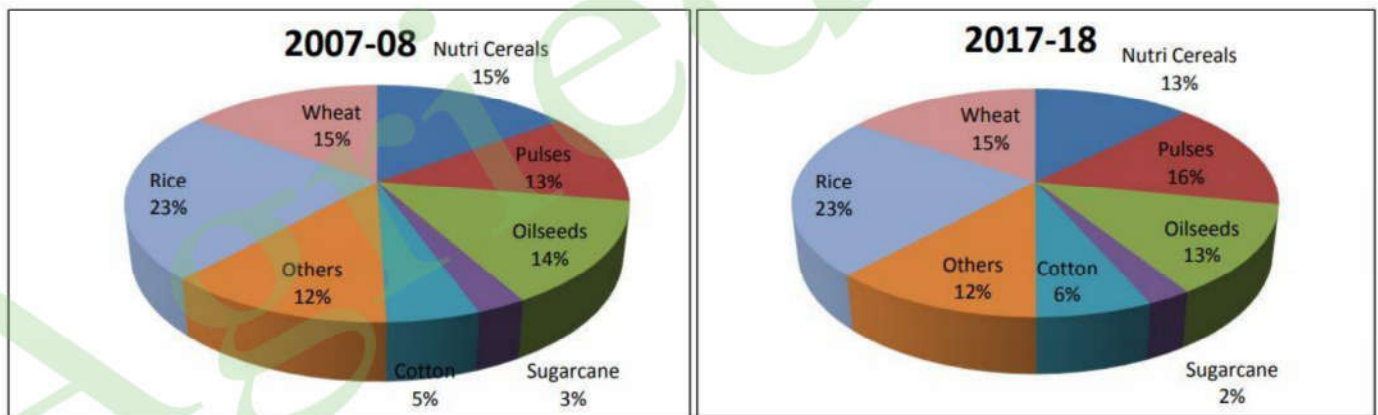
### **Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat (Madhya Pradesh)**



The famous Kadaknath chicken meat from Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh has now got a Geographical Indication (GI) tag. Its uniqueness apart from black coloured meat is that it is protein-rich and mainly reared in Jhabua. It has low cholesterol and content, it has very high levels of protein, iron and amino acids.

### IMPORTANT FIGURES

**Chart 5 (a): Changes in share of Area under major crops**



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics

### AREA UNDER MAJOR CROPS

## 2017-18

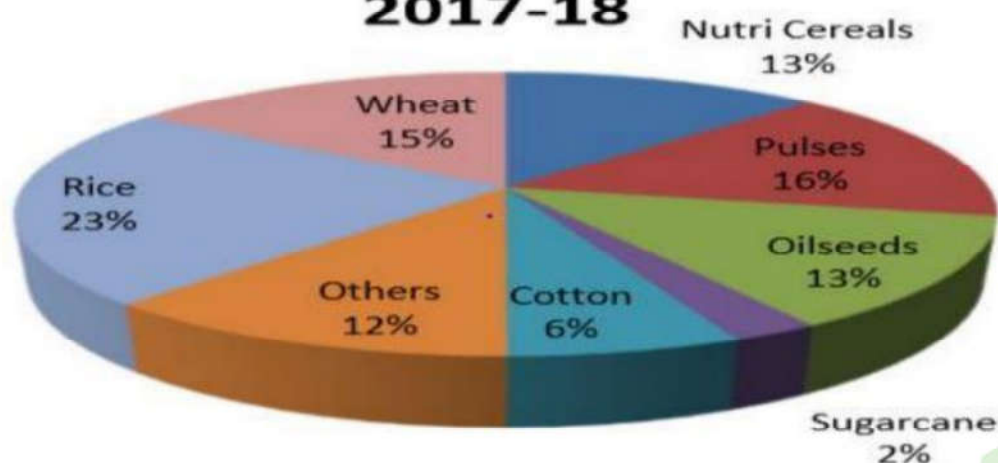


TABLE 2 : GROWTH OF GVA AT BASIC PRICES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND GDP AT MARKET PRICES (PERCENT)

Sectors	Growth Rate at Constant (2011-12) Prices (%)			Share in GVA at Current Prices (%)		
	2015-16 2 <sup>nd</sup> RE	2016-17 1 <sup>st</sup> RE	2017-18 PE	2015-16 2 <sup>nd</sup> RE	2016-17 1 <sup>st</sup> RE	2017-18 PE
<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	0.6	6.3	<b>3.4</b>	17.7	17.9	<b>17.1</b>
<b>Industry</b>	9.8	6.8	5.5	29.8	29.3	29.1
Mining & quarrying	13.8	13.0	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.5
Manufacturing	12.8	7.9	5.7	16.8	16.8	16.7
Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	4.7	9.2	7.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Construction	3.7	1.3	5.7	7.9	7.4	7.4
<b>Services</b>	9.6	7.5	7.9	52.5	52.8	53.9
Trade, Hotel, Transport Storage	10.3	7.2	8.0	18.3	18.2	18.5
Financial, real estate & prof services	10.9	6.0	6.6	20.9	20.6	20.8
Public Administration, defence and other services	6.1	10.7	10.0	13.2	13.9	14.5
<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>GDP at market prices</b>	8.2	7.1	6.7	---	---	---

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

Notes: 2<sup>nd</sup> RE: Second Revised Estimates, 1<sup>st</sup> RE: First Revised Estimates, PE: Provisional Estimates.

### GROWTH OF GVA AT BASIC PRICES CONSTANT AND CURRENT VALUES



**Table 1.5: Growth of GVA at constant (2011-12) prices**

		(Percentage)							
S.No	Industry	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17 <sup>#</sup>	2017-18 <sup>@</sup>	2018-19 <sup>^</sup>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	
	Crops	0.2	5.4	-3.7	-2.9	5.0	3.8	-	
	Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.5	9.9	7.0	-	
	Forestry and logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	-	
	Fishing and aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	9.7	10.0	11.9	-	
<b>II</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>7.7</b>	
	Mining and quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.5	5.1	1.2	
	Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9	5.9	8.1	
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0	8.6	8.0	
	Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	6.1	5.6	8.9	
<b>III</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.4</b>	
	<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.8</b>	
	<b>GDP at market prices</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	

Source: Central Statistics Office (as per Press Release dated 31.01.2019 and 28.02.2019)

\* : 3rd Revised Estimates (New Series)

# : 2nd Revised Estimates (New Series)

@ : 1st Revised Estimates (New Series)

^ : 2nd Advance Estimates (New Series)

**Table 1.4: Sectoral share in GVA at current prices (2011-12 series)**

		(Percentage)							
S.No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*	2016-17 <sup>#</sup>	2017-18 <sup>@</sup>	2018-19 <sup>^</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture, forestry &amp; fishing</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>16.0</b>
	Crops	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.2	10.6	10.6	10.0	-
	Livestock	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	-
	Forestry and logging	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	-
	Fishing and aquaculture	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	-
<b>II</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>29.3</b>	<b>29.8</b>
	Mining and quarrying	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
	Manufacturing	17.4	17.1	16.5	16.3	17.1	16.8	16.4	16.6
	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.8
	Construction	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.8	8.0
<b>III</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.5</b>	<b>54.2</b>
	<b>GVA at basic prices</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Central Statistics Office (as per Press Release dated 31.01.2019 and 28.02.2019)

\* : 3rd Revised Estimates (New Series)

# : 2nd Revised Estimates (New Series)

@ : 1st Revised Estimates (New Series)

^ : 2nd Advance Estimates (New Series)

SECTORAL SHARE OF AGRICULTURE IN GVA (\*\*IMPORTANT)

Table 4.4: India's Agricultural Imports of Major Commodities

(₹ '000 Crore)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Apr-Dec 2016	Apr-Dec 2017(P)	Percent change over previous year	Share in Total Import
1	Vegetable Oils	54.1	58.1	7.4	44.1
2	Pulses	20.4	17.3	-15.2	13.1
3	Wood and Wood Products	11.5	12.4	7.8	9.4
4	Fresh Fruits	8.3	9.4	13.4	7.2
5	Cashew	6.8	7.5	10.1	5.7
6	Cotton (raw)	5.5	5.4	-2.3	4.1
7	Sugar	5.0	5.1	2.0	3.9
8	Spices	4.2	4.5	8.6	3.4
9	Wheat	2.8	2.2	-19.8	1.7
10	Others	9.6	9.8		7.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: DGCI

#### INDIA IMPORTS MAJORLY VEGETABLE OILS AND PULSES

#### AWARDS IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

- The recipient of the **World Food Prize 2019** - **Simon N. Groot**



- Gujarat** state received '**Best Agriculture Award**' by the Indian **Council of Food and Agriculture** (ICFA) at the '11th Global Agriculture Leadership Summit and Leadership Awards - 2018' at New Delhi

- Norman Borlaug Field award for 2018 was given to – **Dr Matthew Rose**
- The first World Agriculture Prize of the ICFA was given to – **Dr MS Swaminathan**
- **GLOBAL AGRICULTURE LEADERSHIP AWARDS 2018**

S No.	Category	Awardee Name
1.	International Leadership Award	Prof. Rudy Rabbinge, Special Envoy – Food Security, Government of Netherlands
2.	Africa Leadership Award	Mr. Anthony Selorm K Morrison, President & CEO, Chamber of Agribusiness, Ghana
3.	Research Leadership Award	National Research Development Corporation
4.	Academic Leadership Award	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad
5.	Livelihood Leadership Award	Mr. Shailendra Chaudhary, MD, NERCORMP, Shillong
6.	Farming Leadership Award	Mr. Satishbabu Gadde, Andhra Pradesh
7.	Media Leadership Award	Mr. Ammar Zaidi, National Business Editor, PTI
8.	Development Leadership Award	Dr. PK Joshi, South Asia Director, International Food Policy Research Institute
9.	Agribusiness Leadership Award	Nagarjuna Agro Chemicals P. Limited, Hyderabad
10.	Industry Leadership Award	Sonalika Group, New Delhi
11.	Global Business Leadership Award	The Weather Company, IBM
12.	Technology Leadership Award	Tirth Agro Technology Private Limited, Rajkot
13.	Corporate Sustainability Award	PepsiCo Holdings India P. Limited, Gurgaon
14.	Lifetime Achievements Award	Padamshree Dr. KH Gharda, Chairman, Gharda Chemicals Limited
15.	Policy Leadership Award	Mr. N. Chandrababu Naidu, Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh
16.	Program Leadership Award	The State Horticulture Mission, Government of Haryana
17.	Best Fisheries State	The State of Jharkhand
18.	Best Animal Husbandry State	The State of Bihar
19.	Best Horticulture State	The State of Nagaland
20.	Best Agriculture State	The State of Gujarat

- The **2019 Wolf Prize in Agriculture** was awarded to -> **David Zilberman**, a professor of agricultural and resource economics at UC Berkeley,



- **Sikkim** has won this year's UN Food and Agriculture Organisation's **Future Policy for Gold Award** for its achievement in becoming the **world's first totally organic agriculture state**
- **National Grassroots Innovation Award 2019** was awarded to -> Sanjiv Kumar. Developed high yielding cauliflower variety in Bihar



- **The ICAR-Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur** bagged the prestigious “**Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award**” for the Year - 2017 for the Large Institute Category today
- The ICAR-Indian Institute of Water Management (IIWM), Bhubaneswar bagged the Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award - 2017 among the ICAR institutes of “Small Institutes’ Category”
- **ICAR-Indian Institute of Pulses Research, Kanpur** was also conferred with the prestigious “Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award - 2017”

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