

Government Farming Services Portal: Comprehensive Digital Access Guide

Portal: https://services.india.gov.in/service/listing?ln=en&cat_id=98

Category: Farming Services

Managing Authority: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India

Target Beneficiaries: Farmers, Agricultural Producers, Rural Population across India

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Executive Summary

The **Government Farming Services Portal** ([India.gov.in](https://services.india.gov.in)) serves as a centralized digital gateway providing farmers and agricultural stakeholders across India with seamless access to essential government schemes, welfare programs, agricultural support services, and state-specific farming initiatives through a unified online platform[1]. This integrated services portal represents the Government of India's commitment to **Digital Agriculture** and **inclusive rural development**, consolidating diverse agricultural services spanning income support schemes, crop production missions, warehousing facilities, soil testing, nursery registration, and state-level agricultural welfare programs into a single accessible interface.

By aggregating services from multiple ministries, departments, and state governments, the Farming Services Portal eliminates the need for farmers to navigate multiple websites, offices, and bureaucratic channels—instead providing **one-stop access** to information,

application processes, status tracking, and support mechanisms for agricultural schemes and services. This digital consolidation enhances transparency, reduces transaction costs, accelerates service delivery, and empowers farmers with knowledge and opportunities to improve agricultural productivity, income, and livelihoods.

Key Service Categories

1. National Flagship Schemes:

- PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi (Direct Income Support)
- National Food Security Mission (Crop Production Enhancement)
- Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (Crop Insurance)

2. State-Specific Agricultural Services:

- Karnataka: Warehouse locator, APMC committee details
- Gujarat: iKhedut portal for comprehensive agricultural schemes
- Jammu & Kashmir: Nursery and orchard registration
- Himachal Pradesh: Soil testing, forest produce, grazing permits

3. Information and Monitoring Services:

- State-wise implementation tracking of national missions
- Agricultural warehouse search and information
- Market committee details and contacts
- Scheme coverage and achievement monitoring

4. Application and Registration Services:

- Online scheme applications across multiple states
- Digital payment integration for fees and charges
- Document upload and verification systems
- Application status tracking

Portal Value Proposition

For Farmers:

- Single-point access to multiple agricultural services and schemes
- Clear information about eligibility, benefits, and application processes
- Direct links to state portals and registration systems
- Reduced need for physical visits to government offices

- Enhanced awareness of available welfare programs
- Faster application submission and tracking

For Agricultural Development:

- Improved scheme awareness leading to better enrollment
- Transparent implementation monitoring
- Data-driven policy decisions through centralized information
- Enhanced coordination between central and state initiatives
- Reduction in information asymmetry
- Facilitation of inclusive agricultural growth

This comprehensive guide provides detailed documentation of all farming services available through the [India.gov.in](#) portal, including complete information about major national schemes (PM-KISAN, National Food Security Mission), state-specific services, registration processes, eligibility criteria, benefits, application procedures, warehousing facilities, and support infrastructure—serving as an essential reference for farmers, agricultural extension workers, Common Service Center operators, rural development practitioners, policymakers, and stakeholders seeking to leverage digital platforms for agricultural advancement and farmer welfare.

1. Major Schemes for Farmers: Overview

The **Major Schemes for Farmers** section on the [India.gov.in](#) portal consolidates information about various government initiatives aimed at supporting farmers, boosting agricultural productivity, improving income, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices[2]. These schemes span multiple dimensions of agricultural development including:

- **Irrigation Support:** Infrastructure development, micro-irrigation, water conservation
- **Crop Insurance:** Risk mitigation through PMFBY and weather-based insurance
- **Soil Health Management:** Soil Health Card scheme, nutrient management
- **Crop Diversification:** Encouraging farmers to adopt diverse cropping patterns

- **Input Subsidies:** Seeds, fertilizers, agricultural machinery support
- **Market Linkages:** Price support, procurement, market access facilities
- **Credit Facilitation:** Kisan Credit Card, institutional credit schemes
- **Technology Adoption:** Precision farming, mechanization, modern practices

Purpose and Importance:

These consolidated schemes address the multifaceted challenges faced by Indian farmers—from input costs and production risks to market uncertainties and income instability. By providing targeted interventions across the agricultural value chain, the government aims to:

1. Enhance agricultural productivity and production
2. Increase farm incomes and reduce income volatility
3. Promote sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture
4. Reduce dependency on monsoons through irrigation expansion
5. Improve soil health and prevent land degradation
6. Facilitate access to quality inputs and modern technology
7. Provide financial security through insurance and income support
8. Strengthen market linkages and ensure remunerative prices

Central vs. State Schemes:

The portal covers:

- **Centrally Sponsored Schemes:** Funded and implemented by Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- **Central Sector Schemes:** 100% funded by central government
- **State-Specific Schemes:** Designed and implemented by state agriculture departments
- **Integrated Schemes:** Joint implementation by central and state governments

Farmers can explore detailed information about each scheme including objectives, benefits, eligibility criteria, application processes,

timelines, and contact points through the portal's organized scheme directory.

2. PM-KISAN Samman Nidhi: Direct Income Support Scheme

2.1 Scheme Overview and Objectives

Full Name: Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

Launch Date: February 24, 2019

Implementing Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

Funding Pattern: 100% Central Government funding

Official Portal: <https://pmkisan.gov.in>

PM-KISAN is India's flagship direct income support scheme designed to provide financial assistance to all landholding farmer families across the country, ensuring economic stability and encouraging agricultural productivity through timely income supplements[3]. The scheme represents a paradigm shift from traditional subsidy mechanisms to **direct benefit transfer (DBT)**, eliminating intermediaries and ensuring that benefits reach farmers' bank accounts directly.

Scheme Characteristics:

- **Universal Coverage:** All landholding farmer families eligible regardless of landholding size (initially limited to small/marginal farmers up to 2 hectares, expanded to all farmers from December 1, 2018)
- **Direct Cash Transfer:** ₹6,000 per year paid directly into Aadhaar-linked bank accounts
- **Three Installments:** Annual amount divided into three equal installments of ₹2,000 each
- **Four-Monthly Cycle:** Installments released every four months (typically April-July, August-November, December-March)

- **Unconditional Support:** No restrictions on fund utilization—farmers can use money for any agricultural or household needs

Primary Objectives:

1. Supplement financial needs of farmers for procuring agricultural inputs and meeting other expenses
2. Ensure timely cash flow support to enable farmers to continue cultivation activities
3. Provide predictable income support reducing vulnerability during lean agricultural periods
4. Protect farmers from falling into clutches of moneylenders for meeting small credit needs
5. Enable farmers to take care of expenses related to agriculture and allied activities as well as household needs
6. Strengthen purchasing power of farming families
7. Contribute to overall welfare and improved living standards of rural population

2.2 Financial Assistance and Disbursement

Annual Benefit: ₹6,000 per farmer family

Installment Structure:

| Installment Period | Amount | Typical Release Month |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1st Installment (April-July) | ₹2,000 | April-May |
| 2nd Installment (August-November) | ₹2,000 | August-September |
| 3rd Installment (December-March) | ₹2,000 | December-January |
| Total Annual Support | ₹6,000 | Across 3 Cycles |

Table 1: PM-KISAN installment schedule

Payment Mechanism:

1. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) through Aadhaar-linked bank accounts

2. Electronic transfer eliminating cash handling and leakages
3. State governments verify beneficiary eligibility and upload beneficiary lists
4. Central government releases funds directly to verified farmer accounts
5. SMS alerts sent to farmers upon credit of installments
6. Complete transparency with online tracking of payment status

Beneficiary Coverage:

As of 2024-25:

- Over **9.5 crore farmers** benefited from the 18th installment (August-November 2024)
- Cumulative disbursement exceeding **₹2.8 lakh crore** since scheme inception
- Coverage across all states and Union Territories of India
- Both rural and urban farmer families included
- Special focus on small and marginal farmers constituting majority of beneficiaries

2.3 Eligibility Criteria

Eligible Beneficiaries:

- All landholding farmer families (cultivable land ownership)
- Family defined as: Husband, wife, and minor children
- Both small/marginal farmers and other categories
- Rural as well as urban farmers
- Land can be owned individually or jointly by family members

Documentation Requirements:

1. Valid Aadhaar card (mandatory for all family members)
2. Land ownership documents (revenue records, patta, khatauni, 7/12 extract)
3. Active bank account in farmer's name
4. Bank account must be linked to Aadhaar
5. Mobile number linked to Aadhaar for OTP verification

Exclusion Categories:

The following categories of beneficiaries are **NOT eligible** for PM-KISAN benefits[4]:

1. Institutional Landholders:

- Any land owned by institutions, government farms, trusts, or companies

2. Higher Income Earners and Officials:

Farmer families with one or more members belonging to following categories:

- Current or former holders of constitutional posts (President, Vice President, Governors, Ministers)
- Current or former Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha)
- Current or former Members of State Legislative Assemblies or Legislative Councils
- Current or former Mayors of Municipal Corporations
- Current or former Chairpersons of District Panchayats
- Serving or retired government employees (Central/State Government, PSUs, Autonomous Bodies)
- Exception: Multi-Tasking Staff (MTS), Class IV employees, Group D staff are eligible
- Retired government pensioners receiving monthly pension of ₹10,000 or more (excluding MTS/Class IV)
- Any family member who paid income tax in the last assessment year

3. Professionals:

Farmer families with one or more members who are:

- Doctors registered with medical councils and actively practicing
- Engineers registered with engineering councils
- Lawyers enrolled with Bar Councils
- Chartered Accountants registered with ICAI
- Architects registered with Council of Architecture

Note: If any family member falls under exclusion categories, the entire farmer family becomes ineligible for PM-KISAN benefits.

2.4 Registration Process

Multiple Registration Channels:

1. Self-Registration (Online):

- Visit PM-KISAN portal: <https://pmkisan.gov.in>
- Click "New Farmer Registration"
- Select farmer type (Rural/Urban)
- Enter Aadhaar number and verify via OTP
- Fill personal, address, bank, and land details
- Upload required documents
- Submit application
- Receive registration number

2. Common Service Center (CSC):

- Visit nearest CSC for assisted registration
- Bring all required documents
- CSC operator completes registration
- Nominal service charge applicable (₹10-30)

3. State Government Portals:

- Some states provide integrated PM-KISAN registration on state agriculture portals
- Example: Gujarat iKhedut portal, Karnataka agriculture portal

4. Revenue Office/Agriculture Office:

- Visit Village Revenue Officer, Patwari, or District Agriculture Officer
- Request assisted registration
- Officials enter details in PM-KISAN system

Mandatory eKYC Requirement:

- eKYC (electronic Know Your Customer) is **MANDATORY** for receiving PM-KISAN benefits
- Two eKYC methods:
 - **OTP-based:** Complete on PM-KISAN portal using Aadhaar-linked mobile number
 - **Biometric-based:** Visit CSC for fingerprint/iris authentication
- Farmers who have not completed eKYC may face benefit suspension

- Complete eKYC at earliest to ensure uninterrupted payments

Detailed Registration Steps:

1. Visit PM-KISAN portal (pmkisan.gov.in)
2. Navigate to "Farmers Corner" → "New Farmer Registration"
3. Select registration type (Rural/Urban)
4. Enter 12-digit Aadhaar number
5. Enter mobile number (linked to Aadhaar)
6. Select state from dropdown
7. Enter captcha code
8. Click "Submit"
9. OTP sent to registered mobile number
10. Enter OTP to verify Aadhaar
11. Fill complete registration form:
 - Personal details (name auto-populated from Aadhaar)
 - Date of birth, gender, category
 - Complete address details
 - Bank account information (account number, IFSC code, branch)
 - Land details (total cultivable area, land parcel numbers)
12. Upload scanned documents:
 - Aadhaar card (front and back)
 - Bank passbook first page or cancelled cheque
 - Land ownership documents
 - Passport size photograph
13. Review all entered information
14. Check declaration confirming information accuracy
15. Submit application
16. Note registration number for future reference
17. Application forwarded to local authorities for verification
18. Upon approval, name added to beneficiary list
19. Start receiving installments in subsequent cycles

2.5 Benefits and Impact

Direct Benefits to Farmers:

- Predictable income support of ₹6,000 annually
- Cash availability during critical agricultural periods

- Reduced dependency on informal credit sources
- Freedom to utilize funds based on individual needs
- Timely support for purchasing seeds, fertilizers, other inputs
- Supplementary income for small expenses
- Enhancement of financial security and confidence

Systemic Benefits:

- Complete transparency through DBT mechanism
- Elimination of intermediaries and corruption
- Real-time tracking of payments and beneficiary status
- Financial inclusion of millions of farming families
- Strengthening of banking infrastructure in rural areas
- Aadhaar-based authentication preventing duplicates and fraud
- Direct government-citizen connect without bureaucratic layers

Documented Impact:

- Over 11 crore farmers registered since inception
- More than ₹2.8 lakh crore directly transferred to farmer accounts
- 100% DBT implementation ensuring zero leakage
- Immediate relief during COVID-19 pandemic through advance installment releases
- Enhanced purchasing power supporting rural economy
- Contribution to doubling farmer incomes national objective

2.6 Application Status Checking and Support

Check Beneficiary Status:

1. Visit PM-KISAN portal
2. Click "Beneficiary Status" under "Farmers Corner"
3. Choose status checking method:
 - By Aadhaar Number
 - By Account Number
 - By Mobile Number
 - By Farmer ID/Registration Number
4. Enter chosen identification detail
5. Enter captcha code
6. Click "Get Data" or "Show Status"

7. View application status and payment history

Information Displayed:

- Registration status (Approved/Pending/Rejected)
- All installment payment history with dates and amounts
- Payment reference numbers (UTR)
- eKYC completion status
- Reason for rejection if application rejected
- Pending action requirements

PM-KISAN Helpline:

- Toll-free helpline: **155261** and **011-24300606**
- Email: pmkisan-ict@gov.in
- State-level helpline numbers available on portal
- Query resolution and guidance services

PM-KISAN Mobile App:

- Available on Google Play Store and Apple App Store
- Features: Self-registration, status checking, eKYC, grievance registration
- Multilingual interface
- Push notifications for payment alerts

3. National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

3.1 Mission Overview and Transformation

Original Name: National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

Launch Year: 2007-08

Renamed: National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM) in 2024-25[5]

Implementing Department: Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA&FW), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare

Mission Objective:

The National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (formerly NFSM) is a flagship initiative of the central government aimed at increasing food production and ensuring food security for India's growing population by enhancing production of essential crops including rice, wheat, pulses, nutri cereals (millets), and coarse cereals through area expansion, productivity enhancement, soil fertility restoration, and sustainable agricultural practices[6].

Strategic Importance:

India, as the world's most populous nation with over 1.4 billion people, faces continuous pressure to ensure adequate food grain availability. NFSNM addresses this challenge by:

- Increasing production of staple food crops (rice, wheat)
- Boosting pulse production to reduce import dependency
- Promoting nutritious millets for dietary diversification and nutrition security
- Restoring soil health for sustainable long-term productivity
- Creating rural employment through agricultural interventions
- Supporting farm-level economy and farmer incomes

3.2 Mission Objectives and Target Crops

Primary Objectives:

1. Increase Food Grain Production:

Enhance production of rice, wheat, pulses, and coarse cereals to meet growing food demand and ensure national food security[7]

2. Reduce Import Dependency:

Particularly for pulses (India historically major importer of pulses), boost domestic production to achieve self-sufficiency

3. Enhance Farm Productivity:

Provide farmers with high-quality seeds, fertilizers, irrigation support, and modern agricultural technologies to improve crop yields per hectare

4. Restore Soil Fertility:

Implement soil health management measures, balanced fertilization, organic amendments to restore and maintain soil productivity for sustainable agriculture

5. Promote Sustainable Agriculture:

Encourage adoption of eco-friendly farming practices, integrated nutrient management, integrated pest management to conserve natural resources and ensure environmental balance

6. Ensure Nutritional Security:

Promote cultivation and consumption of nutri cereals (millets) rich in micronutrients addressing malnutrition challenges

7. Create Rural Employment:

Generate employment opportunities through agricultural activities, demonstrations, training programs, and infrastructure development

8. Enhance Farm-Level Economy:

Improve farm-level profits and restore farmers' confidence through better technologies, management practices, and productivity gains

Target Crops:

| Crop Category | Specific Crops Covered |
|-------------------------|--|
| Rice | Paddy (all varieties) |
| Wheat | Wheat (all varieties) |
| Pulses | Arhar/Tur, Moong, Urad, Chana, Masoor, Lentils |
| Nutri Cereals (Millets) | Jowar, Bajra, Ragi, Small Millets (Foxtail, Kodo, Barnyard, Little Millet) |
| Coarse Cereals | Maize, Barley |
| Commercial Crops | Cotton, Sugarcane (in select components) |

Table 2: NFSNM target crops

3.3 Mission Components and Interventions

Key Interventions Under NFSNM:

1. Distribution of Quality Seeds:

- High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) and hybrid seeds
- Certified seeds from government agencies and certified private suppliers
- Subsidized seed distribution to farmers
- Seed replacement rate improvement

2. Cluster Demonstrations:

- Demonstration of improved farming practices in farmer fields
- Showcasing best agronomic practices, crop management techniques
- Learning platforms for farmers to observe and adopt
- Technology dissemination through field-level demonstrations

3. Farm Mechanization:

- Promotion of modern agricultural machinery and tools
- Subsidies for purchase of tractors, power tillers, harvesters, threshers
- Reduction of post-harvest losses through mechanized handling
- Enhancement of operational efficiency and labor productivity

4. Integrated Pest Management (IPM):

- Training on pest identification and eco-friendly management
- Promotion of bio-pesticides and bio-control agents
- Reduced chemical pesticide usage
- Sustainable pest control practices

5. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM):

- Balanced fertilization based on soil testing
- Promotion of organic manures, bio-fertilizers, green manuring
- Soil Health Card-based nutrient application
- Reduction of chemical fertilizer dependency

6. Irrigation Support:

- Micro-irrigation (drip and sprinkler) promotion

- Water conservation techniques
- Rainwater harvesting structures
- Efficient water management practices

7. Training and Capacity Building:

- Farmer training programs on modern agricultural practices
- Exposure visits to successful farms and research stations
- Skill development for improved crop management
- Extension worker training for effective knowledge dissemination

8. Millet Promotion for Nutritional Security:

- Awareness campaigns about nutritional benefits of millets
- Support for millet cultivation through seed distribution
- Value addition and processing support
- Market linkages for millet produce

3.4 Implementation and Coverage

Implementation Mechanism:

- Central Sector Scheme implemented through state governments
- State Agriculture Departments are nodal agencies
- District-level implementation through District Agriculture Officers
- Block and village-level execution through extension staff
- Involvement of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) for technical support
- Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) as aggregation platforms

Geographical Coverage:

- All states and Union Territories based on agro-climatic suitability
- Focus on high-production districts and potential districts
- Special attention to rain-fed areas for pulses and millets
- Rice mission: Major rice-producing states (West Bengal, UP, Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Punjab)
- Wheat mission: Major wheat states (UP, Punjab, Haryana, MP, Rajasthan)
- Pulses mission: Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh

- Coarse cereals and millets: Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana

Financial Allocation:

- Central Government funding with state-level implementation
- Annual budgetary allocations based on State Action Plans
- Component-wise fund release to states
- Performance-based additional support

3.5 Check State-Wise Implementation Details

Service on [India.gov.in](#) Portal:

The portal provides an interactive service to "**Check state-wise implementation details of National Food Security Mission**"[8]. This service enables users to:

1. View state-wise coverage and implementation status
2. Access State Action Plans submitted by states
3. Check fund allocation and utilization status
4. Review budget and expenditure details
5. View target vs. achievement data for crop production
6. Identify agricultural climate regions covered
7. Locate agricultural institutions involved
8. Monitor program performance across states

How to Access:

1. Visit [India.gov.in](#) Farming Services portal
2. Click on "Check state-wise implementation details of National Food Security Mission"
3. Interactive map of India displayed
4. Click on specific state to view detailed implementation information
5. Information provided includes:
 - State Action Plan (SAP) summary
 - Crops covered under mission
 - Districts and blocks included
 - Fund allocation and release status
 - Physical targets set

- Achievements against targets
 - Agricultural climate regions
 - Implementing agricultural institutions
 - Contact details of state nodal officers
6. Download reports and data for offline reference

Benefits of Monitoring Service:

- Transparency in implementation and fund utilization
- Accountability through public disclosure of targets and achievements
- Data-driven insights for policymakers and researchers
- Farmer awareness about mission activities in their districts
- Facilitates participatory monitoring and feedback
- Enables comparison across states for learning best practices

3.6 Achievements and Impact

Production Increases:

Since mission launch in 2007-08:

- Significant increase in pulse production from 14.76 million tonnes (2007-08) to over 25 million tonnes (2020-21)
- Rice production enhanced from 96.7 million tonnes to over 130 million tonnes
- Wheat production grown from 78.6 million tonnes to over 110 million tonnes
- Coarse cereals production improved substantially
- India achieved near self-sufficiency in pulses reducing import dependency

Area Expansion and Productivity:

- Area under pulses increased by over 4 million hectares
- Productivity of rice, wheat, and pulses improved through HYVs and better practices
- Adoption of cluster demonstrations led to yield increases of 15-20%
- Soil health restoration contributed to sustained productivity

Farmer Benefits:

- Access to quality seeds at subsidized rates
 - Improved crop management knowledge through training
 - Higher yields and incomes from productivity gains
 - Reduced input costs through balanced nutrient management
 - Employment generation through mission activities
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4. State-Specific Agricultural Services

4.1 Karnataka Agricultural Services

The India.gov.in portal provides specific links to Karnataka state agricultural services, facilitating farmers in Karnataka to access warehousing information and market committee details.

4.1.1 Search Agriculture Warehouses in Karnataka

Service Description:

This service enables users to search for agriculture warehouses across Karnataka based on different categories, providing comprehensive information about warehouse facilities available for agricultural produce storage[9].

Service Features:

- Search warehouses by category:
 - State-owned warehouses (operated by Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation)
 - Central warehouses (Central Warehousing Corporation facilities)
 - Private warehouses (registered private warehouse operators)
 - Rural godowns (village-level storage facilities)
- Information provided for each warehouse:
 - Warehouse name and registration number
 - Storage capacity (in metric tonnes)
 - Complete address with district and taluk
 - Contact phone numbers
 - Facility manager details

- Types of commodities accepted for storage
- Scientific storage facilities available (temperature control, pest control, ventilation)
- Warehouse-based trading facility availability (integration with e-NAM)

How to Use the Service:

1. Access service through India.gov.in farming services portal
2. Select Karnataka warehouse search service
3. Choose warehouse category (state/centre/private/rural godown)
4. Select district or region (optional filter)
5. View comprehensive list of warehouses matching criteria
6. Access detailed information for each warehouse
7. Contact warehouse directly for storage inquiries

Importance for Farmers:

- Identify nearest warehouse for storing produce post-harvest
- Avoid distress sales by utilizing scientific storage facilities
- Access warehouse receipt system for credit against stored produce
- Participate in warehouse-based trading through e-NAM platform
- Ensure quality preservation through controlled storage environment
- Plan harvest and marketing strategies based on storage availability

Karnataka Warehousing Infrastructure:

Karnataka has developed extensive warehousing network under various initiatives[10]:

- Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (KSWC) operates warehouses at 72+ locations
- Total scientific warehousing capacity of approximately 12.50 lakh metric tonnes
- Warehouses constructed with RKVY grants and NABARD loans
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model for operations and maintenance

- Warehouses notified as sub-market yards enabling warehouse-based sales
- Integration with Unified Market Platform (UMP) for online trading
- Quality assaying facilities available at select warehouses

Warehouse-Based Trading:

- Farmers can deposit produce in notified warehouses
- Receive Warehouse Receipt (negotiable instrument)
- Trade produce online without physical transportation to mandi
- Participate in e-NAM auctions using warehouse receipt
- Storage charges capped (2-5% depending on commodity)
- Insurance coverage for stored commodities
- Facility to take pledge loans using warehouse receipts

4.1.2 Search Office Bearers of Agricultural Market Committees (APMC) in Karnataka

Service Description:

This service allows users to search and access details of office bearers (members and officials) of Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) across Karnataka[11].

Information Available:

- APMC market-wise office bearer details
- Chairman of market committee (name, contact)
- Vice-Chairman details
- Committee members with roles and responsibilities
- Contact phone numbers and email addresses
- Office addresses of market committees
- Meeting schedules and public interaction timings

Search Options:

1. Select Market and View All Office Bearers:

- Choose specific APMC market from dropdown
- View complete list of committee members
- Access contact details for each member

2. Search by Chairman:

- Find committees headed by specific chairman
- View chairman's contact information
- Identify markets under chairman's jurisdiction

3. Search by Vice-Chairman:

- Locate markets by vice-chairman name
- Access vice-chairman contact details

Utility for Farmers:

- Direct contact with market committee officials for issue resolution
- Lodge complaints about malpractices or irregularities
- Seek guidance on market procedures and trading regulations
- Representation of farmer grievances to committee
- Access information about market infrastructure and facilities
- Participate in market committee meetings and policy discussions

Karnataka APMC Structure:

- Karnataka has extensive APMC network across all districts
- Market committees regulate agricultural produce trading
- Recent reforms allow e-commerce platforms and warehouse service providers
- E-trading facilities mandated at all major APMCs
- Quality assaying infrastructure established
- Electronic weighing systems for accurate measurement
- Direct payment facilities through e-payment systems

Recent APMC Reforms in Karnataka (2025):

- E-commerce platforms (Amazon, Big Basket) brought under APMC regulations[12]
- Warehouse service providers included in regulatory framework
- Farmers can now sell directly to consumers via e-commerce
- Service fee cap imposed (5% for fruits/vegetables/flowers, 2% for other produce)
- Digital payment options mandated
- Enhanced oversight and appeal mechanisms

4.2 Gujarat Agricultural Services: iKhedut Portal

4.2.1 Overview of iKhedut Portal

Portal Name: iKhedut (આઇ ખેડુટ)

Official Website: <https://ikhedut.gujarat.gov.in>

Managing Department: Agriculture, Farmers Welfare and Co-operation Department, Government of Gujarat

Purpose:

iKhedut is Gujarat's comprehensive online portal providing farmers, cattle rearers, fishermen, horticulturists, and rural citizens with seamless access to apply for various agricultural welfare schemes, subsidies, services, and information through a unified digital platform[13].

Portal Significance:

Gujarat, with large agricultural population dependent on farming, has implemented iKhedut as single-window digital service delivery system eliminating need for repeated physical visits to agriculture offices. The portal consolidates schemes across multiple departments including:

- Agriculture Department
- Horticulture Department
- Animal Husbandry Department
- Fisheries Department
- Land and Water Conservation
- Cooperative Societies

4.2.2 Key Services on iKhedut Portal

Scheme Application Services:

1. Subsidy Schemes:

- Tractor subsidy (up to 50% for small/marginal farmers)
- Irrigation equipment (drip, sprinkler) subsidy
- Farm machinery subsidy (implements, harvesters, tillers)

- Seed subsidy (quality seeds of improved varieties)
- Fertilizer and soil amendment support

2. Horticulture Development:

- Orchard establishment assistance
- Protected cultivation (polyhouse, shade net house) subsidy
- Micro-irrigation for horticulture
- Post-harvest management infrastructure

3. Animal Husbandry Schemes:

- Dairy development programs
- Livestock insurance
- Fodder development
- Animal health camps

4. Fisheries Support:

- Fishpond development
- Aquaculture promotion
- Fish seed distribution

5. Special Programs:

- 6% interest subsidy on agricultural loans
- Gau Seva and Gauchar Vikas Board schemes
- Organic farming promotion
- Farm mechanization programs

Information Services:

- Dealer availability of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)
- Agricultural credit-providing banks and institutions information
- Modern agricultural and allied technical information
- APMC market-wise commodity prices
- Weather forecasts and advisories
- Soil testing laboratory locations
- Government policy and program updates

4.2.3 iKhedut Registration and Application Process

Eligibility for iKhedut Registration:

- Farmer or rural citizen of Gujarat
- Valid Aadhaar card
- Active bank account linked to Aadhaar

- Land records updated in AnyROR (Gujarat Bhulekh portal) for land-based schemes
- Non-landowners can apply for animal husbandry and related schemes

Step-by-Step Registration Process:

1. Access Portal:

- Visit <https://ikhedut.gujarat.gov.in> using web browser
- Portal available in Gujarati and English languages

2. New Farmer Registration:

- Click on "નવો ખેડુત નોંધણી" (New Farmer Registration)
- Enter Aadhaar number
- Verify mobile number linked to Aadhaar via OTP

3. Complete Registration Form:

- Personal details (name, father's name, date of birth auto-populated from Aadhaar)
- Address details (village, taluka, district)
- Bank account details (account number, IFSC code, branch name)
- Land details (survey numbers, area in hectares from AnyROR)
- Contact information (mobile, email)

4. Submit Registration:

- Review entered information
- Submit registration form
- Receive registration confirmation via SMS
- Farmer ID generated for future scheme applications

Scheme Application Process:

1. Login to iKhedut portal using Aadhaar and password
2. Browse available schemes by category (agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries)
3. Select desired scheme and click "Apply"
4. Check eligibility criteria displayed
5. Fill scheme-specific application form with required details
6. Upload necessary documents (PDF or JPEG format):
 - Land documents (if applicable)
 - Bank passbook copy

- Quotations for equipment (for machinery subsidies)
 - Any other scheme-specific documents
7. Pay application fee online (if applicable) via payment gateway
 8. Submit application
 9. Save application reference number for tracking

Application Status Tracking:

1. Visit iKhedut portal status checking page
2. Select scheme category
3. Enter application reference number or Aadhaar number
4. View current application status:
 - Application received
 - Under scrutiny at taluka level
 - Forwarded to district office
 - Site inspection scheduled/completed
 - Approved/rejected with reasons
 - Subsidy released
5. Track subsidy payment to bank account

4.2.4 Benefits of iKhedut Portal

For Farmers:

- Apply from home using computer or smartphone—no office visits
- 24/7 application submission convenience
- Transparent application processing with real-time tracking
- Direct subsidy transfer to bank account (DBT)
- Reduced paperwork and documentation hassles
- Access to comprehensive agricultural information and services
- Digital records for future reference

For Administration:

- Workflow-based application processing ensuring accountability
- Reduced manual workload for officials
- Digital documentation eliminating file movement
- Real-time monitoring of scheme implementation
- Data analytics for evidence-based policy decisions
- Reduced corruption through transparent online system

Support Channels:

- Help available at Common Service Centers (CSCs) across Gujarat
- Gram Sevaks provide registration and application assistance
- District and taluka agriculture offices offer guidance
- Helpline numbers available on portal for technical support

4.3 Jammu & Kashmir: Nursery and Orchard Registration

4.3.1 Service Overview

Service Name: Farmers Registration of Nursery/Orchards, Jammu and Kashmir

Portal: Horticulture Department, Government of Jammu & Kashmir

Website: <https://hortikashmir.gov.in>

Legal Framework: Jammu & Kashmir Fruit Nurseries (Licensing) Act, 1987

Service Description:

Farmers in Jammu & Kashmir can register nurseries or orchards online, paying required fees digitally for hassle-free approval and licensing[14]. This service is particularly important given J&K's prominence in horticulture, especially apple and walnut production.

4.3.2 Why Nursery Registration is Important

Regulatory Compliance:

- J&K Fruit Nurseries (Licensing) Act mandates registration of all commercial nurseries
- Ensures quality standards for planting material
- Prevents spread of plant diseases through unverified nursery stock
- Protects farmers from purchasing spurious or low-quality plants

Benefits of Registration:

- Legal authorization to operate nursery business

- Access to government subsidies and support schemes
- Eligibility for National Horticulture Board (NHB) accreditation
- Quality certification enhancing market reputation
- Technical guidance from horticulture department
- Preferential supply opportunities to government programs

4.3.3 Eligibility and Requirements

Who Can Register:

- Individual farmers owning land suitable for nursery
- Partnership firms engaged in horticulture nursery business
- Companies and organizations involved in planting material production
- Cooperative societies in horticulture sector

Prerequisites:

- Ownership or lease of land for nursery operations
- Minimum area requirement (varies by nursery type)
- Irrigation facility for nursery
- Fencing to protect nursery stock
- Basic infrastructure (tools, equipment, storage)
- Technical knowledge of nursery operations

4.3.4 Registration Process

Online Registration Steps:

1. Access Portal:

- Visit Jammu & Kashmir Horticulture Department website
- Navigate to "Online Nursery Registration" section
- Download and review instructions document

2. Fill Application Form (Form I):

Personal Details:

- Name of nursery owner
- Father's/spouse's name
- Residential address (village, district)
- Contact details (mobile, email)
- Identity proof details

Nursery Details:

- Nursery location (village, tehsil, district)
- Total area of nursery (in kanals or acres)
- Irrigated or rain-fed
- Source of irrigation (canal, tube well, spring)
- Fencing status (yes/no)
- Years of nursery operation
- NHB accreditation status (if applicable)

3. Provide Nursery Activity Details:

- Types of fruit plants produced (apple, walnut, cherry, apricot, etc.)
- Budding/grafting methods used
- Rootstock varieties
- Scion varieties
- Annual production capacity
- Sale locations and customer base

4. Upload Required Documents:

- Identity proof (Aadhaar card, voter ID)
- Land ownership documents (jamabandi, girdawari)
- Site plan/map of nursery
- Passport size photographs (3 copies)
- Technical qualification certificates (if any)
- NHB accreditation certificate (if accredited)

5. Pay Registration Fee:

- Fee varies by nursery type and area
- Online payment through payment gateway
- Debit card, credit card, net banking, UPI options available
- Payment receipt generated automatically

6. Submit Application:

- Review all entered information
- Declare information accuracy
- Submit application electronically
- Receive application reference number

7. Inspection and Verification:

- Horticulture officials schedule site inspection
- Physical verification of nursery infrastructure
- Quality assessment of planting material
- Compliance check with regulatory requirements

8. License Issuance:

- Upon successful verification, nursery license issued
- Digital license certificate available for download
- Unique nursery registration number assigned
- Validity period mentioned (typically 3-5 years renewable)

4.3.5 Orchard Registration

Separate Service:

Farmers can also register orchards (fruit plantations) with horticulture department for:

- Access to crop-specific advisories and extension support
- Eligibility for orchard development schemes and subsidies
- Insurance coverage under horticulture insurance schemes
- Quality certification for produce
- Market linkages and premium pricing opportunities

Orchard Registration Requirements:

- Land ownership documents showing orchard area
- Details of fruit crops planted (species, varieties, planting year)
- Orchard area and tree count
- Irrigation and infrastructure details

4.3.6 Support and Assistance

Helpdesk Services:

- Horticulture Department offices at district and block levels
- Technical guidance for nursery establishment
- Training programs for nursery operators
- Quality planting material sources
- Disease and pest management advisory

Related Schemes:

- Holistic Agriculture Development Program (HADP) covering horticulture
- National Horticulture Mission (NHM) subsidies
- High-density plantation programs

- Integrated Post Harvest Management

4.4 Himachal Pradesh: Forest and Agricultural Services

Himachal Pradesh, being a hill state with significant forest cover and unique agricultural patterns, provides several specialized services through the [India.gov.in](#) portal.

4.4.1 Application Form for Soil Testing

Service: Application form for Soil Testing, Himachal Pradesh

Purpose:

Farmers in Himachal Pradesh can download application forms to request soil testing services from state agriculture department laboratories, enabling them to understand soil nutrient status and receive customized fertilizer recommendations[15].

Soil Testing Importance in Hill Agriculture:

- Hill soils often acidic requiring lime application
- Nutrient deficiencies common due to leaching in high-rainfall areas
- Terraced farming requires field-specific nutrient management
- Soil erosion concerns necessitate soil health monitoring
- Horticultural crops (apple, stone fruits) have specific nutrient requirements

How to Access Service:

1. Visit [India.gov.in](#) farming services portal
2. Navigate to Himachal Pradesh services section
3. Download soil testing application form (PDF format)
4. Fill form with farmer and land details
5. Collect soil sample following guidelines provided
6. Submit form and sample to nearest District Agriculture Office or designated Soil Testing Laboratory
7. Receive soil test report within 7-15 days
8. Report includes nutrient status and fertilizer recommendations

Soil Sampling Guidelines:

- Sample from multiple points (5-10) in field
- Depth: 0-15 cm for most crops
- Mix samples to create composite sample
- Quantity: 500 grams
- Avoid sampling near bunds, compost pits, trees
- Clean plastic bag for sample collection

Soil Testing Parameters:

- pH (soil acidity/alkalinity)
- Electrical Conductivity (EC)
- Organic Carbon (OC)
- Available Nitrogen (N)
- Available Phosphorus (P)
- Available Potassium (K)
- Secondary nutrients (Calcium, Magnesium, Sulphur)
- Micronutrients (Zinc, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Boron)

4.4.2 Application to Buy Seeds and Plants from Forest Department

Service: Application form to buy seeds and plants from the Forest Department, Himachal Pradesh

Purpose:

Citizens and farmers can fill application forms to purchase forest seeds and plants from Himachal Pradesh Forest Department for afforestation, farm forestry, and agroforestry purposes.

Available Forest Products:

- Tree seeds: Deodar, Pine, Spruce, Oak, Maple, and other indigenous species
- Forest seedlings: Ready-to-plant saplings from forest nurseries
- Bamboo planting material
- Medicinal plant seedlings
- Fodder tree species for livestock

Why Farmers Need Forest Plants:

- Agroforestry integration (trees + crops)
- Fodder supply for livestock in hills

- Soil conservation on steep slopes
- Windbreak and microclimate improvement
- Supplementary income from timber, fuel wood, non-timber forest produce
- Carbon sequestration and environmental benefits

Application Process:

1. Download application form from portal
2. Specify type and quantity of seeds/plants required
3. Provide land details where planting intended
4. Submit form to concerned Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) or Range Officer
5. Pay applicable charges as per price list
6. Collect seeds/plants from designated forest nursery
7. Technical guidance provided for planting and maintenance

4.4.3 Application for Grazing Permit

Service: Application form for Grazing permit, Himachal Pradesh

Legal Framework: Himachal Pradesh Private Forests Act, 1954 and HP Forest Rules

Purpose:

Livestock owners in Himachal Pradesh require grazing permits to graze cattle in designated forest grazing areas (ghasnis) during specific seasons[16].

Importance of Grazing Permits:

- Himachal Pradesh has extensive pastoral livestock rearing
- Summer grazing in high-altitude meadows (alpine pastures)
- Regulated grazing prevents overgrazing and forest degradation
- Ensures sustainable use of forest resources
- Protects livelihoods of shepherd communities

Grazing Permit Details:

Eligibility:

- Bonafide residents of Himachal Pradesh
- Livestock owners (cattle, sheep, goats)
- Valid proof of livestock ownership

Application Process:

1. Download grazing permit application form
2. Fill details:
 - Applicant name, parentage, address
 - Number and type of livestock (cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats)
 - Duration of grazing required
 - Grazing area/ghasni requested
3. Attach:
 - Identity proof (Aadhaar, voter ID)
 - Livestock ownership proof
 - Previous permit copy (if renewal)
 - Passport size photographs (3 copies)
4. Submit to concerned Range Officer (Forest Department)
5. Pay grazing fee as per tariff (per animal basis)
6. Receive grazing permit valid for specified period (usually seasonal)

Identity Card to Grazier:

Along with grazing permit, an identity card issued to permit holder featuring:

- Grazier's photograph
- Name and address
- Permit number and validity dates
- Number of animals permitted
- Authorized grazing area
- Official seal and signature of issuing authority

Grazing Regulations:

- Grazing allowed only in designated ghasnis/grazing blocks
- Seasonal restrictions (typically June to September in alpine areas)
- Prohibited in protected areas, reserved forests, plantation areas
- Number of animals limited based on carrying capacity

- Permit holders must comply with forest conservation rules
 - Fire prevention measures mandatory
-

5. Benefits of Centralized Farming Services Portal

5.1 Single-Window Access

Unified Information Gateway:

- Eliminates need to visit multiple websites for different schemes
- Consolidates central and state services in one location
- Provides comprehensive overview of available agricultural support
- Links directly to application portals reducing navigation confusion
- Saves time and effort for farmers and extension workers

5.2 Enhanced Transparency

Public Disclosure:

- Clear information about scheme objectives, eligibility, benefits
- State-wise implementation details publicly available
- Fund allocation and utilization transparency
- Target vs. achievement monitoring
- Accountability of implementing agencies
- Grievance redressal mechanisms

5.3 Digital Inclusion

Bridging Digital Divide:

- Multiple language support (English, Hindi, regional languages)
- Simple, user-friendly interface
- Mobile-responsive design accessible on smartphones
- Support through Common Service Centers (CSCs) in rural areas
- Assisted registration and application services
- Helpline support for guidance

5.4 Improved Service Delivery

Efficiency Gains:

- Online applications faster than paper-based processes
- Real-time application status tracking
- Automated workflows reducing processing delays
- Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) ensuring timely payments
- Digital documentation eliminating file movement
- Reduced corruption through transparent systems

5.5 Data-Driven Decision Making

Policy Insights:

- Centralized data enables analysis of scheme effectiveness
- Geographic and demographic patterns in scheme uptake
- Identification of underserved areas requiring attention
- Evidence-based policy formulation and course correction
- Performance benchmarking across states
- Resource allocation optimization

6. Support Infrastructure

6.1 Common Service Centers (CSCs)

Role in Farming Services:

Over 4 lakh CSCs across rural India serve as crucial last-mile service delivery points for farmers needing assistance with:

- Scheme registration and application form filling
- Document scanning and uploading
- Online payment facilitation
- Application status checking
- Information about eligibility and processes
- Printing of certificates and receipts

CSC Charges:

Nominal service fees (typically ₹10-50) for assisted services, making digital access affordable for farmers.

Locate CSC:

- Visit www.csc.gov.in
- Use "Locate CSC" feature
- Enter state, district, block details
- View nearest CSC addresses and contact numbers

6.2 Helplines and Contact Points

National Kisan Call Centre:

- Toll-free: 1800-180-1551
- Agricultural advisory and scheme information
- 22 languages supported
- Service hours: 6 AM to 10 PM (most states)

Scheme-Specific Helplines:

- PM-KISAN: 155261, 011-24300606
- State agriculture department helplines listed on respective portals
- District agriculture office contacts available

6.3 Extension Support

Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs):

- 731 KVKs across India providing technology dissemination
- Digital literacy training for farmers
- Assistance with online scheme applications
- Technical guidance on agricultural practices
- Demonstration of improved technologies

Block and District Agriculture Offices:

- Local assistance for scheme applications
- Verification of farmer documents and land records
- Resolution of application issues
- Facilitation of subsidy releases

7. Future Enhancements and Vision

7.1 Planned Integrations

Expanded Services:

- Integration of all state agricultural portals
- Unified farmer registration across schemes
- Single Sign-On (SSO) for accessing multiple services
- Mobile app consolidating all farming services
- Voice-based navigation for low-literacy farmers
- Regional language expansion

7.2 Technology Upgrades

Digital Agriculture 2.0:

- Artificial Intelligence for personalized scheme recommendations
- Chatbot support for instant query resolution
- Blockchain for transparent subsidy tracking
- Integration with land records, soil health, market information
- Predictive analytics for scheme impact assessment
- Automated eligibility checking reducing processing time

7.3 Policy Harmonization

One Nation One Agricultural Portal:

- Standardized application processes across states
- Mutual recognition of registrations
- Seamless access to schemes regardless of farmer location
- Elimination of inter-state barriers
- Unified grievance redressal mechanism

8. Conclusion

The **Government Farming Services Portal** (India.gov.in) represents a significant milestone in India's journey toward **Digital Agriculture** and **inclusive rural development**, providing over 146 million farmer households with centralized access to essential government schemes,

welfare programs, agricultural support services, and state-specific initiatives through a transparent, efficient, and user-friendly digital interface. By consolidating diverse services spanning **PM-KISAN direct income support, National Food Security Mission production enhancement, state-level warehousing and market information, specialized services for nursery registration, soil testing, and comprehensive scheme applications**, the portal eliminates fragmentation, reduces transaction costs, enhances transparency, and empowers farmers with knowledge and opportunities to improve agricultural productivity, income, and livelihoods.

Key Achievements

National Scheme Integration:

Major flagship programs like PM-KISAN (supporting 9.5+ crore farmers with ₹2.8+ lakh crore direct transfers) and National Food Security Mission (enhancing production of rice, wheat, pulses, and millets) are accessible through the portal with complete information about eligibility, benefits, application processes, and status tracking—ensuring maximum enrollment and effective implementation.

State Service Consolidation:

Integration of state-specific services (Karnataka warehousing and APMC information, Gujarat's comprehensive iKhedut portal, Jammu & Kashmir nursery registration, Himachal Pradesh soil testing and grazing permits) provides farmers with relevant local services alongside national schemes, addressing region-specific agricultural contexts and needs.

Transparency and Accountability:

State-wise implementation monitoring, fund tracking, target vs. achievement disclosure, and public grievance mechanisms ensure transparent scheme execution, accountability of implementing agencies, and participatory oversight by citizens and stakeholders.

Digital Inclusion:

Multilingual interfaces, mobile-responsive design, CSC-assisted services, helpline support, and simple navigation ensure that even

farmers with limited digital literacy can access and benefit from the portal, bridging the digital divide and promoting inclusive development.

Transformative Potential

As the portal evolves to integrate additional schemes, enhance technology through AI and blockchain, implement unified farmer registration, and harmonize policies across states, its potential to revolutionize agricultural service delivery grows exponentially. The vision of **One Nation One Agricultural Portal** providing seamless, paperless, and transparent access to all farming services represents the future of government-farmer interaction—eliminating bureaucratic barriers, reducing corruption, accelerating service delivery, and ensuring that every farmer receives entitled benefits and support without undue hardship.

Way Forward

Continued success of the Farming Services Portal depends on sustained investment in digital infrastructure, comprehensive farmer awareness campaigns, capacity building of extension workers and CSC operators, policy reforms standardizing processes across states, continuous technology upgrades, and responsive design incorporating farmer feedback. With commitment to these priorities, the portal will serve as the cornerstone of India's agricultural transformation—enabling productive, profitable, sustainable, and dignified farming livelihoods for millions of rural families who form the backbone of India's food security and economic growth.

Government Farming Services Portal: Empowering Every Farmer Through Digital Access

One Portal, Multiple Services—Ensuring Transparent, Efficient, Inclusive Agricultural Development

From Information to Application: Connecting Farmers with Opportunities

Digital India, Digital Agriculture, Empowered Farmers, Prosperous India

Contact Information

National Government Services Portal

Website: <https://services.india.gov.in>

Managing Authority: Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India

Email: info@india.gov.in

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare

Krishi Bhawan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road

New Delhi - 110001, India

Website: <https://agricoop.nic.in>

Email: agri-cooperation@nic.in

Key Service Portals

| Service | Portal URL |
|----------------------------------|---|
| PM-KISAN | https://pmkisan.gov.in |
| NFSM Monitoring | Check on India.gov.in portal |
| Gujarat iKhedut | https://ikhedut.gujarat.gov.in |
| Karnataka Agriculture Warehouses | Via India.gov.in link |
| J&K Horticulture | https://hortikashmir.gov.in |
| HP Agriculture | Via India.gov.in link |

Table 3: Key agricultural portals

Helplines

- **Kisan Call Centre:** 1800-180-1551
- **PM-KISAN Helpline:** 155261, 011-24300606
- **CSC Helpline:** Check www.csc.gov.in for local contacts

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Data Sources: National Government Services Portal ([India.gov.in](#)), Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, PM-KISAN Portal, State Agriculture Department websites (Karnataka, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh), Press Information Bureau (PIB), authenticated government sources, and official documentation

Disclaimer: This document is compiled based on publicly available information from official government portals, schemes, and authenticated sources. Services, portals, schemes, eligibility criteria, and procedures are subject to updates and modifications by government authorities. For the most current information, registration procedures, application processes, eligibility details, and

operational guidelines, please visit the respective official portals mentioned in this document or contact relevant government departments. Always verify scheme-specific and state-specific details before applying.

Usage: This comprehensive guide serves farmers, agricultural extension workers, Common Service Center operators, Krishi Vigyan Kendra personnel, rural development practitioners, policymakers, students, researchers, and stakeholders seeking to understand and effectively utilize India's centralized farming services portal for accessing government schemes, subsidies, agricultural support, and state-specific services.

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Digital Services: Transforming Agricultural India

Empowering Farmers, One Click at a Time