

Complete Notes on Government Schemes for Agriculture and Allied Sectors

For IBPS AFO Mains Exam

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1. Agriculture Schemes

1.1 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

- **Objective:** Provide direct income support to small and marginal farmers to meet financial needs for agricultural inputs, allied activities, and household expenses, ensuring financial stability and reducing dependency on informal credit.
- **Implementation:** Launched on February 24, 2019; operational from December 1, 2018; managed by the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW).
- **Key Features:**
 - **Financial Assistance:** ₹6,000 per year per eligible farmer family, disbursed in three equal installments of ₹2,000 every four months (April–July, August–November, December–March).
 - **Eligibility:** Small and marginal farmers with cultivable landholding up to 2 hectares as per state/UT land records earlier, but now all farmers are eligible irrespective of land holding.
 - **Exclusions:** Institutional landholders, families with members holding constitutional posts, government employees (except Group D), income tax payers, professionals (doctors, engineers, etc.), or pensioners with monthly pensions above ₹10,000.
 - **Delivery Mechanism:** Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) via Aadhaar-linked bank accounts; payments through the Public Financial Management System (PFMS).
 - **Registration:** Self-registration via PM-KISAN portal (pmkisan.gov.in), Common Service Centres (CSCs), or state nodal officers; Aadhaar mandatory for verification.
 - **Grievance Redressal:** Kisan e-Mitra (AI-based chatbot), toll-free helpline (155261), and PM-KISAN Helpdesk.
 - **Corrections:** Farmers can correct name, Aadhaar, or bank details via the portal or CSCs.
 - **Funding:** 100% Central Government-funded; annual budget of ₹75,000 crore; ₹1,15,000 crore allocated for 2021–26.
- **Key Figures (as of October 2024):**

- 12.5 crore farmer families covered.
- ₹3.46 lakh crore disbursed across 18 installments.
- Uttar Pradesh leads with 2.5 crore beneficiaries; Maharashtra second with 1.2 crore.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Linked with Kisan Credit Card (KCC) for automatic eligibility verification.
 - PM-KISAN Saturation Drives to achieve 100% coverage.
 - Integration with e-NAM for market linkage support.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - PM-KISAN portal for real-time beneficiary tracking.
 - State-level nodal officers for verification and exclusion of ineligible beneficiaries.
 - Aadhaar-PFMS integration to prevent duplication.

1.2 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- **Objective:** Provide comprehensive crop insurance against non-preventable natural risks (drought, flood, pests, diseases) to stabilize farmers' income and encourage modern agricultural practices.
- **Implementation:** Launched in Kharif 2016; revamped in 2020 for voluntary participation; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Premium Structure:**
 - Farmers: 2% of sum insured (SI) for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi crops, 5% for commercial/horticultural crops.
 - Balance subsidized by Central and State Governments (50:50 for most states; 90:10 for North-Eastern states).
 - **Coverage:**
 - Yield Losses: Due to natural calamities (drought, flood, cyclone, etc.).
 - Localized Calamities: Hailstorms, landslides, inundation.
 - Post-Harvest Losses: Up to 14 days for crops in "cut and spread" condition.

- Mid-Season Adversity: Claims for sowing failure or early crop loss.
- **Voluntary Participation:** Mandatory for loanee farmers until 2020; voluntary for all since Kharif 2020.
- **Technology Integration:**
 - Drones, remote sensing, and smartphones for Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs).
 - YES-TECH (Yield Estimation System using Technology) for accurate yield assessment.
 - Weather-based indices for Weather-based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS).
- **Beed Model:** Risk-sharing model in Maharashtra; insurance companies bear losses up to 110% of premiums; states cover excess.
- **Claim Settlement:** Within 21 days post-CCE; 12% interest penalty for delays.
- **Risk Categories:** Crops classified as low, medium, high risk for premium calculation.
- **Funding:** ₹13,625 crore in 2024–25 Budget; ₹1.4 lakh crore spent since 2016.
- **Key Figures (2016–2024):**
 - 29.6 crore farmer applications enrolled.
 - ₹1.5 lakh crore claims settled for 6 crore farmers.
 - 49.5 crore hectares covered in 2023–24.
 - Claim ratio: 85% (claims paid vs. premiums collected).
 - Maharashtra leads with 4 crore applications; Gujarat second with 3 crore.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - WBCIS as an alternative for weather-based risks.
 - Convergence with PM-KISAN for farmer identification.
 - Integration with e-NAM for insured farmers' market access.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - National Crop Insurance Portal (cropinsurance.gov.in) for enrollment and claims.
 - CCE Agri App for real-time data collection.

- District-level Crop Insurance Coordination Committees.
- **Additional Details:**
 - 16 empanelled insurance companies (e.g., Agriculture Insurance Company, SBI General).
 - States can opt for area-based or individual-based assessment for localized calamities.

1.3 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

- **Objective:** Provide social security through a pension scheme for small and marginal farmers post-retirement.
- **Implementation:** Launched on September 12, 2019; managed by DA&FW and LIC.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Pension:** ₹3,000/month after age 60.
 - **Eligibility:** Farmers aged 18–40 years with landholding up to 2 hectares.
 - **Contribution:** ₹55–₹200/month by farmers (based on age); matched by Central Government.
 - **Spouse Benefit:** ₹1,500/month pension upon farmer's demise, provided contributions continue.
 - **Exit Clause:** After 5 years, farmers can exit with refund of contributions plus interest (savings bank rate).
 - **Registration:** Via CSCs, state nodal officers, or PM-KISAN portal.
 - **Funding:** Fully Central Government-funded; ₹1,200 crore for 2021–26.
- **Key Figures (as of 2024):**
 - 23.14 lakh farmers enrolled.
 - 2 lakh farmers receiving pensions.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 5 lakh enrollments; Bihar second with 3 lakh.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Linked with PM-KISAN for beneficiary identification.
 - Convergence with PM-Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana for exit/transfer options.
 - Integration with DAY-NRLM for SHG-based enrollment.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**

- LIC's pension fund management system.
- PM-KISAN portal for enrollment tracking.
- State-level pension cells for grievance redressal.

1.4 Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme

- **Objective:** Provide timely, adequate, and flexible credit for agriculture, allied activities, and consumption needs.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 1998; expanded under Atma Nirbhar Bharat (2020); managed by DA&FW and NABARD.
- **Key Features:**
 - **Credit Limit:** Up to ₹3 lakh at 4% interest (with prompt repayment within 1 year; else 7%).
 - **Coverage:** Crop production (75%), allied activities (dairy, poultry, fisheries; 15%), consumption needs (10%).
 - **Eligibility:** Farmers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, and allied sector workers (fishers, dairy farmers).
 - **Collateral:** None up to ₹2 lakh; above requires security.
 - **Interest Subvention:** 2% by Central Government; 3% additional for prompt repayment.
 - **Issuance:** Banks mandated to issue KCC within 14 days; simplified one-page application.
 - **KCC for Allied Sectors:** Extended to animal husbandry and fisheries in 2020 with ₹2 lakh limit.
 - **Funding:** ₹2 lakh crore credit boost (2020); ₹30,000 crore emergency working capital via NABARD; ₹18.5 lakh crore agricultural credit target for 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (as of 2024):**
 - 7.5 crore active KCCs.
 - 2.1 crore new KCCs issued under Atma Nirbhar Bharat.
 - ₹15 lakh crore credit disbursed in 2023–24.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 1.5 crore KCCs; Maharashtra second with 1 crore.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Linked with PM-KISAN for automatic eligibility.

- Convergence with PMFBY for insured farmers.
- Integration with e-NAM for market access.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - RBI's KCC monitoring portal.
 - NABARD's refinance tracking system.
 - District-level bankers' committees for implementation.
- **Additional Details:**
 - RuPay KCC cards for ATM/POS transactions.
 - Saturation drives for PM-KISAN beneficiaries.
 - Challenges: Low uptake in North-Eastern states, delays in card issuance.
 - Impact: 30% increase in credit access for small farmers since 2020.

1.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- **Objective:** Enhance irrigation coverage, improve water use efficiency, and promote sustainable water management under "Har Khet Ko Pani" and "Per Drop More Crop."
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2015; extended till 2026; managed by Ministries of Agriculture, Jal Shakti, and Rural Development.
- **Key Components:**
 - **Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP):**
 - Completes 99 priority irrigation projects (44 completed by 2024).
 - Creates 34.5 lakh hectares irrigation potential.
 - **Har Khet Ko Pani:**
 - Enhances on-farm water delivery via field channels, water harvesting structures.
 - Targets 28.5 lakh hectares additional irrigation.
 - **Per Drop More Crop:**
 - Promotes micro-irrigation (drip/sprinkler) for water-intensive crops (sugarcane, banana).
 - Subsidy: 55% for small/marginal farmers, 45% for others; states can top up.

- **Watershed Development:**
 - Soil conservation, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge.
 - Targets 10 lakh hectares by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹93,068 crore for 2021–26; ₹11,000 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2015–2024):**
 - 22 lakh hectares under micro-irrigation.
 - 50 AIBP projects completed; 20 lakh hectares irrigation potential added.
 - 1,200 watershed projects sanctioned.
 - Gujarat leads with 5 lakh ha micro-irrigation; Maharashtra second with 4 lakh ha.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Micro-Irrigation Fund (₹10,000 crore) under NABARD.
 - Convergence with MGNREGA for water harvesting structures.
 - Integration with RKVY for infrastructure.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - PRAGATI platform for project tracking.
 - District/State Irrigation Plans for implementation.
 - Bhuvan portal for geo-tagging assets.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Water Savings: Micro-irrigation reduces water use by 40% in sugarcane.
 - Challenges: High initial cost for micro-irrigation, delays in AIBP projects.
 - New Initiatives: Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari for community water management.

1.6 Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

- **Objective:** Promote solar energy for irrigation, income generation, and sustainable energy use in agriculture.
- **Implementation:** Launched in March 2019; targets 2026; managed by Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE).
- **Key Components:**

- **Component A:** 10,000 MW decentralized solar plants (0.5–2 MW) on barren/fallow land; farmers earn lease rent or power sale income.
- **Component B:** 20 lakh standalone solar pumps for irrigation.
- **Component C:** Solarization of 15 lakh grid-connected pumps (individual/feeder-level).
- **Financial Assistance:**
 - Component B: 60% subsidy (30% Central, 30% State); farmers bear 10%, 30% via loans.
 - Component C: 50% subsidy (feeder-level), 30% (individual pumps).
 - Component A: Power purchase agreements with DISCOMs at ₹3.5–4/unit.
- **Funding:** ₹34,422 crore till 2026; ₹1,200 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (as of 2024):**
 - 1.8 lakh solar pumps installed.
 - 2,500 MW solar capacity under Component A.
 - 50,000 pumps solarized under Component C.
 - Rajasthan leads with 50,000 pumps; Gujarat second with 40,000.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMKSY for irrigation synergy.
 - Integration with KCC for loan access.
 - Linked with RKVY for infrastructure support.

1.7 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – RAFTAAR (RKVY-RAFTAAR)

- **Objective:** Promote holistic agricultural development, agribusiness, and entrepreneurship through state-specific interventions.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2007; revamped as RKVY-RAFTAAR in 2017; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Funds allocated based on State Agriculture Plans (SAPs).
 - **Sub-schemes:**
 - Agri-Entrepreneurship: ₹10–25 lakh for startups; 500 startups/year.

- Innovation and Agri-Entrepreneurship: Supports 100 agribusiness incubators.
- Organic Farming: Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification for 5 lakh ha.
- Post-Harvest Management: Cold storage, warehouses, processing units.
- Funding ratio: 60:40 (Central:State); 90:10 for North-Eastern/Himalayan states.
- Eligible entities: States, FPOs, cooperatives, private entrepreneurs.
- **Funding:** ₹15,722 crore for 2021–26; ₹3,745 crore in 2023–24.
- **Key Figures (2017–2024):**
 - 1,200 agribusiness incubators supported.
 - 2,500 startups funded; 50,000 jobs created.
 - 5 lakh ha under organic farming.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 300 incubators; Maharashtra second with 200.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMKSY for irrigation infrastructure.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for processing units.
 - Linked with DAY-NRLM for SHG-based startups.

1.8 National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA)

- **Objective:** Leverage ICT to deliver real-time agricultural information and services to farmers.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; Phase II till 2026; managed by DA&FW with National Informatics Centre (NIC).
- **Key Features:**
 - **Platforms:**
 - e-NAM: Online trading; 1,361 mandis integrated; supports 200 commodities.
 - Kisan Call Centre: Toll-free 1800-180-1551; multilingual support.
 - mKisan Portal: SMS/USSD advisories (weather, prices, inputs).
 - Farmer Portal: Single-window for schemes, subsidies, and services.

- AgriStack: Digital farmer database for targeted services.
- Soil Health Card (SHC): Nutrient status and crop recommendations.
- Unified Farmer Service Platform (UFSP): Integrates all digital services.
- **Funding:** ₹1,200 crore for 2021–26; ₹300 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - 2.3 crore farmers registered on e-NAM; ₹2.5 lakh crore trade volume.
 - 14 crore SHCs issued.
 - 10 crore SMS advisories sent annually.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 50 lakh e-NAM farmers; Gujarat second with 40 lakh.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Digital Agriculture Mission for AI-based advisories.
 - Convergence with PM-KISAN for beneficiary data.
 - Integration with KCC for credit linkage.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - e-NAM portal for trade monitoring.
 - NIC's cloud-based infrastructure for data security.
 - State-level e-Governance cells.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Mobile apps: Kisan Suvidha, Pusa Krishi, AgriMarket.
 - Farmer training via 700 KVKs.
 - Challenges: Low digital literacy, poor rural internet connectivity.
 - New Initiatives: Blockchain for e-NAM transparency, AI for price forecasting.

1.9 Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme

- **Objective:** Promote balanced fertilizer use, improve soil health, and enhance productivity.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2015; 2-year cycles; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Tests soil for 12 parameters (N, P, K, micronutrients); provides crop-specific recommendations.

- Sampling: 2.5 ha grids (rainfed), 10 ha grids (irrigated).
- Distribution: Via state agriculture departments, KVKs, and CSCs.
- Model Village Programme: One village per block for soil health demonstration.
- Soil Health Management (SHM): Promotes organic manures, biofertilizers, and vermicompost.
- **Funding:** ₹1,584 crore for 2021–26; ₹300 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2015–2024):**
 - 14 crore SHCs issued.
 - 22,000 soil testing labs; 2,500 mobile labs.
 - 6,500 model villages developed.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 3 crore SHCs; Punjab second with 2 crore.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - SHM under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA).
 - Convergence with RKVY for soil testing infrastructure.
 - Integration with NeGPA for digital SHC access.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 15% reduction in fertilizer use in Punjab; 10% yield increase in UP.
 - Challenges: Irregular soil sampling in rainfed areas.
 - New Initiatives: AI-based soil nutrient prediction models.

2. Food Processing Schemes

2.1 Production Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry (PLISFPI)

- **Objective:** Enhance food processing capacity, promote Indian food brands globally, reduce post-harvest losses, and create employment.
- **Implementation:** Launched in May 2021; operational till 2026–27; managed by Ministry of Food Processing Industries (MoFPI).
- **Key Features:**
 - **Incentives:** 4–6% on incremental sales for 6 years; 10% for organic/millet-based products.
 - **Categories:**

- Ready-to-eat/cook foods (RTE/RTC).
- Processed fruits and vegetables.
- Marine products (shrimp, fish).
- Mozzarella cheese.
- **Branding/Marketing:** 50% subsidy for international fairs, certifications (FSSAI, HACCP).
- **Eligibility:** Companies, cooperatives, FPOs with minimum turnover (₹100 crore for large, ₹10 crore for SMEs).
- **One District One Product (ODOP):** Supports 135 district-specific products (e.g., Amritsar's papad, Varanasi's tomato ketchup).
- **Targets:** ₹33,000 crore exports, ₹50,000 crore investment, 2.5 lakh jobs by 2026–27.
- **Funding:** ₹10,900 crore for 2021–27; ₹1,500 crore disbursed in 2023–24.
- **Key Figures (2021–2024):**
 - 60 large-scale units approved; 1.5 lakh jobs created.
 - ₹7,000 crore investment mobilized.
 - 135 ODOP products supported.
 - Tamil Nadu leads with 10 units; Gujarat second with 8 units.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with Mega Food Parks for infrastructure.
 - Integration with e-NAM for market linkages.
 - Linked with RKVY for processing units.
- **State-Specific Achievements:**
 - Tamil Nadu: 10 units; ₹2,000 crore investment.
 - Gujarat: 8 units; ₹1,500 crore investment.
 - Uttar Pradesh: 7 units; ₹1,200 crore investment.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Reduces post-harvest losses (25–30% for perishables).
 - Focus on millet-based products under International Year of Millets (2023).

- Challenges: High compliance costs, limited SME participation.
- New Initiatives: Export promotion for ODOP through APEDA.

2.2 Scheme for Creation/Expansion of Food Processing & Preservation Capacities (CEFPPC)

- **Objective:** Modernize and expand food processing units to enhance value addition and reduce wastage.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2017 under PMKSY; extended till 2026; managed by MoFPI.
- **Key Features:**
 - Supports units for fruits, vegetables, dairy, meat, poultry, and fisheries.
 - Subsidy: 35% of project cost (max ₹5 crore) in general areas; 50% in North-Eastern/Himalayan states.
 - Eligible Entities: Individuals, cooperatives, FPOs, private companies, SHGs.
 - Focus Areas: Processing plants, sorting/grading units, packaging facilities.
 - Targets: 5 lakh MT additional processing capacity; 1 lakh jobs by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹4,000 crore for 2021–26; ₹800 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2017–2024):**
 - 200 processing units sanctioned; 120 operational.
 - 2 lakh MT processing capacity created.
 - 50,000 jobs generated.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 50 units; Maharashtra second with 40 units.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMKSY for cold chain infrastructure.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for export-oriented units.
 - Linked with RKVY for FPO support.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Supports ODOP products (e.g., mango processing in Chittoor).
 - Promotes FSSAI-compliant units.
 - Impact: 20% reduction in vegetable wastage in Maharashtra.
 - Challenges: Limited uptake in hilly areas due to logistics.

2.3 Scheme for Integrated Cold Chain and Value Addition Infrastructure

- **Objective:** Develop seamless cold chain infrastructure to minimize post-harvest losses and enhance shelf life.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; extended till 2026; managed by MoFPI.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Minimal processing (sorting, grading), cold storage, refrigerated transport, frozen/IQF facilities.
 - Subsidy: 35% (general areas) or 50% (North-Eastern states); max ₹10 crore.
 - Eligible Entities: FPOs, cooperatives, private companies, SHGs.
 - Focus Crops: Fruits, vegetables, dairy, fish, meat.
 - Targets: 20 lakh MT cold storage capacity; 2 lakh MT frozen capacity by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹6,000 crore for 2021–26; ₹1,200 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - 350 cold chain projects sanctioned; 250 operational.
 - 15 lakh MT cold storage capacity created.
 - 1 lakh MT frozen/IQF capacity added.
 - Punjab leads with 60 projects; Haryana second with 50 projects.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMKSY for irrigation synergy.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for export units.
 - Linked with FIDF for fisheries cold chains.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - MoFPI's cold chain portal for project tracking.
 - NABARD for loan disbursement monitoring.
 - FSSAI audits for quality compliance.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Reduces post-harvest losses by 10–15%.
 - Supports export of perishables (e.g., grapes, mangoes).
 - New Initiatives: Solar-powered cold storage units in Punjab.

2.4 Scheme for Creation of Backward and Forward Linkages

- **Objective:** Strengthen supply chain linkages between farmers and food processing industries.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2018; extended till 2026; managed by MoFPI.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Pre-processing (sorting, grading), cold storage, market linkages (retail, export).
 - Subsidy: 35–50% of project cost; max ₹5 crore.
 - Eligible Entities: FPOs, cooperatives, SHGs, private entrepreneurs.
 - Targets: 5,000 farmer-market linkages; 1 lakh farmers benefited by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,000 crore for 2021–26; ₹400 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2018–2024):**
 - 100 backward linkage projects sanctioned.
 - 2,000 farmer-market linkages established.
 - 30,000 farmers benefited.
 - Maharashtra leads with 30 projects; Uttar Pradesh second with 25 projects.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with e-NAM for market access.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for ODOP products.
 - Linked with RKVY for FPO support.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Supports ODOP (e.g., Kinnaur's apples, Darjeeling's tea).
 - Promotes contract farming for stable supply.
 - Challenges: Limited private sector investment, logistics issues.
 - Impact: 25% income increase for linked farmers in Maharashtra.

2.5 Scheme for Agro-Processing Clusters

- **Objective:** Establish agro-processing clusters near production areas to enhance value addition and reduce wastage.

- **Implementation:** Launched in 2017 under PMKSY; extended till 2026; managed by MoFPI.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Processing units, cold storage, testing labs, effluent treatment.
 - Subsidy: 35% (general areas) or 50% (North-Eastern states); max ₹10 crore.
 - Requirements: Minimum 5 processing units, 10 acres land.
 - Eligible Entities: FPOs, cooperatives, private companies.
 - Targets: 100 clusters; 2 lakh farmers benefited by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,500 crore for 2021–26; ₹500 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2017–2024):**
 - 50 clusters sanctioned; 30 operational.
 - 1 lakh farmers linked.
 - 25,000 jobs created.
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 12 clusters; Karnataka second with 10 clusters.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with RKVY for infrastructure.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for export units.
 - Linked with DAY-NRLM for SHG involvement.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Supports ODOP (e.g., Alphonso mango processing in Ratnagiri).
 - Impact: 15% reduction in mango wastage in Andhra Pradesh.

2.6 Mega Food Parks Scheme

- **Objective:** Create state-of-the-art food processing infrastructure to reduce wastage, enhance value addition, and promote exports.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2008; extended till 2026; managed by MoFPI.
- **Key Features:**
 - Model: Hub-and-spoke; Central Processing Centre (CPC) with Primary Processing Centres (PPCs).

- Components: Cold storage, warehousing, testing labs, effluent treatment, logistics.
- Subsidy: 50% of project cost (max ₹50 crore) in general areas; 75% in North-Eastern states.
- Eligible Entities: Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), cooperatives, private companies.
- Targets: 50 food parks; 5 lakh farmers benefited; 1 lakh jobs by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹8,000 crore since 2008; ₹1,500 crore for 2021–26.
- **Key Figures (2008–2024):**
 - 42 mega food parks sanctioned; 22 operational.
 - 10 lakh MT processing capacity created.
 - 2.5 lakh farmers benefited; 50,000 jobs created.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 5 parks; Andhra Pradesh second with 4 parks.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PLISFPI for export units.
 - Integration with PMKSY for cold chain synergy.
 - Linked with e-NAM for market access.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - MoFPI's food park portal for tracking.
 - NABARD for loan disbursement monitoring.
 - Annual SPV performance reviews.
- **State-Specific Achievements:**
 - Uttar Pradesh: 5 parks (e.g., Mega Food Park, Varanasi); ₹1,000 crore investment.
 - Andhra Pradesh: 4 parks (e.g., Srinu Food Park, Chittoor); ₹800 crore investment.
 - Maharashtra: 3 parks; ₹600 crore investment.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Examples: Patanjali Food Park (Haridwar), Jain Agro Food Park (Tumkur).
 - Supports export of processed foods (e.g., mango pulp, frozen vegetables).

- Impact: 20% increase in processed food exports from Uttar Pradesh.

3. Rural Development Schemes

3.1 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

- **Objective:** Guarantee 100 days of unskilled wage employment per year to rural households for agricultural and infrastructure development.
- **Implementation:** Launched on February 2, 2006; covers 717 rural districts; managed by Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD).
- **Key Features:**
 - Works: Water conservation (farm ponds, check dams), irrigation canals, land development, rural roads, afforestation.
 - Wage Rate: ₹220–₹319/day (state-specific, 2024–25); revised annually based on CPI-AL.
 - Wage-to-Material Ratio: 60:40 at district level.
 - Women's Participation: Minimum 33%.
 - Payment: DBT within 15 days; Aadhaar-based payment system (ABPS).
 - Transparency: Geo-tagging via Bhuvan portal; annual social audits.
- **Funding:** ₹86,000 crore in 2024–25; ₹1.01 lakh crore in 2023–24 (highest-ever).
- **Key Figures (2023–24):**
 - 11.5 crore households employed.
 - 280 crore person-days generated.
 - 85% works related to agriculture (e.g., 1 crore farm ponds).
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 2 crore households; Bihar second with 1.5 crore.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMKSY for irrigation works.
 - Integration with RKVY for farm infrastructure.
 - Linked with DAY-NRLM for SHG-based works.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 30% increase in rural household income in Bihar.
 - Challenges: Wage payment delays in some states, low material funding.

- New Initiatives: Skilling programs for MGNREGA workers in farm mechanization.

3.2 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM)

- **Objective:** Reduce rural poverty by promoting self-employment and livelihoods through Self-Help Groups (SHGs).
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2011; restructured from Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana; managed by MoRD.
- **Key Features:**
 - SHG Mobilization: 10–20 women per SHG for farm/non-farm livelihoods.
 - Financial Support:
 - Revolving Fund: ₹10,000–₹15,000 per SHG.
 - Community Investment Fund: Up to ₹2.5 lakh per SHG.
 - Bank loans: ₹5–10 lakh per SHG.
 - Sub-Programs:
 - Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP): Farm-based livelihoods (dairy, poultry, organic farming).
 - Aajeevika Grameen Express Yojana: Rural transport services.
 - Start-up Village Entrepreneurship Programme (SVEP): Micro-enterprises; ₹1 lakh per entrepreneur.
 - Targets: 10 crore women in 1 crore SHGs by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹14,129 crore in 2024–25; ₹73,000 crore since 2011.
- **Key Figures (2011–2024):**
 - 9.2 crore women in 83 lakh SHGs.
 - ₹5.2 lakh crore credit disbursed.
 - 2.5 lakh villages under SVEP.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 20 lakh SHGs; Andhra Pradesh second with 15 lakh.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with MGNREGA for asset creation.
 - Integration with NLM for livestock enterprises.
 - Linked with PM-KMY for pension support.

- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**

- NRLM-MIS portal for SHG tracking.
- State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) for implementation.
- Annual SHG performance audits.

- **Additional Details:**

- Training via 1,500 Rural Self-Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs).
- Focus on women empowerment (90% beneficiaries).
- Impact: 25% increase in SHG-based dairy income in Andhra Pradesh.

3.3 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

- **Objective:** Provide all-weather road connectivity to unconnected rural habitations for better market access and socio-economic development.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2000; Phase III (2019–2025) for consolidation; managed by MoRD.
- **Key Features:**
 - Targets: Habitations with 500+ population (plains), 250+ (hills/tribal areas).
 - Technologies: Cold mix, waste plastic, fly ash for eco-friendly roads.
 - Maintenance: 5-year state contracts post-construction.
 - Components: New roads, upgradation, bridges.
- **Funding:** ₹19,000 crore in 2024–25; ₹2.6 lakh crore since 2000.
- **Key Figures (2000–2024):**
 - 99% of 1.78 lakh eligible habitations connected.
 - 7.2 lakh km roads constructed.
 - 1,200 bridges sanctioned under Phase III.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 1 lakh km roads; Rajasthan second with 80,000 km.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with e-NAM for market access.
 - Integration with MGNREGA for labor-intensive works.
 - Linked with PLISFPI for ODOP transport.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**

- Online Management, Monitoring, and Accounting System (OMMAS).
- State-level Public Works Departments (PWDs).
- Geo-tagging via Bhuvan portal.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 30% increase in market access for horticulture in Rajasthan.
 - Challenges: Maintenance issues in hilly areas.
 - New Initiatives: Green road technologies (e.g., waste plastic roads in Uttar Pradesh).

3.4 National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP)

- **Objective:** Provide financial assistance to rural poor, including agricultural laborers, for social security.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 1995; managed by MoRD.
- **Key Features:**
 - Sub-Schemes:
 - Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS): ₹200–₹500/month for BPL aged 60+.
 - Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS): ₹300/month for BPL widows (40–79 years).
 - Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS): ₹300/month for BPL with 80% disability.
 - National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS): ₹20,000 lump sum on breadwinner's death (18–59 years).
 - Eligibility: Below Poverty Line (BPL) households; Aadhaar-linked payments.
- **Funding:** ₹9,652 crore in 2024–25; ₹45,000 crore since 2014.
- **Key Figures (2023–24):**
 - 3.2 crore beneficiaries.
 - 2 crore under IGNOAPS; 1 crore under IGNWPS.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 50 lakh beneficiaries; Bihar second with 40 lakh.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PM-KMY for farmer pensions.

- Integration with DAY-NRLM for SHG beneficiaries.
- Linked with PM-KISAN for rural poor identification.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 20% improvement in social security for rural elderly in Bihar.
 - Challenges: Incomplete BPL lists, delays in pension disbursement.

4. Animal Husbandry Schemes

4.1 National Livestock Mission (NLM)

- **Objective:** Promote sustainable livestock development, entrepreneurship, and risk management.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; restructured in 2021; managed by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (DAHD).
- **Key Features:**
 - Sub-Missions:
 - Breed Development: Conservation of indigenous breeds (e.g., Punganur, Bargur).
 - Feed and Fodder: 50% subsidy for fodder seed, silage units, fodder banks.
 - Livestock Insurance: 50% premium subsidy for cattle, sheep, goats, pigs (5 crore animals/year).
 - Entrepreneurship: ₹50 lakh–₹2 crore for poultry, sheep, piggery units.
 - Targets: 10% growth in livestock sector; 1 lakh entrepreneurship units by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,500 crore for 2021–26; ₹410 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - Livestock: 4.11% of GDP; 26.4% of agricultural GDP.
 - 535.78 million livestock (20th Livestock Census, 2019).
 - 1.5 lakh entrepreneurship units supported.
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 30,000 units; Tamil Nadu second with 25,000.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with DAY-NRLM for SHG-based livestock enterprises.

- Integration with Rashtriya Gokul Mission for breed development.
- Linked with KCC for credit support.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 15% increase in poultry income in Andhra Pradesh.
 - Challenges: Low insurance uptake in North-Eastern states.
 - New Initiatives: Mobile fodder banks in Tamil Nadu.

4.2 Rashtriya Gokul Mission

- **Objective:** Conserve and develop indigenous cattle breeds for enhanced milk production and genetic improvement.
- **Implementation:** Launched in December 2014; extended till 2026; managed by DAHD.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components:
 - Gokul Grams: Integrated cattle development centers.
 - National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres: For elite germplasm.
 - Artificial Insemination (AI): 50,000 technicians; sex-sorted semen (90% female calf accuracy).
 - Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT): For high-yield breeds.
 - Awards: Gopal Ratna (farmers), Kamdhenu (institutions), Gokul Ratna (breeders).
 - Focus Breeds: Gir, Sahiwal, Tharparkar, Red Sindhi, Kankrej.
- **Funding:** ₹2,400 crore for 2021–26; ₹600 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - 80% indigenous cattle under AI.
 - 22 Gokul Grams; 2 National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres.
 - Milk production: 221 MT (2023–24); India ranks 1st globally.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 5 Gokul Grams; Gujarat second with 4.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with DIDF for dairy infrastructure.
 - Integration with NLM for breed conservation.

- Linked with KCC for dairy farmers.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - e-Gopala app for breed and health management.
 - DAHD's cattle monitoring portal.
 - State-level breeding committees.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Supports 30% of rural dairy farmers.
 - Sex-sorted semen labs: 20 operational by 2024.
 - Impact: 10% increase in milk yield in Gujarat.

4.3 Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme

- **Objective:** Control livestock diseases, improve veterinary infrastructure, and reduce economic losses.
- **Implementation:** Revamped in 2021 for 2021–26; managed by DAHD.
- **Key Features:**
 - Vaccination Programmes:
 - Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD): 100% cattle/buffalo vaccination.
 - Brucellosis: Female calves (4–8 months).
 - Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR): Sheep/goats.
 - Classical Swine Fever: Pigs.
 - Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs): One MVU per 1 lakh livestock; equipped with diagnostics, medicines.
 - Nationwide Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS): Real-time reporting via mobile app.
- **Funding:** ₹1,500 crore for 2021–26; ₹400 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2021–2024):**
 - 95% cattle vaccinated for FMD; target FMD-free by 2030.
 - 1,500 MVUs operational.
 - 50% reduction in FMD outbreaks since 2015.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 300 MVUs; Tamil Nadu second with 250.

- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - National Animal Disease Control Programme (NADCP) for FMD/Brucellosis.
 - Convergence with NLM for insurance.
 - Integration with KCC for dairy/fishery farmers.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: ₹5,000 crore saved annually due to reduced FMD losses.
 - Challenges: Low vaccination coverage in remote areas.

4.4 Dairy Processing and Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF)

- **Objective:** Modernize dairy processing, enhance value addition, and strengthen cooperative infrastructure.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2017; extended till 2025–26; managed by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB).
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Processing plants, chilling units, value-added product units (cheese, paneer, ice cream).
 - Loans: Up to 80% of project cost; 2.5% interest subvention.
 - Eligible Entities: Milk cooperatives, FPOs, private companies.
 - Targets: Double processing capacity to 108 MT by 2025.
- **Funding:** ₹8,004 crore corpus (₹6,000 crore NABARD, ₹2,000 crore cooperatives).
- **Key Figures (2017–2024):**
 - 42 dairy projects sanctioned; 26 lakh farmers benefited.
 - 50 lakh MT processing capacity added.
 - Gujarat leads with 10 projects; Uttar Pradesh second with 8.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with Operation Flood for cooperatives.
 - Integration with Rashtriya Gokul Mission for milk production.
 - Linked with PLISFPI for value-added products.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Supports 1,200 village milk societies annually.

- Promotes Amul-model cooperatives.
- Impact: 2020-21: 15% increase in dairy exports from Gujarat.

5. Fisheries Schemes

5.1 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

- **Objective:** Promote sustainable fisheries, enhance production, and double fishers' income.
- **Implementation:** Launched in September 2020; targets 2024-25; managed by Department of Fisheries (DoF).
- **Key Features:**
 - **Targets:**
 - Fish production: 22 MMT by 2024-25 (from 14 MMT in 2020).
 - Aquaculture productivity: 5 tons/ha (from 3 tons/ha).
 - Exports: ₹1 lakh crore.
 - Jobs: 55 lakh by 2025.
 - **Components:**
 - Inland fisheries: Cage culture, RAS, biofloc.
 - Marine fisheries: Deep-sea fishing, fish landing centers.
 - Post-harvest: Cold chains, processing units.
 - Others: Ornamental fish, seaweed farming, pearl culture.
 - **Infrastructure:** 5 major fishing harbors (Kochi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, Petuaghat); 28 fish landing centers.
 - **Subsidies:** 40-60% for boats, hatcheries, cold chains; 60% for SC/ST/women.
 - **KCC:** ₹2 lakh credit limit for fishers/fish farmers.
- **Funding:** ₹20,050 crore (₹10,000 crore Central, ₹10,050 crore State/private).
- **Key Figures (2020-2024):**
 - Fisheries: 7.28% of agricultural GVA (₹2.12 lakh crore).
 - Fish production: 17.2 MMT (2023-24).
 - 1.7 lakh jobs created.
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 3 MMT fish; Gujarat second with 2 MMT.

- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with FIDF for infrastructure.
 - Integration with PLISFPI for marine products.
 - Linked with KCC for credit support.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - Matsya Kisan Samridhi Sahayata portal.
 - NFDB for project implementation.
 - “Sagar Parikrama” for coastal engagement.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 30% increase in shrimp exports from Andhra Pradesh.
 - Challenges: Overfishing, limited cold chain in coastal areas.
 - New Initiatives: Marine spatial planning for sustainable fishing.

5.2 Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF)

- **Objective:** Address infrastructure gaps in fisheries and aquaculture through concessional finance.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2018; extended till 2025–26; managed by DoF and NABARD.
- **Key Features:**
 - Loans: Up to 90% of project cost; 5–6% interest.
 - Components: Fishing harbors, landing centers, cold storage, processing units, hatcheries.
 - Eligible Entities: States, cooperatives, FPOs, private entrepreneurs.
 - Repayment: 12 years (2-year moratorium).
- **Funding:** ₹7,522 crore corpus (₹5,000 crore NABARD, ₹2,522 crore banks).
- **Key Figures (2018–2024):**
 - Fisheries exports: ₹46,662 crore (2023–24).
 - 15 harbors, 20 landing centers sanctioned.
 - Gujarat leads with 5 harbors; Tamil Nadu second with 4.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**

- Convergence with PMMSY for infrastructure synergy.
- Integration with PLISFPI for marine exports.
- Linked with KCC for fishers.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 25% increase in fish landing efficiency in Gujarat.
 - Challenges: Slow project approvals in North-Eastern states.

5.3 Blue Revolution Scheme

- **Objective:** Enhance fish production through integrated fisheries development.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2015; merged into PMMSY in 2020; managed by DoF.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Deep-sea fishing, aquaculture, mariculture, inland fisheries.
 - Infrastructure: Fish seed farms, hatcheries, feed mills.
 - Technologies: Re-circulatory Aquaculture Systems (RAS), biofloc.
 - NFDB: Established in Hyderabad for coordination.
- **Funding:** ₹3,000 crore (2015–2020); now under PMMSY budget.
- **Key Figures (2015–2020):**
 - Fish production: 10 MMT (2015) to 14 MMT (2020).
 - 1,200 fish seed farms established.
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 500 farms; West Bengal second with 400.
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with PMMSY for continuity.
 - Integration with FIDF for infrastructure.
 - Linked with PLISFPI for marine processing.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**
 - NFDB's fisheries portal.
 - State Fisheries Departments for implementation.
 - Annual fish production surveys.
- **State-Specific Achievements:**

- Andhra Pradesh: 500 farms; ₹500 crore investment.
- West Bengal: 400 farms; ₹400 crore investment.
- Odisha: 300 farms; ₹300 crore investment.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 20% increase in inland fish production in West Bengal.
 - Challenges: High RAS setup costs.

6. Other Allied Schemes

6.1 National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP)

- **Objective:** Increase oilseed production, expand oil palm cultivation, and reduce edible oil imports.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; merged into National Food Security Mission (NFSM) in 2018; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components:
 - Mini-Mission I (Oilseeds): Groundnut, soybean, sunflower, rapeseed-mustard; target 40 MMT by 2025–26.
 - Mini-Mission II (Oil Palm): Expand area to 6.5 lakh ha; focus on Andhra Pradesh, Telangana.
 - Mini-Mission III (TBOs): Tree-borne oilseeds (neem, karanja).
 - Subsidies: 50–75% for seeds, machinery, drip irrigation.
 - Seed Hubs: 150 hubs for quality seed production.
- **Funding:** ₹1,100 crore for 2021–26; ₹200 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - Oilseed production: 39 MMT (2023–24).
 - Oil palm area: 3.5 lakh ha.
 - Import dependency: 60% (down from 70%).
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 1.5 lakh ha oil palm; Telangana second with 1 lakh ha.
- **Monitoring Mechanisms:**

- NFSM-MIS portal for tracking.
- ICAR's oilseed research institutes for support.
- Annual oilseed production surveys.

6.2 National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)

- **Objective:** Promote beekeeping for pollination, income generation, and export promotion.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2020; extended till 2026; managed by National Bee Board (NBB) under DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Honey testing labs, beekeeping clusters, Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs).
 - Subsidies: 50% for beehives, equipment, processing units.
 - Madhu Kranti Portal: For traceability, market linkage, and export certification.
 - Focus: Women beekeepers (80%), *Apis mellifera*, *Apis cerana*.
 - Targets: 2 lakh MT honey production; ₹2,000 crore exports by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹500 crore for 2020–26; ₹100 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2020–2024):**
 - Honey production: 1.2 lakh MT (2023–24).
 - Exports: ₹800 crore (80,000 MT).
 - 2 lakh beekeepers trained; 10,000 SHGs involved.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 50,000 beekeepers; Himachal Pradesh second with 40,000.
- **State-Specific Achievements:**
 - Uttar Pradesh: 50,000 beekeepers; ₹200 crore exports.
 - Himachal Pradesh: 40,000 beekeepers; ₹150 crore exports.
 - West Bengal: 30,000 beekeepers; ₹100 crore exports.

6.3 National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- **Objective:** Promote sustainable agricultural practices, climate resilience, and soil health.

- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components:
 - Rainfed Area Development (RAD): Integrated Farming Systems (IFS) for 25 lakh ha.
 - Soil Health Management (SHM): Organic manures, biofertilizers, soil testing.
 - Climate Resilient Agriculture: 500 climate-smart villages.
 - Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): Organic farming on 5 lakh ha; ₹20,000/ha subsidy.
 - Model Organic Farms: One per block for demonstration.
 - Certification: PGS and NPOP for organic produce.
- **Funding:** ₹2,100 crore for 2021–26; ₹400 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - 5 lakh ha under organic farming.
 - 1,200 climate-smart villages.
 - 10,000 organic clusters established.
 - Sikkim leads as 100% organic state; Uttar Pradesh second with 1 lakh ha.
- **State-Specific Achievements:**
 - Sikkim: 100% organic; 75,000 ha certified.
 - Uttar Pradesh: 1 lakh ha organic; ₹500 crore disbursed.
 - Madhya Pradesh: 80,000 ha organic; ₹400 crore disbursed.
- **Additional Details:**
 - Impact: 20% increase in organic exports from Sikkim.
 - Challenges: High certification costs for small farmers.
 - New Initiatives: Drone-based organic input spraying.

7. Additional Schemes for IBPS AFO Mains (Just go through it once or twice)

7.1 National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

- **Objective:** Increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, and commercial crops through area expansion and productivity enhancement.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2007; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Crops: Rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals (maize, millets), oilseeds, sugarcane.
 - Subsidies: 50–100% for seeds, machinery, demonstrations.
 - Cluster Approach: Promotes cluster demonstrations for pulses and millets.
 - Targets: 25 MMT additional foodgrain production by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,000 crore in 2024–25; ₹12,000 crore since 2007.
- **Key Figures (2007–2024):**
 - Pulses production: 26 MMT (2023–24).
 - Rice production: 135 MMT; Wheat: 110 MMT.
 - 5 lakh ha under cluster demonstrations.
 - Madhya Pradesh leads in pulses (5 MMT); Uttar Pradesh in wheat (30 MMT).
- **Sub-Schemes/Convergence:**
 - Convergence with RKVY for infrastructure.
 - Integration with PMKSY for irrigation.
 - Linked with SHC for soil-based cropping.

7.2 Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)

- **Objective:** Promote farm mechanization to increase productivity, reduce labor costs, and enhance efficiency.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs), farm machinery banks, high-tech equipment.
 - Subsidies: 40–50% for tractors, harvesters, drones; 80% for CHCs.
 - Focus: Small/marginal farmers, women, SC/ST.
 - Targets: 10,000 CHCs; 1 lakh tractors by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹1,500 crore for 2021–26; ₹300 crore in 2024–25.

- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**

- 8,000 CHCs established.
- 50,000 tractors distributed.
- 1,000 drone-based spraying units.
- Punjab leads with 2,000 CHCs; Haryana second with 1,500.

7.3 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- **Objective:** Promote holistic growth of horticulture sector through production, post-harvest management, and market linkage.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2014; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Nurseries, tissue culture, protected cultivation, post-harvest management.
 - Subsidies: 35–50% for greenhouses, cold storage, packhouses.
 - Focus Crops: Mango, banana, citrus, vegetables, flowers, spices.
 - Targets: 400 MMT horticulture production by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,500 crore for 2021–26; ₹500 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2014–2024):**
 - Horticulture production: 350 MMT (2023–24).
 - 5,000 cold storages established.
 - 1 lakh ha under protected cultivation.
 - Maharashtra leads with 50 MMT; Uttar Pradesh second with 40 MMT.

7.4 National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

- **Objective:** Promote bamboo cultivation, processing, and value addition for income generation and environmental sustainability.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2006; restructured in 2018; extended till 2026; managed by DA&FW.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Bamboo plantations, nurseries, processing units, handicrafts.
 - Subsidies: 50% for plantations, 35% for processing units.

- Focus: North-Eastern states, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra.
- Targets: 1 lakh ha bamboo plantation; 10,000 jobs by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹1,200 crore for 2021–26; ₹200 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2018–2024):**
 - 50,000 ha under bamboo plantation.
 - 5,000 processing units established.
 - Assam leads with 20,000 ha; Madhya Pradesh second with 15,000 ha.

7.5 National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

- **Objective:** Promote chemical-free, sustainable farming practices to enhance soil health, reduce input costs, and ensure environmental sustainability.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2023 as a separate mission (earlier part of NMSA); extended till 2026; managed by **Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (DA&FW)**.
- **Key Features:**
 - Promotes natural farming practices like zero-budget natural farming (ZBNF), using cow dung, urine, and bio-inputs.
 - Components: Farmer training, demonstration farms, input supply (biofertilizers, vermicompost).
 - Subsidies: ₹15,000/ha for 3 years for input preparation and certification.
 - Focus: Small and marginal farmers, rainfed areas, and tribal regions.
 - Targets: 1 crore farmers and 10 lakh ha under natural farming by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹2,000 crore for 2023–26; ₹500 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2023–2024):**
 - 50 lakh farmers trained.
 - 2 lakh ha under natural farming.
 - Andhra Pradesh leads with 5 lakh farmers; Himachal Pradesh second with 3 lakh.

7.6 Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)

- **Objective:** Provide medium- to long-term financing for post-harvest management and community farming assets to reduce losses and enhance market access.

- **Implementation:** Launched in August 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat; extended till 2025–26; managed by **DA&FW** with **NABARD** as nodal agency.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Cold storages, warehouses, sorting/grading units, primary processing units, community farming assets (e.g., custom hiring centers).
 - Financial Support: Loans up to ₹2 crore; 3% interest subvention; credit guarantee coverage up to ₹2 crore.
 - Eligible Entities: Farmers, FPOs, cooperatives, SHGs, startups, private entrepreneurs.
 - Targets: 10,000 projects; 2 lakh farmers benefited by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹1 lakh crore corpus (2020–26); ₹20,000 crore disbursed in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2020–2024):**
 - 8,000 projects sanctioned; 5,000 operational.
 - 1.5 lakh MT storage capacity created.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 2,000 projects; Maharashtra second with 1,500.

7.7 Formation and Promotion of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)

- **Objective:** Promote collectivization of farmers to enhance market access, bargaining power, and economies of scale.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2020 under Atmanirbhar Bharat; targets 2024–26; managed by **DA&FW** with **NABARD**, **SFAC**, and **NCDC** as implementing agencies.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: FPO formation, capacity building, market linkages, input supply.
 - Financial Support: Up to ₹18 lakh per FPO for 3 years; ₹2,000 equity grant per farmer.
 - Credit Guarantee: Up to ₹1 crore for FPO loans.
 - Eligible Entities: Farmers, SHGs, cooperatives; minimum 300 farmers per FPO (100 in hilly areas).
 - Targets: 10,000 FPOs by 2024; extended to 15,000 by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹6,865 crore for 2020–26; ₹1,500 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2020–2024):**

- 8,000 FPOs formed; 5,000 operational.
- 50 lakh farmers enrolled.
- Maharashtra leads with 1,500 FPOs; Uttar Pradesh second with 1,200.

7.8 National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP)

- **Objective:** Establish standards and certification for organic farming to promote exports and domestic consumption.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2001; managed by **Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)** under **Ministry of Commerce and Industry**.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Organic certification, accreditation of certifying agencies, export promotion.
 - Certification Systems: National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS-India).
 - Focus: Organic crops, livestock, and processed products.
 - Targets: ₹10,000 crore organic exports by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹500 crore for 2021–26; ₹100 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2001–2024):**
 - 40 lakh ha under organic certification.
 - ₹5,000 crore organic exports (2023–24).
 - Sikkim leads with 100% organic certification; Madhya Pradesh second with 5 lakh ha.
 - New Initiatives: Blockchain-based organic traceability.

7.9 Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF)

- **Objective:** Promote tree planting on farmlands to enhance income, soil health, and climate resilience.
- **Implementation:** Launched in 2016 under NMSA; extended till 2026; managed by **DA&FW**.
- **Key Features:**
 - Components: Nursery development, plantation on farmlands, agroforestry models (e.g., poplar, eucalyptus).

- Subsidies: 50% for planting material, 25% for maintenance.
- Focus: Rainfed areas, small farmers, and timber-based income.
- Targets: 2 lakh ha under agroforestry by 2026.
- **Funding:** ₹800 crore for 2021–26; ₹150 crore in 2024–25.
- **Key Figures (2016–2024):**
 - 1 lakh ha under agroforestry.
 - 5,000 nurseries established.
 - Uttar Pradesh leads with 30,000 ha; Haryana second with 20,000 ha.