



40 🌾 PILLAR4A: SECTORS OF ECONOMY → AGRICULTURE



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40.2.1 🧑🏠 [Yearbook-Info] Agro Ministry

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare is made up 2 departments and implements National Policy for Farmers (2007)

| | |
|---|--|
|  Dept#1 Agro-itself | Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare - Statutory: Coconut Development Board, National Cooperative Development Corporation, Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, Registrar of Multi State Cooperative Societies. - Attached Office: National Rainfed Area Authority. - CPSE: National Seeds Corporation Ltd. (NSC) - Autonomous / Cooperative bodies: NAFED, Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC). Various boards / institutes for horticulture, plant health management, Agro marketing etc. |
|---|--|



| | |
|--|---|
| Dept#2: Agro Research Extension | Department of Agricultural Research & Education - Autonomous body: Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR: भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद) - Central Agro universities @Imphal (Manipur), Pusa (Bihar), Jhansi (UP) |
|--|---|

* Hindi terms not given for most org. because above information is meant for MCQ only.
 In the mains exam you may attribute all things to 'कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय की वैधानिक / सहकारी / स्वायत्त संस्था <insert English term/abbreviation>'.

40.2.2 🐟🐄 [Yearbook-Info] Ministry for Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying

This ministry was newly setup in 2019, with two departments

1. 🐟 Dept of Fisheries (Matsyapalan Vibhag)
2. 🐄 Dept of Animal Husbandry And Dairying (Pashupalan Aur Dairy Vibhag): → Statutory: National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)

Previously above subjects were under the aegis of Agri ministry.

40.2.3 🌱🌾 Agri-Input → Seeds → 🍌 Pepsi vs Potato Farmers



- ⇒ 1970's Indian Patents Act (भारतीय पेटेंट अधिनियम) doesn't give Patent to seeds / plant varieties. But,
- ⇒ 2001's Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act (पौधों की किस्मों और किसानों के अधिकारों का संरक्षण) grants Intellectual Property Rights (IPR: बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकार) to plant breeders, researchers and farmers who have developed any new plant varieties
- ⇒ Pepsi supplied FC5 potato hybrid variety to Indian farmers. It has a lower moisture content (कम नमी) so suitable for making Pepsi-Lay's potato chips. Later, contract expired yet farmers continue to grow this variety (& selling to other chips makers).
- ⇒ 2019: Pepsi filed a complaint against Gujarat Farmers. Later, Pepsi withdrew the complaint. (शिकायत वापस ले ली).

40.3 ☁️🌧️ AGRI-INPUT → WATER (IRRIGATION: सिंचाई)

40.3.1 🌾☁️🌧️ [Yearbook] Water related Ministries and Departments



🌾 [Yearbook1] Min. of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation

जल संसाधन, नदी विकास एवं गंगा संरक्षण मंत्रालय consists of <list not exhaustive>

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Dept | N/A |
| Attached / subordinate offices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Water Commission (केंद्रीय जल आयोग) - Ganga Flood Control Commission - Bansagar Control Board (Son River) |



| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Water and Power Research Station - Central Soil and Materials Research Station |
| Statutory Bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Betwa River Board, Brahmaputra Board under respective Acts. ⇒ Various water dispute tribunals (जल विवाद न्यायाधिकरण) under Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 ⇒ Under Environment Protection Act, 1986 → ⇒ National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) → 2006 replaced by National Ganga Council chaired by PM ⇒ Central Ground Water Authority (केंद्रीय भूजल प्राधिकरण) |
| PSU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water and Power Consultancy Services Ltd (WAPCOS) - National Projects construction Corporation Ltd. |
| Autonomous Bodies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Institute of Hydrology - Krishna River Management Board - Godavari River Management Board |

[Yearbook2] Ministry of Drinking Water And Sanitation: पेयजल और स्वच्छता मंत्रालय → doesn't have any MCQ worth Organizations.

[Yearbook3] Jal Shakti Ministry

2019-May: Government formed Jal Shakti Mantralaya by merging following ministries

1. Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (जल संसाधन, नदी विकास और गंगा संरक्षण)
2. Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation (पेयजल और स्वच्छता)

Now Ministry#1 and Ministry#2 have been made 'Departments (विभाग)' under the Jal Shakti Ministry.

40.3.2 Water Schemes → Jal Shakti Abhiyan (2019-July)

- **Boss?** Jal Shakti Ministry's 2 phase to conserve water.
- **Phase1:** from 1st July, 2019 to 15th September, 2019.
- **Phase2:** from 1st October, 2019 to 30th November, 2019 for States receiving the North East retreating monsoons.
- They'll focus on following areas to conserve water:
 - Rainwater harvesting, Renovation of traditional water bodies/tanks, bore well recharge structures, watershed development
 - Water reuse, intensive afforestation.

40.3.3 Water Schemes → Jal Jeevan Mission (2019-Aug)

- **Boss?** Jal Shakti Ministry
- **Objective?** Har Ghar Jal (pipd water supply)
 - To all rural households by 2024.
 - To Cities with million+ population will be encouraged to achieve it in current year (2020) itself.
- Focus on rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and using household wastewater for reuse in agriculture. वर्षा जल संचयन, भूजल पुनर्भरण और कृषि में पुनः उपयोग के लिए घरेलू अपशिष्ट जल का उपयोग करना।
- Previous scheme NRDWP scheme subsumed into this new scheme.
- **Funding?** Government aims to spend ₹ 3.60 lakh crores in this by converging with other Central and State Government Schemes and using their funds. Further, if required, the Government will also use additional funds available under the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) for this purpose.



40.3.4 🚰👤🔧 Water Schemes → ATAL Bhujal Yojana (=ATAL JAL) (2019-Dec)



- **Boss?** Jal Shakti Ministry. **Funding:** 50:50 by Union + World Bank.
- This scheme is **not meant for entire India** but only in the selected areas of selected 7 states facing extreme water shortages viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- Panchayat led ground water management and behavioral change (ब्यवहार / वर्तन में परिवर्तन). Better performing gram panchayats, will be given more funding allocation.
- Villagers formed into 'Water User Associations' → try to minimize water wastage, build water assets, IEC etc.
- **2019-25th Dec:** Modi formally launched this scheme on the 95th birth anniversary of former prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Further, Rohtang Tunnel connecting Manali, Himachal Pradesh with Leh, Ladakh and Jammu Kashmir, will now be known as **Atal Tunnel**

SideNote: In 2014-15, PM Modi also announced Bharat Ratna for Atal B. Vajpayee, and declared his b'day (25th Dec) to be celebrated as '**Good Governance Day**'

40.3.5 🌾📊 Agri-Input → Water → Composite Water Management Index

- ⇒ NITI Aayog's समग्र जल प्रबंधन सूचकांक: Guidelines Version 1.0 in 2018, Version 2.0 in 2019.
- ⇒ NITI divides India in: 1) non-Himalayan states 2) North-Eastern and Himalayan states, 3) Union Territories (UTs).
- ⇒ NITI ranks them into nine themes and 28 indicators against the base year 2017-18.

40.4 🌿🚫🚫🚫 AGRI INPUTS → DON'T USE CHEMICALS → PKVY (2015)



Here we had studied about Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) to promote organic farming. What new happened afterwards?

- ⇒ Agro Ministry's **Jaivik Kheti webportal** to help organic buyers and sellers connect with each other.
- ⇒ Agro Ministry's **Participatory Guarantee Scheme (PGS: सहभागी गारंटी योजना)** for certification of organic products. It assures the buyers the given fruit/vegetable/produce has organic origin. (जैविक उत्पादों का प्रमाणीकरण)

40.4.1 🚫📁🚫🚫 Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF: शून्य बजट प्राकृतिक खेती)

- 'Zero Budget' means without using any loan, and without spending any money on purchase of inputs (seeds, fertilizers).
- 'Natural farming' means farming without chemicals. By using biofertilizers, earthworms, cow dung etc. Associated keywords:



- Jiwamrita' (microbial culture) and 'Bijamrita' (seed treatment solution)
- Biopesticides: 'Agniastra', 'Brahmastra' and 'Neemastra'
- Most of the above are made from Cow-urine.
- 'waaphasa' (giving water outside the plant's canopy),
- ZBNF saves farmers from debt-traps; and protects the environment, soil and biodiversity. कर्ज के जाल; पर्यावरण, मिट्टी और जैव विविधता की रक्षा
- Practice first started in **Karnataka by Subhash Palekar**. Himachal Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are also frontrunners.
- (Full) Budget-2019 promised to expand ZBNF in other parts of India. Govt thinking of launching it as a sub-scheme (उप-योजना) under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

40.4.2 🚫🌱🌿 Organic farming & ZBNF → Limitations? (मर्यादा/चुनौतियाँ)

1. Organic farming yield (quantity produced per acre) is lower than conventional chemical-based farming. (पारंपरिक रासायनिक आधारित खेती की तुलना में कम उपज)
2. Difficult to produce off-season crops using organic farming. so if entire India became "100% organic farming" → food shortage → inflation.
3. Shelf life, colour and texture of organically grown fruits/vegetables are less attractive than chemically grown hybrid / GM varieties. So, unless ordinary consumers are made aware of their health benefits they may not buy. (जल्दी बिगड़ जाते, रंग-बनावट आकर्षक नहीं)

40.4.3 🚫🌱🌿 Conclusion: Organic farming / ZBNF

- ✓ (SDG-ki-evergreen-Pipudi) New India Vision 2022 requires doubling farmers' income, while Sustainable Development Goal No.2 requires nations to adopt agriculture practices that improve land and soil quality & protect the genetic diversity of flora-fauna. (सतत विकास लक्ष्य और किसानों की आय को दुगना करने के लिए उपयोगी)
- ✓ Given the aforementioned ecological and economic economical benefits of organic farming /ZBNF, it can help us achieve both the targets.

40.5 🏪🛒 AGRI-SELLING → APMC (कृषिगत उत्पाद विपणन समिति)



(Intro: Origin) In the Post-independent India, despite the abolition of zamindari, the farmers were not 'liberated' from exploitation. Because, the goons of local Baniyaa or money lender would forcibly take away the farmers' harvest without paying sufficient money. So, state governments enacted APMC laws that "first sale of agriculture produce can occur only at the market yards / Mandis of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMC)."

40.5.1 ⚠️ APMC Problems?

1. APMC trustees (office bearers) are **politically influential persons**. They enjoy a cozy relationship with the licensed commission agents. These agents then form cartel, manipulate prices and deprive farmers of remunerative prices; they also engage in hoarding & artificial shortage of food supply in the retail market, thereby driving up the food inflation for profiteering. (राजनीतिसे जुड़े तत्व मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं)



2. APMC trustees lack the managerial skill / vision for vertical integration with food processing industries. [because their only skill is 'Politics']
3. While these Mandis charge multiple entry, exit and other fees. But money is siphoned off → poor infrastructure, lack of cold-storage and transport facilities → substantial waste of fruits & vegetables despite bumper harvests in good monsoon years.

40.5.2 🗝️ Model APMC Act?

Since **agriculture is a state subject**, ultimately state governments have to reform their archaic laws. Union Government already circulated a model APMC Act, 2003

- It allows the private entrepreneurs and cooperatives to set up their parallel markets, & sell directly to consumers
- It allows the corporate companies to engage farmers in '**contract farming** (अनुबंध खेती)' and directly purchase the produce from farmgate.

Further, Union Government released

- 1) Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act 2017 (APLM: मॉडल कृषि उपज और पशुधन विपणन) → it has better features than above model act, covering both Agro commodities as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry.
- 2) Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 → (concurrent list) → aims to protect farmers engaged in contract farming with better features than model APMC act 2003.

2016: NITI Aayog launched Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index (AMFFRI) to rank States and UTs. No state has achieved 100/100 score yet.

40.5.3 🏛️ Constitution of India: 7th Schedule (7 वीं अनुसूची)

| 👤 Union List | 👤 State List | 👤 Concurrent List (समवर्ती) |
|---|---|--|
| ⇒ Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters ⇒ Salt ⇒ Taxes on income other than agricultural ⇒ Estate duty on property other than agricultural land. | ⇒ Agriculture, agricultural education and research, ⇒ Pests, plant diseases, animal diseases; ⇒ veterinary training and practice. ⇒ Cattle trespass (अतिचार) ⇒ Water, water supplies, irrigation, water power ⇒ Land, land tenures relation of landlord and tenant etc ⇒ Agricultural loans; ⇒ Land revenue, survey and maintenance of land records ⇒ Taxes on agricultural income ⇒ Estate duty on agricultural land. ⇒ Taxes on animals, boats. ⇒ Fisheries. ⇒ Markets and fairs. | ⇒ Transfer of property other than agricultural land; ⇒ Contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land ⇒ Animals cruelty ⇒ Adulteration of foodstuffs (मिलावट खोरी) ⇒ Trade and commerce in, production, supply and distribution, foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils; cattle fodder, oilcakes, raw cotton cotton seed; raw jute |



40.6 🏠👨🦍🏪🚚 AGRO ORDINANCE#1 → APMC ORDINANCE 2020

⇒ Farmers' Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Ordinance, 2020.

किसान उत्पादन व्यापार और वाणिज्य (संवर्धन और सुविधा) अध्यादेश, 2020-June

⇒ Ordinance will prevail / override over state APMC Acts. राज्यों के कानूनों के प्रावधानों ऊपर यह अध्यादेश अधिभावी / सर्वोपरि रहेगा.

| 😊 State APMC Acts. | 😬 Union Ordinance 2020-June |
|---|---|
| They had provisions for trade within "State" = Intra-State. राज्य के भीतर / अंत:राज्य | both intra-state and inter-state trade. अंत:राज्य तथा अंतरराज्यीय |
| first agri-trade can be conducted only at APMC mandi, & not at farm gate. कृषि उत्पाद की प्रथम बार बिक्री केवल मंडी पर हो सकती है. किसान के घर के दरवाजे पर नहीं | @any place like farm gates, factory, warehouses, cold storages, APMC Mandi, cooperative society etc. (कारखाना, गोदाम, शीतगृह, मंडी सहकारी समिति..कहीं पर भी) But the buyer must be a 1) Person/organization with Permanent Account Number (PAN) card number issued by The Income Tax Department OR 2) Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO: किसान उत्पादक संगठन) i.e. an entity registered under Cooperative Societies Act, or Companies Act etc. OR 3) agricultural cooperative society |
| some states' Acts did not cover all these agriculture / food commodities → | ⇒ covers food produce- cereals, oilseeds, vegetables, fruits, spice, sugarcane. (खाद्य उत्पाद- अनाज, तिलहन, सब्जियाँ, फल, मसाले, गन्ना) ⇒ poultry, piggery, goater, fishery, dairy. (मुर्गी/सुअर/बकरी/मत्स्य पालन, डेयरी) ⇒ cotton and jute (कपास, जूट) ⇒ cattle fodder. (पशुओं का चारा) |
| narrow definition. किसान शब्द की व्याख्या बहुत संकुचित | Farmer means any person / organization involved in producing above raw commodities. (उक्त कच्चे उत्पादन करने वाला कोई भी व्यक्ति या संगठन= उसे किसान माना जाएगा) |
| Did not have clear provisions for this इसके लिए स्पष्ट प्रावधान नहीं थे | Electronic trading permitted. Private players allowed to setup such e-platforms. Union will decide norms for it (केंद्र सरकार की निगरानी में निजी क्षेत्र को कृषि ई-व्यापार के प्लेटफॉर्म चलाने को अनुमति) |
| Did not have clear provisions for this इसके लिए स्पष्ट प्रावधान नहीं थे | ⇒ Buyer must pay farmer within 1-3 working days. ⇒ If any dispute, complaint to Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM) who will settle the complaint within a specified time limit. ⇒ Higher appeal → DM/Collector/Additional Collector |
| State Govt and APMC Mandis used to charge market fee, cess or levy on the farmers for the sale. | ⇒ No Union or state tax will be levied on such sale/purchase of raw commodity. (कच्चे कृषि माल की खरीद बिक्री पर केंद्र राज्य कराधान नहीं लगेंगे) ⇒ meaning ⇒ When Britannia buys wheat from farmer = no taxes by Union or State (as per this new ordinance, because raw commodity bought) ⇒ After that stage, taxes are as usual-e.g. |



| 🤖 State APMC Acts. | 🤖 Union Ordinance 2020-June |
|--------------------|---|
| | ⇒ When Britannia biscuits made from that wheat → GST yes. ⇒ When Britannia makes profit → Corporation tax yes. ⇒ When Britannia shareholders receive dividend from profit → Income tax yes. |

Penalties? from ₹25,000 to higher, depending on violation. (उल्लंघन के हिसाब से जुर्माने)

👉 Some of the (inexperienced) private quizmasters randomly lift statement(s) from the original text of ordinance to frame MCQ. But microscopic LLB things not asking in UPSC.

40.6.1 🤖🤖🤖:🤖🤖 Criticism for Agro-Ordinance#1: आलोचना/ निंदा

- 1) Constitution of India → Seventh schedule → State list → Entry#14: Agriculture. Therefore only the state legislature is empowered to laws on agriculture. Union is encroaching upon the state's domain and harming the spirit of cooperative federalism. (संविधान की सातवीं सूची अनुसार कृषि कानून बनाने का हक राज्यों को दिया गया है. केंद्र सरकार अपनी मर्जी थोप के, सहकारी संघवाद को नुकसान पहुंचा रही है)
- 2) 🍌 State govt prohibited from collecting taxes/fees → 📉 Fiscal independence. 📈 States' dependence on Finance Commission. (राजकोषीय स्वतंत्रता कम हो जाएगी हमेशा वित्त आयोग के सामने कटोरा लेकर खड़ा रहना पड़ेगा)
- 3) 🇮🇳 Punjab Govt Agri Acts much better. Union should have copied it.
- 4) Scope of mis-interpretation and exploitation of small farmers by big traders and Multinational Corporations (MNCs: बहुराष्ट्रीय कंपनियों द्वारा छोटे किसानों का शोषण).
- 5) Liberalisation / Deregulation of a sector has not always helped consumers e.g. in case of education, health (looting by private colleges/hospitals). (उदारीकरण / नियंत्रण हटाने से ग्राहकों का नुकसान हो सकता है)
- 6) If farmers are getting remunerative prices via these ordinances → they'll go less to the Govt's MSP → MSP subsidy bill 📉 → India will be able to comply with WTO subsidy norms in future. So, PM Modi doing it under WTO pressure, and not for farmers' welfare. (सच्चे दिल से नहीं लेकिन विश्व व्यापार संगठन के दबाव में किया गया)
- 7) Ordinance prepared in haste. Ordinance ignores X/Y/Z recommendation of past committees on agriculture. Ordinance does not have X/Y/Z good provisions seen in other countries' agriculture Acts. (विभिन्न समितिओं के सुझाव / विभिन्न देशों के कृषि कानूनों के अच्छे मुद्दों को न अपनाकर करके जल्द बाजी में बनाया गया.)

👉 But criticism is not greatly imp for exam. #थोड़ा-पढ़ो-आगे-बढ़ो

40.6.2 🤖🤖🤖:👍😊 Conclusion /Pros: Agro-Ordinance#1: Appreciate

🤖🤖🤖🤖 Successive union govts tried to convince the state govts to implement the model laws for reforming APMC mandis & Contract farming sector viz.

- ⇒ **2017:** Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing Act 2017 (APLM: मॉडल कृषि उपज और पशुधन विपणन) covering both Agro commodities as well as livestock, fisheries and poultry.
- ⇒ **2018:** Model Contract Farming Act, 2018 → (concurrent list) → aims to protect farmers engaged in contract farming



- ⇒ But such model laws were not adopted uniformly across all the states of India.
- ⇒ 🤖🤖 Coronavirus led an economic slowdown then forced the hand of the union government to implement farm reforms at a faster pace. (उत्तरोत्तर समय में बनी केंद्र सरकारों ने राज्यों को आदर्श कृषि कानून लागू करने के लिए मनाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन असफल. कोरोना-आर्थिक मंदी ने केंद्र सरकार को जल्दी से कृषि सुधार लागू करने के लिए मजबूर किया)

This latest ordinance will help in a long way to in

- ✓ 🛒 creating one nation one market for barrier-free trade in agriculture (बाधाओं से मुक्त राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार का निर्माण)
- ✓ 💰 attracting private investment, boosting competition in the agriculture sector (निवेश और स्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहन)
- ✓ 🌾 doubling farmers' income. (किसानों की आय दुगुनी करने में मदद)

40.7 🤖🤖🤖🤖🤖🤖 AGRO ORDINANCE#2 → CONTRACT FARMING ORDINANCE 2020-JUNE



- ⇒ Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance & Farm Services Ordinance, 2020. किसान मूल्य आश्वासन और कृषि सेवा (सशक्तिकरण और संरक्षण) अध्यादेश
- ⇒ Ordinance's provisions will prevail / override over state APMC Acts and Essential Commodities Act.
- ⇒ Contract farming agreement means an advance agreement between the farmer and the buyer agent, before the production of farm commodities. (अनुबंध खेती: ग्राहक और किसान के बीच, कृषि उत्पादन से पहले, किया गया एक अग्रिम समझौता है)

Contract farming agreement: ideal elements/ it should contain:

- ⇒ Estimate Date of supply & Minimum quality standards (आपूर्ति तिथि न्यूनतम गुणवत्ता)
- ⇒ Selling Price. (बिक्री कीमत/भाव)
- ⇒ further, if market prices ⬆️, buyer to give latest higher price to farmer.
- ⇒ (e.g. If a contract was signed in January, requiring farmer to supply wheat @₹10/- to Britannia on Dec, but @dec, market price of wheat gets ₹12/kg.)
- ⇒ What inputs or services will be provided by the buyer (e.g. Pepsico giving seeds/fertilizers/pesticides) कंपनी कौन सी चीजें मुहैया करेगी
- ⇒ Copies of associated Insurance / loan document. (फसल बीमा और ऋण के कागजात)
- ⇒ 📅 **Duration of Contract:** From minimum one crop season to maximum five years. It may be renewed further afterwards, if both parties agree. (अनुबंध की अवधि: 1 फसल मौसम से लेकर 5 साल तक)
- ⇒ Contract farming agreement doesn't mean buyer has got ownership of the farmer's land, (ताकि कोई बदमाश ग्राहक/कम्पनी ऐसे समझौता के कागजात के बल पर किसान की जमीन हड़पना शुरू न कर दें)
- ⇒ ⚖️ **Dispute settlement?** Conciliation Board → Sub-divisional Magistrate (SDM) → Appellate Authority (DM/collector/additional collector). (विवाद निपटान के लिए सुलह मंडल और अपील का प्रावधान)



⇒ **Penalty?** Yes possible. But farmer's land can't be confiscated/attached for recovery of any penalties/damages. (किसान की गलती/बदमाशी के चलते ग्राहक/कंपनी का नुकसान हो गया तो जुर्माना/भरपाई मांग तो सकते हैं, किंतु किसान से उसकी जमीन जप्त नहीं कर सकते।)

40.7.1 : Criticism & Conclusion for Agro-Ordinance#2:

Similar to Agro-Ordinance#1. #थोड़ा-पढ़ो-आगे-बढ़ो.

40.8 : FCI's BUFFER STOCK PROBLEM (बफर भंडार)

1964-65: Food Corporation of India (FCI, HQ-Delhi), a statutory corporation, setup under Consumer Affairs Ministry (भारतीय खाद्य निगम, उपभोक्ता कार्य मंत्रालय का वैधानिक निगम)

- 1) Procurement of foodgrains from farmers at Minimum Support Prices (प्रापण करना)
- 2) Distribution of foodgrains to consumers through Public Distribution System (PDS, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा गरीबों में खाद्यान्नों का वितरण)
- 3) Maintenance of buffer stock for food related schemes and to meet emergency situations like unexpected crop failure, natural disasters, festivals, etc. (खाद्य सुरक्षा और कीमत स्थिरता के लिए खाद्यान्नों के बफर स्टॉक का भंडारण करना)

40.8.1 : FCI → Problems

- ❖ Due to electoral populism, successive Governments kept MSPs → MSP is no longer 'minimum support price' but rather maximum offered prices as rarely any private trader is matching that amount. Consequently, 80-90% of rice and wheat in Punjab-Haryana is procured by FCI only. (लोकलुभावन में सरकार ने एमएसपी इतना बढ़ा दिया है की निजी व्यापारी उतनी कीमत देने के लिए अक्षम है)
- ❖ This discourages the private sector to undertake long-term investments in procurement, storage and processing of these commodities. (निजी व्यापारी खाद्यान्न भंडारण और प्रसंस्करण में निवेश करने के लिए हतोत्साहित हो जाते हैं)
- ❖ 2019: Food Corporation of India's (FCI) godowns are overflowing with three times the buffer stock requirement. So 1) started Open market sale. 2) exploring to donate it to the poorest nations of the world. (क्षमता से अधिक भंडारण)
- ❖ FCI forced to spend a large amount of ₹ for acquiring, storing and distributing foodgrains. But the Government is not releasing subsidy / funds to FCI in a timely fashion. FCI is forced to borrow money. (Ref: Pillar2: fiscal deficit → EBR)
- ❖ Thus, Government Intervention has hurt more than it has helped. (सरकारी दखल से यहाँ पर मदद कम, और तकलीफ ज्यादा हुई है!), so ES20Vol1ch4 recommended following →

40.8.2 FCI → Solutions by ES20

- ✓ National Food Security Act (NFSA:राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम): It aims to provide rice(₹3/kg), wheat(₹2/kg) and coarse grains (₹1/kg) at heavily subsidized price to 67% of Indian population.
 - We should reduce the number of beneficiaries to bottom-20% poorest Indians.
 - For 'relatively less poor' people, Govt should charge slightly higher prices. (More about NFSA in Pillar6 → Malnutrition).
- ✓ Conditional Cash Transfer Schemes (सशर्त नकदी हस्तांतरण योजनाएं)
 - Brazil (Bolsa Familia), Mexico (Oportunidades), Philippines (Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino).
 - Here poor families are given money to buy (non-subsidized) foodgrains from the market.



- We should explore similar ways of giving cash/food coupon/smart cards to FCI's procurement and stock keeping burden.

40.9 🚚👤📦🚂: 🧑🌾 AGRI-SELLING: STORAGE AND TRANSPORT

📅 Budget-2020 announced:

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Kisan Rail | Indian Railways with refrigerated coaches in trains. ट्रेनों में प्रशीतित डिब्बे. 😊 = improve national cold supply chain for perishables, milk, meat and fish. (नाशपाती कृषि उपज, दूध, मांस और मछली।) |
| Krishi Udaan | Ministry of Civil Aviation (नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्रालय) will permit new flights on international and national routes to transport agricultural cargo. 😊 = farmers of North-East and tribal districts to sell their exotic fruits/flowers at premium prices. (अनोखे/जंगली फल-फूलों को ऊँची कीमत) |

- We'll encourage the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA), Food Corporation of India (FCI) and Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) to build more warehouses. [All these are bodies under Consumer Affairs Ministry]
- We'll launch a Village (grain) Storage scheme using Self-Help Groups (SHG). (Details yet to be finalized)

40.10 🍅📈🧑🌾: 🍅 FOOD INFLATION DUE TO COBWEB CYCLE 📈🕸️🍅

🕸️🕸️🕸️ Cobweb Cycle (मकड़ी का जाला)

- ⇒ if a farmer observes a high price for a specific crop for a year, he would opt to produce more of it the next year.
- ⇒ But if all farmers think with this mindset → excessive production & supply → prices ↓ → then they stop cultivating it in the next cycle → shortage in supply → price ↑.
- ⇒ Faulty producer expectations → cyclical fluctuation in supply & prices.
- ⇒ किसान की दोषपूर्ण अपेक्षाएँ → उत्पादन और कीमतों में चक्रीय उतार-चढ़ाव
- ⇒ This is called 'Cobweb' Cycle. Term given by economist Nicholas Kaldor (1934)
- ⇒ 📅 ES20 blamed this phenomenon for price fluctuations in pulses.

40.11 🍅📈🧑🌾: 🧑🌾 FOOD INFLATION → ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT








- ⇒ Essential Commodities Act 1955 (ECA: आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम) aims to control the production, supply and distribution of certain goods considered as essential commodities e.g. foodgrain, pulses, edible oil, sugar, jute, fertilizers & seed, cattle-fodder, medicines, petrol, diesel, kerosene, etc.
- ⇒ During inflation/shortage: govt can impose stock limits, restrict movement of goods.
- ⇒ 📅 ES20vol1ch4 conducted case study of Onion inflation of 2019 & found
- ⇒ 76,000+ raids were conducted, yet, less than 3000 traders penalized. It hints that raids are misused for bribery and harassment. (छापेमारी का डर दिखाके रिश्वत मांगना)
- ⇒ Assuming every raid needs a minimum of 5 govt officials, this is a waste of manpower as well. (सरकारी महकमे के समय और ऊर्जा की बर्बादी)
- ⇒ Under ECA, State Governments randomly impose stock limits on all wholesalers, distributors, and retailers. But, these raids and stock limits had no impact on 📉 onion inflation (2019) or pulses (2006) or Sugar (2009). (अप्रत्याशित रूप से स्टॉक लिमिट को लागू किया गया किंतु खाद्य महंगाई को कम नहीं कर पाए)




- ⇒ Infact, ECA discourages traders from investing in warehousing and storage facilities. It discourages entry of large private sector players into agricultural warehousing and marketing, because they never know when govt will arbitrarily change the stock limit norm. (बड़ी कंपनीया गोडाउन, भंडार अवसंरचना में निवेश करने में निरुत्साह होती है)
- ⇒ The ECA Act does not distinguish between genuine large firms that need to hold large amount of stock vs a greedy trader hoarding speculative profits.
- ⇒ ECA Act was passed in 1955 when India was worried about famines, shortages, speculative hoarding and black marketing; it is irrelevant in today's India and must be discarded. (पुराने जमाने के इस कानून को फेंक देने का वक्त आ गया है) Because here, Government Intervention has hurt more than it has helped.

40.12 AGRO ORDINANCE#3 → ECA ORDINANCE 2020

Essential Commodities (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020-June. आवश्यक वस्तु (संशोधन) अध्यादेश

| Essential Commodities Act'55 | Ordinance 2020-June |
|---|--|
| ⇒ Essential commodities examples: food items, fertilizers, medicine and petroleum. ⇒ However during what exact conditions, can the government impose a stock limit? Ans. Vague law. Govt would do it randomly based on election / media hype. ⇒ सरकार व्यापारी पर स्टॉक सीमा कब/कितनी लगा सकती है? इस बारे में कानून अस्पष्ट था। चुनावी समय / मीडिया दबाव के आधार पर, अचानक/अनपेक्षित निर्णय होते हैं | In case of food items -cereals, pulses, potato, onions, edible oilseeds, and oils → Union Govt can impose stock limit only in the 4 extraordinary circumstances (असाधारण परिस्थितियां) viz. ⇒  War (युद्ध) ⇒  Famine (अकाल/सूखा) ⇒  Grave Natural Calamity (गंभीर प्राकृतिक आपदा) ⇒  Extraordinary Price Rise (असाधारण मूल्य वृद्धि/अत्याधिक महंगाई). Which means compared to average prices IF → <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 100% price rise in horticultural /perishable items (बागवानी/नाशपाती) ○ 50% price rise in non-perishable (गैर नाशपाती) |
|  Food processing companies were also harassed unnecessary in stocklimits (स्टॉक सीमा में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण कंपनियां परेशान होती थी) |  Above stock limits may not apply to ⇒  Existing Food processing companies / food value chain participants involved in agri processing, packaging, storage, transport, and distribution. (प्रसंस्करण, पैकेजिंग, भंडारण, परिवहन और वितरण) ⇒ Public Distribution System (सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली/ सरकारी राशन की दुकान वाले) |
| Ministry of Consumer Affairs itself did not lay specific rules, but allowed the State Govts to issue rules on stock limits, restrict movement of goods etc | In case of the extraordinary situations mentioned in above-table-cell#1: Ministry of Consumer Affairs will issue orders/stock limits. So, the Hindu columnists & State Government resent this 'encroachment' on cooperative federalism. सहकारी संघवाद पर केंद्र के अतिक्रमण से राज्य सरकारें नाराज हैं |

40.12.1 ECA Ordinance → Conclusion / निष्कर्ष

- ⇒  ES20 observed that the Essential Commodities Act was creating bottlenecks against our food processing industry.



- ⇒ This latest ordinance will encourage private/foreign investment in cold storages and food supply chain. It will help in a long way to rectify this lacuna.
- ⇒ (आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम हमारे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के विकास में अड़चनें पैदा कर रहा था। यह नवीनतम अध्यादेश इस खामी को हटाने में, निजी/विदेशी निवेश को बढ़ोतरी देने में मदद करेगा)

40.12.2 🧐👉 ECA → N95 Masks and Sanitizers put under ECA

- ⇒ **2020-March:** Govt put them under ECA act to 📦 supply local market at reasonable prices. If seller found black marketing and overpricing → 7 years jail / fine / both
- ⇒ **2020-June:** Govt removed them from list, after State Governments reported there is sufficient supply in market, and prices have become reasonable. (वाजिब दाम)

40.13 🧑🌾 AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION & PROCESSING → OTHER SCHEMES

40.13.1 🧑🌾🏠🏡🏠🏡🏠🏡🏠🏡🏠 Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (2020-Jul)

- ⇒ **Boss?** Ministry of Agriculture. (कृषि मंत्रालय की कृषि अवसंरचना निधि)
- ⇒ **Type?** Central Sector Scheme (=States not req. to give money.)
- ⇒ **Beneficiary?** Farmers, Agriculture Cooperative Societies, Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG), Agri-startups, Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects etc.
- ⇒ Banks and NBFCs will loan them total ₹1 lakh cr. (10k cr this + 30k cr each in next 3 years) = total 1 lakh cr. NABARD may provide them with refinance. (Ref#1D)
- ⇒ 🧐 **Loan will be given for?**
 - Post-harvest Management Infrastructure (Warehouse, cold storage, etc. कटाई के बाद भंडारण के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा)
 - Community Farming Assets (सामुदायिक खेती की परिसंपत्तियां)
- ⇒ 🧐 **Loan duration?** Medium to long term loans. (How many years exactly? Ans. not clearly mentioned. (मध्यम से लंबी अवधि के ऋण)
- ⇒ 🧐 **Loan Interest?** To be decided by individual bank/NBFC.
- ⇒ 🧐 **Loan Interest Subvention?** 3% by Government (ब्याज में मदद)
- ⇒ 🧐 **Loan Default?** = upto ₹2 cr credit guarantee by Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE: Ref1D)
- ⇒ **Scheme Valid** for next ten years, starting from 2020

40.13.2 🧑🌾🍅🍆🥕🥬🥦 Atma-Nirbhar: "Op Green" expanded to all fruits & veggies



- ⇒ Food Processing Ministry → PM Kisan Sampada Yojana → sub scheme called Operation Greens for T-O-P: Tomato, Onion and Potato
- ⇒ **2020:** 🧐 Corona → 🧑🌾 ATMANIRBHAR= now we'll expand from T-O-P to ALL fruits and vegetables. It'll provide
 - subsidy on transportation from surplus area to deficient markets. (जिन विस्तारों में विपुल उत्पादन/आपूर्ति है वहां से कमी/तंगी वाले बाजारों में माल पहुंचाया जाए)
 - subsidy on storage infrastructure. (भंडारण के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा)



⇒ **Benefit?** reduced food wastage, Better prices for farmers, affordable food for consumers (अपव्यय/बर्बादी, किसान को बेहतर कीमत, ग्राहक को किफायती दाम)

40.13.3 🍌🍌🍌 Atma-Nirbhar: Food Enterprises promotion (खाद्य उद्यमों को बढ़ावा)

- ⇒ Existing (unorganized sector) micro food enterprises, Farmer Producer Organisations, Self Help Groups and Cooperatives
- ⇒ will be given funding, training, support for brand Building, marketing . (असंगठित क्षेत्र के लघु खाद्य उद्यमों को वित्त पोषण, प्रशिक्षण, समर्थन)
- ⇒ Help them comply with Food Safety Standards, (खाद्य सुरक्षा मानक)
- ⇒ **Cluster based approach** of development e.g. Mango in UP, Kesar in J&K, Bamboo shoots in North-East, Chilli in Andhra Pradesh, Tapioca in Tamil Nadu etc. → 📦 Export (समूहबद्ध करके विकास, निर्यात में बढ़ोतरी)

Separately, **herbal cultivation** of medicinal plant, beekeeping will be encouraged (औषधीय पौधे और मधुमक्खी पालन को प्रोत्साहन)

40.14 🐮 SECTORS → AGRO ALLIED: → ANIMAL HUSBANDRY (पशुपालन)



40.14.1 🐮🐮🐮 Livestock Census (पशुधन की जनगणना)

- Department of Animal Husbandry conducts livestock Census every 5 year since 1919-20.
- The 20th Livestock Census: data collection started in 2018-Oct. Provisional data released in 2019-Oct.
- India has the world's largest livestock population

| Category (Largest to Smallest) | Census- 2018-19 (in million) | % growth / fall to previous census | Internal Distribution: More imp for StatePCS Exam than IAS exam |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Cattle | 192.49 | 0.8% | ⇒ WB>UP>MP>BH>MH ⇒ Female Pop>Males. ⇒ Indigenous Population is more than Crossbred/Exotic Pop. ⇒ In-Milk giving population greater than Dry Population |
| Goat | 148.88 | 10.1% | RJ>WB>UP>BH>MP |
| Buffalo | 109.85 | 1.1% | UP>RJ>Guj>MP>Bihar |
| Sheep | 74.26 | 14.1% | Telangana>Andhra>Kar>RJ>TN |
| Pig | 9.06 | -12.0% | Assam>JH>Megha>WB>Chhattisgarh |
| Mithun | 0.38 | 26.7% | It's a Buffalo like animal found in Northeast Only 4 States: Arunanchal>Naga>Mani>Mizo |
| Horses & Ponies | 0.34 | -46.0% | UP>JK>RJ>BH>Guj |
| Camel | 0.25 | -37.5% | Only 4 States: RJ>Guj>Haryana>UP |
| Donkey | 0.12 | -62.5% | RJ>MH>UP>Guj>BH |



| Category (Largest to Smallest) | Census- 2018-19 (in million) | % growth / fall to previous census | Internal Distribution: More imp for StatePCS Exam than IAS exam |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Mule | 0.08 | -60.0% | <i>info not available in Census document</i> |
| Yak | 0.06 | -25.0% | Only 5 States: J&K>Arunachal>Sikkim>HP>WB |
| Total (Mammal) Livestock | 535.78 | 4.6% | Top 5-States: UP>Raj>MP>W.Bengal>Bihar |

Separately

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|
| Poultry | 851.81 | 16.8% | Top 5-States: TN>Andhra>Telengana>WB>MH |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|--|

40.14.2 🏠🐔 Agro Allied: Animal husbandry → SCHEMES

| | |
|--|--|
| Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog 2019 | <p>Int-Budget-2019 setup this executive body in Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Goals?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Genetic up-gradation of cow resources - Enhance cow productivity through research in organic manure, biogas etc; Cow welfare, cow protection laws. <p>Structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chairman with tenure of 2 years. - Members from govt, research institutions, social workers etc their tenure depends on govt's discretion. - HQ: New Delhi. - Minimum 1 meeting every quarter (3-3 months) |
| Budget-2020 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ We'll eliminate following disease by 2025: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cattle: Foot and Mouth disease, Brucellosis ○ sheep and goat: Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) ✓ We'll use MNREGA workers to develop fodder farms. |

40.14.3 🐑🐐: 📅📅 ES2019: Focus on Small Ruminants



Figure 1: हम तो Day#1 से Mains Answer Writing करते थे!

Sheep and goat are collectively known as **small ruminants** (जुगाली करनेवाले छोटे जानवर)

- These small ruminants have higher survival rates under drought conditions compared to **bovines** (गौ-जातीय पशु: Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak).
- They can even live on shrubs and trees. Their reproduction rates are higher than large ruminants. Farmers/producers can sell them more frequently & no fear of 'cow-vigilantism'. (गौ-रक्षा के लिए नागरिकों द्वारा कानून को हाथ में लेना)
- Thus, small ruminants can help 📈 income of the small-marginal & women farmers. (छोटे सीमांत और महिला किसानों की आय में बढ़ोतरी)



40.14.4 🐄🐄🐄🐄 Atma-Nirbhar: Dairy cooperatives (दुग्धालय सहकारी समितियां)

- ⇒ 🤖🤖 Corona lockdown = milk sales 📉.
- ⇒ Government to give 2% loan interest subvention to dairy cooperatives + If they regularly repay loans then additional 2% = total 4% interest subvention (ब्याज में राहत). This is applicable on new loans taken between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021.
- ⇒ National Animal disease control → 100% vaccination of domestic animals against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and for brucellosis.
- ⇒ Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund will be setup with ₹15,000 cr (पशुपालन की बुनियादी अवसंरचना विकास निधि)

40.14.5 🐟 Agro Allied: Fisheries → Blue revolution (मत्स्य → नीली क्रांति)

- 📁 (Full) Budget-2019:
 - Dept of Fisheries to launch Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) for infrastructure, post-harvest management, quality control etc.
- 📁 Budget-2020:
 - “Sagar mitras”: these extension workers to advise fishermen with processing and marketing.
 - Target to raise fishery export to ₹1 lakh crore by 2024-25.
 - We'll promote growing algae, sea-weed and Cage Culture (*growing of fishes in existing water resources in a net cage which allows free flow of water.*)

40.14.6 🐟🐟🐟🐟 Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (2020)



- ⇒ Originally announced in Budget 2019. but was not launched in that financial year. Then Corona → Atma-Nirbhar 2020-May/Jun → yes we'll launch it.
- ⇒ **Boss?** Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
- ⇒ **Type?** It's an umbrella scheme worth >20kcr. Made up of two sub-schemes/parts:
 - 1) Sub-scheme #1: Central Sector Scheme (=state not req to give money)
 - 2) Sub-scheme #2: Centrally Sponsored Scheme (=States required to give money.)

This scheme provides Support / Funding / Subsidies for

- ✓ 🧑🏫 Sagar Mitra youth extension workers: They'll give training to fishermen.
- ✓ 🚤🐟 Fishing Boat/Vessels → Loans interest subsidy and Insurance premium subsidies (नाव/पोत के लिए ऋण के ब्याज और बीमा किस्त में सब्सिडी)
- ✓ 🐟 Inland Aquaculture, Coldwater Fisheries in Himalayan areas, (अंतर्देशीय, शीत जल मत्स्य)
- ✓ 🌿 Seaweed cultivation, 🐠 Ornamental Fisheries (समुद्री शैवाल की खेती, सजावटी मछली)
- ✓ 🐟 Mariculture: cultivation of marine organisms in their natural environment in sea upto 12 nautical miles from coast.
- ✓ 🚢 Development of fishing harbours, Post harvest infrastructure, transport, marketing support (बंदरगाह, बुनियादी अवसंरचना, परिवहन, विपणन सहायता)



- ✓ Quality control labs so we can comply with US/EU's health/hygiene, sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards. (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण प्रयोगशालाएं, ताकि अपना मत्स्य उत्पाद विदेशों में स्वास्थ्य/स्वच्छता संबंधित मानकों पर खारिज ना हो जाए)
- ✓ **Scheme Valid** for next five years, starting from 2020
- ✓ **Outcome?** 55 lakhs direct and indirect jobs, ₹1 lakh cr fisheries export by 2025.
- Conclusion?** Fisheries and aquaculture are an important source of food, nutrition, employment and exports in India. Govt has taken an appreciable step to boost this sector further. (भोजन, पोषण, रोजगार और निर्यात की बढ़ती के लिए महत्वपूर्ण इस मत्स्य क्षेत्र को, और बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार ने, एक सराहनीय कदम उठाया है।)

40.14.7 Global Cooperation: Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

खाद्य और कृषि संगठन is a specialized agency of UN, setup in 1945 with HQ @Rome, Italy.

Table 1: International Years by UN

| | |
|------|--|
| 2024 | Camelids (group of Camel species) |
| 2023 | Millet |
| 2022 | Artisanal Fisheries and Aquaculture |
| 2020 | Plant Health |
| 2019 | 1) Indigenous Languages; 2) Moderation; 3) Periodic Table of Chemical Elements |
| 2017 | Sustainable Tourism for Development |
| 2016 | Pulses |

Table 2: International Decades by UN

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 2018-2028 | International Decade "Water for Sustainable Development" |
| 2019-2028 | 1) Nelson Mandela Decade of Peace 2) United Nations Decade of Family Farming |
| 2021-2030 | United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration |
| 2021-2030 | International Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development |

40.14.8 Global Cooperation: Misc. → SAARC Food Bank (2007)

- ✓ 2007: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries signed the agreement to establish the SAARC Food Bank.
- ✓ The Food Bank will help member nations' people in case of emergencies.
- ✓ Each member country is required to contribute either wheat/rice.
- ✓ Stock is kept with respective Govt agencies like FCI. So, Bank doesn't hv a HQ as such.

40.14.9 Global Cooperation: Misc. → International Grains Council (London)

- ✓ HQ: London, for cooperation in wheat and coarse grain matters.
- ✓ IGC has two types of members— importing and exporting members. India has been included in the category of exporting member since 2003

40.14.10 Mock Question for Mains

- ⇒ Enumerate the salient features of the ordinances issued by the union government in 2020 for reforming the APMC market and contract farming. Discuss their significance in improving our agriculture growth rate. (2020 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा एपीएमसी बाजार और अनुबंध खेती विषयक अध्यादेशों के मुख्य प्रावधानों की सूची दीजिए. हमारी कृषि कृषि वृद्धि दर में इनके महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।)
- ⇒ "Zero Budget Natural Farming can help saving the farmer from debt trap and the save the environment from the harmful effects of conventional agriculture." Elaborate.



("शून्य बजट प्राकृतिक खेती किसान को कर्ज के जाल से बचाने में मदद कर सकती है और पारंपरिक कृषि के हानिकारक प्रभावों से पर्यावरण को बचा सकती है।" विस्तृत कीजिए।)

- ⇒ Discuss the impact of Corona crisis on the animal husbandry and fisheries sector of India. What initiatives have been undertaken in the Atma-Nirbhar Bharat initiative to revive these sectors? हमारे पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन क्षेत्र पर कोरोना महामारी की असर पे चर्चा। इन क्षेत्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए आत्म निर्भर भारत अभियान में क्या क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

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