| **No.** | **State/Union territory** | **Administrative capital** | **Legislative capital** | **Judiciary capital** | **Year of establishment** | **Former capital** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | [Andaman and Nicobar Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andaman_and_Nicobar_Islands) dagger | [Port Blair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Port_Blair) | Port Blair | [Kolkata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata)(formerly Calcutta) | 1956 | Calcutta (1945–1956) |
| 2 | [Andhra Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh) | [Hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_India) | Hyderabad | )[[a]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-4) | 1956 | [Kurnool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kurnool) ([Andhra State](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_State))[hyderabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hyderabad,_India" \o "Hyderabad, India)([Telangana state](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Telangana_state" \o "Telangana state)) |
| 3 | [Arunachal Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arunachal_Pradesh) | [Itanagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Itanagar) | Itanagar | [Guwahati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guwahati) | 1987 |  |
| 4 | [Assam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam) | [Dispur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dispur) | [Guwahati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guwahati) | Guwahati | 1975 | [Shillong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shillong)[[b]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-6) (1874–1972) |
| 5 | [Bihar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bihar) | [Patna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patna) | Patna | Patna | 1935 |  |
| 6 | [Chandigarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) dagger | [Chandigarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh)[[c]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-8) | — | [Chandigarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) | 1966 | — |
| 7 | [Chhattisgarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chhattisgarh) | [Raipur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raipur) | Raipur | [Bilaspur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilaspur,_Chhattisgarh) | 2000 | — |
| 8 | [Dadra and Nagar Haveli](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dadra_and_Nagar_Haveli) dagger | [Silvassa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silvassa) | — | [Mumbai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai) | 1944 | Mumbai (1954–1961) [Panaji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panaji) (1961–1987) |
| 9 | [Daman and Diu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daman_and_Diu) dagger | [Daman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daman,_Daman_and_Diu) | — |  | 1987 | [Ahmedabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad) (1961–1963) [Panaji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panaji) (1963–1987) |
| 10 | [National Capital Territory of Delhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi_NCT) dagger | [Delhi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Delhi) | Delhi | Delhi | 1952 | — |
| 11 | [Goa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goa) | [Panaji](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panaji)[[d]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-10) | [Porvorim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porvorim) | [Mumbai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai) | 1961 | Panaji (1961–1987) |
| 12 | [Gujarat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gujarat) | [Gandhinagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gandhinagar) | Gandhinagar | [Ahmedabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad) | 1960 | [Ahmedabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad) (1960–1970) |
| 13 | [Haryana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haryana) | [Chandigarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1966 | — |
| 14 | [Himachal Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Himachal_Pradesh) | [Shimla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla) | Shimla | Shimla | 1971 | [Bilaspur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bilaspur,_Himachal_Pradesh) (1950–1956) |
| 15 | [Jammu and Kashmir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu_and_Kashmir) | [Srinagar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Srinagar) (S) [Jammu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jammu) (W) | Srinagar (S) Jammu (W) |  | 1948 | — |
| 16 | [Jharkhand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jharkhand) | [Ranchi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranchi) | Jamshedpur | Ranchi | 2000 | Patna |
| 17 | [Karnataka](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karnataka)[[e]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-12) | [Bengaluru](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengaluru) | Bengaluru | Bengaluru | 1956 |  |
| 18 | [Kerala](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) | [Thiruvananthapuram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thiruvananthapuram) | Thiruvananthapuram | [Kochi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kochi) | 1956 |  |
| 19 | [Lakshadweep](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshadweep) dagger | [Kavaratti](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kavaratti) | Kavaratti | [Kochi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kochi) |  |  |
| 20 | [Madhya Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhya_Pradesh) | [Bhopal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhopal) | Bhopal | [Jabalpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jabalpur) | 1956 | [Nagpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur)[[f]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-16) (1861–1956) |
| 21 | [Maharashtra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) | [Mumbai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai)[[g]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-17) [Nagpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagpur) (W/2nd)[[h]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-18) | Mumbai (S+B) Nagpur (W)[[i]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-20) | Mumbai | 1818 1960 | — |
| 22 | [Manipur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipur) | [Imphal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Imphal) | Imphal | [Manipur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manipur) | 1947 | — |
| 23 | [Meghalaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya) | [Shillong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shillong) | Shillong | [Meghalaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meghalaya) | 1970 | — |
| 24 | [Mizoram](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mizoram) | [Aizawl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aizawl) | Aizawl | [Guwahati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guwahati) | 1972 | — |
| 25 | [Nagaland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagaland) | [Kohima](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kohima) | Kohima | [Guwahati](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guwahati) | 1963 | — |
| 26 | [Odisha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Odisha) | [Bhubaneswar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhubaneswar) | Bhubaneswar | [Cuttack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuttack) | 1948 | [Cuttack](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuttack) (1936–1948) |
| 27 | [Puducherry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puducherry) dagger | [Puducherry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puducherry_(city)) | Puducherry | [Chennai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai) | 1954 | [Madras](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madras) (1948–1954) |
| 28 | [Punjab](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab,_India) | [Chandigarh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandigarh) | Chandigarh | Chandigarh | 1966 | [Lahore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore)[[j]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-22) (1936–1947) [Shimla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla) (1947–1966) |
| 29 | [Rajasthan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajasthan) | [Jaipur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaipur) | Jaipur | [Jodhpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jodhpur) | 1948 | — |
| 30 | [Sikkim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim) | [Gangtok](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gangtok)[[k]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-24) | Gangtok | Gangtok | 1975 | — |
| 31 | [Tamil Nadu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_Nadu) | [Chennai](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chennai)[[l]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-25) | Chennai | Chennai | 1969 | — |
| 32 | [Tripura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura) | [Agartala](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agartala) | Agartala | [Tripura](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripura) | 1956 | — |
| 33 | [Uttar Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh) | [Lucknow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucknow) | Lucknow | [Allahabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allahabad) | 1937 | — |
| 34 | [Uttarakhand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttarakhand) | [Dehradun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dehradun)[[m]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_state_and_union_territory_capitals_in_India#cite_note-27) | Dehradun | [Nainital](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nainital) | 2000 | — |
| 35 | [West Bengal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Bengal) | [Kolkata](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kolkata) | Kolkata | Kolkata | 1947 | — |

**Agricultural activities**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Agricultural activities)]

* [Agricultural cycle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_cycle) – annual cycle of activitites related to the growth and harvest of a crop.
* [Land use](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_use) – management and modification of natural environment or wilderness into built environment such as fields, pastures, and settlements.

**Agricultural production**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Agricultural production)]

* [Cash crop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cash_crop) – agricultural crop which is grown for sale for profit.
* Agricultural products
  + [Food](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food) – any substance consumed to provide nutritional support for the body.
  + [Natural fibers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_fiber) – class of hair-like materials that are continuous filaments or are in discrete elongated pieces, similar to pieces of thread. They can be spun into filaments, thread, or rope. Natural fibers are made from plant, animal and mineral sources.
  + [Lumber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lumber) – wood in any of its stages from felling to readiness for use as structural material for construction, or wood pulp for paper production.
  + [Paper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper) – sheet material used for writing on or printing on (or as a non-waterproof container), usually made by draining cellulose fibres from a suspension in water.

**Agricultural resources**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Agricultural resources)]

* [Agricultural land](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_land) – denotes the land suitable for agricultural production, both crops and livestock. It is one of the main resources in agriculture.
* [Labor (economics)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labor_(economics)) – measure of the work done by human beings.
* [Water](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water) – chemical substance with the chemical formula H2O.
* [Agricultural machinery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_machinery) – machinery used in the operation of an agricultural area or farm.
* [Fertilizers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertilizers) – any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants.

Branches of agriculture[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Branches of agriculture)]

**By type of life form produced or harvested**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: By type of life form produced or harvested)]

* [Agronomy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agronomy) – science and technology of producing and using plants for food, fuel, feed, fiber, and reclamation.
  + [Organic gardening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_gardening) – science and art of growing fruits, vegetables, flowers, or ornamental plants by following the essential principles of organic agriculture in soil building and conservation, pest management, and heirloom variety preservation.
* [Animal husbandry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_husbandry) – agricultural practice of breeding and raising livestock.

**By industry**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: By industry)]

**Aquafarming**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Aquafarming)]

* [Aquaculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaculture) – farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants.
* [Mariculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mariculture) – specialized branch of aquaculture involving the cultivation of marine organisms for food and other products in the open ocean, an enclosed section of the ocean, or in tanks, ponds or raceways which are filled with seawater.

**Farming**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Farming)]

**Types of farming**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Types of farming)]

* [Alligator farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alligator_farm) – establishment for breeding and raising of crocodilians in order to produce meat, leather, and other goods.
* [Aquaculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaculture) – farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants.
* [Contract farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contract_farming) – agricultural production carried out according to an agreement between a buyer and farmers
* [Dairy farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dairy_farming) – class of agricultural, or an animal husbandry, enterprise, for long-term production of milk, usually from dairy cows but also from goats and sheep, which may be either processed on-site or transported to a dairy factory for processing and eventual retail sale.
* [Integrated farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_farming) – more integrated approach to farming as compared to existing monoculture approaches. It refers to agricultural systems that integrate livestock and crop production and may sometimes be known as Integrated Biosystems.
* [Orchardry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchard) – managing orchards, intentional planting of trees or shrubs that are maintained for food production. Orchards comprise fruit or nut-producing trees which are grown for commercial production.
* [Organic farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_farming) – form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost and biological pest control.
* [Pig farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pig_farming) –
* [Poultry farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poultry_farming)
* [Sericulture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sericulture) – silk farming, the rearing of silkworms for the production of raw silk.
* [Sheep husbandry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheep_husbandry) – specifically dealing with the raising and breeding of domestic sheep.

**Farming facilities**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=11)]

* [Crops](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crop) – non-animal species or variety that is grown to be harvested as food, livestock fodder, fuel or for any other economic purpose.
  + [Orchard](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orchard) – intentional planting of trees or shrubs that is maintained for food production.
* [Farm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farm) –
* [Greenhouse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greenhouse) – building in which plants are grown.

**Farming equipment**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=12)]

[Farm equipment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farm_equipment) – any kind of machinery used on a farm to help with farming.

* [Baler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baler) – piece of farm machinery used to compress a cut and raked crop (such as hay, cotton, straw, or silage) into compact bales that are easy to handle, transport and store.
* [Combine harvester](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Combine_harvester) – or simply combine, is a machine that harvests grain crops.
* [Farm tractor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farm_tractor) – vehicle specifically designed to deliver a high tractive effort (or torque) at slow speeds, for the purposes of hauling a trailer or machinery used in agriculture or construction.
* [Mower](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mower) – machine for cutting grass or other plants that grow on the ground. Usually mowing is distinguished from reaping, which uses similar implements, but is the traditional term for harvesting grain crops, e.g. with reapers and combines.
* [Pickup truck](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pickup_truck) – is a light motor vehicle with an open-top rear cargo area (bed).
* [Plough](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plough) – is a tool (or machine) used in farming for initial cultivation of soil in preparation for sowing seed or planting. It has been a basic instrument for most of recorded history, and represents one of the major advances in agriculture.
* [Fertiliser Spreaders](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Fertiliser_Spreaders&action=edit&redlink=1)

**Farming products**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=13)]

* [Livestock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livestock) – domesticated animals raised in an agricultural setting to produce commodities such as food, fiber and labor. The term "livestock" as used in this article does not include poultry or farmed fish; however the inclusion of these, especially poultry, within the meaning of "livestock" is common.
  + [Cattle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cattle) – most common type of large domesticated ungulates.
  + [Pigs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pig) – any of the animals in the genus Sus.
  + [Poultry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Poultry) – category of domesticated birds kept by humans for the purpose of collecting their eggs, or killing for their meat and/or feathers.
  + [Sheep](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sheep) – are quadrupedal, ruminant mammals typically kept as livestock.
* [Produce](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Produce) – farm-produced goods, not limited to fruits and vegetables (i.e. meats, grains, oats, etc.).
  + [Grains](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grain) – grasses (members of the monocot family Poaceae, also known as Gramineae) cultivated for the edible components of their grain (botanically, a type of fruit called a caryopsis), composed of the endosperm, germ, and bran.
  + [Fruits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fruit) – part of a flowering plant that derives from specific tissues of the flower, mainly one or more ovaries.
  + [Legumes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legume) – plant in the family Fabaceae (or Leguminosae), or a fruit of these specific plants. A legume fruit is a simple dry fruit that develops from a simple carpel and usually dehisces (opens along a seam) on two sides.
  + [Nut (fruit)s](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nut_(fruit)) – hard-shelled indehiscent fruit of some plants. While a wide variety of dried seeds and fruits are called nuts in English, only a certain number of them are considered by biologists to be true nuts.
  + [Vegetables](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vegetable) – edible plant or part of a plant, but usually excludes seeds and most sweet fruit. This typically means the leaf, stem, or root of a plant.

**Farming methods and practices**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=14)]

* [Aquaponics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaponics) –
* [Artificial selection](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Artificial_selection) – describes intentional breeding for certain traits, or combination of traits.
* [Field day (agriculture)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_day_(agriculture)) – related to a show is the "field day", with elements of a trade show for machinery, equipment and skills required for broadacre farming.
* [Grazing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grazing) –
* [Hydroponics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hydroponics) –
* [Intercropping](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercropping) – practice of growing two or more crops in proximity.
* [Irrigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation) – artificial application of water to the land or soil.
* [Permaculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Permaculture) – theory of ecological design which attempts to develop sustainable human settlements and agricultural systems modeled from natural ecosystems.
* [Pollination management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pollination_management) – horticultural practices that accomplish or enhance pollination of a crop, to improve yield or quality, by understanding of the particular crop's pollination needs, and by knowledgeable management of pollenizers, pollinators, and pollination conditions.
* [Sustainable agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_agriculture) – practice of farming using principles of ecology, the study of relationships between organisms and their environment.

**Apiculture (Beekeeping)**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=15)]

* [Apiary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apiary) – place where beehives of honey bees are kept.
* [Apiology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apiology) – scientific study of honey bees
* [Bee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bee) – flying insects closely related to wasps and ants, and are known for their role in pollination and for producing honey and beeswax. \*[Beehive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beehive) – enclosed structure in which some honey bee species of the subgenus Apis live and raise their young.
* [Beekeeper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beekeeper) – person who keeps honey bees.
* [Honey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honey) – sweet food made by bees using nectar from flowers.

**Fishing**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=16)]

[Fishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishing) – activity of trying to catch fish. Fish are normally caught in the wild. Techniques for catching fish include hand gathering, spearing, netting, angling and trapping.

* [Fishery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fishery) – facility engaged in raising or harvesting fish

**Forestry**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=17)]

*Main article:*[*Outline of forestry*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Outline_of_forestry)

[Forestry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forestry) – interdisciplinary profession embracing the science, art, and craft of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values for human benefit.

* [Agroforestry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agroforestry) – integrated approach of using the interactive benefits from combining trees and shrubs with crops and/or livestock.
* [Analog forestry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analog_forestry) – system of planned, managed forests, primarily employed in tropical or subtropical areas.
* [Forest gardening](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_gardening) – low-maintenance organic plant-based food production and agroforestry system based on woodland ecosystems, incorporating fruit and nut trees, shrubs, herbs, vines and perennial vegetables which have yields directly useful to humans.
* [Forest farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forest_farming) – agroforestry practice characterized by the four "I's"- Intentional, Integrated, Intensive and Interactive management of an existing forested ecosystem wherein forest health is of paramount concern.

**Ranching**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=18)]

[Ranching](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranching) – practice of raising grazing livestock such as cattle or sheep for meat or wool.

**Whaling**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=19)]

[Whaling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whaling) – hunting of whales mainly for meat and oil.

**Climate-based agriculture**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=20)]

* [Arid-zone agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arid-zone_agriculture) – agriculture practiced in desert areas of any sort.
* [Tropical agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_agriculture) – agriculture practiced in the tropics.

**Agricultural Disciplines**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=21)]

**Agricultural chemistry**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=22)]

[Agricultural chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_chemistry) – study of both chemistry and biochemistry which are important in agricultural production, the processing of raw products into foods and beverages, and in environmental monitoring and remediation.

**Agricultural communication**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=23)]

[Agricultural communication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_communication) – field of study and work that focuses on communication about agricultural related information among agricultural stakeholders and between agricultural and non-agricultural stakeholders.

**Agricultural economics**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=24)]

[Agricultural economics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_economics) – originally applied the principles of economics to the production of crops and livestock — a discipline known as agronomics. Agronomics was a branch of economics that specifically dealt with land usage. It focused on maximizing the crop yield while maintaining a good soil ecosystem. Throughout the 20th century the discipline expanded and the current scope of the discipline is much broader. Agricultural economics today includes a variety of applied areas, having considerable overlap with conventional economics.

* [Agrarian system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrarian_system) – concept used to describe the dynamic set of economic and technological factors that affect agricultural practices.
* [Agribusiness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agribusiness) – generic term for the various businesses involved in food production, including farming and contract farming, seed supply, agrichemicals, farm machinery, wholesale and distribution, processing, marketing, and retail sales.
* [Agricultural extension](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_extension) – once known as the application of scientific research and new knowledge to agricultural practices through farmer education. The field of extension now encompasses a wider range of communication and learning activities organised for rural people by professionals from different disciplines, including agriculture, agricultural marketing, health, and business studies.
* [Agricultural Marketing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_Marketing) – covers the services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the conconsumer.
* [Custom harvesting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Custom_harvesting) – business of harvesting of crops for others. Custom harvesters usually own their own combines and work for the same farms every harvest season. Custom harvesting relieves farmers from having to invest capital in expensive equipment while at the same time maximizing the machinery's use.
* [Economic development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_development) – sustained, concerted actions of policymakers and communities that promote the standard of living and economic health of a specific area.
* [Rural Community Development](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_Community_Development) – range of approaches and activities that aim to improve the welfare and livelihoods of people living in rural areas.

**Agricultural education**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=25)]

[Agricultural education](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_education) – instruction about crop production, livestock management, soil and water conservation, and various other aspects of agriculture.

[Agricultural universities and colleges](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_agricultural_universities_and_colleges) – [tertiary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tertiary_education) agricultural educational institutions around the world

* [Agricultural universities in India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_agricultural_universities_in_India)
* [Agricultural universities in Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Indonesian_agricultural_universities_and_colleges)

**Agricultural engineering**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=26)]

[Agricultural engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_engineering) – engineering discipline that applies engineering science and technology to agricultural production and processing.

* [Agricultural Machinery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_Machinery) – machinery used in the operation of an agricultural area or farm.
* [Bioprocess Engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bioprocess_Engineering) – specialization of Biotechnology, Chemical Engineering or of Agricultural Engineering. It deals with the design and development of equipment and processes for the manufacturing of products such as food, feed, pharmaceuticals, nutraceuticals, chemicals, and polymers and paper from biological materials.
* [Farm equipment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farm_equipment) – any kind of machinery used on a farm to help with farming.
* [Food Engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_Engineering) – multidisciplinary field of applied physical sciences which combines science, microbiology, and engineering education for food and related industries.
* [Natural Resource](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_Resource) – occur naturally within environments that exist relatively undisturbed by mankind, in a natural form. A natural resource is often characterized by amounts of biodiversity and geodiversity existent in various ecosystems.
* [Energy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy) – ability a physical system has to do work on other physical systems.
* [Workshop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Workshop) – room or building which provides both the area and tools (or machinery) that may be required for the manufacture or repair of goods. \* [Structures](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Structures) – buildings
* [Electronics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electronics) – branch of physics, engineering and technology dealing with electrical circuits that involve active electrical components such as vacuum tubes, transistors, diodes and integrated circuits, and associated passive interconnection technologies.
* [System Engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/System_Engineering) – interdisciplinary field of engineering focusing on how complex engineering projects should be designed and managed over their life cycles.
* [Irrigation and Drainage Engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Irrigation_and_Drainage_Engineering&action=edit&redlink=1) –
* [Electrical energy efficiency on United States farms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_energy_efficiency_on_United_States_farms) – covers the use of electricity on farms and the methods and incentives for improving the efficiency of that use.

**Agricultural philosophy**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=27)]

[Agricultural philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_philosophy) – discipline devoted to the systematic critique of the philosophical frameworks (or ethical world views) that are the foundation for decisions regarding agriculture.

**Agricultural policy**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=28)]

[Agricultural policy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_policy) – set of laws relating to domestic agriculture and imports of foreign agricultural products.

* [Agricultural science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_science) – broad multidisciplinary field that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture.
* [Agricultural economics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_economics) – originally applied the principles of economics to the production of crops and livestock — a discipline known as agronomics. Agronomics was a branch of economics that specifically dealt with land usage. It focused on maximizing the crop yield while maintaining a good soil ecosystem. Throughout the 20th century the discipline expanded and the current scope of the discipline is much broader. Agricultural economics today includes a variety of applied areas, having considerable overlap with conventional economics.
* [Agricultural engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_engineering) – engineering discipline that applies engineering science and technology to agricultural production and processing.
* [Agricultural philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_philosophy) – discipline devoted to the systematic critique of the philosophical frameworks (or ethical world views) that are the foundation for decisions regarding agriculture.
* [Agrophysics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrophysics) – branch of science bordering on agronomy and physics, whose objects of study are the agroecosystem - the biological objects, biotope and biocoenosis affected by human activity, studied and described using the methods of physical sciences.
* [Animal science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_science) – studying the biology of animals that are under the control of mankind.
  + [Animal breeding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_breeding) – branch of animal science that addresses the evaluation (using best linear unbiased prediction and other methods) of the genetic value (estimated breeding value, EBV) of domestic livestock.
  + [Animal nutrition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animal_nutrition) – focuses on the dietary needs of domesticated animals, primarily those in agriculture and food production.
  + [Fisheries science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fisheries_science) – academic discipline of managing and understanding fisheries.
  + [Poultry science](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Poultry_science&action=edit&redlink=1) – animal science applied to poultry – chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, quail, etc.
* [Aquaculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aquaculture) – is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and aquatic plants.
* [Biological engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biological_engineering) –
  + [Genetic engineering](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genetic_engineering) – deliberate modification of the genetic structure of an organism.
  + [Microbiology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microbiology) – branch of biology that deals with microorganisms, especially their effects on man and other living organisms.
* [Environmental science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_science) – integrated study of factors that influence the environment and environmental systems, especially the interaction of the physical, chemical, and biological components of the environment
  + [Conservation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conservation_biology) – preservation and wise use of resources
  + [Wildlife management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildlife_management) – attempts to balance the needs of wildlife with the needs of people using the best available science.
    - [Wildlife range management](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Wildlife_range_management&action=edit&redlink=1) –
  + [Resources management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resources_management) – efficient and effective deployment of an organization's resources when they are needed.
* [Food science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_science) – study concerned with all technical aspects of foods, beginning with harvesting or slaughtering, and ending with its cooking and consumption, an ideology commonly referred to as "from field to fork". It is considered one of the life sciences and is usually considered distinct from the field of nutrition.
  + [Human nutrition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_nutrition) – provision to obtain the materials necessary to support life.
  + [Food technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_technology) – branch of food science which deals with the actual production processes to make foods.

**Agronomy**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=29)]

[Agronomy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agronomy) – science and technology of producing and using plants for food, fuel, feed, fiber, and reclamation.

* [Plant science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant_science) – science of plant life.
  + [Crop science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crop_science) – broad multidisciplinary field that encompasses the parts of exact, natural, economic and social sciences that are used in the practice and understanding of agriculture.
  + [Plant pathology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant_pathology) – scientific study of plant diseases caused by pathogens (infectious diseases) and environmental conditions (physiological factors).
  + [Forestry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forestry) – interdisciplinary profession embracing the science, art, and craft of creating, managing, using, and conserving forests and associated resources in a sustainable manner to meet desired goals, needs, and values for human benefit.
  + [Outline of wood science](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_wood_science&action=edit&redlink=1) –
* [Theoretical production ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theoretical_production_ecology) – quantitatively studies the growth of crops.
* [Horticulture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horticulture) – art, science, technology and business of intensive plant cultivation for human use.
* [Plant breeding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plant_breeding) – art and science of changing the genetics of plants in order to produce desired characteristics.
* [fertilizer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fertilizer) – any organic or inorganic material of natural or synthetic origin (other than liming materials) that is added to a soil to supply one or more plant nutrients essential to the growth of plants.

**Horticulture**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=30)]

[Horticulture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horticulture) – art, science, technology and business of intensive plant cultivation for human use.

**Agricultural soil science**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=31)]

[Agricultural soil science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_soil_science) – branch of soil science that deals with the study of edaphic conditions as they relate to the production of food and fiber.

* [Agrogeology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrogeology) – study of minerals of importance to farming and horticulture, especially with regard to soil fertility and fertilizer components. These minerals are usually essential plant nutrients and are referred to as agrominerals.
* [Agrology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrology) – branch of soil science dealing with the production of crops.
* [Agrominerals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrominerals) – minerals of importance to agriculture and horticulture, and are usually essential plant nutrients.
* [Land degradation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_degradation) – process in which the value of the biophysical environment is affected by one or more combination of human-induced processes acting upon the land.
* [Land improvement](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Land_improvement) – investments making land more usable by humans.
* [Soil chemistry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_chemistry) – study of the chemical characteristics of soil.
  + [Soil amendment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_amendment) – material added to soil to improve plant growth and health.
  + [Soil erosion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_erosion) – process by which soil is removed from the Earth's surface by natural processes such as wind or water flow, and then transported and deposited in other locations.
  + [Soil life](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_life) – collective term for all the organisms living within the soil.
  + [Soil type](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_type) – refers to the different sizes of mineral particles in a particular sample.
  + [Soils retrogression and degradation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soils_retrogression_and_degradation) – two regressive evolution processes associated with the loss of equilibrium of a stable soil.

**Agroecology**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=32)]

[Agroecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agroecology) – application of ecological principles to the production of food, fuel, fiber, and pharmaceuticals and the management of agroecosystems.

* [Agroecosystem analysis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agroecosystem_analysis) – thorough analysis of an agricultural environment which considers aspects from ecology, sociology, economics, and politics with equal weight.
* [Agrophysics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agrophysics) – branch of science bordering on agronomy and physics, whose objects of study are the agroecosystem - the biological objects, biotope and biocoenosis affected by human activity, studied and described using the methods of physical sciences.
* [Biodiversity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodiversity) – degree of variation of life forms within a given species, ecosystem, biome, or an entire planet.
* [Climate change and agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_and_agriculture) – interrelated processes, both of which take place on a global scale.
* [Composting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composting) – Compost is organic matter that has been decomposed and recycled as a fertilizer and soil amendment.
* [Ecology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecology) – scientific study of the relations that living organisms have with respect to each other and their natural environment.
* [Ecosystem](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecosystem) – biological system consisting of all the living organisms or biotic components in a particular area and the nonliving or abiotic component with which the organisms interact, such as air, mineral soil, water and sunlight.
* [Environmental Economics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_Economics) – subfield of economics concerned with environmental issues.
* [Green manure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_manure) – type of cover crop grown primarily to add nutrients and organic matter to the soil.
* [Natural resources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natural_resources) – occur naturally within environments that exist relatively undisturbed by mankind, in a natural form.
* [Recycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recycling) – is processing used materials (waste) into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, reduce energy usage, reduce air pollution (from incineration) and water pollution (from landfilling) by reducing the need for "conventional" waste disposal, and lower greenhouse gas emissions as compared to virgin production.
* [Rural Sociology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_Sociology) – field of sociology associated with the study of social life in non-metropolitan areas.
* [Soil Science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soil_Science) – study of soil as a natural resource on the surface of the earth including soil formation, classification and mapping; physical, chemical, biological, and fertility properties of soils; and these properties in relation to the use and management of soils.
* [Sustainable agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_agriculture) – practice of farming using principles of ecology, the study of relationships between organisms and their environment.
* [Wildculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wildculture) – umbrella term used to include all aspects and styles of "hunting and gathering" food harvesting.

History of agriculture[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=33)]

[History of agriculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_agriculture) – developed at least 10,000 years ago, although some forms of agriculture such as forest gardening and fire-stick farming date back even earlier to prehistoric times.

* [Neolithic Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neolithic_Revolution) – wide-scale transition of many human cultures from a lifestyle of hunting and gathering to agriculture and settlement.
* [Arab Agricultural Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Agricultural_Revolution) –
* [British Agricultural Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Agricultural_Revolution) –
* [Genomics of domestication](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Genomics_of_domestication) – study of the structure, content, and evolution of genomes, or the entire genetic information of organisms.
* [Green Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Green_Revolution_(Agriculture)) –
* [History of agricultural science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_agricultural_science) – began with Gregor Mendel's genetic work
* [History of organic farming](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_organic_farming) –

Agriculturally-based manufacturing industries[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=34)]

**Food industry**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=35)]

[Food industry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_industry) – complex, global collective of diverse businesses that together supply much of the food energy consumed by the world population.

* [Bakery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bakery) – establishment which produces and sells flour-based food baked in an oven such as bread, cakes, pastries and pies.
* [Brewing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewing) – production of beer through steeping a starch source (commonly cereal grains) in water and then fermenting with yeast.
* [Brewing industry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewing_industry) – brewery is a dedicated building for the making of beer, though beer can be made at home, and has been for much of beer's history.
* [Dairy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dairy) – business enterprise established for the harvesting of animal milk – mostly from cows or goats, but also from buffalo, sheep, horses or camels – for human consumption.
* [Distribution center](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Distribution_center) – warehouse or other specialized building, often with refrigeration or air conditioning, which is stocked with products (goods) to be redistributed to retailers, to wholesalers, or directly to consumers.
* [Food processing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_processing) – set of methods and techniques used to transform raw ingredients into food or to transform food into other forms for consumption by humans or animals either in the home or by the food processing industry.
  + [Food additive](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_additive) – substances added to food to preserve flavor or enhance its taste and appearance.
  + [Food preservation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_preservation) – process of treating and handling food to stop or slow down spoilage (loss of quality, edibility or nutritional value) and thus allow for longer storage.
* [Food safety](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_safety) – scientific discipline describing handling, preparation, and storage of food in ways that prevent foodborne illness.
* [Food science](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_science) – study concerned with all technical aspects of foods, beginning with harvesting or slaughtering, and ending with its cooking and consumption, an ideology commonly referred to as "from field to fork".
* [Foodborne illness](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foodborne_illness) – any illness resulting from the consumption of contaminated food, pathogenic bacteria, viruses, or parasites that contaminate food, as well as chemical or natural toxins such as poisonous mushrooms.
* [Mandatory labelling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandatory_labelling) – requirement of consumer products to state their ingredients or components.
* [Packaging](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Packaging) – science, art, and technology of enclosing or protecting products for distribution, storage, sale, and use.
* [Pasteurization](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pasteurization) – process of heating a food, usually a liquid, to a specific temperature for a definite length of time and then cooling it immediately.
* [Quality assurance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_assurance) – planned and systematic activities implemented in a quality system so that quality requirements for a product or service will be fulfilled
* [Sterilization (microbiology)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sterilization_(microbiology)) – term referring to any process that eliminates (removes) or kills all forms of microbial life, including transmissible agents (such as fungi, bacteria, viruses, spore forms, etc.) present on a surface, contained in a fluid, in medication, or in a compound such as biological culture media.
* [Warehouse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warehouse) – commercial building for storage of goods.
* [Yeast](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yeast) – eukaryotic micro-organisms classified in the kingdom fungi, with 1,500 species currently described

**Pulp and paper industry**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=36)]

[Pulp and paper industry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulp_and_paper_industry) – comprises companies that use wood as raw material and produce pulp, paper, board and other cellulose-based products.

Agricultural markets[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=37)]

**Food distribution**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=38)]

* [Agricultural marketing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_marketing) – services involved in moving an agricultural product from the farm to the consumer.
* [Wholesale marketing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wholesale_marketing) –

**Food outlets**[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=39)]

* [Supermarket](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supermarket) – self-service store offering a wide variety of food and household merchandise, organized into departments.
* [Farmers' market](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmers%27_market) – consists of individual vendors—mostly farmers—who set up booths, tables or stands, outdoors or indoors, to sell produce, meat products, fruits and sometimes prepared foods and beverages.
* [Grocery store](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grocery_store) – store that retails food.
* [Street market](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Street_market) – outdoor market such as traditionally held in a market square or in a market town, and often held only on particular days of the week.

Prominent agricultural scientists[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Outline_of_agriculture&action=edit&section=40)]

* [Robert Bakewell (farmer)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_Bakewell_(farmer)) – first to implement systematic selective breeding of livestock.
* [Norman Borlaug](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Borlaug) – American agronomist, humanitarian, and Nobel laureate who has been called "the father of the Green Revolution".
* [Luther Burbank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luther_Burbank) – American botanist, horticulturist and a pioneer in agricultural science. He developed more than 800 strains and varieties of plants over his 55-year career.
* [George Washington Carver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_Carver) – American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor. Carver's reputation is based on his research into and promotion of alternative crops to cotton, such as peanuts, soybeans and sweet potatoes, which also aided nutrition for farm families.
* [René Dumont](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ren%C3%A9_Dumont) – French engineer in agronomy, a sociologist, and an environmental politician.
* [Charles Roy Henderson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Roy_Henderson) – statistician and a pioneer in animal breeding — the application of quantitative methods for the genetic evaluation of domestic livestock.
* [Ronald Fisher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ronald_Fisher) – English statistician, evolutionary biologist, eugenicist and geneticist.
* [Jay Lush](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jay_Lush) – pioneering animal geneticist who made important contributions to livestock breeding. He is sometimes known as the father of modern scientific animal breeding.
* [Gregor Mendel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregor_Mendel) – Austrian scientist and Augustinian friar who gained posthumous fame as the founder of the new science of genetics. Mendel demonstrated that the inheritance of certain traits in pea plants follows particular patterns, now referred to as the laws of Mendelian inheritance.
* [Louis Pasteur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Louis_Pasteur) – French chemist and microbiologist born in Dole. He was best known to the general public for inventing a method to stop milk and wine from causing sickness, a process that came to be called pasteurization.
* [M. S. Swaminathan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M._S._Swaminathan) – Indian agricultural scientist. Swaminathan is known as the "Father of the Green Revolution in India", for his leadership and success in introducing and further developing high-yielding varieties of wheat in India.

Accomplishments[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Agriculture_in_India&action=edit&section=6)]

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Poomparai_village.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Poomparai_village.jpg)

Indian agriculture is diverse, ranging from impoverished farm villages to developed farms utilising modern agricultural technologies. This image shows a farming community in a more prosperous part of India.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Green_farms_of_Jats_in_Haryana.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Green_farms_of_Jats_in_Haryana.jpg)

A farm in Haryana, a northern state of India, prospering with India's Green Revolution.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chitradurga_(168645592).jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chitradurga_(168645592).jpg)

The changing face of Indian agriculture - formation of larger farms and adoption of wind power generation technologies.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paddy_fields_in_India.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paddy_fields_in_India.jpg)

Rice farming in Bihar, an eastern state of India

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/7d/A_panoramic_view_of_Thanikkudam-01.jpg/220px-A_panoramic_view_of_Thanikkudam-01.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:A_panoramic_view_of_Thanikkudam-01.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:A_panoramic_view_of_Thanikkudam-01.jpg)

A panoramic view of a rice, cassava and banana farm in Kerala, a southern state of India.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mustard_2PM.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mustard_2PM.jpg)

A mustard farm in Rajasthan, a western state of India.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Amul_Plant_at_Anand.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Amul_Plant_at_Anand.jpg)

Amul - an integrated dairy with milk processing plant in Gujarat, a western state of India.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tea_plantations_in_Munnar.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tea_plantations_in_Munnar.jpg)

India has some of the world's best agricultural yields in its tea plantations. An tea estate in Kerala, a southern state of India

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stepped_Paddy_fields_near_Araku_01.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stepped_Paddy_fields_near_Araku_01.jpg)

A Stepped Paddy fields near Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam district, Andhra Pradesh

As of 2011, India had a large and diverse agricultural sector, accounting, on average, for about 16 % of GDP and 10 % of export earnings. India's arable land area of 159.7 million hectares (394.6 million acres) is the second largest in the world, after the United States. Its gross irrigated crop area of 82.6 million hectares (215.6 million acres) is the largest in the world. India has grown to become among the top three global producers of a broad range of crops, including wheat, rice, pulses, cotton, peanuts, fruits, and vegetables. Worldwide, as of 2011, India had the largest herds of buffalo and cattle, is the largest producer of milk, and has one of the largest and fastest growing poultry industries.[[46]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-46)

The following table presents the twenty most important agricultural products in India, by economic value, in 2009. Included in the table is the average productivity of India's farms for each produce. For context and comparison, included is the average of the most productive farms in the world and name of country where the most productive farms existed in 2010. The table suggests India has large potential for further accomplishments from productivity increases, in increased agricultural output and agricultural incomes.[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-fao2011p-47)[[48]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-48)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agriculture in India, largest crops by economic value**[[49]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-49) | | | | | | |
|  |  | **Economic value** | **Unit price** | **Average yield, India (2010)** | **World's most productive farms (2010)**[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-fao2011p-47) | |
| Rank | Produce | (2009 prices, US$) | (US$ / kilogram) | (tonnes per hectare)[[50]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-50) | (tonnes per hectare)[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-51) | Country |
| 1 | Rice | $38.42 billion | 0.27 | 3.3 | 10.8 | [Australia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) |
| 2 | Buffalo milk | $24.86 billion | 0.4 | 1.7[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | 1.9[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | [Pakistan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan) |
| 3 | Cow milk | $17.13 billion | 0.31 | 1.2[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | 10.3[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) |
| 4 | Wheat | $12.14 billion | 0.15 | 2.8 | 8.9 | [Netherlands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Netherlands) |
| 5 | Mangoes | $9 billion | 0.6 | 6.3 | 40.6 | [Cape Verde](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cape_Verde) |
| 6 | Sugar cane | $8.92 billion | 0.03 | 66 | 125 | [Peru](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peru) |
| 7 | Bananas | $8.38 billion | 0.28 | 37.8 | 59.3 | [Indonesia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indonesia) |
| 8 | Cotton | $8.13 billion | 1.43 | 1.6 | 4.6 | [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) |
| 9 | Fresh Vegetables | $5.97 billion | 0.19 | 13.4 | 76.8 | [USA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA) |
| 10 | Potatoes | $5.67 billion | 0.15 | 19.9 | 44.3 | [USA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USA) |
| 11 | Tomatoes | $4.59 billion | 0.37 | 19.3 | 524.9 | [Belgium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) |
| 12 | Buffalo meat | $4 billion | 2.69 | 0.138[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | 0.424[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | [Thailand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thailand) |
| 13 | Soyabean | $3.33 billion | 0.26 | 1.1 | 3.7 | [Turkey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkey) |
| 14 | Onions | $3.17 billion | 0.21 | 16.6 | 67.3 | [Ireland](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ireland) |
| 15 | Chicken Meat | $3.12 billion | 0.64 | 10.6 | 20.2 | [Cyprus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyprus) |
| 16 | Chick peas | $3.11 billion | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.8 | [China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China) |
| 17 | Okra | $3.07 billion | 0.35 | 7.6 | 23.9 | [Israel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Israel) |
| 18 | Cattle Meat | $2.93 billion | 0.83 | 13.8[[53]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-hen-53) | 24.7[[53]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-hen-53) | [Jordan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan) |
| 19 | Eggs | $2.80 billion | 2.7 | 0.1[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | 0.42[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-topy-52) | [Japan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japan) |
| 20 | Beans | $2.57 billion | 0.42 | 1.1 | 5.5 | [Nicaragua](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicaragua) |

The Statistics Office of the Food and Agriculture Organisation reported that, per final numbers for 2009, India had grown to become the world's largest producer of the following agricultural produce:[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-fao2009-54)[[55]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-55)

* Fresh Fruit
* Lemons and limes
* Buffalo milk - whole, fresh
* Castor oil seeds
* Sunflower seeds
* Sorghum
* Millet
* Spices
* Okra
* Jute
* Beeswax
* Bananas
* Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas
* Pulses
* Indigenous Buffalo Meat
* Fruit, tropical
* Ginger
* Chick peas
* Areca nuts
* Other Bastfibres
* Pigeon peas
* Papayas
* Chillies and peppers, dry
* Anise, badian, fennel, coriander
* Goat milk, whole, fresh

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Per final numbers for 2009, India is the world's second largest producer of the following agricultural produce:[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-fao2009-54)

* Wheat
* Rice
* Vegetables, fresh
* Sugar cane
* Groundnuts, with shell
* Lentils
* Garlic
* Cauliflowers and broccoli
* Peas, green
* Sesame seed
* Cashew nuts, with shell
* Silk-worm cocoons, reelable
* Cow milk, whole, fresh
* Tea
* Potatoes
* Onions
* Cotton lint
* Cottonseed
* Eggplants (aubergines)
* Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms
* Indigenous Goat Meat
* Cabbages and other brassicas
* Pumpkins, squash and gourds

In 2009, India was the world's third largest producer of eggs, oranges, coconuts, tomatoes, peas and beans.[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-fao2009-54)

In addition to growth in total output, agriculture in India has shown an increase in average agricultural output per hectare in last 60 years. The table below presents average farm productivity in India over three farming years for some crops. Improving road and power generation infrastructure, knowledge gains and reforms has allowed India to increase farm productivity between 40 % to 500 % over 40 years.[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-rbi1-13) India's recent accomplishments in crop yields while being impressive, are still just 30 % to 60 % of the best crop yields achievable in the farms of developed as well as other developing countries. Additionally, despite these gains in farm productivity, losses after harvest due to poor infrastructure and unorganised retail cause India to experience some of the highest food losses in the world.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Agriculture productivity in India, growth in average yields from 1970 to 2010** | | | |
| **Crop**[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-rbi1-13) | **Average YIELD, 1970-1971** | **Average YIELD, 1990-1991** | **Average YIELD, 2010–2011** |
|  | kilogram per hectare | kilogram per hectare | kilogram per hectare[[56]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-56) |
| Rice | 1123 | 1740 | 2240 |
| Wheat | 1307 | 2281 | 2938 |
| Pulses | 524 | 578 | 689 |
| Oilseeds | 579 | 771 | 1325 |
| Sugarcane | 48322 | 65395 | 68596 |
| Tea | 1182 | 1652 | 1669 |
| Cotton | 106 | 225 | 510 |

India and China are competing to establish the world record on rice yields. Yuan Longping of China National Hybrid Rice Research and Development Centre, China, set a world record for rice yield in 2010 at 19 tonnes per hectare in a demonstration plot. In 2011, this record was surpassed by an Indian farmer, Sumant Kumar, with 22.4 tonnes per hectare in Bihar, also in a demonstration plot. Both these farmers claim to have employed newly developed rice breeds and System of Rice Intensification (SRI), a recent innovation in rice farming. The claimed Chinese and Indian yields have yet to be demonstrated on 7 hectare farm lots and that these are reproducible over two consecutive years on the same farm.[[57]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-57)[[58]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-58)[[59]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-59)[[60]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-60)

Problems[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Agriculture_in_India&action=edit&section=7)]

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Farmers_harvesting_paddy.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Farmers_harvesting_paddy.jpg)

Farmers manually harvesting rice in southern India

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mokkajonna_paiaru..4.JPG)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mokkajonna_paiaru..4.JPG)

Maize Crops in India

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Market_rural-India_-Tamilword22.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Market_rural-India_-Tamilword22.jpg)

A rural market in India - farmers with limited marketing options sell their surplus produce

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Subzi_Mandi,_Shivpuri1.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Subzi_Mandi,_Shivpuri1.jpg)

India lacks cold storage, food packaging as well as safe and efficient rural transport system. This causes one of the world's highest food spoilage rates, particularly during Indian monsoons and other adverse weather conditions. Food travels to the Indian consumer through a slow and inefficient chain of traders. Indian consumers buy agricultural produce in suburban markets known as 'sabzi mandi' such as one shown or from roadside vendors.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cotton_By_Hrushikesh_Kulkarni.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cotton_By_Hrushikesh_Kulkarni.jpg)

Cotton flower in India. This is the main cash crop in Vidarbha region.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:White_small_chili_grown_in_Halady,Udupi_dist._India.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:White_small_chili_grown_in_Halady,Udupi_dist._India.jpg)

One of the varieties of [chili pepper](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chili_pepper)(which colour,dwarf) found in Karnataka

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ploughing_with_cattle_in_West_Bengal.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Ploughing_with_cattle_in_West_Bengal.jpg)

Indian agriculture includes a mix of traditional to modern farming techniques. In some parts of India, traditional use of cattle to plough farms remains in use. Traditional farms have some of the lowest per capita productivities and farmer incomes.

"Slow agricultural growth is a concern for policymakers as some two-thirds of India’s people depend on rural employment for a living. Current agricultural practices are neither economically nor environmentally sustainable and India's yields for many agricultural commodities are low. Poorly maintained irrigation systems and almost universal lack of good extension services are among the factors responsible. Farmers' access to markets is hampered by poor roads, rudimentary market infrastructure, and excessive regulation."

—World Bank: "India Country Overview 2008"[[61]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-wboverview-61)

"With a population of just over 1.2 billion, India is the world’s largest democracy. In the past decade, the country has witnessed accelerated economic growth, emerged as a global player with the world’s fourth largest economy in purchasing power parity terms, and made progress towards achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals. India’s integration into the global economy has been accompanied by impressive economic growth that has brought significant economic and social benefits to the country. Nevertheless, disparities in income and human development are on the rise. Preliminary estimates suggest that in 2009-10 the combined all India poverty rate was 32 % compared to 37 % in 2004-05. Going forward, it will be essential for India to build a productive, competitive, and diversified agricultural sector and facilitate rural, non-farm entrepreneurship and employment. Encouraging policies that promote competition in agricultural marketing will ensure that farmers receive better prices."

—World Bank: "India Country Overview 2011"[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-wboverview2-7)

A 2003 analysis of India’s agricultural growth from 1970 to 2001, by Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, identified systemic problems in Indian agriculture. For food staples, the annual growth rate in production during the six-year segments 1970-76, 1976–82, 1982–88, 1988–1994, 1994-2000 were found to be respectively 2.5, 2.5, 3.0, 2.6, and 1.8 % per annum. Corresponding analyses for the index of total agricultural production show a similar pattern, with the growth rate for 1994-2000 attaining only 1.5 % per annum. The low growth rates may constitute in part a response to inadequate returns to Indian farmers.[[62]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-62) India has very poor rural roads affecting timely supply of inputs and timely transfer of outputs from Indian farms, inadequate irrigation systems, crop failures in some parts of the country because of lack of water while in other parts because of regional floods, poor seed quality and inefficient farming practices in certain parts of India, lack of cold storage and harvest spoilage causing over 30 % of farmer's produce going to waste, lack of[organised retail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Retailing_in_India) and competing buyers thereby limiting Indian farmer's ability to sell the surplus and commercial crops. The Indian farmer receives just 10 to 23 % of the price the Indian consumer pays for exactly the same produce, the difference going to losses, inefficiencies and middlemen traders. Farmers in developed economies of Europe and the United States, in contrast, receive 64 to 81 % of the price the local consumer pays for exactly the same produce in their supermarkets.

Even though, India has shown remarkable progress in recent years and has attained self-sufficiency in food staples, the productivity of Indian farms for the same crop is very low compared to farms in Brazil, the United States, France and other nations. Indian [wheat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheat" \o "Wheat)farms, for example, produce about a third of wheat per hectare per year in contrast with wheat farms in France. Similarly, at 44 million hectares, India had the largest farm area under [rice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice) production in 2009; yet, the rice farm productivity in India was less than half the rice farm productivity in China. Other food staples productivity in India is similarly low, suggesting a major opportunity for growth and future agricultural prosperity potential in India. Indian [total factor productivity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Total_factor_productivity) growth remains below 2 % per annum; in contrast, China has shown total factor productivity growths of about 6 % per annum, even though China too has smallholding farmers. If India could adopt technologies and improve its infrastructure, several studies suggest India could eradicate hunger and malnutrition within India, and be a major source of food for the world.

Indian farms are not poor performing for every crop. For some, Indian farms post the best yields. For example, some of India's regions consistently posts some of the highest yields for sugarcane, cassava and tea crops every year.

Within India, average yields for various crops vary significantly between Indian states. Some Indian states produce two to three times more grains per acre of land than the grain produced in same acre of land in other Indian states. The table compares the statewide average yields for a few major agricultural crops within India, again for 2001-2002 agricultural year.[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-ap1-63)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Crop**[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-ap1-63) | **Average farm yield in Bihar** | **Average farm yield in Karnataka** | **Average farm yield in Punjab** |
|  | kilogram per hectare | kilogram per hectare | kilogram per hectare |
| Wheat | 2020 | unknown | 3880 |
| Rice | 1370 | 2380 | 3130 |
| Pulses | 610 | 470 | 820 |
| Oil seeds | 620 | 680 | 1200 |
| Sugarcane | 45510 | 79560 | 65300 |

Crop yields for some farms within India are within 90 % of the best achieved yields by farms in developed countries such as the United States and in European Union. No single state of India is best in every crop. Indian states such as Tamil Nadu achieve highest yields in rice and sugarcane, [Haryana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haryana) enjoys the highest yields in wheat and coarse grains, Karnataka does well in cotton, Bihar does well in pulses, while other states do well in horticulture, aquaculture, flower and fruit plantations. These differences in agricultural productivity within India is a function of local infrastructure, soil quality, micro-climates, local resources, farmer knowledge and innovations. However, one of the serious problems in India is the lack of rural road network, storage, logistics network, and efficient retail to allow free flow of farm produce from most productive but distant Indian farms to Indian consumers. Indian retail system is highly inefficient. Movement of agricultural produce within India is heavily and overly regulated, with inter-state and even inter-district restrictions on marketing and movement of agricultural goods.[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-ap1-63) The talented and efficient farms are currently unable to focus on the crops they can produce with high yields and at lowest costs.

One study suggests Indian agricultural policy should best focus on improving rural infrastructure primarily in form of irrigation and flood control infrastructure, knowledge transfer in forms of better yielding and more disease resistant seeds with the goal of sustainably producing as many kilograms of food staples per hectare as already produced sustainably in other nations. Additionally, cold storage, hygienic food packaging and efficient modern retail to reduce waste can also dramatically improve India’s agricultural output availability and rural incomes.[[63]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-ap1-63)

The low productivity in India is a result of the following factors:

* The average size of land holdings is very small (less than 2 hectares) and is subject to fragmentation due to land ceiling acts, and in some cases, family disputes. Such small holdings are often over-manned, resulting in disguised unemployment and low productivity of labour. Some reports claim smallholder farming may not be cause of poor productivity, since the productivity is higher in China and many developing economies even though China smallholder farmers constitute over 97 % of its farming population.[[64]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-64) Chinese smallholder farmer is able to rent his land to larger farmers, China's organised retail and extensive Chinese highways are able to provide the incentive and infrastructure necessary to its farmers for sharp increases in farm productivity.
* Adoption of modern agricultural practices and use of [technology](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_machinery) is inadequate, hampered by ignorance of such practices, high costs and impracticality in the case of small land holdings.
* According to the [World Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Bank), Indian Branch: Priorities for Agriculture and Rural Development", India's large [agricultural subsidies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agricultural_subsidies)are hampering productivity-enhancing investment. Overregulation of agriculture has increased costs, price risks and uncertainty. Government intervenes in labour, land, and credit markets. India has inadequate infrastructure and services.[[65]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-agriculturepriorities-65) World Bank also says that the allocation of water is inefficient, unsustainable and inequitable. The [irrigation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irrigation) infrastructure is deteriorating.[[65]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-agriculturepriorities-65) The overuse of water is currently being covered by over pumping aquifers, but as these are falling by foot of groundwater each year, this is a limited resource.[[66]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-66)
* Illiteracy, general socio-economic backwardness, slow progress in implementing land reforms and inadequate or inefficient finance and marketing services for farm produce.
* Inconsistent government policy. Agricultural subsidies and taxes often changed without notice for short term political ends.
* Irrigation facilities are inadequate, as revealed by the fact that only 52.6 % of the land was irrigated in 2003–04,[[67]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-agri-67) which result in farmers still being dependent on rainfall, specifically the [Monsoon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monsoon) season. A good monsoon results in a robust growth for the economy as a whole, while a poor monsoon leads to a sluggish growth.[[68]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-schand-ind.eco-3-68) Farm credit is regulated by [NABARD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NABARD), which is the statutory apex agent for rural development in the subcontinent. At the same time overpumping made possible by subsidised electric power is leading to an alarming drop in aquifer levels.[[69]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-69)[[70]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-70)[[71]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-71)
* A third of all food that is produced rots due to inefficient supply chains and the use of the "[Walmart model](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Walmarting" \o "Walmarting)" to improve efficiency is blocked by laws against foreign investment in the retail sector.[[72]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agriculture_in_India#cite_note-72)
* [Government of India](http://india.gov.in/)
* [Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India](http://agricoop.nic.in/)
* [Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India](http://dahd.nic.in/dahd/default.aspx)
* [Department of Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India](http://www.dst.gov.in/)
* [Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India](http://dbtindia.nic.in/index.asp)
* [Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India](http://meaindia.nic.in/)
* [Ministry of Finance, Government of India](http://finmin.nic.in/)
* [Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Government of India](http://persmin.nic.in/dopt.asp)
* [Ministry of Home Affairs](http://www.mha.nic.in/)
* [Ministry of Environment & Forests](http://envfor.nic.in/)

## Krishi Karman Awards conferrred under the National Food Security Mission

The President of India, Pranab Mukherjee on 15 January 2013 presented the Krishi Karman Awards for the year 2011-2012 at an award ceremony at the Rashtrapati Bhavan. The awards were presented to the State Governments for their excellent performance in increasing the production of food grains in their respective states.

**Awards in different segments:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Awards** | **Sates** |
| The Awards for Special Contribution to Total Food Grains Production | Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Manipur and Nagaland |
| Award for Contribution to Production and Productivity of Rice | Bihar |
| Award for Contribution to Production and Productivity of Wheat | Haryana |
| Award for Contribution to Production and Productivity of Coarse Cereals | Uttar Pradesh |

Ten states namely Punjab, Uttarakhand, Assam, West Bengal, Tripura, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Himachal Pradesh were presented commendation awards. From the eight awards winning states, for the first time one male and one female farmer were also awarded for their outstanding performance.

So what is it about fruit and vegetables that keeps farmers from growing them?

Out of intellectual as well as professional curiosity, I have being digging deeper into this question, with the help of field visits and people working in the agricultural sector. Here are the results from my own observations and discussions with agri-sector professionals and experts.

1. **Minimum support price**: Wheat and rice come with a government minimum support price, and fruits and vegetables don’t. Farmers find it reassuring to know that MSP exists and may influence open market prices and/or demand for their produce.
2. **Risk of crop failure:** Pulses, fruits and vegetables are more vulnerable to adverse weather, leading to higher risk of failure. Rather than pay for crop insurance (where it is available), farmers prefer to simply avoid these crops.
3. **Care and effort required in cultivation:** Wheat and rice require less care and effort to grow than vegetables. Higher care for crops means reduced availability of farmers for alternate income-generating activities, whether crafts or wage labour.
4. **Need to sell quickly due to lack of storage facilities:** India has about 5400 cold storage units, the majority of which are appropriate for potatoes. So farmers don’t really have much of an option to store fruits and vegetables for later. The need to sell immediately means that they are at the mercy of current market prices, unlike grains that can be held on to for a longer time.
5. **Price volatility:** Fruits and vegetables experience a much higher degree of price volatility than grains. Part of the reason for this is the high level of mismatch between demand and supply of fruits and vegetables. Another reason is the inefficiency of markets in matching supply and demand in different parts of the country. And of course, their inherent perishability and lack of cold-chain is an additional worry.
6. **Price realization due to spoilage:** Lack of proper storage and transport facilities has yet another impact – spoilage of produce resulting in lower price realization due to poorer quality of produce by the time it reaches markets. For example, I saw cracked coconuts at a sorting-grading facility – damage that could easily have been avoided with proper packing (and better roads).
7. **Stored crops as financials assets:** As one agri-expert put it, farmers treat grains like fixed deposits, for lack of other ways of saving/keeping money. Repeatedly, farmers told me that they store grains and sell them off as and when the need for cash arises. You simply can’t do that with fruits and vegetables! Even cold storage would extend the life of fresh produce by only so much (unless processed, of course).
8. **Dignity of transaction:** Recent discussions with farmers revealed another reason for medium to large land-holding farmers not growing vegetables. Typically, vegetables are harvested and sold in smaller quantities at a time. When selling wheat, a large landholder farmer can arrive in the mandi with a truck-load full of wheat and be treated with respect. But if he arrives with a small vehicle of veggies, he will be treated just like small and marginal farmers without much respect and dignity. It is interesting to note how class dynamics plays into decisions about what to grow.

Almost all of the reasons listed above relate to risk – either production risk, logistics risk or market risk. Only two non-risk reasons can be seen in the list besides dignity of transaction: the opportunity cost of choosing crops which require greater care, and use of stored crops as financial assets. In principle, the latter can be addressed with better financial access for small holder farmers.

Typical solutions to risk management are insurance products, but typical crop insurance products cover only a limited subset of these risks. And in any case, insurance subscriptions in India have been much lower than hoped for by policy makers and non-profits alike.

So, what are the mechanisms and institutions needed to address the plethora of risks, to enable farmers to produce the crops people want to eat more of, which also happen to be the crops that give higher margins to farmers? Or, if we expand our thinking to non-food crops, we can ask: what mechanisms and institutions will help farmers shift to more lucrative crops with growing market demand?

**Challenges of switching crops**

Switching to a crop that has not been typically grown in the area brings in additional sets of challenges. First, it goes without saying that the soil and climate have to be conducive to cultivation of the new crop.

Second, the farmer has to learn how to grow the new crop (or new variety of the same crop). For example, I visited farmers who were growing baby corn for the first time and had let the cobs grow too much simply because they did not know when to harvest it. While the produce was still usable, a significant portion of its potential value was lost.

Third, buyers for the new crop need to either already exist at the local mandi (wholesale market), or brought to the local market, or the produce shipped to wherever the buyers are. In Bihar, I was speaking to farmers who traditionally grow cauliflower. Driving around the area in the cauliflower season, you see miles and miles of cauliflower. I asked a savvy farmer group why they grow the same crop that everyone else does and they replied that since the region is known for cauliflower, it is the cauliflower buyers who come to their local mandi. If they started growing something else, they cannot be confident of finding a buyer. Interventions in crop switching (such as organic farming) work well when a new market-facing intermediary is created to procure the produce directly, or act as a sourcing agent for other buyers.

And lastly, the financial risks of making the transition need to be absorbed or softened. For example, a few organizations working on transitioning farmers to organic farming are experimenting with providing a financial safety net during the first three years of transition and low yields before the produce can be certified as organic. These kinds of arrangements could be considered in this context as well and would help encourage farmers to switch to new kinds of crops.

[**Ministry of Agriculture**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture_(India))**[**[**edit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_Indian_agencies&action=edit&section=4)**]**

* [National Centre for Integrated Pest Management](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Centre_for_Integrated_Pest_Management&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [National Dairy Development Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Dairy_Development_Board) (NDDB)
* [National Horticulture Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Horticulture_Board&action=edit&redlink=1) (NHB)
* [National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Oilseeds_and_Vegetable_Oils_Development_Board&action=edit&redlink=1) (NOVOD)

**INDIA**

### Government agencies

**Indian Council for Agricultural Research**

**CICR**

Central Institute for Cotton Research

**CRIJAF**

Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibres

**CRRI**

Central Rice Research Institute

**CTRI**

Central Tobacco Research Institute

**DOR**

Directorate of Oilseeds Research   
Formerly known as All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds (AICORPO)

**DMR**

Directorate of Maize Research

**DRR**

Directorate of Rice Research

**DWR**

Directorate of Wheat Research

**IARI**

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

**IGFRI**

Indian Grassland and Fodder Research Institute

**IIPR**

Indian Institute of Pulses Research

**IISR**

Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research

**NBPGR**

National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources

**NCIPM**

National Centre for Integrated Pest Management

**DGR**

Directorate of Groundnut Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Groundnut

**DSR**

Directorate of Sorghum Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Sorghum

**DSR**

Directorate of Soybean Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Soybean

**NRCPB**

National Research Centre on Plant Biotechnology

**NRCRM**

National Research Centre on Rapeseed-Mustard

**NBAII**

National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Insects

Sugarcane Breeding Institute

**VPKAS**

Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Sansthan

**DSR**

Directorate of Seed Research

**CISH**

Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture

**CPCRI**

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute

**CITH**

Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture

**CPRI**

Central Potato Research Institute

**CTCRI**

Central Tuber Crops Research Institute

**ICAR-RCER**

ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region

ICAR Research Complex for Goa

**IIHR**

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research

**IISR**

Indian Institute of Spices Research

**IIVR**

Indian Institute of Vegetable Research

**CIAH**

Central Institute for Arid Horticulture   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Arid Horticulture (NRCAH)

**NRCB**

National Research Centre for Banana

**DCR**

Directorate of Cashew Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Cashew (NRCC)

National Research Centre for Citrus

National Research Centre for Grapes

**NRCL**

National Research Centre for Litchi

**DMR**

Directorate of Mushroom Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Mushroom

**DMAPR**

Directorate of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Medicinal & Aromatic Plants

**DOPR**

Directorate of Oil Palm Research

**DOGR**

Directorate of Onion and Garlic Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre for Onion and Garlic

**NRCO**

National Research Centre for Orchids

**NRCSS**

National Research Centre on Seed Spices

**NRCP**

National Research Centre on Pomegranate

**CARI**

Central Agricultural Research Institute

**CAZRI**

Central Arid Zone Research Institute

**CRIDA**

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture

**CSWCRTI**

Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute

**CSSRI**

Central Soil Salinity Research Institute

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

**IISS**

Indian Institute of Soil Science

**NBSS&LUP**

National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning

**NRCAF**

National Research Centre for Agroforestry

**DWSR**

Directorate of Weed Science Research

**NBAIM**

National Bureau of Agriculturally Important Microorganisms

**DWM**

Directorate of Water Management   
Formerly known as Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region

**CIAE**

Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering

**NAIM**

National Institute of Abiotic Stress Management

**CIRCOT**

Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology

**CIPHET**

Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology

**IINRG**

Indian Institute of Natural Resins and Gums   
Formerly known as Indian Lac Research Institute (ILRI)

National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology

**CARI**

Central Avian Research Institute

**CIRB**

Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes

**CIRG**

Central Institute for Research on Goats

**CSWRI**

Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute

**IVRI**

Indian Veterinary Research Institute

**NBAGR**

National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources

**NDRI**

National Dairy Research Institute

National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources

**NIANP**

National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology

**NRCC**

National Research Centre on Camel

**NRCE**

National Research Centre on Equines

**NRCMEAT**

National Research Centre on Meat

**NRCM**

National Research Centre on Mithun

**NARY**

National Research Centre on Yak

**PD\_ADMAS**

Project Directorate on Animal Disease Monitoring and Surveillance

**PDC**

Project Directorate on Cattle

**PDP**

Project Directorate on Poultry

National Research Centre on Pig

**CIFRI**

Central Inland Fisheries Research Insitute

**CIBA**

Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture

**CIFE**

Central Insititute of Fisheries Education

**CIFT**

Central Institute of Fisheries Technology

**CIFA**

Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture

**NBFGR**

National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources

**DCFR**

Directorate of Coldwater Fisheries Research   
Formerly known as National Research Centre on Coldwater Fisheries

**IASRI**

Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute

**NCAP**

National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research

**NAARM**

National Academy of Agricultural Research Management

**NRCWA**

National Research Centre for Women in Agriculture

Project Directorate on Foot & Mouth Disease

**Indian Council of Forestry and Education**

**FRI**

Forest Research Institute

**AFRI**

Arid Forest Research Institute

**RFRI**

Rain Forest Research Institute

**IFGTB**

Institute of Forest Genetics and Tree Breeding

**IFP**

Institute of Forest Productivity

**IWST**

Institute of Wood Science and Technology

**HFRI**

Himalayan Forest Research Institute

**TFRI**

Tropical Forest Research Institute

**Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India**

Coffee Board of India

Rubber Board

**CSB**

Central Silk Board

Tea Board of India

### Other government agencies

**BIRD-K BAIF**

Institute for Rural Development – Karnataka

**IHBT**

Institute of Himalayan Bioresource Technology

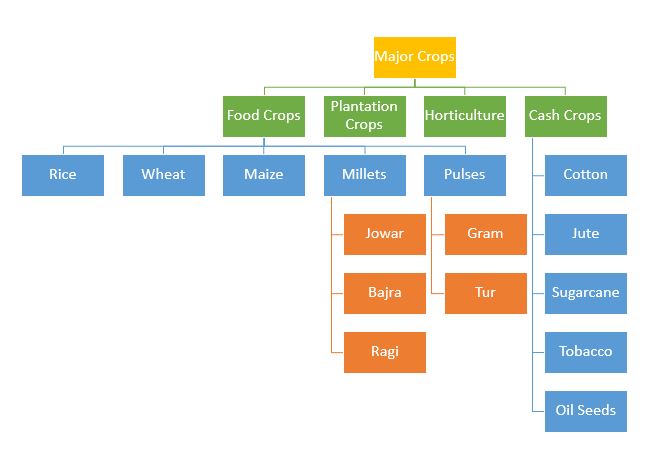
**KFRI**

Kerala Forest Research Institute

|  |  |  |  |
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| **RAIPUR - RO** | | | |
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# Types of Crops in India

**[](http://civilsprep.in/major-crops-in-india-a-quick-review/types-of-crops/)**

# Food Crops

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/rice/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/wheat/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/maize/)**

## Rice

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | High Heat and High humidity 100 – 200cms of Rainfall. Grown on variety of soils – acidic / alkaline (Fields must retain water) |
| Regions | Throughout India – except higher parts of Himalayas and desert areas |
| Additional Info | In North only one crop per annum as winters are too cold there, In south and Eastern Areas two – three crops in a year. |
| Production/ Trade | India Second largest producer and consumerStates: West Bengal, Punjab, UP and AP |

## Wheat

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Cool Climate with moderate rainfall Rainfall: 50 cm – 100 cm; less than 50 cms irrigation is required.Grown in variety of soils. Well drained fertile soils favourable |
| Regions | Mainly in north-western parts. Now being extended to Eastern Areas – Assam, Bengal and Orissa |
| Additional Info | Frost at flowering time, hail storm at the time of ripening causes heavy damage |
| Production/ Trade | India fourth largest producer of wheat in the world (after Russia, USA and China)UP, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, MP, Bihar |

## Maize

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Varied climatic conditions. Mainly Rainfed.50cms – 100 cms (More than 100 cms/ frost – crop gone) Fertile well drained alluvial or red loams |
| Regions | Almost in all areas – Imp crop in arid lands, cultivated in J&K too. |
| Additional Info | Kharif crop except Tamil Nadu where it is a Rabi Crop |
| Production/ Trade | MP, AP, Karnataka and Rajasthan (in order) |

## Millets

They are short duration, warm weather grasses where wheat, rice cannot be cultivated

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/jowar/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/bajra/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/barley/)**

### Jowar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Mostly rainfed.Rainfall: 30cms – 100 cms (Not more than that)Generally in plain areas |
| Regions | Hot and humid areas; So mainly in Southern states North Western India |
| Additional Info | Kharif and rabi crop |
| Production/ Trade | Jowar is the third most important crop after rice and wheat (in production).Maharashtra, Karnataka, MP and AP |

### Bajra

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Dry and warm climateOf course, Rain fed crop; 40cm – 50 cm rainfall (upper limit 100cm)Grown on sandy soils, black and red soils, gravely soils etc |
| Regions | Mainly in North Western Parts |
| Additional Info | Widely used as fodder |
| Production/ Trade | Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP and Rajasthan |

### Ragi

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | 50cm – 100 cm Rainfall Red, light black and sandy loams |
| Regions | Drier parts of South India. |
| Additional Info | Rainfed Kharif crop |
| Production/ Trade | Karnataka, TN, Uttaranchal, Maharashtra |

## Barley

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Does not tolerate high heat and high humidity; Temperature: 10deg – 15 deg Rainfall: 75cms – 100cms |
| Regions | Cold drier parts – Great plains and valleys of western Himalayas |
| Additional Info | Rabi crop. Used for manufacturing beer and whisky |
| Production/ Trade | UP, Rajasthan, MP and Punjab |

## Pulses

They are mostly leguminous (Can fix Nitrogen in the soil) and serve as rich sources of protein for large population of India.

### Gram

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Wide range of climate. Preferably mild climate |
| Regions | Throughout India |
| Additional Info | Rabi Crop. Often grown along with wheat, Barley etc |
| Production/ Trade | Madhyapradesh, UP etc |

### Tur/ Arhar

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Dry crop generally mixed with other kharif crops |
| Regions | Drier Areas |
| Additional Info | Basically a kharif Crop. But in areas of mild winters can be grown as rabi crop also |
| Production/ Trade | Maharashtra, UP, MP Gujarat, Karnataka chief producing states |

# Cash Crops

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/cotton/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/jute/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/sugarcane/)**

## Cotton

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | High Temperature. Frost hating. Prefers Clear skies50 – 100 cms; Black soils best suited, alluvial, red and laterite soils are okay. |
| Regions | Northern (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan), Central (Gujarat, Maharashtra, MP)Southern (AP, TN, Karnataka) |
| Additional Info | Moist weather and heavy rainfall at the time of boll opening is suicidal to crop. Kharif crop takes 6-8 months to mature |
| Production/ Trade | World’s third largest producer of Cotton after China and the USA.Maharashtra, Gujarat, AP, Punjab |

## Jute

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Hot and humid climate 120cm – 150cm rainfall is required; Light Sandy or Clayey Loams or best suited |
| Regions | Eastern parts of India. |
| Additional Info | Is in great demand for cheapness, softness, strength etc. Water intensive and labour intensive crop. |
| Production/ Trade | West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa Imported from Bangladesh |

## Sugar Cane

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Hot and humid climate. Too heavy rainfall or too little rainfall is harmful; Any kind of soil that can retain moisture |
| Regions | Satluj – Ganga plain, Black soil belt from Maharashtra to Tamilnadu, Coastal Andhra |
| Additional Info | Long duration crop. Frost hating. Labour Intensive |
| Production/ Trade | Second largest producer in the world after Brazil UP, Maharashtra, Karnataka, TN |

## Tobacco

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Around 100 cms of rainfall; Tolerates wide range of temperature Well drained Sandy loams  rich in mineral salts (no much organic matter) |
| Regions | Widely across the country |
| Additional Info | Crop rotation is desirable. Labour intensive |
| Production/ Trade | Second largest producer in the world after China, world’s fourth largest exporterAP, Gujarat etc |

## Oil Seeds

Oil extracted form a part of our diet and is also used as raw material is many industries like paints, soaps, perfumery etc. India has largest area and production of oilseeds in the world.

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/groundnut/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/sesamum/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/rapeseed/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/linseed/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/castor/)**

### Groundnut

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Tropical climate. 50 – 75 cm rainfall. Primarily rainfed. No Stagnant water. |
| Regions | Arid parts |
| Additional Info | Mostly Kharif but Rabi can also be grown. Fixes nitrogen in the soil and serves as rotation crop. |
| Production/ Trade | India largest producer of groundnut in the world. Gujarat, TN, AP.. |

### Sesamum

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | 45-50cm. Rainfed. Well drained light loamy soils are best suited for this crop. |
| Regions | Arid parts |
| Additional Info | Kharif in North, Rabi in South |
| Production/ Trade | India largest producer of Sesamum.Gujarath, West Bengal, Maharashtra, TN |

### Rape Seed and Mustard

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Like wheat and gram, thrives only in cool climate |
| Regions | Mainly in Satluj – Ganga Plains |
| Additional Info | Rabi Crop mixed with wheat, Gram and Barley |
| Production/ Trade | India highest production of rape seed and mustard in the world. Rajasthan, UP, Haryana, WB |

### Lin Seed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Cool, moist climate 75 cms rainfallClay loams, deep black soils and alluvial soils |
| Regions | North and Middle India |
| Additional Info | Rabi crop |
| Production/ Trade | India world’s third largest producerMP, UP, Bihar, Chattisgarh |

### Castor Seed

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Tropical and Subtropical climate 50 – 75 cms rainfall; Clay loams, deep black soils and alluvial soils |
| Regions | North and Middle India |
| Additional Info | Kharif crop in the North and Rabi crop in the south |
| Production/ Trade | India world’s second largest producer after BrazilGujarat, AP, Rajasthan |

# Plantation Crops

These crops takes time to mature and give yield. Once nurtured, they are also grown for a long time.

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/tea/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/coffee/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/rubber/)**

## Tea

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Tropical and subtropical climate (Hot and humid climate) 150cm – 300cms rainfall distributed throughout year; Well drained loams rich in humus and iron content. |
| Regions | Assam, Darjeeling hills, Nilgiri hills in South India and in Himachal Pradesh |
| Additional Info | Dried leaf of a Bush, shade loving plant. No stagnant water hence grown on slopes |
| Production/ Trade | India largest producer as well as leading exporterAssam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala |

## Coffee

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Hot and humid climate Rainfall 150cm – 250cms |
| Regions | Western Ghats |
| Additional Info | It doesn’t tolerate strong sunshine. No stagnant water |
| Production/ Trade | India’s production is insignificant, but has demand due to decent quality Karnataka, Kerala, TN and AP |

## Rubber

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | Hot and humid climate with annual rainfall of 200 cms distributed throughout the year. |
| Regions | Predominantly in Kerala |
| Additional Info | Hill slopes at elevation ranging from 300 – 450 m. > 700 cms : No plantations |
| Production/ Trade | Third largest producer in the world next to Thailand and Indonesia. Still India imports Rubber |

# Spices

India is a great exporter of species in India and they play a prominent role in Indian Economy.

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/pepper/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/cardamom/)**

**[](http://civilsprep.in/about-civilsprep/chillies/)**

## Pepper

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | 10deg – 30 deg 200 – 300 cms rainfall; Well drained loamy soils and laterites |
| Regions | Western Ghats |
| Additional Info | Grown till altitude of 1200 m |
| Production/ Trade | Kerala, Karnataka and TN |

## Cardamom

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | High Heat and humidity 150 – 300cms Rainfall; Well drained forest loams, laterite soils with plenty of humus |
| Regions | Western Ghats |
| Additional Info | Shade loving plant; 800 – 1600 mts |
| Production/ Trade | India produces roughly 90% of total world’s production Kerala, Karnataka, TN |

## Chillies

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | 60 – 125cms Rainfall; Black cotton soil and loamy soils |
| Regions | Throughout India |
| Additional Info | Can grow upto 1700m! |
| Production/ Trade | A little export AP, Maharashtra, Orissa |

## Ginger

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Conditions  of growth | 125 – 250 cms Rainfall; Well drained Sandy and Clayey soils |
| Regions | Southern Western Ghats and North East States |
| Additional Info | – |
| Production/ Trade | India is a major exporter in Ginger Kerala, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Orissa |

***Bajra (millets): Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.  
Barley: U.P., Bihar, Haryana. Its cultivation requires cool climate.   
Cardamom: Karnataka. India is the largest producer of cardamom in the world.   
Cashewnut: Kerala.   
Cinchona: Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills); West Bengal (Darjeeling).   
Coconut: Kerala is the leading producer of coconut in India. A coconut tree normally yield 60-70 nuts in a year.   
Coffee: Karnataka, Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills) and Kerala. It is a tropical shrub.   
Cotton: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Maharashtra.   
Cotton Seeds: Maharashtra, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.   
Gram and Pulses: U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra and Karnataka.   
Groundnut: Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.   
Hemp: Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and U.P.   
Jute: Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.   
Linseed: Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Maharashtra and West Bengal.   
Maize: U.P., Bihar and the Punjab.   
Mustard and Rape-seed (Sarson): U.P., West Bengal, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa.   
Poppy (opium plant): U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh,Jammu and Kashmir.   
Rice: Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Orissa. Rice is sown on the largest acreage in India.   
Rubber: Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.   
Saffron: Jammu and Kashmir. It is obtained from the stigma of the saffron plant.   
Silk: Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal and Assam.   
Spices: Pepper in Kerala and West Bengal; Chillies in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra; Cardamom in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu; Betelnuts in West Bengal and South India.   
Sugarcane: U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra.   
Tea: Assam, West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu (Nilgiri Hills), Uttarkhand (Dehradun) and Himachal Pradesh (Kangra Hills).   
Tobacco: Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.   
Wheat: U.P., Punjab, Haryana and Madhya Pradesh. To some extent in Bihar, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. It is sown in October-November and reaped in April.***

## Episode 8: Poison on our Plate?[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Satyamev_Jayate_(Season_1)&action=edit&section=14)]

Air Date:- 24 June 2012

The show highlighted the adverse effect of [pesticides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pesticides) on people's health and the environment. Examples of toxic chemicals entering the human food chain through spraying of chemicals by farmers were given. It also demonstrated new farming techniques which do not support spraying of any chemicals such as pesticides and fungicides. [Organic farming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organic_farming) techniques and success story of a farmer were also showed.

The show was started with a brief on a small research that was carried out by a doctor on how dangerously high dose of chemicals found in pesticides are entering infants through breast feeding mothers.

Then a small documentary was shown on how some villages in the [Kasaragod](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasaragod" \o "Kasaragod) District of [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala) were affected by repeated unscientific spraying of pesticides using helicopter for a continuous period of 25 years, between 1976 and 2000. Then a doctor who served the same village described the plights of the people, on how they fought and ended this. He gave evidence that the mortality rate during pregnancy had decreased significantly as a result of not using pesticides.

The show then discussed on alternatives to pesticides free farming. [Aamir Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aamir_Khan" \o "Aamir Khan) talked to [Sikkim](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikkim)'s Chief Minister, [Pawan Chamling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pawan_Kumar_Chamling" \o "Pawan Kumar Chamling), about Sikkim imposing a total ban on chemical pesticides and fungicides. Sikkim is the first state in India aiming to convert all its farms to use organic farming practices. Another example of organic farming reform in Andra Pradesh was also highlighted.

There was also counterpart view by a MD of a leading pesticide company, who said that the adverse use of pesticide is exaggerated.

At the end of the show, [Aamir Khan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aamir_Khan" \o "Aamir Khan) had general discussion with the audience on this topic. The show ended with Aamir Khan asking viewers to vote on their views on government encouraging organic farming.

# List of government schemes in India

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Question book-new.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Question_book-new.svg) | This article **does not**[**cite**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citing_sources)**any**[**references or sources**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability). Please help [improve this article](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_government_schemes_in_India&action=edit) by[adding citations to reliable sources](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Introduction_to_referencing/1). Unsourced material may be challenged and [removed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Verifiability#Burden_of_evidence).*(October 2012)* |

The ministries of [Government of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India) had came up with various [schemes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheme) time to time. These schemes could be either Central, State specific or joint collaboration between the Centre and the States. They are detailed below:

| **Scheme** | **Ministry** | **Launched on** | **Outlay/Status** | **Provisions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| [Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aam_Aadmi_Bima_Yojana) |  |  |  | death and disability insurance for rural landless households |
| [Bachat Lamp Yojna](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bachat_Lamp_Yojna) | [MoP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Power_(India)) |  |  | reduce the cost of [compact fluorescent lamps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compact_fluorescent_lamp) |
| [Central Government Health Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Government_Health_Scheme) | [MoHFW](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Health_and_Family_Welfare_(India)) | 1954 |  | comprehensive medical care facilities to Central Government employees and their family members |
| [Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Deendayal_Disabled_Rehabilitation_Scheme&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoSJE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Social_Justice_and_Empowerment_(India)) | 2003 |  | Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities. |
| [Gramin Bhandaran Yojna](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bhandaran_Yojna&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture_(India)) | March 31, 2007 |  | Creation of 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. Improve their marketability through promotion of grading, standardization and quality control of agricultural produce. |
| [Indira Awaas Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indira_Awaas_Yojana) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | 1985 |  | Housing for the rural poor |
| [Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Indira_Gandhi_Matritva_Sahyog_Yojana&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoWCD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Women_and_Child_Development) | 2010 |  | A cash incentive of Rs. 4000 to women (19 years and above) for the first two live births |
| [Integrated Child Development Services](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Child_Development_Services_(India)) | [MoWCD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Women_and_Child_Development) | October 2, 1975 |  | tackle [malnutrition](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malnutrition) and health problems in children below 6 years of age and their mothers |
| [Integrated Rural Development Program](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Rural_Development_Program) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | 1978 |  | self-employment program to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups among the poor |
| [Janani Suraksha Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Janani_Suraksha_Yojana&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoHFW](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Health_and_Family_Welfare_(India)) | 2005 |  | One-time cash incentive to pregnant women for institutional/home births through skilled assistance |
| [Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kasturba_Gandhi_Balika_Vidyalaya) | [MoHRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Human_Resource_Development_(India)) | July 2004 |  | Educational facilities (residential schools) for girls belonging to[SC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Castes), [ST](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scheduled_Tribes), [OBC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Other_Backward_Class), minority communities and families below the poverty line in Educationally Backward Blocks |
| [Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kishore_Vaigyanik_Protsahan_Yojana) | [MoST](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Science_and_Technology_(India)) | 1999 |  | Scholarship program to encourage students to take up research careers in the areas of basic sciences, engineering and medicine |
| [Livestock Insurance Scheme (India)](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Livestock_Insurance_Scheme_(India)&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture_(India)) |  |  | Insurance to cattle and attaining qualitative improvement in livestock and their products. |
| [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahatma_Gandhi_National_Rural_Employment_Guarantee_Act) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | August 25, 2005 | Rs. 40,000 crore in 2010–11 | Legal guarantee for one hundred days of employment in every financial year to adult members of any rural household willing to do public work-related unskilled manual work at the statutory minimum wage of Rs. 120 per day in 2009 prices. |
| [Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Members_of_Parliament_Local_Area_Development_Scheme) | [MoSPI](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Statistics_and_Programme_Implementation_(India)) | December 23, 1993 |  | Each MP has the choice to suggest to the District Collector for, works to the tune of Rs.5 Crores per annum to be taken up in his/her constituency. The Rajya Sabha Member of Parliament can recommend works in one or more districts in the State from where he/she has been elected. |
| [Midday Meal Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Midday_Meal_Scheme) | [MoHRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Human_Resource_Development_(India)) | August 15, 1995 |  | Lunch (free of cost) to school-children on all working days |
| [National Literacy Mission Programme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Literacy_Mission_Programme) | [MoHRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Human_Resource_Development_(India)) | May 5, 1988 |  | Make 80 million adults in the age group of 15 - 35 literate |
| [National Pension Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Pension_Scheme) |  | January 1, 2004 |  | Contribution based pension system |
| [National Scheme on Welfare of Fishermen](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=National_Scheme_on_Welfare_of_Fishermen&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture_(India)) |  | Closed on January 13, 2012 | Financial assistance to fishers for construction of house, community hall for recreation and common working place and installation of tube-wells for drinking water |
| [National Service Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Service_Scheme) | [MoYAS](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Youth_Affairs_and_Sports_(India)) |  |  | Personality development through social (or community) service |
| [National Social Assistance Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Social_Assistance_Scheme) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | August 15, 1995 |  | Public assistance to its citizens in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want |
| [Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pooled_Finance_Development_Fund_Scheme) |  |  |  |  |
| [Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan_Mantri_Adarsh_Gram_Yojana) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | July 23, 2010 |  | Integrated development of [Schedule Caste](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schedule_Caste) majority villages in four states |
| [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradhan_Mantri_Gram_Sadak_Yojana) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | December 25, 2000 |  | Good all-weather road connectivity to unconnected villages |
| [Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtriya_Krishi_Vikas_Yojana) | [MoA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Agriculture_(India)) | August 1, 2007 |  | Achieve 4% annual growth in agriculture through development of Agriculture and its allied sectors during the XI Plan period |
| [Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rashtriya_Swasthya_Bima_Yojana) | [MoLE](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Labour_and_Employment_(India)) | April 1, 2008 |  | Health insurance to poor (BPL), Domestic workers, MGNERGA workers, Rikshawpullers, Building and other construction workers, and many other categories as may be identified by the respective states |
| [RNTCP](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RNTCP) | [MoHFW](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Health_and_Family_Welfare_(India)) | 1997 |  | Tuberculosis control initiative |
| [Sabla](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabla_(India)) or Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls | [MWCD](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ministry_of_women_and_child_(India)&action=edit&redlink=1) | March 8, 2011 |  | Empowering adolescent girls (AGs) of 11–18 years with focus on out-of-school girls by improvement in their nutritional and health status and upgrading various skills like home skills, life skills and vocational skills. Merged Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) and Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY). |
| [Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sampoorna_Grameen_Rozgar_Yojana) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | September 25, 2001 |  | Providing additional wage employment and food security, alongside creation of durable community assets in rural areas. |
| [Swabhiman](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Swabhiman&action=edit&redlink=1) | [MoF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Finance_(India)) | February 15, 2011 |  | To make banking facility available to all citizens and to get 5 crore accounts opened by Mar 2012 |
| [Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swarnajayanti_Gram_Swarozgar_Yojana) | [MoRD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Rural_Development_(India)) | April 1, 1999 |  | Bring the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into Self Help Groups (SHGs) through the process of social mobilisation, their training and capacity building and provision of income generating assets through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy. |
| [Swavalamban](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swavalamban) | [MoF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Finance_(India)) | September 26, 2010 |  | pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs. 1000 per annum to such subscribers. |
| [Udisha](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Udisha) | [MoWCD](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ministry_of_Women_and_Child_Development) |  |  | nationwide training component of the World Bank (External website that opens in a new window) assisted Women and Child Development Project (External website that opens in a new window). Udisha has been cleared with an outlay of about Rs.600 crores for five years. UNICEF is also a technical collaborator in the Project. The programmes aims to train child care workers across the country. |
| [Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voluntary_Disclosure_of_Income_Scheme) |  | June 18, 1997 | Closed on 31 December 1998 | Opportunity to the income tax/ wealth tax defaulters to disclose their undisclosed income at the prevailing tax rates |

Slogan

**I'll try to remember to take some photos this summer.  
  
My rich cousins back east own the other half of the farm, and they want to sell it, so eventually I won't have a farm any more. I'll be sad to see it go.  
  
Here are some pro-agriculture bumper sticker ideas promulgated by one of the extension agents at Colorado State University.  
  
Slow Moving Vehicle Today, Fast Food Tomorrow  
  
My Cow Makes Your Insulin  
  
Shirt, $15; Lunch, $8; Farmer Who Produced It, Priceless  
  
I Ranch For You  
  
Hungry. Naked. Where Did All The Farmers Go?  
  
Farm = Fiber + Food + Fuel   
  
If Your Milk Comes From A Store, How Did The Store Get It?  
  
Farming: The Original Survivor Series  
  
Agriculture: You Can't Live Without It!  
  
Farm Rule #1: Feed The People  
  
  
When people talk about the high price of food, they sometimes forget that farmers are paying the same high gas prices to plant and harvest the crops, and the price of seed and fertilizer have all gone up.   
  
Bottom line: there's no free lunch for anybody (except maybe the oil companies and Halliburton and etc.)**

# Gramin Bank of Aryavart

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Gramin Bank of Aryavart** ([Hindi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindi_language): **ग्रामीण बैंक ऑफ आर्यावर्त**) ([Urdu](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urdu): **اریارت گرامین بنک**‎) (*GBA*) was established by [Government of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India)Notification F No. 7/9/2011-RRB(UP-1) dated 01-04-2013., as a result of the amalgamation of two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) namely Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Shreyas Gramin Bank. It currently has 651 branches and 11 regional offices[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-1) in rural areas of[Uttar Pradesh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uttar_Pradesh), around [Lucknow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lucknow" \o "Lucknow). It functions under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 and is sponsored by [Bank of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_of_India).

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## Bank structure[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=1)]

Head Office of the Bank is situated at Lucknow,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-2) the capital of Uttar Pradesh. Regional Offices of the Bank are –

* Barabanki
* Lucknow
* Farrukhabad
* Hardoi
* Kannauj
* Unnao
* Mainpuri
* Aligarh
* Agra
* Hathras
* Etah

## Area of operations[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=2)]

The Gramin Bank of Aryavart is operating in 15 districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh

* Lucknow,
* Barabanki,
* Farrukhabad,
* Hardoi,
* Kannauj,
* Unnao,
* Faizabad,
* Mainpuri,
* Firozabad,
* Aligarh,
* Etah,
* Hathras,
* KashiRam Nagar,
* Mathura &
* Agra

## Schemes[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=3)]

Following are schemes being run by the bank:[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-3)

* Rural Housing Finance Scheme
* Solar Home Lighting System
* General Credit Cards
* Vermi Compost Hatchery Unit Scheme
* Farm Mechanisation
* Financial Assistance To Farmers For Purchase Of Two Wheelers
* Financial Assistance To Farmers For Purchase Of Land For Agriculture Purpose
* Education Loan
* Scheme For Solar Water Heater System
* Kisan Credit Card
* Advance Against Insurance Policies
* Financial Assistance For Mediclinics For Qualified Medical Practitioners
* Housing Loan
* Scheme Of Agriculture Graduates For Establishing Agri Clinics And Agri Business
* Amra Krishak Card
* Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme Of Rural Godowns / Cold Storage
* Financial Assistance Against Storage Receipt
* Kisan Credit Card For Tenant Farmers / Oral Lessees / Joint Liability Groups (Jlgs)
* Small Road Transport Operator Scheme
* Swarojgar Credit Card Scheme
* Annapurna Scheme – A Consumer Loan Scheme For Salaried A/C Holders
* Acharyhit Yojna – Scheme For Retired Teachers
* Mahila Udyami Credit Card
* Grah Laxmi Yojna For Women
* Kisan Samadhan Card

## Awards[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=4)]

On 19 June 2008 Aryavart Gramin Bank received [Ashden Award](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ashden_Award" \o "Ashden Award) 2008.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-4) This award was for an innovative scheme to make available finance for Solar Home Lighting Systems (SHS) with a slogan "*Ghar Ghar Me Ujala*" (Light in every house) mainly to provide ambient light at home to improve living standard, education, health and welfare of the people residing in rural, semi urban and even in urban areas beset with frequent power cuts.

## Erstwhile banks[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=5)]

Following are the erstwhile banks which at one time or another were amalagamted[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart" \l "cite_note-RRB-RBI-2008-5) into current Gramin Bank of Aryavart:

### Aligarh Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=6)]

The erstwhile **Aligarh Gramin Bank** was sponsered by [Canara Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canara_Bank" \o "Canara Bank) and as of late 1996-97 had 91 branches covering all blocks of then [Aligarh district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aligarh_district). It was constituted on 22 March 1976 under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 vide Government of India’s notification no. dated 26 March 1976.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-AligarhGB-6)

On 1 June 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Etah Gramin Bank and Jamuna Gramin Bank to form Shreyas Gramin Bank.

### Etah Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=7)]

The erstwhile **Aligarh Gramin Bank** was sponsered by [Canara Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canara_Bank" \o "Canara Bank) covering all blocks of then [Etah district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Etah_district" \o "Etah district). It was constituted under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-EGB-7)

On 1 June 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Aligarh Gramin Bank and Jamuna Gramin Bank to form Shreyas Gramin Bank.

### Jamuna Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=8)]

The erstwhile **Jamuna Gramin Bank** was sponsered by [Canara Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canara_Bank" \o "Canara Bank) covering all blocks of then [Agra district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agra_district). It was constituted under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-JGB-8)

On 1 June 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Aligarh Gramin Bank and Etah Gramin Bank to form Shreyas Gramin Bank.

### Barabanki Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=9)]

The erstwhile **Barabanki Gramin Bank** was constituted on 26 March 1976 under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 vide Government of India’s notification no. dated 26 March 1976. It had 92 branches at the time of amalgamation on 3 October 2006.

On 3 October 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Avadh Gramin Bank and Farrukhabad Gramin Bank to form Aryavart Gramin Bank.

### Farrukhabad Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=10)]

The erstwhile **Farrukhabad Gramin Bank** was constituted on 29 March 1976 under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 vide Government of India’s notification no. F 4-90/75-AC(I) dated 29 March 1976. It had 81 branches and 1 extension counter at the time of amalgamation on 3 October 2006.

On 3 October 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Avadh Gramin Bank and Barabanki Gramin Bank to form Aryavart Gramin Bank.

### Avadh Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=11)]

The erstwhile **Avadh Gramin Bank** was constituted on 7 June 1977 under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 vide Government of India’s notification no. F-1/77-RRB (III) dated 7 June 1977 as **Hardoi-Unnao Gramin Bank**. The name was subsequently changed to Avadh Gramin Bank on 4 December 1987 vide Government of India’s notification no. F 1-27/84-RRB dated 4 December 1987. It had 120 branches at the time of amalgamation on 3 October 2006.

On 3 October 2006 it got amalgamated with other two RRBs i.e. Barabanki Gramin Bank and Farrukhabad Gramin Bank to form Aryavart Gramin Bank.

### Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=12)]

Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank was established on 20-05-1980 under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 vide Government of India’s notification no. F14-3/79-RRB(13) dated 28-10-1980. It had 63 branches at the time of amalgamation on 01-10-2012 (40 branches in then [Mainpuri district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mainpuri_district" \o "Mainpuri district) and 23 branches in then [Firozabad district](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firozabad_district)) and was sponsored by U.P. Cooperative Bank Ltd., Lucknow.

On 1 October 2012 it got amalgamated with another RRB Aryavart Gramin Bank to form Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

### Shreyas Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=13)]

The [Shreyas Gramin Bank](http://www.shreyasgraminbank.in/), sponsored by [Canara Bank](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canara_Bank" \o "Canara Bank) came into existence on 1 June 2006 after amalgamation of three RRBs i.e. Aligarh Gramin Bank, Etah Gramin Bank and Jamuna Gramin Bank vide Govt. of India Notification No. F. No. : 1/4/2006-RRB (i) dated 1 June 2006. Subsequently, the area of operation of the Bank was extended to Mathura district vide Govt. of India Notification No.1/7/2007-RRB dated 22 January 2008. The area of operation of the Bank was in Aligarh, Hathras, Etah, Manyawar Kanshiram Nagar, Agra, Mathura & Firozabad Districts with its wide network of 203 Branches. Further, vide Govt.of India Notification No.1/7/2007-RRB dated 22 January 2008, a new district viz. Mathura was also allotted to the Bank. Thus, the Bank was operating in seven Districts viz Aligarh, Mahamaya Nagar (Hathras), Etah, Manyawar Kanshiram Nagar, Agra, Mathura and Firozabad. The Bank was authorised to undertake all types of banking transactions prescribed under Section 5 (b) of Banking Regulation Act - 1949.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-canarabank-9)[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-MC-SGB-10)

On 1 April 2013 Shreyas Gramin Bank sponsored by Canara Bank was amalgamated with Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank sponsored by Bank of India. Both the RRBs were located in Uttar Pradesh. After the merger, the RRB is called **Gramin Bank of Aryavart** with its head office at Lucknow under the sponsorship of [Bank of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_of_India).[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-HBL-MAY2013-11)

### Aryavart Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=14)]

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Presence_of_Aryavart_Gramin_Bank.svg)

Presence of Aryavart Gramin Bank

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Aryavart_Gramin_Bank_Barabanki_Regional_Office.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Aryavart_Gramin_Bank_Barabanki_Regional_Office.jpg)

Aryavart Gramin Bank, Barabanki Regional Office at Dewa Road [Barabanki](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barabanki_city" \o "Barabanki city)

Aryavart Gramin Bank (*AGB*) was established by [Government of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_India)Notification F No. 1/4/2006-RRB dated 3 October 2006, as a result of the amalgamation of three smaller Regional Rural (Gramin) banks namely Avadh Gramin Bank, Barabanki Gramin Bank and Farrukhabad Gramin Bank. It had 301 branches in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh, around Lucknow. It functioned under Regional Rural Banks’ Act 1976 and was sponsored by Bank of India. In 2008 the bank held customer deposits of £285 million.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-12)

On 1 October 2012 it got amalgamated with another RRB Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank to form Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank.

### Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart&action=edit&section=15)]

Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank, a Regional Rural Bank, was constituted on 1 October 2012 after amalgamation of two Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) namely Aryavart Gramin Bank and Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank as per Government of India notification no. F.No.1/3/2011-RRB dated 01-10-2012. Aryavart Gramin Bank was sponsored by Bank of India while Kshetriya Kisan Gramin Bank was sponsored by UP Cooperative Bank Limited Lucknow.

On 1 April 2013 Aryavart Kshetriya Gramin Bank sponsored by Bank of India was amalgamated with Shreyas Gramin Bank sponsored by Canara Bank. Both the RRBs were located in Uttar Pradesh. After the merger, the RRB is called **Gramin Bank of Aryavart** with its head office at Lucknow under the sponsorship of [Bank of India](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bank_of_India).[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gramin_Bank_of_Aryavart#cite_note-HBL-MAY2013-11)

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| **Kisan Credit Card** | |
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The passbook, among others, would provide for a passport size photograph of the beneficiary.   b) The beneficiary farmer should produce the passbook while operating the account. | | **Technical Feasibility** | a) Suitability of soil, climate and availability of adequate irrigation facilities.  b) Suitability of the produce for storage.  c) Suitability of the storage unit | | **Financial Viability** | The expected incremental income should be adequate to repay the advance leaving sufficient balance for farmer’s domestic needs. | | **Quantum of Finance and margin** | * For production / short term purposes - Loan amount will depend upon the type of crop, area under cultivation and scale of finance. * Short term working capital - For ancillary activities and minor investment of medium term nature. * Short term credit for consumption / domestic needs to the extent of upto 25 percent of gross estimated income of the farmer and maximum Rs.50,000/=. * Finance against storage receipts / produce marketing may be considered maximum upto 50 percent of the price of the produce prevailing at the time of storage / sanction of loan. Limits / advances upto Rs.10 lakhs per farmer can be extended for a maximum period of 12 months. However, the amount of finance to the extent of net of loan may be made available to the farmer.   **Note:**   i) While fixing the limit, the Branch may take into account the entire production credit requirements of the farmer for the full year, including the credit requirements of the farmer for the ancillary activities related to crop production such as maintenance of agricultural machinery / implements, electricity charges, etc.   ii) The credit limit could also provide for allied activities and non-farm credit needs of the borrowers.   iii) The credit limit under the card may be fixed on the basis of the operational land holding, cropping pattern and scale of finance as recommended by the District Level Technical Committee (DLTC) / State Level Technical Committee (SLTC). Wherever the DLTC / SLTC have not recommended scale of finance for any crop or in the opinion of the Branches, has recommended lower than the required amount, the Branches may fix appropriate scale of finance for the crop after due approval by the Zonal Office.   iv) For fixation of credit card limit, operational land holdings will include the leased-in land and exclude leased out land.   v) Branches may at their discretion fix appropriate sub-limits within the overall credit limit sanctioned, taking into account the seasonality in credit requirements. | | **Type of Facilities** | (a) Revolving Cash Credit – Annual Review. The farmer should be allowed for any number of drawals and repayment within the limit.   (b) The review may result in continuation of the facility, enhancement of the limit or cancellation of the limit / withdrawal of the facility, depending upon the performance of the borrower.   (c) The aggregate of credits into the account during the 12 months period should atleast be equal to the maximum outstanding in the account.   (d) No drawal in the account should remain outstanding for more than 12 months in case of normal crops and 18 months in case of sugarcane and banana crops.   (e) In case of reschedulement of the period of repayment on account of natural calamities affecting the farmer, the period for reckoning the status of operations as satisfactory or otherwise would get extended together with the extended amount of limit. When the proposed extension is beyond one crop season, the aggregate of debits for which extension is granted should be transferred to a separate term loan account with stipulation for repayment in instalments as per existing guidelines.   (f) As a measure of incentive for card holders with good performance, the Branches may at the time of review, enhance the credit limit suitably to take care of increase in cost of inputs / labour, change in cropping pattern, etc. | | **Security** | (a) Upto Rs.50,000/= : D. P. Note Hypothecation of standing crops   (b) Above Rs.50,000/= : D. P. Note Hypothecation of standing crops Mortgage of land / Collateral security   **Note:**  (i) In case the value of land mortgaged is adequate, no other security should be obtained.  (ii) For finance against Government warehouse receipts, mortgage may be waived.  (iii) Waiver of mortgage of land in deserving cases may be considered as per security norms.  (iv) The RBI norms on security should be strictly adhered to.   **Common Documents:**   (a) Demand Promissory Note.  (b) Deed of Composite Hypothecation Agreement (CHA-1).  (c) Letter of Authority (AG-15).  (d) Charge on land as per Agricultural Credit Act or Equitable mortgage or Legal Mortgage of land (CHA-4).  (e) Letter of Pledge (OD-159).  (f) Pledge of Storage Receipt duly discharged.  (g) Undertaking to repay the advance within 12 months or on sale of produce.  (h) Bank’s lien to be notified to the storage unit.  (i) Undertaking from the godown / cold storage owners not to deliver the goods without production of the pledged storage receipt.  (j) L-515.  (k) L-516 (if required).   **Note:**   (i) Documents mentioned under (e) to (i) above are applicable only if sub-limit against storage receipt is sanctioned.  (ii) In case produce marketing limit is extended against the produce stored in the premises of the farmer, then hypothecation deed (CHA-1) should suffice to cover hypothecation charge on the produce stored. | | | |
| **Rate of Interest** | (a) On Debit Balance : As advised by Head Office from time to time  (b) On Credit Balance : Rate of interest payable will be as per Savings Bank interest rate and follow the Savings Bank Rules except opening a separate account. | |
| **Other Operational Guidelines** | (a) Where finance is considered only for a specific crop, say sugarcane through tie-up with a sugar factory and farmer has obtained finance for other crops from other Bank / Co-operative society, such farmer can be financed for sugarcane crop provided dues certificate is submitted and there are no overdues. In such cases, other financing Bank / Co-operative society should be advised of the liabilities with us.  (b) Wherever crop insurance is available, coverage needs to be obtained.  (c) In case of default, the special facilities under the scheme should be immediately withdrawn and the limit should be treated as normal crop finance which would broadly mean –    * Withdrawal of cheque book facility (if issued). * Future disbursement on regularisation of account against bills / receipts. * Cash disbursement only to the extent of cash component. * Withdrawal of card. | |
| **Application Of Prudential Norms** | (a) Kisan Credit Card facility being in the nature of cash credit accommodation for agricultural purposes, the prudential norms as applicable to such facilities would apply to the KCC accounts.  (b) In other words, the credit card account would be deemed to be a Non-Performing Asset (NPA) if it remains out of order for a period of two crop seasons / one crop season (as the case may be, depending on the duration of the crops) after the repayment due date.  (c) The crop seasons after the due date should refer to only those two consecutive crop seasons in which the farmer usually undertakes crop production.  (d) An account will be treated as out of order in the following circumstances:    * There are no credits in the account continuously for two crop seasons as on the date of balance sheet, or * The credits in the account are not sufficient even to cover the interest debited in respect of the account for two crop seasons, or * The outstanding remains continuously in excess of the limit for two crop seasons as on the date of balance sheet. | |
| **BOI Shatabdi Krishi Vikas Card** | |
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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 1. Our Bank was first to introduce ‘Indian Green Card’ for the farmers in the banking industry way back in 1980s. The concept has been adopted in all the Banks, thereafter with further modifications. In our Bank, the product has been further upgraded with value additions as Kisan Suvidha Card, Kisan Gold Card and Kisan Samadhan Card, which is a line of credit for farmers with components of Production Credit, Consumption Credit, Emergency Loan and Investment Credit requirements of farmers for 3 to 5 years. 2. With the advent of Information Technology and latest development in agriculture and marketing, it was felt necessary that farmers should also be provided with the available latest technology in the banking industry to provide them “Anywhere Anytime Banking” like any other clientele and accordingly “BOI Shatabdi Krishi Vikas Card” was launched on 10.09.2005 under tie-up with Visa. 3. SALIENT FEATURES :   The salient features of the proposed VISA card, i.e., BOI Shatabdi Krishi Vikas Card are as under  |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Eligibility** | Farmers having satisfactorily conducted agricultural loan account with crop loan facility / CC facility of Rs.50,000/= and above | | **Spending Limit** | 50% of crop Cash Credit / CC limit sanctioned to the farmer – Maximum Rs.50,000/= and Minimum Rs.25,000/=. | | **Cash Withdrawals** | 30% of spending limit with cash withdrawals Maximum Rs.10,000/= per day. | | **Charge account** | Charge account shall be crop loan Cash Credit / CC account with card issuing Branch. | | **Cash drawals** | Cash drawals from our own Branches, ATMs of our Bank and under “BANCS” as well as “CASH TREE”, VISA ATMs permitted with on-line authorization. | | f) The card cannot be used on stand alone ATMs.  g) The card will be a photo identity card.  h) The Credit Card Department will send the charge slips to the respective card issuing Branch on monthly basis and reinstate the spending / cash withdrawal limit to the card holder. In case the Branch is not satisfied with the operations of the card and timely payment thereof, shall write to the Card Department for cancellation or hotlisting of the same.  i) Penal / service charges in case of default @1.70% per month.  j) Insurance cover and all other facilities as applicable to VISA credit card scheme of the Bank.  k) No card issuance charges to be recovered. However, appropriate charges to be recovered for issuance of fresh card in case of cancellation, lost card, etc. as per extant guidelines.  l) The Card Product Department will deal with the applications as per present practice received from Branches and issue the Credit Cards to farmers as per the pattern followed in case of other Credit Card Scheme. | |  1. The existing general guidelines on use of credit card advised vide Br. Cir. No. 98/170 dated 19.11.2004 holds good for this card also. The existing application forms ICD 14 Rev-2004 can be presently used by affixing “BOI SHATABDI KRISHI VIKAS CARD” by rubber stamp or hand-written on top of the front page of application and with slight modifications are to be used for the captioned card. 2. Branches should bring in maximum number of dealers in agriculture inputs, dealers of animal feeds, dealers in irrigation equipments, etc. operating in the area as well as other main dealers and suppliers of day to day requirements of rural populace such as cloth merchants, medical shops, main shop keepers from rural areas as Member Establishments to make this card a grand success. 3. Better utilisation of card by the farmers will substantially increase non-interest income to the Branches and utilisation will solely depend upon Merchant Establishment network available to the Branches. 4. The incentive available to staff members for marketing of credit card shall also be made available for marketing of the captioned card. | | |
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| Kisan Samadhan Card | |
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| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **INTRODUCTION** | 1. Kisan Samadhan Card scheme is based on ‘Line of Credit’ concept and each farmer is provided with a package of ‘Kisan Samadhan’ which would enable farmers to avail short term and long term credit for a period of maximum 5 years continuously with rollover arrangements. 2. Kisan Samadhan Card will replace Kisan Suvidha Card and Kisan Gold Card. | | **OBJECTIVES** | 1. To meet/cover the entire credit needs of the farmer both of short term and long term nature for a period of maximum 5 years not only for farming alone but also for allied activities, repairs and maintenance of farm equipments, consumption needs, purchase of consumer durables, etc. This shall be in addition to the loans for housing and vehicles. 2. To bring about flexibility and operational freedom in credit utilisation. | | **ELIGIBILITY** | 1. All farmers eligible for Kisan Credit Card would be eligible for Kisan Samadhan Card. 2. Farmers seeking facilities under Kisan Samadhan Card must avail production credit and investment credit. | | **PURPOSE** | 1. **Production Line of Credit:**    1. Production of crops – Loan amount will depend upon type of crop, area under cultivation and scale of finance.    2. Short term requirements like maintenance of tractor/farm implements, allied activities like dairy, poultry, cost of feed, annual repairs, fuel, etc.    3. Short term credit for consumption/domestic needs to the extent of maximum 25% of gross estimated income of the farmer or 20% to 25% of scale of finance or maximum loan Rs.50,000/=, whichever is lower.    4. Finance against storage receipts/produce marketing – maximum upto 50% of the price of the produce prevailing at the time of storage/sanction of loan and maximum loan limit should not exceed Rs.10 lakhs per farmer. 2. **Investment Line of Credit :**    1. Extending loan for investment on farm developments such as development of land/irrigation facility, purchase of machinery/equipments, draught animals/carts, transport vehicles, pre/post harvesting processing equipments and practicing modern/Hi-tech Agriculture with needbased project/farm infrastructure, plantation activities, etc.    2. Extending loan for allied activities like dairy, poultry, fisheries, piggery, sericulture, etc. to supplement farm income/activities and also to ensure optimum utilisation of available resources.    3. Extending loans for off-farm activities/needs of the farmer like personal loans including purchase of consumer durables – Maximum Rs.1 Lakh.   **Note:** Project with large financial outlay is to be considered independently on its techno-economic viability and merits. | | **QUANTUM OF FINANCE** | The quantum of loan limit will be computed based on income of the farmer and value of securities to be charged in the account as furnished below:   a) 10 times of anticipated net annual income from the farm (average for next five years) taking into consideration the type of crops, area under cultivation, scale of finance and including income from proposed new activities/allied activities.   “OR”   b) 100% of value of land mortgaged as collateral security and other securities like assignment of LIC Policy (Surrender value), pledge of NSCs/Bank’s TDRs/Gold ornaments (WHERE MOVABLE ASSETS ARE CREATED OUT OF BANK FINANCE).   “OR”   c) 70% of value of land mortgaged as collateral security and 100% value of other securities like assignment of LIC Policy (Surrender value), pledge of NSCs/Bank’s TDRs/Gold ornaments (WHERE MOVABLE ASSETS ARE NOT CREATED OUT OF BANK FINANCE).   - Either (a) or (b) whichever is lower, where movable assets are created.   - Either (a) or (c) whichever is lower, where movable assets are not created.   **Note:**  i) Sanctioning Authority can assess the value of agricultural land upto Rs.15 lakhs taking in to consideration the market rate prevailing in the locality and value as per the last sale deed available or the market value assessed by the office of the Registrar of Assurances for the area, or as per the valuation report obtained from the Revenue authority in the respective states or approved architect/engineer/surveyor/ valuer of agricultural land registered with Government/under Bank’s approved panel wherever available.   ii) There is no maximum ceiling stipulated under the scheme, however, for administrative reasons, Branches should seek administrative clearance from the respective Zonal Offices for sanction of limit/s above Rs.15 lakhs, even if such proposals are within the delegated authority of the Branch.**A. Production Line of Credit:**  30 to 50% of the total limit will be reserved for meeting recurring expenses on the farm which are of short term nature in the form of Revolving Cash Credit Limit/s with sub limit/s if any (Crop cultivation, working capital needs for allied activities, consumption needs, etc.). It is visualised that the production line of credit limit will be enhanced by 10% every year to take care of the escalation in cost of inputs, expansion in area, change in cropping pattern, etc.   **B. Investment Line of Credit:**  50 to 70% of the total limit will be earmarked for the purpose of investment credit in the form of Term Loan/s limit with reducing drawing limit every year.   **C. Emergency loan for specific purpose, related to agricultural and allied activities:**  To the extent of 20% of the original limit (Production line of credit and Investment line of credit for agricultural purpose) maximum Rs.50,000/= after ascertaining the genuine need of the farmer, may be extended by obtaining appropriate documents upon getting the limit sanctioned at appropriate level.   **Note:**  i) After arriving at overall credit requirements under Kisan Samadhan Card, Branches should ensure that the total component towards Consumption Loan + Personal Loan + Emergency Loan should not exceed 25% to 30% of total credit facilities and same are to be considered/disbursed only if the borrower utilises the production credit and investment credit facilities.   ii) The Personal Loan is to be considered on the basis of net surplus available for repayment.   iii) For arriving at limits under production line of credit and investment line of credit, Branches should follow the unit cost norms approved by the District Level Technical Committee on crop loans or unit cost approved by NABARD / SLBC for investment purpose. Branches should take note that the unit costs are not fixed and they may vary 10% to 15% depending on level of proficiency of the farmers and infrastructure available in the farm.   iv) Branches may consider additional 10% to 15% provisional costs towards inflation / cost escalation in a period of time. | | | |
| |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **SANCTIONING AUTHORITY** | Proposal should be submitted for consideration of appropriate authority in whose delegation the sub-limit (Production Credit and Investment Credit) / aggregate limit falls, as per extant guidelines on Delegation of Powers. | | **MARGIN** | 1. For regular production line of credit limit, no specific margin is prescribed and limit is to be made available to the farmers as regular Cash Credit facility. 2. On investment credit, 15 to 25% margin of total cost/investment is to be contributed. In deserving cases, 10% margin may be allowed. 3. The RBI norms on margin should be strictly adhered to. | | **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY / FINANCIAL VIABILITY:** | 1. Since the limit is decided on the basis of value of security and projected average annual farm income, Branches should assess the farm income critically. 2. Once the overall limit vis-à-vis borrower’s repaying capacity is assessed, choice in priorities of investments based on the farmer’s own felt needs be allowed. 3. The Branches should extend needbased guidance to the farmers as and when sought for. 4. In case of investment project with larger financial outlays, borrowers may be advised to take prior clearance from the Branch for the same. | | **SECURITY** | 1. Hypothecation of standing crops, already owned movable assets and assets to be created out of Bank’s finance. 2. Charge on land under Agricultural Credit Act/mortgage of land/collateral security or third party guarantee of adequate worth, if necessary.   **Note:**   1. The total value of security (existing + proposed) should be around 150% of the loan component including hypothecation of movable assets/standing crops, etc. 2. In case the value of land mortgaged is adequate, no other security should be insisted upon. 3. If alternate collateral security is available in the form of pledge of TDRs of our Bank/NSCs/KVPs, etc. or gold ornaments, the Zonal Manager may consider waiver of mortgage on merit of each case above the limit of collateral free loans stipulated by RBI. 4. The RBI norms on security should be strictly adhered to. | | **DOCUMENTATION** | 1. D. P. Note for entire credit facility. 2. Deed of Composite Hypothecation Agreement (CHA-1 / CHA-2) for entire credit facilities. 3. Letter of Authority (AG-15). 4. Charge on land as per Agricultural Credit Act or Equitable mortgage or Legal Mortgage of land (CHA-4) for entire credit facilities. 5. Documents for pledge of TDRs/NSCs/KVPs/Gold ornaments. 6. L-515. 7. L-516 (if required). | | | |
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1 Hindi 422,048,642 ---- 41.03 %  
2 Bengali 83,369,769 ---8.11%  
3 Telugu 74,002,856 ---- 7.19 %   
4 Marathi 71,936,894 --- 6.99 %  
5 Tamil 60,793,814 --- 5.91 %