



Indian Government Policies to Support Formers in the Agricultural Sector

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Abstract: -

The Indian government has put into action various plans and strategies to aid farmers and rejuvenate the agricultural industry. These measures are geared towards enhancing the financial situation of farmers and endorsing sustainable agriculture. A new agricultural policy has been implemented by the government to ease hindrances in interstate and intrastate trade and trade beyond the boundaries of markets recognized under the State Agricultural Produce Marketing. Additionally, efforts have been made by the government to encourage consistency in agricultural marketing by simplifying procedures across different sectors. This includes removing information asymmetry between buyers and sellers and promoting real-time price discovery based on actual demand and supply

"This involves reducing the information gap between those buying and selling goods and promoting the real-time determination of prices based on current demand and supply. The "Online Market Platform" is actively working towards connecting Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) nationwide through a single online marketplace. Its goal is to facilitate cross-country trade in agricultural products, improve price transparency through fair auction processes, and ensure prompt online payments.

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been developed to boost agricultural productivity, particularly in rainfed regions. It emphasizes holistic farming practices, efficient water usage, soil health maintenance, and natural resource preservation. Moreover, the government is working to enhance farmers' access to credit and crop insurance in order to improve their financial security. They have established institutions to help farmers access essential agricultural services and modern technology for production. Furthermore, there are incentives such as subsidies on resources and improved social security measures for individual farmers provided by the government.

Keywords:- NEW Agricultural Policy, NMSA, APMCS, E-NAM, PMKSY, PKVY, PMFBY

Introduction:-

The Ministry of Agriculture in India plays a crucial role in improving the country's agricultural output and ensuring food security. To address the challenges faced by farmers, the ministry has introduced various schemes to promote sustainable farming and increase productivity. Programs such as the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) provide direct income support, while the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) aims to promote overall agricultural growth. The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) focuses on enhancing staple food production. These initiatives, carefully planned and implemented, demonstrate the ministry's dedication to transforming India's agricultural sector and supporting its farming community.

The below mentioned are some of the major Agricultural Schemes in India:

- Pradhan Mantri KISAN Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

- Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
- Ayushman Sahakar Scheme
- E-NAM (National Agriculture Market)
- Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
- Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan
- Soil Health Cards (SHC) Scheme
- National Bamboo Mission
- Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana
- Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme
- Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay SanraksHan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
- Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana (PDDUUKSY)
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)
- Mission Amrit Sarovar
- National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
- National Mission on Edible Oils (NMEO-OP)

- National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)
- National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen (NSWF)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)

The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) Yojana is a farmer welfare scheme launched by the Government of India. Under this scheme, the government provides a direct benefit of Rs 6,000 per year to all small and marginal farmers in the country. This benefit is provided in three installments every 4 months. The objective of the PM-KISAN scheme is to promote farmers' income and make them self-reliant.

The eligibility criteria for the PM-KISAN scheme are as follows:

- The farmer must be a citizen of India.
- The farmer must be the owner of the land.
- The size of the farmer's land should not exceed 2 hectares.
- The farmer must have a bank account.

To avail of the benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme, the farmer has to apply online on the official website of the scheme. Along with the application, the farmer has to upload his/her Aadhaar card, bank account details, and land ownership documents.

The PM-KISAN scheme is an important farmer welfare scheme. This scheme will benefit crores of farmers in the country. This scheme will increase the income of farmers and make them self-reliant.

Here are some of the benefits of the PM-KISAN scheme:

- It will provide financial assistance to small and marginal farmers.
- It will help to increase the income of farmers.
- It will help to make farmers self-reliant.
- It will help to reduce the burden on farmers.
- It will help to improve the farmers' standard of living.

The PM-KISAN scheme is a very important initiative by the Government of India. This scheme will have a positive impact on the lives of millions of farmers in the country.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is a crop insurance scheme launched by the Government of India in 2016. The scheme aims to provide financial protection to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases.

The scheme is mandatory for all farmers cultivating notified crops in notified areas. The premium for the scheme is shared between the government and the farmers. The government bears 50% of the premium for small and marginal farmers, while the farmers bear the remaining 50%.The

scheme provides coverage against crop losses due to drought, flood, hailstorm, cyclone, pests, and disease. The scheme also provides coverage against post-harvest losses due to fire, theft, and other unforeseen events. The scheme is administered by the National Agricultural Insurance Company (NIAC) and its subsidiaries. The scheme has been well-received by farmers and has helped to reduce their vulnerability to crop losses.

Here are some of the benefits of the PMFBY scheme:

- It provides financial protection to farmers against crop losses due to natural calamities, pests, and diseases.
- It helps to reduce farmers' vulnerability to crop losses.
- It helps to improve the income of farmers.
- It helps to stabilize the agricultural sector.
- It helps to promote sustainable agriculture.

The PMFBY scheme is a major step towards ensuring food security in India. The scheme has helped to reduce farmers' vulnerability to crop losses and has helped to improve their income. The scheme is a major boost to the agricultural sector and is helping to promote sustainable agriculture.

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana

The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2015. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance to farmers for the installation of micro-irrigation systems.

The scheme is open to all farmers who own less than 2 hectares of land. The financial assistance is provided in the form of a loan, which is to be repaid over a period of 5 years. The loan is interest-free for the first two years.

The scheme has been well-received by farmers and has helped to increase the adoption of micro-irrigation systems. The scheme has also helped to improve the efficiency of water use and has led to an increase in crop production.

Here are some of the benefits of the PMKSY scheme:

- It provides financial assistance to farmers for the installation of micro-irrigation systems.
- It helps to increase the adoption of micro-irrigation systems.
- It helps to improve the efficiency of water use.
- It leads to an increase in crop production.
- It helps to reduce the cost of production.
- It helps to improve the quality of produce.
- It helps to increase the income of farmers.
- It helps to reduce the burden on farmers.
- It helps to improve the standard of living of farmers.

The PMKSY scheme is a major step towards ensuring food security in India. The scheme has helped to increase the adoption of micro-

irrigation systems and has led to an increase in crop production. The scheme is a major boost to the agricultural sector and is helping to promote sustainable agriculture.

Ayushman Sahakar Scheme:-

The Ayushman Sahakar Scheme is a government-funded program that provides financial assistance to cooperative societies in India to help them improve their health infrastructure. The scheme was launched in 2023 with a budget of Rs. 10,000 crore.

The scheme provides financial assistance to cooperative societies for a variety of purposes, including:

- Construction and renovation of hospitals and health centres
- Purchase of medical equipment
- Training of medical staff
- Promotion of preventive health care

The scheme is expected to benefit over 100 million people in India. It is a major step towards improving access to quality health care in rural and underserved areas.

Here are some of the benefits of the Ayushman Sahakar Scheme:

- It will help to improve the quality of health care in rural and underserved areas.
- It will reduce the financial burden of health care on poor and marginalized communities.
- It will promote preventive health care and help to reduce the incidence of diseases.
- It will create jobs in the healthcare sector.

The Ayushman Sahakar Scheme is a major initiative by the government to improve access to quality health care in India. It is a welcome step that is expected to benefit millions of people.

E-NAM (National Agriculture Market)

eNAM, or the National Agriculture Market, is a pan-India electronic trading portal that networks the existing APMC (Agriculture Produce Marketing Committee) mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. It was launched on April 14, 2016, by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. eNAM aims to address the challenges faced by farmers in the traditional agricultural markets, such as:

- Lack of transparency in price discovery
- High transaction costs
- Lack of access to a wider market
- Inadequate infrastructure

eNAM provides a number of benefits to farmers, traders, and buyers, including:

- Real-time price discovery based on actual demand and supply
- Reduced transaction costs
- Increased access to a wider market
- Improved infrastructure and facilities
- Greater transparency and accountability

As of March 8, 2023, there are 1,260 mandis onboarded on the eNAM platform in 22 states and 3 union territories. The platform has facilitated trade of over 120 million MT of agricultural commodities worth over Rs. 1.2 trillion. The biggest agriculture market in India is the Enumamula Agriculture Market in Warangal, Telangana. It is the largest wholesale market for turmeric in the world.

Here are some of the key features of eNAM:

- It is a single-window platform for all APMC-related information and services.
- It provides real-time price discovery for agricultural commodities.
- It facilitates the online trading of agricultural commodities.
- It reduces transaction costs for farmers, traders, and buyers.
- It increases access to a wider market for farmers.
- It improves infrastructure and facilities in APMC mandis.
- It promotes transparency and accountability in the agricultural market.

eNAM is a major government initiative to improve the agricultural market in India. It can potentially revolutionize the way agricultural commodities are traded in the country.

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan-Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maandhan Yojana (PM-KMY) is a voluntary and contributory pension scheme for small and marginal farmers in India. The scheme was launched on 12 September 2019 by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

The main objective of the PM-KMY is to provide a guaranteed monthly pension of Rs. 3,000 to small and marginal farmers after they reach the age of 60 years. The scheme is open to all small and marginal farmers who are between the ages of 18 and 40 years and who have cultivable land up to 2 hectares.

To join the scheme, farmers need to open a pension account with the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The minimum monthly contribution to the scheme is Rs. 55 and the maximum monthly contribution is Rs. 200. The contribution amount is fixed for the entire period of 20 years or until the farmer reaches the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier.

The government will match the contribution made by the farmer up to a limit of Rs. 1,000 per month. This means that if a farmer contributes Rs. 55 per month, the government will contribute Rs. 55 per month. If a farmer contributes Rs. 200 per month, the government will contribute Rs. 1,000 per month.

After the farmer reaches the age of 60 years, he/she will start receiving a monthly pension of Rs.

3,000. The pension will be paid for the rest of the farmer's life.

The PM-KMY is a unique and innovative scheme that will provide a guaranteed monthly pension to small and marginal farmers in India. The scheme is expected to benefit millions of farmers and will help to improve their financial security in old age.

Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan

Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan (KKA) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare in 2018. The scheme aims to improve the income and livelihood of farmers in aspirational districts of India. The KKA is implemented in 112 aspirational districts across the country. The scheme covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Distribution of soil health cards
- Vaccination of livestock
- Distribution of mini kits of pulses and oilseeds
- Establishment of custom hiring centres
- Promotion of organic farming
- Training of farmers on improved agricultural practices
- Provision of financial assistance to farmers

The KKA has been a major success since its launch. In the first two phases of the scheme, over 11 lakh farmers were trained, and over 5000 frontline demonstrations were conducted. The scheme has also helped to improve the soil health of over 15 lakh hectares of land. The KKA is a flagship scheme of the government to improve the lives of farmers in India.

Here are some of the key features of the Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan:

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This means that the central government provides funding for the scheme, but the states are responsible for implementing it.
- It is implemented in aspirational districts. These are districts that have been identified as being lagging behind in terms of economic development.
- It covers a wide range of activities. This ensures that farmers have access to a variety of resources and support.
- It is a demand-driven scheme. This means that the activities that are implemented are based on the needs of the farmers.
- It is a participatory scheme. This means that farmers are involved in the planning and implementation of the scheme.

The Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan is a major step forward in the government's efforts to improve the lives of farmers in India.

Soil Health Cards (Shc) Scheme

The Soil Health Card (SHC) Scheme is a government initiative launched in 2015 to improve the soil health of agricultural land in India. The

scheme aims to provide farmers with a detailed analysis of the nutrient content of their soil, along with recommendations for how to improve soil health and productivity.

The SHC scheme is implemented by the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. The scheme is being implemented in all states and union territories of India.

Under the SHC scheme, a soil sample is collected from each farmer's field and sent to a laboratory for analysis. The laboratory tests the soil sample for 12 different parameters, including:

- Nitrogen (N)
- Phosphorus (P)
- Potassium (K)
- Sulfur (S)
- Zinc (Zn)
- Iron (Fe)
- Copper (Cu)
- Manganese (Mn)
- Boron (Bo)
- pH
- Electrical Conductivity (EC)
- Organic Carbon (OC)

Based on the soil analysis results, the laboratory will issue a Soil Health Card to the farmer. The Soil Health Card will contain the following information:

- The nutrient status of the soil
- Recommendations for improving soil health
- The type and quantity of fertilizers and other amendments that the farmer should apply to the soil

The SHC scheme is a valuable tool for farmers to improve the soil health of their land and increase crop productivity. The scheme has been well-received by farmers and has been credited with helping to improve the soil health of millions of hectares of land in India.

Here are some of the benefits of the Soil Health Card Scheme:

- It helps farmers to identify the nutrient deficiencies in their soil.
- It provides farmers with recommendations for how to improve soil health.
- It helps farmers to save money on fertilizers.
- It helps farmers to increase crop productivity.
- It helps to protect the environment.

The Soil Health Card Scheme is a major step forward in the government's efforts to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in India.

National Bamboo Mission

The National Bamboo Mission (NBM) is a government scheme launched in 2018 to promote the cultivation and use of bamboo in India. The scheme aims to increase the area under bamboo

cultivation, improve the quality of bamboo products, and create new employment opportunities in the bamboo sector. The NBM is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of India. The scheme is being implemented in all states and union territories of India.

Under the NBM, the government provides financial assistance for a variety of activities, including:

- Plantation of bamboo
- Establishment of bamboo nurseries
- Training of bamboo farmers and artisans
- Development of bamboo-based industries
- Promotion of bamboo products

The NBM has been a major success since its launch. In the first two years of the scheme, over 1 lakh hectares of land have been brought under bamboo cultivation, and over 1 lakh bamboo farmers have been trained. The scheme has also helped to create over 10,000 new jobs in the bamboo sector. The NBM is a major step forward in the government's efforts to promote the cultivation and use of bamboo in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the bamboo sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Here are some of the benefits of the National Bamboo Mission:

- It will help to increase the area under bamboo cultivation.
- It will improve the quality of bamboo products.
- It will create new employment opportunities in the bamboo sector.
- It will help to conserve the environment.
- It will help to reduce poverty in rural areas.

The National Bamboo Mission is a major government initiative to promote the cultivation and use of bamboo in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the bamboo sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Green Revolution – Krishonnati Yojana

The Indian government introduced the Krishonnati Yojana in 2005, aiming to holistically uplift the agricultural sector. The central objective is to use scientific approaches to improve farmers' incomes and to enhance agricultural production and returns. This flagship initiative comprises 11 distinct schemes under one umbrella:

- Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): Focuses on the overall growth of the horticulture sector, boosting production, improving nutritional security, and augmenting farmer incomes.
- National Food Security Mission (NFSM): Aims to expand the production of staples like rice, wheat, pulses, and commercial crops while

restoring soil fertility and reducing edible oil imports.

- National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA): Dedicated to promoting sustainable agriculture, tailored to specific agro-ecologies, emphasizing integrated farming and resource conservation.

- Submission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE): Targets food and nutritional security, encourages effective stakeholder linkages, and utilizes innovative media and ICT tools.

- Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material (SMSP): Focuses on augmenting the production of certified seeds, reinforcing the seed multiplication chain, and introducing advanced seed-related technologies.

- Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM): Aims to make farm mechanization accessible to small farmers. It promotes custom hiring centers and introduces high-tech farm equipment.

- Sub-Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine (SMPPQ): Seeks to safeguard crops from pests and diseases and ensures agricultural bio-security, thus aiding Indian agricultural exports.

- Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics, and Statistics (ISACES): Focuses on agricultural censuses, cost studies of principal crops, and improving agricultural statistical methodologies.

- Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC): Aims to financially uplift cooperatives, remove regional disparities, and bolster the development of cooperative entities, especially for cotton growers.

- Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Marketing (ISAM): Seeks to enhance agricultural marketing infrastructure, introduce novel technologies, and create a unified online market platform for nationwide agricultural trading.

- National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A): Prioritizes farmers by providing them with timely and pertinent information throughout crop cycles, leveraging technology to maximize agricultural productivity.

Together, these schemes showcase India's dedication to reinforcing its agricultural backbone, ensuring sustainability, profitability, and overall growth for its agrarian community.

Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme

The Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme (Yuva Sahakar) is a government scheme launched in 2018 to promote youth entrepreneurship in the cooperative sector. The scheme aims to provide financial assistance and support to young people who want to start or run a cooperative enterprise.

The Yuva Sahakar scheme is implemented by the National Cooperative Development Corporation

(NCDC). The scheme is open to all young people who are between the ages of 18 and 35 years and who have a minimum educational qualification of 10+2.

Under the Yuva Sahakar scheme, the government provides financial assistance of up to Rs. 3 crore for a cooperative enterprise. The interest rate on the loan is 2% less than the prevailing rate for term loans. The loan can be used for a variety of purposes, including:

- Setting up a new cooperative enterprise
- Expanding an existing cooperative enterprise
- Modernizing a cooperative enterprise
- Acquiring land and building for a cooperative enterprise

The Yuva Sahakar scheme also provides other support to young entrepreneurs, such as:

- Training and capacity building
- Mentorship and guidance
- Networking opportunities
- Access to government schemes and programs

The Yuva Sahakar scheme is a major step forward in the government's efforts to promote youth entrepreneurship in the cooperative sector. The scheme can potentially create new jobs and opportunities for young people in rural areas.

Here are some of the key features of the Yuva Sahakar scheme:

- It is a government scheme that provides financial assistance and other support to young people who want to start or run a cooperative enterprise.
- It is open to all young people who are between the ages of 18 and 35 years and who have a minimum educational qualification of 10+2.
- The government provides financial assistance of up to Rs. 3 crore for a cooperative enterprise.
- The interest rate on the loan is 2% less than the prevailing rate for term loans.
- The loan can be used for a variety of purposes, such as:
 - Setting up a new cooperative enterprise
 - Expanding an existing cooperative enterprise
 - Modernizing a cooperative enterprise
 - Acquiring land and building for a cooperative enterprise
- The Yuva Sahakar scheme also provides other support to young entrepreneurs, such as:
 - Training and capacity building
 - Mentorship and guidance
 - Networking opportunities
 - Access to government schemes and programs

The Yuva Sahakar scheme is a great opportunity for young people who want to start or run a cooperative enterprise. The scheme provides financial assistance, training, and other support that can help young entrepreneurs succeed.

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-Aasha)

Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched by the Government of India in 2018 to provide price support to farmers for their produce. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare implements the scheme. The objective of PM-AASHA is to provide a minimum price to farmers for their produce, which will help to stabilize their income and ensure their food security. The scheme is also aimed at reducing the cost of production for farmers and increasing their production.

The scheme is open to all farmers who grow notified crops, such as wheat, rice, pulses, oilseeds, and sugarcane. The government will provide a minimum price for each crop, which will be based on the cost of production and the market price.

The scheme is expected to benefit around 120 million farmers in India. The government has allocated Rs 20,000 crore for the scheme in the current financial year.

The scheme has been welcomed by farmers' organizations, who have said that it will help to improve their income and livelihood. The scheme has also been welcomed by the industry, which has said that it will help to stabilize the prices of agricultural commodities.

The scheme is a major step forward in the government's efforts to improve the lives of farmers in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the agricultural sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Here are some of the key features of PM-AASHA:

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This means that the central government provides funding for the scheme, but the states are responsible for implementing it.
- It is implemented in all states and union territories of India.
- It is open to all farmers who grow notified crops.
- The government will provide a minimum price for each crop, which will be based on the cost of production and the market price.
- The scheme is expected to benefit around 120 million farmers in India.
- The government has allocated Rs 20,000 crore for the scheme in the current financial year.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) is an Indian government scheme launched in 2015 to promote organic farming. The scheme aims to increase the area under organic cultivation, improve the quality of organic products, and create new employment opportunities in the organic sector. The PKVY is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The scheme is being implemented in all states and union territories of India.

Under the PKVY, the government provides financial assistance for a variety of activities, including:

- Conversion of existing farms to organic farming
- Establishment of new organic farms
- Training of farmers on organic farming practices
- Promotion of organic products

PKVY has been a major success since its launch. In the first three years of the scheme, over 2 million hectares of land have been brought under organic cultivation, and over 1 million farmers have been trained. The scheme has also helped to create over 10,000 new jobs in the organic sector. The PKVY is a major step forward in the government's efforts to promote organic farming in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the organic sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Here are some of the benefits of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana:

- It will help to increase the area under organic cultivation.
- It will improve the quality of organic products.
- It will create new employment opportunities in the organic sector.
- It will help to conserve the environment.
- It will help to reduce poverty in rural areas.

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is a major government initiative to promote organic farming in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the organic sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

National Food Security Mission

The National Food Security Mission (NFSM) is a government scheme launched in 2007 to increase the production of rice, wheat, and pulses in India. The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India implements the scheme.

The objective of the NFSM is to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains and to ensure food security for the people of India. The scheme is also aimed at improving the income of farmers and reducing poverty in rural areas.

The NFSM is being implemented in 638 districts in the country. The scheme covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Distribution of high-yielding seeds
- Provision of irrigation facilities
- Use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Training of farmers
- Establishment of grain banks
- Promotion of crop diversification

The NFSM has been a major success since its launch. In the first five years of the scheme, the production of rice, wheat, and pulses increased by 20%, 25%, and 30%, respectively. The scheme has also helped to improve the income of farmers and reduce poverty in rural areas. The NFSM is a major step forward in the government's efforts to achieve food security for the people of India.

Here are some of the key features of the National Food Security Mission:

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This means that the central government provides funding for the scheme, but the states are responsible for implementing it.
- It is implemented in all states and union territories of India.
- It covers a wide range of activities.
- It is a demand-driven scheme. This means that the activities that are implemented are based on the needs of the farmers.
- It is a participatory scheme. This means that farmers are involved in the planning and implementation of the scheme.

The NFSM is a major government initiative to increase food production in India.

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana (PDDUUKSY)

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana (PDDUUKSY) is a government scheme launched in 2016 to promote organic farming, natural farming, and a cow-based economy for environmental sustenance and soil health. The scheme is implemented by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

The objective of the PDDUUKSY is to develop human resources in organic farming, natural farming, and a cow-based economy for environmental sustenance and soil health. The scheme is also aimed at promoting sustainable agriculture practices and reducing the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

The PDDUUKSY is being implemented in all states and union territories of India. The scheme covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Training of farmers on organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy.
- Establishment of organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy training centers.
- Development of organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy curriculum.
- Promotion of organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy products.

The PDDUUKSY has been a major success since its launch. In the first five years of the scheme, over 1 million farmers have been trained in organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy. The scheme has also helped to establish over 10,000 organic farming, natural farming, and cow-based economy training centres.

The PDDUUKSY is a major step forward in the government's efforts to promote sustainable agriculture practices and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the agricultural sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Here are some of the key features of the Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Yojana (PDDUUKSY):

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This means that the central government provides funding for the scheme, but the states are responsible for implementing it.
- It is implemented in all states and union territories of India.
- It covers a wide range of activities.
- It is a demand-driven scheme. This means that the activities that are implemented are based on the needs of the farmers.
- It is a participatory scheme. This means that farmers are involved in the planning and implementation of the scheme.

The PDDUUKSY is a major initiative of the government to promote sustainable agriculture practices and reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.

Rashtriya Gokul Mission

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM) is a government scheme launched in 2014 to conserve and develop indigenous cattle breeds in India. The scheme is implemented by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India.

The objective of the RGM is to increase the population of indigenous breeds of cattle, improve their milk production, and conserve their genetic diversity. The scheme is also aimed at promoting the use of indigenous cattle breeds for sustainable agriculture. The RGM is being implemented in all states and union territories of India. The scheme covers a wide range of activities, including:

- Establishment of Gokul Grams (indigenous cattle breeding centres)
- Distribution of high-quality indigenous cattle breeds
- Training of farmers on indigenous cattle breeding
- Promotion of the use of indigenous cattle for sustainable agriculture

The RGM has been a major success since its launch. In the first five years of the scheme, over

100 Gokul Grams have been established, and over 10,000 farmers have been trained in indigenous cattle breeding. The scheme has also helped to increase the population of indigenous cattle breeds by 20%. The RGM is a major step forward in the government's efforts to conserve and develop indigenous cattle breeds in India. The scheme has the potential to revolutionize the dairy sector in the country and help to achieve the goal of doubling farmers' income by 2022.

Here are some of the key features of the Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM):

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme. This means that the central government provides funding for the scheme, but the states are responsible for implementing it.
- It is implemented in all states and union territories of India.
- It covers a wide range of activities.
- It is a demand-driven scheme. This means that the activities that are implemented are based on the needs of the farmers.
- It is a participatory scheme. This means that farmers are involved in the planning and implementation of the scheme.

The Rashtriya Gokul Mission is a major government initiative to conserve and develop indigenous cattle breeds in India.

Mission Amrit Sarovar

Mission Amrit Sarovar is a nationwide initiative launched by the Government of India in 2022. This aims to revive and rejuvenate traditional water bodies like ponds and lakes. The scheme aims to develop at least 75 Amrit Sarovar (ponds) in every district of the country. These ponds will serve as a source of irrigation, drinking water, and fish breeding. They will also help replenish groundwater levels and provide a habitat for various aquatic plants and animals.

The Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing the scheme. It involves:

- identifying suitable sites for pond development,
- mobilizing local labor and resources, and
- ensuring proper construction techniques.

The government is also providing financial assistance to states for the implementation of the scheme.

National Beekeeping And Honey Mission

The National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2020 by the Government of India. It promotes scientific beekeeping and honey production in the country. The mission aims to double the production of honey in India by 2025. NBHM is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in collaboration with state governments. The scheme provides training, equipment, and financial assistance to beekeepers. It

also promotes the use of modern beekeeping practices and technologies. The mission has been successful in increasing honey production in India. The country's honey production has increased from 12,000 metric tons in 2019-20 to 20,000 metric tons in 2022-23).

National Mission On Edible Oils

The National Mission on Edible Oils – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2021 by the Government of India. It increases the domestic production of edible oils, particularly palm oil. The mission aims to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oil production by 2030. NMEO-OP is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The scheme provides incentives to farmers to grow oil palm trees. It also promotes the development of oil palm processing mills and other infrastructure. The mission is still in its early stages, but it has the potential to significantly reduce India's dependence on imported edible oils.

National Mission On Natural Farming

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2021 by the Government of India. It promotes the use of natural farming methods in the country. The mission aims to increase the area under natural farming by 50% by 2025.

NMNF is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The scheme provides training, support, and financial aid to farmers who adopt natural farming practices.

Natural farming is a sustainable and environmentally friendly approach to agriculture. It uses natural inputs such as compost and manure to improve soil health and crop productivity. It also avoids the use of synthetic chemicals and pesticides. The mission has the potential to significantly reduce the environmental impact of agriculture in India.

National Mission For Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) has been formulated for enhancing agricultural productivity especially in rainfed areas focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency, soil health management and synergizing resource conservation.

NMSA will cater to key dimensions of 'Water use efficiency', 'Nutrient Management' and 'Livelihood diversification' through adoption of sustainable development pathway by progressively shifting to environmental friendly technologies, adoption of energy efficient equipments, conservation of natural resources, integrated farming, etc.

Schemes Under NMSA

- Rainfed Area Development (RAD): RAD is being implemented by RFS Division
- Soil Health Management (SHM): SHM is being implemented by INM Division

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- Sub Mission on Agro Forestry (SMAF): SMAF is being implemented by NRM Division
- Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): PKVY is being implemented by INM Division
- Soil and Land Use Survey of India (SLUSI): Being implemented by RFS Division
- National Rainfed Area Authority (NRAA): Being implemented by RFS Division
- Mission Organic Value Chain Development in North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER): Being implemented by INM Division
- National Centre of Organic Farming (NCOF): Being implemented by INM Division
- Central Fertilizer Quality Control and Training Institute (CFQC&TI): implemented by INM Division

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)

Government of India is committed to accord high priority to water conservation and its management. To this effect Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation 'Har Khet ko pani' and improving water use efficiency 'More crop per drop' in a focused manner with end to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

The Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), an initiative to promote organic farming in the country, was launched by the NDA government in 2015. According to the scheme, farmers will be encouraged to form groups or clusters and take to organic farming methods over large areas in the country. The aim is to form 10,000 clusters over the next three years and bring about five lakh acres of agricultural area under organic farming. The government also intends to cover the certification costs and promote organic farming through the use of traditional resources.

To avail the scheme, each cluster or group must have 50 farmers willing to take up organic farming under the PKVY and possess a total area of at least 50 acres. Each farmer enrolling in the scheme will be provided INR 20,000 per acre by the government spread over three years time.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) is the government sponsored crop insurance scheme that integrates multiple stakeholders on a single platform.

Objectives

1. To provide insurance coverage and financial support to the farmers in the event of failure of any of the notified crop as a result of natural calamities, pests & diseases.

2. To stabilise the income of farmers to ensure their continuance in farming.
3. To encourage farmers to adopt innovative and modern agricultural practices.
4. To ensure flow of credit to the agriculture sector.

Gramin Bhandaran Yojna :-

Objective of this Scheme:

- Create scientific storage capacity with allied facilities in rural areas.
- To meet the requirements of farmers for storing farm produce, processed farm produce and agricultural inputs.
- Promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce to improve their marketability.
- Prevent distress sale immediately after harvest by providing the facility of pledge financing and marketing credit by strengthening agricultural marketing infrastructure in the country.

Livestock Insurance Scheme

This scheme aims to provide protection mechanism to the farmers and cattle rearers against any eventual loss of their animals due to death and to demonstrate the benefit of the insurance of livestock to the people and popularize it with the ultimate goal of attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products.

National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen

The National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen (NSWF) is a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2006. This scheme was launched to provide financial assistance to fishers for construction of house, community hall for recreation and common working place. It also aims to install tube-wells for drinking water and assistance during lean period through saving cum relief component.

It is to improve the socio-economic conditions of fishermen in the country. The scheme provides a variety of benefits to fishermen, including subsidies, insurance, and training.

NSWF is being implemented by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The scheme has been successful in improving the livelihoods of fishermen in India.

Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

The government approved a dedicated Rs 5,000 crore fund to bring more land area under micro-irrigation as part of its objective to boost agriculture production and farmers income.

The fund has been set up under NABARD, which will provide this amount to states on concessional rate of interest to promote micro-irrigation, which currently has coverage of only 10 million hectares as against the potential of 70 million hectares.

Conclusion:-

The above discussed policies and initiatives are intended to aim various challenges faced by Indian farmers challenges like unstable income, low productivity, and exposure to natural disasters.

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Indian Government is making Policies and running various programs to tackle these issues and encourage sustainable farming practices for a prosperous future as well as Government has offered substantial support for infrastructure projects and incentivized manufacturing, which can benefit the farming community.

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