

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE**Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanraks Han Abhiyan:**

- PM-AASHA is a new umbrella scheme aimed at ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce.
- The three components that are part of AASHA are:
 1. Price Support Scheme
 2. Price Deficiency Payment Scheme
 3. Pilot of Private Procurement and Stockiest Scheme
- The other existing schemes of Department of Food and Public Distribution for procurement of paddy, wheat and nutria-cereals/coarse grains and of Ministry of Textile for cotton and jute will be continued for providing MSP to farmers for these crops.
- PSS - Under the PSS, physical procurement of pulses, oilseeds and copra will be done by Central Nodal Agencies.
- Besides, NAFED and Food Cooperation of India will also take up procurement of crops under PSS.
- The expenditure and losses due to procurement will be borne by the Centre.
- PDPS - Under the PDPS, the Centre proposes to cover all oilseeds for which MSP is notified.
- The difference between the MSP and actual selling/modal price will be directly paid into the farmer's bank account.
- Farmers who sell their crops in recognized market within the notified period can benefit from it.
- This scheme does not involve any physical procurement of crops as farmers are paid the difference between the MSP price and Sale/modal price on disposal in notified market.
- PPSS - In the case of oilseeds, States will have the option to roll out PPSSs in select districts.
- Under this, a private player can procure crops at MSP when market prices drop below MSP and whenever
- Authorized by the state/UT government to enter the market.
- The private player will then be compensated through a service charge up to a maximum of 15% of the MSP.

Operation Green:

- It was launched on the lines of Operation Flood.
- The idea behind Operation Greens is to double the income of farmers by end of 2022.
- It aims to promote farmer producers organizations, agric-logistics, processing facilities and professional management.
- It is essentially a price fixation scheme that aims to ensure farmers are given the right price for their produce.
- The main objective of the project is to reduce price volatility in agriculture commodities such as Vegetables.
- Initially, Government has decided to start focusing on three basic vegetables namely tomatoes, onions and potatoes.

Krishi Kalyan Abhiyan:

- The Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' welfare has launched the Krishi kalyan Abhiyaan to aid, assist and advice farmers on how to improve their farming techniques and raise their incomes.

NAFED

- National Agricultural Cooperative marketing Federation of India (NAFED) was established in 1958.
- It is registered under the multi state co-operative societies act.
- Its objective is to promote co-operative marketing of agricultural produce to benefit the farmers.

FCI

- The Food Corporation of India was set up under the Food Corporation's Act 1964, with the following objectives -
 1. effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers
 2. distribution of food grains throughout the country for public distribution system
 3. maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of food grains to ensure National Food Security
- The Krishi kalyan Abhiyaan will be undertaken in 25 Villages with more than 1000 population each in Aspirational Districts identified in consultation with Ministry of Rural Development as per directions of NITI Ayog.
- The overall coordination and implementation in the 25 villages of a district is being done by Krishi Vigyan Kendra of that district.
- Various activities to promote best practices and enhance agriculture income are being undertaken under this plan such as:-
 1. Distribution of Soil Health Cards to all farmers
 2. 100% coverage of bovine vaccination for Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in each village
 3. 100% coverage of Sheep and Goat for eradication of Peste des Petits ruminants (PPR)
 4. Distribution of Mini Kits of pulses and oilseeds to all
 5. Distribution of Horticulture/Agro Forestry/Bamboo plant @ 5 per family(location appropriate)
 6. Artificial insemination saturation
 7. Demonstration program on Micro- irrigation

Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana:

- It is an umbrella scheme comprises of 11 Schemes/Missions which looks to develop the agriculture and allied sector in a holistic manner to increase the income of farmers.
- The 11 schemes/missions are,
 1. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture aims to promote holistic growth of horticulture sector.
 2. National Food Security Mission including National Mission on Oil Seeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP), aims to increase production of rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals and commercial crops, through area expansion and productivity enhancement.

3. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture aims at promoting sustainable agriculture practices best suitable to the specific agro-ecology.
 4. Submission on Agriculture Extension aims to strengthen the ongoing extension mechanism of State Governments, local bodies etc., achieving food and nutritional security.
 5. Sub-Mission on Seeds and Planting Material aims to increase production of certified / quality seed, to increase SRR, to upgrade the quality of farm saved seeds.
 6. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization aims to increase the reach of farm mechanization to small and marginal farmers and to the regions where availability of farm power is low.
 7. Sub Mission on Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine aims to minimize loss to quality and yield of agricultural crops from the ravages of insect pests, diseases, weeds, nematodes, rodents, etc.
 8. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics aims to undertake the agriculture census, study of the cost of cultivation of principal crops etc.,
 9. Integrated Scheme on Agricultural Cooperation aims to provide financial assistance for improving the economic conditions of cooperatives, remove regional imbalances.
 10. Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing aims to develop agricultural marketing infrastructure and to establish a nationwide marketing information network.
 11. National e-Governance Plan (NeGP-A) aims to improve access of farmers to information & services throughout crop-cycle and integrate the existing ICT initiatives of Centre and States.
- All these schemes/missions were appraised and approved independently as separate scheme/mission.
 - In 2017-18, it has been decided to club all these schemes / missions under one umbrella scheme 'Green Revolution - Krishonnati Yojana'.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region:

- MOVCDNER (2015-16 to 2017-18) is a Central Sector Scheme that seeks to capitalise on the organic farming potential of North-East India.
- It covers the states of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura.
- The scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to link growers with consumers.
- It supports the development of entire value chain, covering Value Chain Production, Processing, Marketing and Support Agencies.

Soil Health Card Scheme:

- It was launched in 2015 in Rajasthan.
- The card informs farmers about nutrients status of the soils along with the recommendation on appropriate dosage of nutrients to improve soil health and fertility.
- The card will be issued once in every 3 years to a farm so that nutrients deficiency can be regularly detected and improved.
- The aim is to provide Soil Health Card to all 120 million farm holdings by Dec, 2017.
- In the first phase of the scheme (2015-17), 100 million SHC have been distributed.
- The second phase began on May 1, 2017, and will continue for the year 2017 to 2019.

- Recently, the government has updated the funding pattern for soil health card scheme implemented by Ministry of Agriculture under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture.
- Accordingly, the fund sharing pattern would be 90:10 for North Eastern and Himalayan States and 60:40 for other states and 100% borne by central government in UTs.

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana:

- It is to provide comprehensive insurance coverage against crop loss.
- It is compulsory for farmers availing crop loans for notified crops in notified areas and voluntary for non-loanee farmers.
- Premium rate - There is no capping in premium and one premium rate on pan-India basis. It is 1.5%, 2% and 5% for all Rabi, Kharif and annual horticultural/commercial crops, respectively.
- There is no upper limit on the government subsidy i.e the difference between premium and insurance charges paid by the farmer.
- Losses covered - Non-Preventable risk such as Natural Fire, Storm, Hailstorm, Cyclone and Inundation has also been included as a localized calamity. Post Harvest losses also covered.
- A cluster approach will be adopted under which a group of districts with variable risk profile will be allotted to an insurance company
- Use of Remote Sensing Technology, Smart phones & Drones for quick estimation of crop losses to ensure early settlement of claims.

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana:

- It is to promote organic farming and the products will be linked with the market.
- It will be implemented in a cluster based approach and farmers will be funded to meet the expenditure from farm to market.
- There is no liability for farmers for expenditure on certification.

Electronic National Agriculture Market:

- e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis (physical market) to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities.
- It is a virtual market but it is connected to a mandis at the back end and promotes genuine price discovery.
- Funding - Funded by Agri-Tech Infrastructure Fund (ATIF) which is set up through the Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium (SFAC).
- License - Liberal licensing of traders and commission agents by state authorities and one license for a trader is valid across all markets in the state.
- Market Fee - Single point levy on the first wholesale purchase from the farmer.
- Implementation - A Central Sector Scheme. Willing states enact suitable provisions in their APMC act for integration with the e-platform.
- Soil Testing Laboratories available in the mandis itself.

- SFAC will be the lead agency for the development of the National e-Market by the Ministry of Agriculture, and they will select a service provider through open bidding.

Small Farmer's Agriculture-Business Consortium:

- SFAC was established as a society in 1994 to facilitate agri-business ventures by catalyzing private investment.
- The scheme aims to support new ventures in agro-based industries and to promote the farmer producer organisations (FPOs) and their integration in agriculture value chain.
- SFAC gives Venture Capital Assistance and Project Development Facility to supports the new ventures in agro based industries.
- Beneficiaries - Individuals, farmers, producer groups, partnership, propriety firms, Self Help Groups and companies etc.
- SFAC is one of the Central Procurement Agencies for pulses and oilseeds under Price Stabilisation Fund of Department of Consumer Affairs.

National Food Security Mission:

- It is a centrally sponsored scheme.
- It is launched to enhance the production of Rice, Wheat, Pulses, Coarse Cereals and commercial crops (Cotton, jute and Sugarcane).
- Targets - Production of rice, wheat and pulses would be increased by 10, 8, 4 million tonnes respectively and Coarse cereals by 3 million tonnes.
- Funding - 50:50 by Centre and State for food crops and 100% centre funding for cash crops.
- It would be implemented through cluster demonstration, distribution of high yield seeds with farm mechanization, & Integrated pest management.
- (Note - National Food Security Act is different from the Mission and the act is administered by the Ministry of Consumer Affairs).

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana:

- Main objectives are -
 1. Extending the coverage of irrigation
 2. Improving water use efficiency
- End to end solution on source creation, distribution, management, field application and extension activities.
- It is formulated by amalgamating ongoing schemes
- Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) - Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation (MoWR,RD&GR).
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) - Department of Land Resources (DoLR), Ministry of Rural Development.
- On Farm Water Management (OFWM) - Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DAC).

- Implementation - Decentralised manner through State Irrigation Plan and District Irrigation Plan.
- Micro Irrigation Fund - The fund was set up with a initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crore under the scheme with NABARD.
- NABARD will extend the loan to State Governments to mobilise resources to achieve the annual target of about 2 million ha/year during the remaining period of 14th Finance commission.
- It would supplement the efforts of Per Drop More Crop Component (PDMC) of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

National Initiative on Climate Resilient Agriculture:

- NICRA is a mega project that has three major objectives of Strategic research, Technology demonstrations and Capacity building.
- It was launched by Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and aims to make farmers self-reliant by use of climate resilient agricultural technologies and management of natural and manmade resources for sustaining agriculture in the era of climate change.
- It has four components
 1. Strategic research on adaptation and mitigation,
 2. Technology demonstration to cope with current climate variability in 100 vulnerable districts,
 3. Capacity Building
 4. Sponsored competitive research to fill critical gaps.

Krishi Vigyan Kendras:

- KVKs are agricultural extension centers created by ICAR to provide various types of farm support.
- It is created to serve as a single window mechanism for addressing the technology needs of farmers and acts as a link among researchers, extension functionaries like NGOs and farmers.
- The farm support includes farm advisory service including climate resilient technologies, training programme for NGOs and front line demonstration and on Farm testing.
- KVK operates under the administrative control of State Agricultural University (SAU) or central institute.

Mera Gaon - Mera Gaurav:

- The scheme envisages scientists to select villages and provide information to the farmers on technical and other related aspects.
- It includes scientist functioning at the various centers and institutes of the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) and working with state agricultural universities.
- They may function with the help of KVKs and Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA).

RKVY-RAFTAAR:

- Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme started from XI Five Year

- Plan period.
- RKVY has been approved to continue as RKVY- Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR) for three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- The scheme will incentivize States in enhancing more allocation to Agriculture to achieve 4% growth rate.
- It will provide considerable flexibility and autonomy to states in planning and executing programmes for investment in agriculture and allied sectors.
- The funds would be shared by 60:40 between Centre and States (90:10 for North Eastern States and Himalayan States).
- The allocations are based up on the State plan expenditure for Agricultural sectors which is determined based on the average expenditure incurred by the State Government during the three years prior to the previous year.
- The preparation of the District and State Agriculture Plans is mandatory and encourages convergence with other programmes such as NREGS.
- It will also strengthen farmer's efforts through creation of agriculture infrastructure that help in supply of quality inputs, market facilities etc.
- Sub-schemes under RKVY include
 1. Bringing Green Revolution to Eastern India (BGREI)
 2. Additional Fodder Development Programme (AFDP)
 3. Saffron Mission
 4. Crop Diversification Program
 5. Livestock Health & Disease Control / Foot & Mouth Diseases (FMD)
 6. Beekeeping
 7. Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA)

Pt Deendayal Upadhyay Unnat Krishi Shiksha Scheme:

- It was launched to promote agricultural education.
- Under the scheme 100 centres are opened with an objective of providing complete knowledge and skill on processing, value addition and marketing of coconut and banana products through capacity building programmes involving research and development organizations.
- Attracting and retaining youth in Agriculture (ARYA) is another project sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agriculture (ICAR) and is being implemented at Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs).

e-RaKAM:

- e-Rashtriya Kisan Agri Mandi (E-RaKAM) is a digital platform portal enables farmers to sell their agricultural products through auction across the country.
- The farmers would get the payment for their products directly into their bank accounts without any intermediaries.
- CWRC, a subsidiary of the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd, will provide logistics support for sellers and buyers in case they need it.

Project CHAMAN:

- It is a pioneer project to provide strategic development to the horticulture sector, so as to increase farmers' income.
- This project is being implemented by National Crop Forecast Centre (MNCFC) using remote sensing technology and is likely to be completed in March 2018 in all the states.
- The Geo-Spatial Studies like crop intensification, orchard rejuvenation and aqua-horticulture are deployed for preparing reliable estimates of crop production.

National Programme on use of Space Technology:

- NPSTA is a proposed programme which envisages integrated use of Space and Geospatial Tools for Mapping, Monitoring and Management of Agriculture.
- The current running programmes will be subsumed under this. They are
 - i. Project FASAL (for crop forecasting),
 - ii. Project NADAMS (for drought assessment),
 - iii. Project CHAMAN (for horticultural assessment and development),
 - iv. Project KISAN (for crop insurance) and Crop Intensification planning.
- The programme will have four sub-programmes such as Crop Assessment & Monitoring, Agricultural Resources Management, Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation, Satellite Communication and Navigation Applications.

Mission Fingerling:

- A juvenile fish that are typically about the size of fingers with developed scales and working fins is called a fingerling.
- Fish Fingerling production is the single most important critical input to achieve fish production targets under the Blue Revolution.
- Under this mission, potential states will be identified to strengthen the fish seed infrastructure and facilitate the establishment of hatcheries and Fingerling rearing pond.
- The mission aims to meet the targets under the Blue revolution by 2020-21.

Har Medh Par Ped:

- Under —Har Medh Par Pedl, agro forestry is being promoted for supplementing farm income, increase risk management and climate resilient agriculture as an important component of Integrated Farming Systems.

National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture:

- NMSA seeks to transform Indian agriculture into a climate resilient production system through suitable adaptation and mitigation measures in domains of both crops and animal husbandry.
- Features –
 1. Promotes location specific integrated/Composite Farming Systems;
 2. Conserve natural resources through appropriate soil and moisture conservation measures;

3. Adopt comprehensive soil health management practices;
 4. Optimize utilization of water resources through efficient water management to expand coverage for achieving more crop per drop;
 5. Develop capacity of farmers & stakeholders.
- There are three major components of the mission such as
 1. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
 2. Soil Health Management (SHM)
 3. Climate Change and Sustainable Agriculture: Monitoring, Modeling and Networking (CCSAMMN).
 - Various dimensions of the mission have been embedded in to schemes of Ministry of Agriculture through a process of restructuring of various schemes/missions implemented and convergence with other related programmes of Central/State Governments.

DAIRY SECTOR

Rashtriya Gokul Mission:

- The mission is launched for conservation and development of indigenous breeds in a focused and scientific manner.
- It is a project under National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy Development.
- The objectives of this mission include Conservation of indigenous breeds and their development to improve their genetic makeup, enhancing the milk productivity and distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls for natural service.
- Rashtriya Gokul Mission is being implemented through State Implementing Agencies (SIA) viz Livestock Development Boards.

National Dairy Plan-I:

- NDP I is a Central Sector Scheme for a period of 2011-12 to 2018-19.
- It is a multi-state initiative with the following Project Development Objectives :
 - I. To help increase productivity of milch animals and thereby increase milk production to meet the rapidly growing demand for milk
 - II. To help provide rural milk producers with greater access to the organised milk-processing sector
- It has focus on development and conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo through implementation of progeny testing and pedigree selection programme.
 - I. 6 indigenous breeds of cattle (Gir, Sahiwal, Rathi, Kankrej, Tharparkar and Haryana)
 - II. 6 buffalo breeds (Murrah, Mehsani, Jaffarabadi, Nili Ravi, Pandharpuri and Banni)
- Funding will be through a line of credit from the International Development Association (IDA), which along with the share of the Government of India.
- NDP I will focus on 18 major milk producing states which together accounts for over 90% of the country's milk production.
- Coverage of NDP I will however be across the country in terms of benefits accruing from the scheme.

Pashudhan Sanjivani:

- An animal wellness programme encompassing provision of Animal Health Cards - "Nakul Swasthya Patra".
- It also issues UID identification of animals in milk and establishes a National Database for controlling the spread of animal disease and keep tracking of trade in livestock and its products.

E-Pashudhan Haat Portal:

- It is launched under the National Mission on Bovine Productivity for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous breeds.
- This portal helps farmers to be aware about breed wise information on indigenous breeds. Farmers/breeders can sale animals of indigenous breeds through this portal.

“Quality Mark” award scheme:

- The National Dairy Development Board with the support of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries has initiated —Quality Mark award scheme for dairy cooperatives.
- It is to promote and encourage enhancement of safety, quality and hygiene of milk and milk products manufactured by dairy cooperatives.
- It is aimed at bringing about process improvement in the entire value chain from producer to the consumer to ensure availability of safe and quality of milk and products both for the domestic and foreign market.

INITIATIVES OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**Zero Hunger Programme:**

- On the occasion of world food day (October 16), three districts in India have initiated India's 'Zero Hunger' programme through interventions in farm sector.
- Those districts are Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh, Koraput in Odisha and Thane in Maharashtra.
- It will be initiated by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in association with the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the M S Swaminathan Research Foundation and the Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).
- These three districts would act as a model of an integrated approach adopting suitable agricultural/horticultural practices.
- The programme consists of organisations of farming system for nutrition, setting up genetic gardens and initiation of 'Zero Hunger' training.
- A genetic garden for biofortified plants/crops contains the germplasm of naturally biofortified crops or such crops through plant breeding.
- It has plants and crops that help supplement micro-nutrient deficiencies, including iron, iodine, vitamin A and zinc among others.

Pusa Krishi:

- It is a new mobile app for farmers in order to take the technology to farm fields.
- The app will provide farmers with information related to new varieties of crops developed by ICAR, resource conserving cultivation practices as well as farm machinery and its implementation will help in increasing returns to farmers.

Kisan Suvidha:

- It is a mobile app developed by Ministry of Agriculture that aims at providing information to farmers on weather, market prices, farm machinery as well as identification and management of crop pest and diseases.

Kisan Credit Card to Fishermen and Cattle Owners:

- Union Budget 2018-19 has expanded the scope of kisan credit card to fishermen and cattle owners.
 - Extending KCC is particularly relevant as the coverage of institutional credit delivery in these sectors is considerably lower compared to crop sector.
 - The scheme will benefit the credit-starved emerging entrepreneurs in the area of open sea and coastal cage farming.
 - Kisan Credit Card - The scheme aims at providing adequate and timely credit support from the banking system under a single window with flexible
1. It deploys simplified procedure to give credit to the farmers for their cultivation and other needs such as
 2. To meet the short term credit requirements for cultivation of crops;
 3. Post-harvest expenses;
 4. Produce marketing loan;
 5. Consumption requirements of farmer household;
 6. Working capital for maintenance of farm assets and activities allied to agriculture;
 7. Investment credit requirement for agriculture and allied activities.
- The KCC scheme also provides the facility of ATM enabled RuPay Card, one-time documentation, built-in cost escalation in the limit and any number of drawals within the limit.
 - The farmers eligible under the KCC scheme include small farmers, marginal farmers, share croppers, oral lessee and tenant farmers
 - The Self Help Groups (SHGs) or Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) are also eligible for availing benefits under the said scheme.

Sahakar-22:

- It is a mission launched by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC).
- The objective of the mission is to double the farmers' income through providing new employment opportunities generated through cooperatives.
- It focusses on strengthening the farmers economic condition by augmenting their income and fast track the pace of development in the State.

Yuva Sahakar Scheme:

- National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has introduced Yuva Sahakar-Cooperative Enterprise Support and Innovation Scheme.
- This is a youth friendly scheme which will attract youths to cooperative business ventures.
- The scheme will be linked to Rs.1000 crore 'Cooperative Start-up and Innovation Fund (CSIF)'.

NCDC

- The NCDC has the unique distinction of being the sole statutory organization functioning as an apex financial and developmental institution exclusively devoted to cooperative sector.
- It supports cooperatives in diverse fields apart from agriculture and allied sectors.
- It is an ISO 9001:2015 compliant organisation and has a distinctive edge of competitive financing.
- The scheme envisages 2% less than the applicable rate of interest on term loan for the project cost up to Rs 3 crore including 2 years moratorium on payment of principal.
- The scheme has special incentive for cooperatives of North Eastern region, Aspirational Districts and cooperatives with women/SC/ST/PwD members.
- All types of cooperatives in operation for at least 1 year are eligible. 1.35 Dairy Processing & Infrastructure Development Fund
- The fund will be set with an outlay of Rs.10000 crore.
- The amount will be sourced from NABARD as a loan and end borrower contribution (as interest for the loan).
- The fund will be disbursed to National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and National Dairy Development Corporation (NCDC).
- It funds the project focussing on building an efficient milk procurement system through building proper infrastructure and equipments.
- These projects will be implemented by NDDB and NCDC through milk unions and dairy cooperatives.
- Milk cooperatives (end borrowers) will be provided financial assistance in the form of loan at 6.5% interest which will be reimbursed over a period of 10 years.

Fisheries & Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund:

- The fund would provide concessional finance to take up investment activities of fisheries development.
- The beneficiaries are State Governments/UTs and State entities, cooperatives, individuals and entrepreneurs etc
- The nodal loaning entities for the fund are
 - I. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD),
 - II. National Cooperatives Development Corporation (NCDC) and
 - III. All scheduled Banks.
- Under FIDF, loan lending will be over a period of five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23.

- Benefits - To augment fish production to achieve its target of 15 million tonne by 2020 set under the Blue Revolution.
- To achieve a sustainable growth of 8% -9% thereafter to reach the fish production to the level of about 20 MMT by 2022-23.
- Employment opportunities to over 9.40 lakh fishers/fishermen/fisherfolk and other entrepreneurs in fishing and allied activities.
- To attract private investment in creation and management of fisheries infrastructure facilities.

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