



KEY HIGHLIGHTS

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE &

FARMER'S WELFARE

(2024-25)

EduTap

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Highlights

54.6% workforce in Agriculture & Allied sectors

1. Contribution of Agriculture to Indian economy

Agriculture plays a vital role in India's economy. 54.6% of the total workforce is engaged in agriculture and allied sector activities (Census 2011), accounting for 18.4 % of India's GVA at current prices from 2022-23.

Given the importance of the agriculture sector, the Government of India has taken several steps for its development in a sustainable manner.

Land Use Statistics:

- As per the Land Use Statistics 2022-23, the reported area of our country is **3,06,650 thousand hectares**, of which around 59% is agricultural land, **1,40,705 thousand hectares** is the reported net sown area and **2,19,357 thousand hectares** is the gross cropped area with a cropping intensity of **155.9%**.

- The net area sown is **42.8%** of the total geographical area. The net irrigated area is **79,312 thousand hectares**.

- The details of important parameters of Land Use Statistics for the year 2022-23 are given in the table below.

Net Geographical Area → 328 mhae
Net Sown Area → 306 mhae (59% of 328)
Cropped Area → 219 mhae (42.8% of 328)

A) Classification of Land	(thousand hectares)
Reporting area for land utilization statistics (1 to 9)	306650
1. Forests	72
2. Area put to non-agricultural uses	27845
3. Barren & unculturable land	16554
4. Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	10248
5. Culturable Wasteland	11659
6. Land under Misc. tree Crops	2992
7. Fallow Land Other than Current Fallows	11128
8. Current Fallow	13498
9. Net Area Sown	140
Agricultural Land (5+6+7+8+9)	179982
Cultivated Land (8+9)	154203
Cropping Intensity (% of Total cropped Area over Net Area Sown)	155.9%

B) Irrigated Area	Tubewell	Canal	(thousand hectares)
1. Government Canals	39 mhae	18 mhae	17959
2. Private Canals			165
3. Total Canals (1+2)			18124
4. Tanks			2235
5. Tubewells			39134

$$CI = \frac{\text{gross sown}}{\text{Net sown}} \times 100$$

CI = Cropping Intensity
Net Sown Area

6. Other wells	10672
7. Other Sources	9147
Net Irrigated Area (3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7)	79 m ha
Gross Irrigated Area	122 m ha
% of Gross Irrigated Area over Gross Cropped Area	55.8 %
% of Net Irrigated Area over Net Area Sown	56.4 %

Area under Crops

Crops	Area (thousand hectares)
Total Foodgrains	136309
Total Cereals & Millets	108781
Rice	49527
Wheat	34994
Total Pulses	27258
Total Condiments and Spices	4598
Total Fruits & Vegetables	12024
Total Food Crops	160244
Total Oilseeds	33181
Sugarcane	6794
Cotton	13009
Total Non-Food Crops	59113
Total Cropped Area	219357

Growth in Gross Value Added of Agriculture and Allied Sectors:

Growth (over the previous year) in the total GVA of the Economy and that in the GVA of agriculture and allied sectors at 2011-12 basic prices is given below:

Year	Total Economy	Agriculture & Allied Sector	Crops	Livestock	Forestry & Logging	Fishing
2018-19	5.8	2.1	-2.4	8.7	7.6	8.5
2019-20	3.9	6.2	5.7	7.5	6.1	4.5
2020-21	-4.1	4.0	2.6	6.2	5.8	3.8
2021-22	9.4	4.6	3.2	6.4	0.6	13.0
2022-23@	6.7	4.7	4.7	5.0	1.0	8.3
2023-24\$	7.2	1.4	Will be released in 2024			

(Source: National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation @First Revised Estimates, \$ Provisional Estimate)

Rainfall 2023:

Monsoon Rainfall (June – September):

- The cumulative rainfall in the country during the monsoon season i.e., 01 June to 30 September, was 108% of its Long Period Average (LPA).
- Rainfall in the four broad geographical divisions of the country during the above period has been higher than LPA by **7%** in **North-West India**, **19%** in **Central India**, **14%** in **South Peninsula** but **lower than LPA by 14%** in **East & North East India**.
- Out of the total 36 meteorological subdivisions, 2 subdivisions received large excess rainfall, 10 subdivisions received excess, 21 subdivisions received normal rainfall and 3 subdivisions received deficient season rainfall.

Post-Monsoon (October-December):

- During the post-monsoon season (1st October to 31st December, 2024) country received rainfall which was equal to the LPA.
- Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, 11 received large excess/excess rainfall, 08 received normal rainfall and 17 met subdivisions received deficient/large deficient rainfall.

Production Scenario 2023-24:

Table-4
Area, production and yield of major Crops

Crops	Area (Lakh hectare)			Production (Lakh Tonnes)			Yield (kg/hectare)		
	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Rice	462.79	478.32	478.28	1294.71	1357.55	1378.25	2798	2838	2882
Wheat	304.59	314.01	318.33	1077.42	1105.54	1132.92	3537	3521	3559
Nutri / Coarse cereals	227.00	240.70	249.38	511.01	573.19	569.36	2251	2381	2283
Pulses	307.31	289.00	275.05	273.02	260.58	242.46	888	902	881
Foodgrains	1301.69	1322.04	1321.04	3156.16	3296.87	3322.98	2425	2494	2515
Oilseeds	289.45	302.39	301.92	379.63	413.55	396.69	1312	1368	1314
Sugarcane	51.75	58.85	57.40	4394.25	4905.33	4531.58	84906	83349	78953
Cotton@	123.72	129.27	126.88	311.18	336.60	325.22	428	443	436
Jute & Mesta#	6.67	6.58	6.37	101.49	93.92	96.92	2738	2569	2737

@ Production in Lakh bales of 170 kg each

Production in Lakh bales of 180 Kg. each.

2. National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A):

⇒ DA & FW + ICT

- The National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGP-A) is a flagship initiative of the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW) aimed at delivering information and services to farmers efficiently through ICT (Information & Communication Technology) tools.
- The goal is to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, and transparent by harnessing digital solutions for outreach and governance..

Objectives of NeGP-A:

- To deliver agricultural services and information electronically to farmers in a timely and user-friendly manner.

- To bridge the digital divide between rural and urban areas, especially in agriculture and allied sectors.
- To integrate existing agricultural databases, portals, and services into a unified national system.
- To promote real-time, location-specific advisory services, including weather updates, market prices, crop management, and government schemes.

Key Components and Features:

1. Digital Infrastructure and Applications

- The plan supports the development of web-based portals, mobile apps, and e-services platforms in all states and Union Territories.
- Services provided include:
 - Soil health management
 - Pest and disease surveillance
 - Seed and fertilizer availability
 - Market and price information
 - Crop advisory and weather alerts

2. Farmers' Database

- A comprehensive national-level Farmers' Database has been created using data from:
 - PM-KISAN scheme
 - State government land records
 - Aadhaar and mobile linkage
- As of 2024–25, the database includes data of over 8 crore farmers, forming the backbone of targeted delivery of services and benefits.

3. AgriStack Initiative

- The AgriStack is a digital ecosystem being developed as a federated structure where each farmer has a unique Farmer ID, integrating multiple services like:
 - Input subsidies
 - Credit access
 - Crop insurance
 - Precision farming tools
- It enables data-driven decision-making by the government and private stakeholders.

4. Unified Farmer Service Platform

- The 'Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM)' aims to consolidate all agricultural digital services into one accessible interface.
- Key programs under DAM include:
 - Unified Farmers Service Interface (UFSI)
 - AgriStack APIs
 - Kisan Sarathi platform for real-time consultations

5. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)

- The Ministry has partnered with major private tech companies like Microsoft, Amazon Web Services, Patanjali, Star Agri, and others to pilot data-driven farming models in selected districts.
- These pilots aim to improve productivity and income through precision farming, AI-based crop management, and localized solutions.

Achievements of NeGP-A (2024–25):

- 1,800+ government and private applications integrated with the farmer database.
- Real-time weather and market advisory messages sent to over **3 crore farmers** via SMS and apps.
- Over **300 e-services** made accessible through **Common Service Centres (CSCs)** integrated with PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies).
- Digitization of land records in over **80% of agricultural districts** has improved scheme targeting and fraud detection.
- Farmers' registration and grievance redressal now accessible through **mobile apps** and local service centres.

3 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

- **Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)** is a **Centrally Sponsored Scheme** aimed at the holistic development of **the horticulture sector**.
- It covers a wide range of crops including **fruits, vegetables, root and tuber crops, mushrooms, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, coconut, cashew, and cocoa**.
- The scheme is designed to enhance **production, productivity, and farmer income** through a cluster-based, regionally adapted approach.

MIDH Components and Financial Structure:

- The mission comprises five key schemes:
 1. National Horticulture Mission (NHM)
 2. Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States (HMNEH)
 3. National Horticulture Board (NHB)
 4. Coconut Development Board (CDB)
 5. Central Institute of Horticulture (CIH), Nagaland
- The **Government of India contributes 60% of the funds** for all states (except NE and Himalayan states), while **states contribute 40%**.
- For **North East and Himalayan states**, the G.O.I. share is **90%**.
- For NHB, CDB, CIH, and National Level Agencies (NLAs), the G.O.I. contribution is **100%**.
- For the year 2024–25, a **budget of ₹2065.99 crore** was earmarked. By **31st December 2024**, a total of **₹1191.35 crore** had been released, with significant allocations under NHM, HMNEH, CDB, NHB, and CIH.

New Initiatives under MIDH:

- **Cluster Development Programme (CDP):**
 - Launched for integrated and market-led development of 55 horticulture clusters, 12 of which are under pilot implementation.
 - Aims to support pre-production, post-harvest, logistics, branding, and marketing.
- **Clean Plant Programme (CPP):**
 - Approved in **August 2024** with an investment of **₹1,765.67 crore**.

- Focuses on providing virus-free, certified planting material to boost productivity and export potential.

4. National Beekeeping and Honey Mission (NBHM) / National Bee Board (NBB)

- Beekeeping is a vital agro-based activity that contributes to crop pollination, thereby increasing agricultural productivity and income for farmers and landless laborers, especially in rural areas.
- It is considered an essential part of the Integrated Farming System (IFS).
- Beekeeping also produces valuable hive products like honey, beeswax, royal jelly, bee pollen, bee venom, and propolis, creating livelihood opportunities for the rural poor. India's diverse agro-climatic conditions offer immense potential for the expansion and export of honey.

Major Activities in 2024–25:

- Four world-class Honey Testing Labs were sanctioned in Kolkata (NDDB Campus), IIT-Roorkee (Centre of Excellence), Guwahati Biotech Park, and the Central Agmark Lab in Pune.
- 13 Mini Honey Testing Labs were set up across Gujarat, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Meghalaya, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Kerala.
- The Minimum Export Price (MEP) of honey was fixed at USD 2,000 per metric tonne, effective until 31 December 2025, to support honey quality and trade.
- The Madhukranti Portal was launched for traceability and registration. As of now, over 15,211 entities (beekeepers, firms, societies) and 22.83 lakh bee colonies have been registered.

Key Achievements of the National Bee Board (NBB):

- India's honey production reached 1.46 lakh metric tonnes in 2023–24.
- The country exported 109,763 kg of honey worth Rs. 1,470 crore in the same period.
- Four dedicated training modules were developed for:
 1. Basic beekeeping
 2. Scientific beekeeping
 3. Post-harvest management
 4. High-value hive products like royal jelly, bee venom, etc.
- Beekeeping was officially recognized as an agricultural input to enhance crop productivity through pollination.
- 17 Integrated Beekeeping Development Centres (IBDCs) were established across states including Gujarat, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh, and more.
- Good Beekeeping Practices (GBPs) were published and circulated.
- Projects under the Integrated Development of Scientific Beekeeping (IDS) were launched following a cluster/district approach to improve income and employment.
- Standards for Honey, Beeswax, and Royal Jelly were notified by FSSAI.
- Food-grade plastic standards for honey containers were developed to curb lead contamination.
- A five-year Vision Document for beekeeping development was prepared.
- Financial institutions, including NABARD, were advised to promote credit support for beekeeping via Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs).
- NBB promoted the use of NDDB milk routes and cooperatives for honey marketing.

- A Beekeeping Development Committee led by Dr. Bibek Debroy was constituted to promote the sector under the Sweet/Golden Revolution banner.

5 National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)

- The **National Food Security Mission (NFSM)**, launched in 2007–08, aimed to increase the production of rice, wheat, and pulses through area expansion, productivity enhancement, restoration of soil health, and improvement of the farm economy.
- Over time, the scope of the mission expanded to include coarse cereals (from 2014–15) and nutri-cereals (from 2018–19).
- In 2024, the scheme was renamed the **National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)** to emphasize its enhanced focus on nutrition and diversification.

Key Interventions under NFSNM

The NFSNM supports a variety of interventions designed to improve productivity and sustainability in agriculture, including:

- Cluster demonstrations of improved packages and cropping systems.
- Production and distribution of high-yielding and hybrid seeds.
- Distribution of improved farm machinery and resource-conserving tools.
- Support for efficient irrigation methods and water application tools.
- Application of plant protection measures, biofertilizers, and soil amendments.
- Assistance for post-harvest processing and equipment.
- Capacity-building trainings for farmers on cropping systems

Geographical Coverage

NFSNM is implemented in all 28 states and 2 UTs (Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh). Specific crops are covered in selected districts:

- **Rice** in 193 districts of 24 states and Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Wheat** in 124 districts of 10 states and the two UTs.
- **Coarse cereals** in 269 districts of 26 states and 2 UTs.
- **Pulses and nutri-cereals** in all districts across the 28 states and 2 UTs.
- **Commercial crops:** Cotton in 15 states, jute in 9 states, and sugarcane in 13 states

Achievements in 2023–24

- Recommended agronomic practices were demonstrated on **9.52 lakh hectares** across rice, wheat, pulses, and coarse/nutri-cereals.
- **3.87 lakh quintals** of high-yielding varieties and hybrids were distributed.
- **1.75 lakh quintals** of pulses and nutri-cereal seeds were produced.
- **10.29 lakh hectares** were treated with micronutrients, biofertilizers, and soil amendments.
- **11.04 lakh hectares** were covered under Integrated Pest Management (IPM).
- **54,563 improved farm machineries** and **73.60 lakh meters of water-carrying pipes** were distributed to improve productivity and efficiency

Inclusive Funding and Support

- The scheme follows a **60:40 cost-sharing model** between the Central and State Governments for general states, **90:10 for NE and Himalayan states, and 100% Central funding for UTs.**
- As per guidelines, at least **30% of funds are earmarked for women farmers, and 33% for small and marginal farmers.**
- Additionally, **16% is allocated to Scheduled Castes and 8% to Scheduled Tribes, with flexibility for state-level customization**

Special Initiatives

- Model Pulses Villages:** 130 model villages are being developed in 65 districts across 13 states in collaboration with ICAR.
- Nutri-cereal promotion:** Includes breeder seed production, seed hubs, certified seeds, and Centers of Excellence.
- Cotton and Maize:** Projects to enhance productivity through high-density planting and maize promotion for ethanol production.
- Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA):** Aims to introduce pulses in fallow lands after Kharif paddy using residual soil moisture, implemented in **11 states**, originally launched in 15 districts of 6 states and later expanded to 5 more

6. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

- The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) is one of the eight missions under the **National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC).**
- It aims to make Indian agriculture more **productive, sustainable, remunerative, and climate-resilient.**
- This is achieved by adopting climate adaptation strategies, promoting location-specific integrated farming systems, conserving soil and water, managing nutrients efficiently, and mainstreaming rainfed agricultural technologies.

Evolution and Integration

- NMSA** was launched during the **12th Five-Year Plan** and was operationalized in 2014–15.
- It was **restructured and converged** with existing schemes of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- From 2018–19, it was implemented as a sub-mission under the Green Revolution–Krishonnati Yojana and later **integrated into Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)** from 2022–23

Key Focus Areas of NMSA

The mission focuses on enhancing productivity in rainfed areas and promoting climate-resilient practices across sectors. The thrust areas include:

- Development of **climate-ready crops and resilient practices.**
- Promotion of **sustainable livestock and fishery systems.**
- Improvement of **water use efficiency.**
- Establishment of **pest surveillance and forewarning systems.**
- Promotion of **agricultural waste management.**
- Expansion of **insurance and risk management mechanisms.**

- Encouragement of integrated farming systems, agroforestry, and bamboo cultivation.
- Strengthening of value chains.
- Focus on energy management and farm mechanization.
- Promotion of organic and natural farming.
- Enhancement of soil health and nutrient management.

Institutional Structure

The mission operates through a three-tier structure for planning, implementation, and monitoring at the **national, state, and district levels**. *(3 tier)*

- The National Advisory Committee (NAC), chaired by the Secretary (Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), provides strategic direction.
- The sixth NAC meeting was held on 29 October 2024.

Climate Change Cell

- Recognizing Indian agriculture's vulnerability to climate change, a dedicated **Climate Change Cell** has been established.
- The cell coordinates with other divisions and ministries to implement climate-resilient practices.
- According to IPCC's 6th Assessment Report, India may face increased rainfall variability, intense heatwaves, temperature rise of 1.5–4°C, and sea-level rise, posing severe challenges to agriculture.
- This makes resilience-building and technology adaptation an urgent need.

Major Components of NMSA

1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD):

- Introduced in 2014–15 to promote climate-smart integrated farming systems (IFS).
- Focuses on multi-cropping, crop rotation, intercropping, and allied activities such as livestock, fishery, and apiculture.

2. Soil Health and Fertility (SHF):

- Promotes efficient soil testing and distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHCs).
- In 2024–25, over 62.73 lakh SHCs were generated using mobile apps.
- Financial assistance of **Rs. 147.16 crore** was released to states till February 2025.

3. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY):

- Promotes organic farming via cluster-based approaches and certification.
- Encourages group formation, on-farm input generation, and PGS certification.

4. National Mission on Agroforestry (NMA):

- Promotes agroforestry models in all agro-climatic zones, including tree planting on bunds, farm boundaries, and degraded lands.
- Supports nursery development and capacity building.

5. Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF):

- Supports states for agroforestry policy development, training, and capacity building.
- Over 60,000 hectares were brought under agroforestry in 2023–24.

Innovative Financing Mechanism

- A Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF) of Rs. 5,000 crore with NABARD has been created to support Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) expansion.
- The fund has approved Rs. 4,709 crore worth of projects and disbursed Rs. 3,639 crore so far

7. Agricultural Credit

- Ensuring timely and adequate access to affordable credit for farmers, particularly small and marginal farmers and vulnerable sections, is critical for modernizing Indian agriculture.
- The Credit Division of the Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare plays a central role in administering credit-related schemes, promoting institutional credit, and reducing dependency on informal sources.

Kisan Credit Card (KCC) Scheme:

- The **Kisan Credit Card (KCC) scheme**, launched in 1998, enables farmers to access short-term credit for crop and allied activities with minimal procedural burden.
- As of March 31, 2024, India had **7.75 crore operational KCC accounts**.

Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS):

- This scheme provides **interest subvention and prompt repayment incentives (PRI)** to reduce the effective interest rate on short-term crop loans.
- The newly launched **Kisan Rin Portal (KRP)** is a digital platform that streamlines claim processing, integrates with banks, and supports schemes like **Ghar Ghar KCC Abhiyan**.
- By February 3, 2025, claims worth **₹15,773 crore** had been processed under MISS, with **₹6,827 crore** in the pipeline.
- The portal benefits **5.99 crore farmers** and is expanding access via CSCs, Krishi Sakhis, and banking correspondents

AgriSURE Fund:

- This fund supports **Agri-startups and rural enterprises** and is part of the Government's broader goal to foster innovation and private investment in agriculture.

8. Drought Management

- The **Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (DA&FW)** is the nodal agency responsible for coordinating relief measures in the event of drought, hailstorms, pest attacks, and cold waves or frost, as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules.
- The occurrence and severity of drought in India are primarily influenced by the **Southwest Monsoon (June–September)**, which contributes over 70% of the annual rainfall.
- To assess drought situations, the department collaborates closely with the **India Meteorological Department (IMD)** and monitors rainfall patterns, crop conditions, and water storage data.
- State Governments are primarily responsible for initiating relief measures through the **State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)**. The central government contributes to SDRF in the ratio of **3:1 for general states and 9:1 for special category states**. In severe cases, additional financial aid is granted through the **National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)**.
- The **Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)**, under ICAR, has developed district-wise **contingency plans** to help farmers manage adverse weather. These plans provide alternate cropping and livestock strategies tailored to local climatic and soil conditions.
- A **unified geo-portal** has been developed to integrate drought indicators and enable timely, transparent, and data-backed drought assessments.

9. International Cooperation

- The **International Cooperation Division** of the DA&FW is responsible for fostering partnerships with foreign nations in both bilateral and multilateral formats. This includes signing and implementing **MoUs, Protocols, and Work Plans** to promote cooperation in agriculture and allied sectors.
- In 2024–25, the department has signed **75 MoUs/MoCs/Agreements** with **69 countries**. Notable Joint Working Group meetings were held with **Iran, Netherlands, Japan, and Saudi Arabia** during the year.
- India actively collaborates with international organizations such as the **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, **International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)**, and the **World Food Programme (WFP)**. The **Minister (Agriculture)** at the **Embassy of India in Rome** acts as India's Alternate Permanent Representative to these Rome-based agencies.

10. Women's Contribution in Agriculture

- Women contribute significantly to agriculture, horticulture, livestock, and fisheries in India, performing both labour-intensive and decision-making roles. However, they often face constraints in accessing land, credit, inputs, technology, and market opportunities.

Gender-Inclusive Initiatives

To promote **Women-Led Development**, the Department has introduced specific gender-responsive provisions across various schemes:

- **Minimum 30% of funds** under all schemes are earmarked for women farmers.
- Women are given **additional 10% subsidy** for agricultural machinery and post-harvest technologies under the **Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)**.
- Gender-friendly tools and training are promoted through **Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes (FMTTIs)**.
- **Training and Empowerment**

Training programs are conducted to enhance women's participation in:

- Organic farming (e.g., under **Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana**),
- Post-harvest value addition,
- Production of horticultural crops, and
- Agro-entrepreneurship and SHG strengthening.

Special efforts are being made to reduce drudgery through the development of **gender-friendly implements**, many of which have been identified and recommended by ICAR institutions.

Women in SHGs and Livelihood

- Women's Self Help Groups (SHGs) are being supported in agricultural value chains, including **integrated farming, vermicomposting, mushroom cultivation, and floriculture**, thus ensuring improved livelihood and financial independence. Demonstrations and training are increasingly focused on creating **Women Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)** and helping SHGs scale up agribusiness initiatives.

11. Departmental Accounting Organisation

Organizational Structure

- The **Secretary** acts as the **Chief Accounting Authority** of the department. He is supported by the **Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser (AS&FA)** and the **Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA)**. The accounting system adheres to the procedures outlined in the **Civil Accounts Manual**.

Functions of Chief Controller of Accounts (CCA)

- The CCA is responsible for:
 - Maintaining accurate and transparent accounts.
 - Ensuring timely submission of monthly, quarterly, and annual financial reports.
 - Conducting internal audits and compliance with accounting standards and financial rules.
- The accounting organization also ensures the **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** mechanisms under various schemes are monitored and recorded effectively.

Integration with Public Financial Management Systems (PFMS)

- All financial transactions are integrated with PFMS to ensure **real-time tracking** of fund disbursal and utilization. This ensures greater transparency and accountability across centrally sponsored and central sector schemes.
- The accounting organization plays a vital role in supporting the **effective implementation of agricultural programs** by maintaining financial discipline and enabling evidence-based decision-making.

NOTE:

- It has been observed in the NABARD Grade A examination that questions are primarily framed around schemes that are currently **in news** or recently highlighted by the government. Therefore, to avoid **duplication** and maintain the relevance of this document, we have **not included detailed coverage of schemes** already discussed elsewhere. For a comprehensive understanding of such schemes, aspirants are advised to refer to the "**SchemesTap**" **document**, which exclusively covers all recent and important government schemes in a structured manner.