GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & FARMERS WELFARE

सत्यमेव जयते

3 साल मोदी सरकार

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, COOPERATION & FARMERS WELFARE (DAC&FW) | DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRYING & FISHERIES (DAD&F) | DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EDUCATION (DARE)

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AGRICULTURE SECTOR ON GROWTH TRACK IN THREE YEARS

The Modi Government has carved a path of success for the Agriculture sector in last three years by initiating new schemes for the sector. There has been a new paradigm shift due to transparent functioning and optimum utilization of resources. The Government has implemented many schemes for farmers' welfare in a timely manner under the efficient guidance of Prime Minister. Government is implementing schemes in Mission Mode and has been successful in bringing awareness about new initiatives amongst farmers for the advancement in the country's agriculture sector. Persistent and strong efforts have been made in the last three years, to bring about qualitative change in the life of farmers and rural India.

Improvement in farming for betterment of farmers is the key agenda of the Government of India. For the transformation of agriculture sector, the Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture have implemented many important schemes in the last three years.

Distribution of Soil Health Cards, expansion in irrigation facilities, low cost organic farming, national agricultural market, horticulture development, agriculture forestry, bee keeping, milk, fish and egg production, as well as special emphasis on agricultural education, research and expansion has been accorded priority.

More investment has been made in strengthening cooperatives. Several new initiatives have been started in three years to move towards self-reliance in pulses and oilseeds. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna, the farmers have been given unprecedented security cover by including the lowest premium and various risks. Contingency plans have been made available to all the districts of the country and by increasing the relief standards given to the farmers affected by

drought and hail, the government has given priority to the interests of farmers in the economy. For the advancement of farmers, the Indian government has significantly increased agricultural budget in last three years.

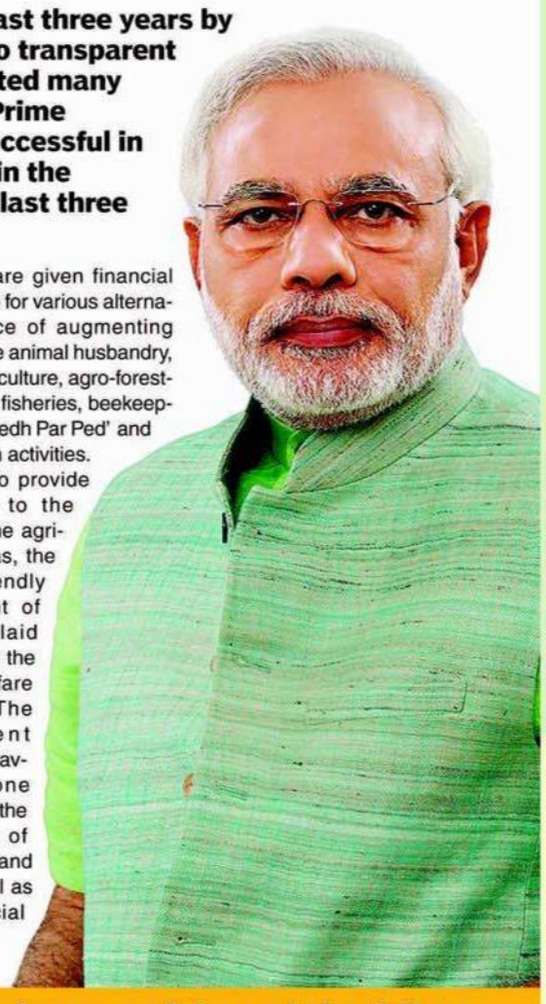
With these innovative and beneficial schemes, the government has made commendable efforts to bring smile on the faces of the farmers.

In the initial two years of the last three year period, despite of low monsoon, the government has ensured to provide security and confidence to farmers.

The government is working on four fronts to increase the income of the farmers.

- Usage of **Neem coated urea** and emphasis to adopt **organic farming** techniques is made to reduce the cost for farmers. Also, the price of DAP fertilizer has been reduced by Rs 2,500 per tonnes and MOP by Rs 5,000 per tonnes.
- To increase food grain production, the Government introduced Soil Health Card scheme and Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sichaai Yojna.
- To provide better and large markets to farmers, National Agricultural Markets (e-NAM) is started. This will enable the farmer to sell their produce at any Mandi to obtain better price.
- Farmers are given financial assistance for various alternative source of augmenting income like animal husbandry, dairy, horticulture, agro-forestry, poultry, fisheries, beekeeping, 'Har Medh Par Ped' and many such activities.

In order to provide assistance to the farmers in the agricultural areas, the Farmer-Friendly Government of India has laid emphasis on the farmers welfare schemes. The government of India is leaving no stone unturned for the betterment of the farmers and their financial as well as social upliftment.



"We have a vision of doubling the farmers' income by 2022."

Narendra Modi
Prime Minister

SOIL HEALTH CARD

Healthy soil, abundant produce

In an attempt to reduce the inappropriate usage of chemicals in agriculture and raise awareness amongst farmers for judicious use of fertilizers, Government of India has started a nationwide campaign. Initiated in February 2015, Under the **Soil Health Card scheme**, farmers are issued cards that gives them easy access to soil conditions and crop wise recommendations of nutrients and fertilizers required for a healthy produce. These Soil Health cards are issued every two years.

Under this scheme, 2.83 crore soil samples were collected and nearly 14 crore Soil Health Cards are being made, out of which 7.45 crore Soil health Cards are distributed till 23rd May, 2017 and the remaining shall be issued in the coming three months. The second cycle of this program started from 1st May, 2017.

स्वस्थ धरा, खेत हरा

A SPECIAL PLAN

Under this scheme Rs 840.52 crore were released in the year 2014-17 and 9,063 soil testing laboratories are approved, out of which 8,572 are mini Laboratories. This amount is 30 times as compared to Rs 27.76 crore spent in 2011-2014 on soil management.

BENEFIT TO FARMERS

- Soil Health Card scheme heralds some revolutionary changes in the country's agricultural scene and crop production. It carries crop-wise recommendations of macro nutrients, secondary nutrients, micro nutrients and fertilizers. This scheme is a golden opportunity for the farmers to improve the productivity of their crops and ensure food security of the country.
- It leads to optimum utilization of soil, water and natural resources and strengthening of soil and fertiliser testing facilities to provide soil test-based recommendations to farmers for improving soil fertility.
- The card also suggests corrective measures to be adopted by a farmer to improve soil health and obtain a better and higher yield. Emphasis is laid on farm-wise manure, rural and city compost and usage of green manure.

BETTER MEASURES FOR DISASTER RELIEF

Government has reduced the eligibility for giving assistance for crop loss from 50% to 33%. The admissibility for assistance is raised from 1 hectare to 2 hectare in all cases for financial assistance given to the farmers and the relief amount in comparison to earlier period is also increased by 1.5 times. In the event of death, assistance is increased to Rs 4 lakh from Rs 1.5 lakh. The allocation under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) has been almost doubled in 5 years. During the five years of 2010-15, the states were allocated Rs 33,580 crore in this fund whereas the Modi government has allocated Rs 61,260 crore for the year 2015-20. This fund helps State Governments to take prompt steps to deal with disaster.

Under the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) during the year 2014-17, Rs 28,605.38 crores have been approved by the Central Government as against Rs 9,099.82 crores in the years 2011-2014. The states of Karnataka, Kerala and Puducherry are still under consideration.

For the first time, a UT-DRF Fund has been created with an allocation of Rs 15 crore.

- Contingency plans of 623 districts
- Work Plan for 100 Extremely Drought Probable Districts
- 151 Climate Smart Villages

PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJANA

A SAFETY NET FOR RURAL INDIA

To protect the produce of farmers against major perils, the Government of India, under the aegis of Hon'ble Prime Minister, Sh. Narendra Modi started the revolutionary crop insurance scheme - Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna (PMFBY).

Through this scheme, the Central Government compensates the farmers for loss due to natural calamities like drought, floods, hailstorms, landslides and undation etc. Under this, assessment of damage at the farm level is done. It includes all grains of oilseeds and annual commercial /horticultural crops. Not only this, it covers all risks of crop loss such as loss before plantation, loss to ready crops and post harvesting risks.

THE CULTIVATION COST OF FARMERS IS COMPENSATED UNDER THIS SCHEME AND THIS HAS BECOME A MAJOR SCHEME TO HELP FARMERS UNDER DISTRESS.

Under this scheme, there has been an increase of 56.52% in covering farmers during the Kharif season of 2014-17 in comparison to year 2011-14 out of which there has been a remarkable increase of 238.96% for non-loanee farmers. Similarly there has been an increase of 34.73% in covering farmers during the Rabi season of 2014-17 in comparison to year 2011-14 out of which there has been an increase of 128.50% for non-loanee farmers.

PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA (PKVY)

RADICAL CHANGE WITH ORGANIC FARMING

The Government of India is committed to double the farmers income and is taking gigantic steps. Promoting Organic Farming is a fresh start to achieve this goal. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana is first comprehensive scheme in this direction and Rs 947 crore has been allocated for the period of 2015-18. Implementation of this scheme is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments.

PKVY is essentially a cluster based programme where large number of clusters are getting developed by granting financial assistance to the farmers. So far 9,186 clusters have been made.

FOR THE FIRST TIME MODI GOVERNMENT HAS LAUNCHED A UNIQUE SCHEME PARAMPARAGAT KRISHI VIKAS YOJANA TO BOOST ORGANIC FARMING AND IT IS DELIVERING ENCOURAGING RESULTS.

MAJOR PLANS

- Development of clusters, PGS certification for farmers, conversion of land in organic farming, establishment of Vermi compost units, labeling or branding of organic products.
- Financial assistance to farmers for collection and transportation of organic produce to market upto a maximum of Rs 1,20,000 for each cluster.
- Each farmer of a cluster will be provided financial assistance of Rs 50,000 per hectare during the period of 3 years.
- 10,000 organic clusters of 20 hectares each will be developed so as to cover the certified area up to 2 lakh hectare over 3 years.
- Cumulative area under organic farming increased from 7.23 lakh hectares during 2011-14 to 20 lakh hectares over the period 2014-17.

Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER) - This scheme of Central Sector from 2015 to 2018 for 3 years was started on 11th January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 400 crore to cover an area of 50,000 hectares in next three year .

- So far 2,321 farmers groups and 8 Farmers Produce Organizations have been made under this scheme.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET (e-NAM)

New e-portal for better profits

Government of India has taken various innovative steps for farmers to get better price of their produce.

Establishment of e-NAM is an important initiative by the Government to create a unified national market for farmers to sell their agricultural produce in any of the Mandis at the best price through a common e platform.

Approved on 1st July, 2015 with an initial allocation of Rs 200 crore to link 585 mandis across the country through a common platform, e-NAM enables farmers to get better value of their produce. On 14th April 2016, on the 125th Birth Anniversary of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Hon'ble Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi launched the pilot project of e-NAM in 21 markets of 8 states.

Till date, 419 mandis of 13 states has been integrated with e-NAM and approval granted to integrate 542 mandis in 16 States with e-NAM.

e-NAM STATISTICS

- 94.93 lakh tonnes of agricultural production worth Rs 21,844.44 crore has been traded on e-NAM till 31st May, 2017.
- A total of 46,62,842 farmers, 89,934 traders and 47,287 commission agents have been registered on the e-NAM platform.
- The portal is available in English, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu and Bengali. The Government of India has also developed e-NAM Mobile app.
- In the budget of 2017-18, Central assistance has been increased to Rs. 75 lakh per market from the earlier 30 lakh/market.
- The Government is also making efforts to facilitate smooth and smooth inter-Mandi and inter-state trade.

AGRI MARKETING REFORMS

- In order to make the agriculture market more liberal, the Government of India has launched a new Model Mandi Act 2017 on April 24th.
- This is expected to improve the agricultural marketing system, which will benefit the farmers to get higher value of their produce.

Prime Minister's package for Horticulture Development in Jammu & Kashmir

A special package of Rs 500 crore was announced by government of India on 7th November, 2015 for rehabilitation and horticulture development of damaged horticulture areas in Jammu and Kashmir. The Jammu and Kashmir government has presented its work plan of three years for the year 2016-19.

SAFFRON PARK

The National Horticulture Board is entrusted with the task of establishing saffron park in Pampore, Pulwama (Jammu and Kashmir) at a total cost of Rs 24.45 crore. The park will have facilities of Quality Control Lab, Export Promotion Activity and e-auction Centre. The work in the park is almost complete and plant & machinery are ready for installation. The park is likely to become operational by November 2017.

Mobile Aid Provided to Kisan

- Kisan Suvidha – Mobile App
- PUSA Krishi – Mobile App
- Crop insurance – Mobile App
- Agrimarket – Mobie App

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'HAR MEDH PAR PED' INCREASED FARMERS INCOME

The National Agroforestry Policy, 2014 was formulated to have trees along with the crops in the farmers fields. Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) is an initiative to this end which will promote "Har Medh Par Ped". Agroforestry will provide additional income/savings opportunities for farmers and will also serve as a cushion to crop damage. During 2016-17, a budget of Rs 50 crore was allocated for this purpose. In the budget of 2017-18 this has been doubled to Rs 100 crore for the scheme. So far 14 states have joined this scheme by amending their transport rules.

PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJANA (PMKSY)

PER DROP MORE CROP

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has been formulated with the vision of extending the coverage of irrigation and improving water use efficiency in a focussed manner. Processes are strengthened so that farmers can get maximum benefit from the scheme. Government encourages farmers to use better water harvesting techniques and get prosperity by adopting drip and sprinkler as micro irrigation system.

During the year 2014-17, Rs 4,510.55 crore was released for micro irrigation as compared to Rs 3,699.45 crore during the year 2011-2014. In the year 2016-17, the Central Government has released Rs 1,991.17 crore to States for 'Per Drop More Crop' and an area of 8.4 lakh hectare have been brought under micro irrigation. This is the largest area ever covered under micro irrigation during any year. In addition, 48,636 water harvesting structures were created during the year 2016-17 having 98,190 hectare potential for protective irrigation.

COMPLETING PENDING IRRIGATION PROJECTS

The mission mode of PMKSY targets to complete 99 big and medium irrigation projects at a cost of Rs 80,000 crore by December 2019. This will result in irrigation of about 76.03 lakh hectare area. The target is to complete 17 projects by June 2017.

FARMERS CAN ALSO GET NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION ON TOLL FREE KISAN CALL CENTRE

1800-180-1551

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IN LAST THREE YEARS

AGRICULTURE HIGHER EDUCATION BUDGET INCREASED BY 47.4%

For development of Agriculture and to double the income of farmers, the Government of India is taking many unique steps through education and research. In the last three years, the Central Government has paid special attention to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education and increased budget allocation for higher agricultural education by 47.4 percent.

162 new experiential learning units, 9 new Centres of Advanced Faculty Training were opened in agricultural universities. In addition to this, the Central Government gave accreditation to 60 state agricultural universities during this period.

Rajendra Agricultural University has been upgraded to Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University. At the same time, four new colleges were opened under Rani Lakshmibai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi and six new colleges were started under Central Agricultural University, Imphal thereby increasing the number of colleges to 13.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute in Jharkhand and Assam, National Research Center on Integrated Agriculture in Bihar and National Organic Farming Research Institute in Sikkim were set up.

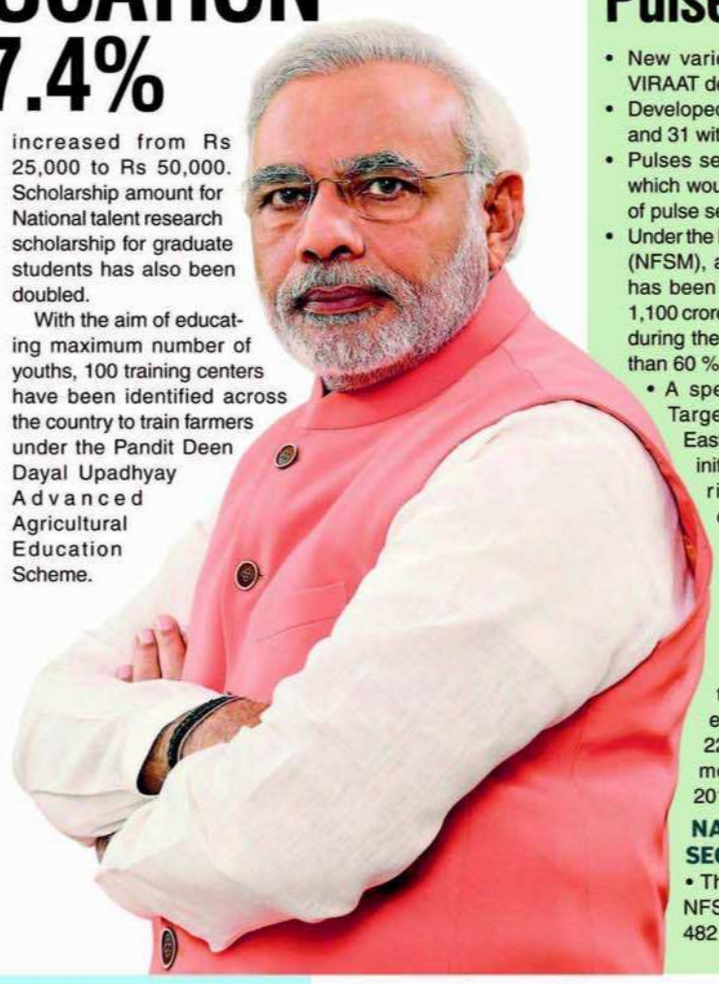
- Special emphasis of the government on education and research related to agriculture.
- 162 new experiential learning units opened in agricultural universities.
- 60 State Agriculture Universities are also accredited by ICAR.

FELLOWSHIP EXTENSION FOR THE RESEARCHER

In order to promote research, the central government increased fellowship to researchers from Rs 12,000 per month to Rs 15, 000 per month in the first two years. After this, fellowship increases to Rs 17,500 rupees per month from the 3rd year. The remuneration for Research Associate has been increased to Rs 40,000 per month from the previous amount of Rs 25,000 per month.

The number of honorary scientists has also been increased from 50 to 100 and their remuneration increased from Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000. Scholarship amount for National talent research scholarship for graduate students has also been doubled.

With the aim of educating maximum number of youths, 100 training centers have been identified across the country to train farmers under the Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Advanced Agricultural Education Scheme.



NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

Pulses and Oilseeds Development

- New variety of Moong of 52 days – VIRAAT developed
- Developed variety of pusa mustard 30 and 31 without erucic acid.
- Pulses seed hubs have been started, which would produce 1.50 lakh quintals of pulse seeds per year.
- Under the National Food Security Mission (NFSM), an amount of Rs 1,700 crore has been allocated and out of this Rs 1,100 crore has been allocated for Pulses during the year 2016-17, which is more than 60 % of the total allocation.
- A special scheme under RKVY, Targeting Rice Fallow Areas in Eastern India for Pulses, has been initiated from Rabi 2016 to bring rice fallow areas under cultivation.
- Food grain production in 2016-17 broke all records and is estimated at 273.38 million tonnes, which is 8.67 % more than the year 2015-16.
- During the year 2016-17, total production of pulses is estimated at a record level of 22.40 million tonnes. It is 37 % more than the previous year 2015-16.

NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY MISSION

- The number of districts under NFSM has been increased from 482 to 638, which is an increase of about 24.45 percent.
- Presently 7 crops (rice, wheat, pulses, coarse cereals, sugarcane, jute and cotton) are being covered under NFSM, an increase from only 3 crops (rice, wheat and pulses) during 2011-14.

National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) incorporates measures taken by the Union Government under the aegis of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to increase oil palm area and production in India.

- An average production of 30.30 million tonnes has been achieved during 12th plan (2012-13 to 2016-17) period as against an average production of 28.93 million tonnes during 11th Plan (2007-08 to 2011-12).
- During the 12th Plan period, an additional area of 95,654 hectare has been covered under palm oil cultivation. In 2016-17, the total area under palm oil in India was 3.10 lakh hectare. The FFBs production during 2015-16 was 12.83 lakh MT, with Crude Palm Oil (CPO) production at 2.17 lakh MT.
- The Cabinet approved relaxation in restrictions for providing assistance to more than 25 hectare area under NMOOP to promote oilseed cultivation. The Cabinet further gave its approval to lend assistance for planting materials, maintenance cost, inter-cropping cost and borewell to make oil palm plantations attractive.

KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA WILL HELP IN CHANGING THE DESTINY OF FARMERS

Committed to doubling the income of farmers, the Central Government is continuously engaged in making Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) more robust and effective. This will not only increase production but will also improve the quality of the product. In these centres, farmers are being given training to use modern technology. To expand the scope of Agriculture, the Central Government has made efforts to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of 671 Agricultural Science Centers.

During this, the latest technologies of pulses and oilseed crops were demonstrated by 531 and 434 KVK's respectively. In the last three years, 1.10 lakh and 1.11 lakh demonstrations were organized in farms to increase the yield of pulses & oil seeds respectively. This awareness drive led to the production of 22.14 million tonnes of pulses in the year 2016-17.

930 soil testing kits were provided to science centers and 8.9 lakh soil health cards were made for farmers.

MERA GAON MERA GAURAV

The government of India wants to equip farmers with agriculture with scientific knowledge through its covetous scheme, Mera Gaon Mera Gaurav, started in 2015-16.

Under this program, scientists are engaged in introducing new techniques of modern farming to enhance productivity and skills of farmers. In 2015-16, 10,712 villages were covered under this program and the number increased to 13,500 in 2016-17.

Agricultural development from new technology

52 new technologies have been developed for agricultural advancement and doubling the income of farmers in the next 5 years by the Central Government.

In order to make agriculture land fertile, Prime Minister Narendra Modi gave a slogan in 2015, "Swasth Dharaa Khet Haraa," which means - Healthy Earth Green Farm.

Under this, the fertility of agricultural land has been increased by adopting scientific techniques and about 52 new technologies have been developed in the last three years. Among the major technologies developed in the last three years soil testing and Organic Farming Packages, twelve mini labs have been made accessible to farmers for testing soil parameters. Through advanced technology, such varieties of paddy, wheat and mustard were prepared which can also be irrigated with saline water.

In addition, 38 on-station IFS models and existing 63 IFS models were also updated in 14 agro-climatic areas.

'Vulnerability Atlas of India' was made available to all 572 rural districts and 75 ideal watersheds were developed in different agro-ecological regions of the country.

Number of climate-resilient varieties released

Crop	January 2012 to May 2014	June 2014 to December 2016
Cereals	69	144
Oilseeds	38	83
Pulses	33	80
Others	21	42
Total	**161**	**349**

BIG ACHIEVEMENT

NEW SPECIES FOR ANIMAL AND FISH FARMING

- Owing to the growing demand of dairy products in the country, the Indian government has given special emphasis to Animal Husbandry. Apart from agriculture, the Indian government has worked on key factors to increase development in animal husbandry, poultry and fishery.
- In the last three years, 17 new breeds have been developed, which is an increase of 1.88 times as compared to the earlier period.
- Animal breeds have increased to 160 in the country and 145 new animal husbandry technologies are being developed.
- 9 vaccines and 32 diagnostic kits were developed for animals and poultry.

SUCCESS IN CLONING

- In the last three years, the country has made marked development in embryonic biotechnology for cloning. Three calves have been cloned and a test tube yak calf has been produced using biotechnology and in-vitro fertilization.
- Apart from this, three vaccines and 15 diagnostic kits were prepared.
- Two new species of fish have been developed to further fish farming. 18 advanced techniques were developed for fish breeding.
- Along with this, 10 diagnostic kits were made to save the fishes from diseases.
- There were 28 new products made from fish, which is 1.33 times more than before.

BLUE REVOLUTION

FISH PRODUCTION INCREASED TO 326.45 LAKH TONNES

Fisheries is a powerful source of income and employment generator as it stimulates growth of a number of subsidiary industries. The central Government is implementing many schemes to create an enabling environment for rapid and sustainable development and management of fish production for socio-economic development of the fishers and fish farmers.

In the last three years, ambitious goals have been achieved through the Blue Revolution scheme (fish production). During 2014-17, the production of fish was 327.75 lakh tonnes – an increase from 272.86 lakh tonnes during the year 2011-2014 which is 20.1% increase from previous year.

ASSISTANCE FOR DEEP SEA FISHERIES

On 9th March, 2017, this department introduced a sub component namely, "Assistance for Deep Sea Fishing" under the existing component 'Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure and Post-Harvest Operations' of Blue Revolution Scheme.

Under the scheme, Government of India will provide upto 50% financial assistance in purchasing deep sea fishing boats of 18 to 24 meters or more.

In the Integrated Development Management of Fisheries, the Central Government increased the amount provided to the fishermen during the fishing ban over a period of three months, from Rs 600 to Rs 1,500 per month.

Financial assistance for fishermen's residential facility has been increased from Rs 75,000 to Rs 1,20,000 in general states and Rs 1,35,000 in the North Eastern States. States are being provided financial assistance of 50% to promote fish seed production. The Central Government also provides financial assistance of 50% for cage fisheries schemes.

LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME

ALL DISTRICTS INCLUDED IN LIVESTOCK INSURANCE SCHEME

National Livestock Mission (NLM) is working towards quantitative and qualitative improvement in capacity building of livestock production methods and is an effective scheme of government of India to protect livestock losses due to untimely death of animals.

For the first time, all the districts and animals have been covered under Livestock Insurance Scheme. The scope of coverage and coverage of livestock insurance has been increased from 300 districts to all the districts and from only two milch animals to 5 dairy animals/other animals or 50 small animals.

All indigenous and hybrid *milch* animals, cattle (horses, donkeys, mule, camel, pony and male cattle and buffaloes) and other livestock (goat, sheep, pig and rabbit) can be insured.

ACHIEVEMENT IN POULTRY SECTOR

Egg production in the country has increased from around 210.93 billion in 2011-14 to 248.72 billion in 2014-17 registering growth of appx 18 %. The per capita availability of egg has increased from 58 nos in 2011-14 to 66 nos in 2014-17.

POULTRY RELATED SCHEMES UNDER NATIONAL LIVESTOCK MISSION

- **Rural Backyard Poultry Development:** This component covers beneficiaries from BPL families to enable them to gain supplementary income and nutritional support. Forty five numbers of 4-week old chicks, suitable for rearing in the backyard and initially reared at the 'mother units' are distributed to them. Each beneficiary is also provided with a lump sum amount of Rs 1,500 towards cages, night shelter, feeders, etc. Total of appx 4 lakh beneficiaries have been assisted since 2014-17.

WHITE REVOLUTION

Increase in productivity of milch cattle

INDIA IS FIRST AMONG THE WORLD'S MILK PRODUCING NATIONS

Today, dairying is an important source of income for about 7 crore rural households and a large part of their family income comes from selling milk.

The Central Government is constantly making efforts to increase the income of such families through animal husbandry and increase milk production in the country. The emphasis is not only on increasing the number of animals but increasing the productivity of milch animals. In order to encourage farmers to produce more milk, the mechanism of milk procurement is being made effective for the farmers to sell their produce at a profitable cost.

In the last three years, the Government has successfully implemented schemes for livestock upgradation.

NATIONAL KAMDHENU BREEDING CENTRE

Two new National Kamdhenu Breeding Centre (one in north India-Itarsi, Hosangabad District in Madhya Pradesh and one in the south India-Chintladevi, Nellore District in Andhra Pradesh) are being established for which an amount of Rs. 50 crore has been released (Rs 25 crore to Madhya Pradesh and Rs 25 crore to Andhra Pradesh).

The foundation stone for this breeding centre was laid in October 2016 in about 80 acres in Madhya Pradesh. Expected to be ready in the next two years, this centre will have germplasm of exotic and cross bred cattle. Breeding Center is already functional in Andhra Pradesh and includes 8 breeds of buffaloes and cattle animals.

NATIONAL GOKUL MISSION

For the first time in the country, for development and conservation of indigenous breeds, 14 gokul grams are being established. These include 3 in Maharashtra, 1 in Punjab, 2 in Chhattisgarh, 1 in Andhra Pradesh, 2 in Gujarat, 2 in Uttar Pradesh, 1 in Madhya Pradesh, 1 in Karnataka and 1 in Haryana. With improved breed of cows and buffaloes, high quality milch animals, the quantity and quality of milk and its products is destined to grow. For the National Gokul Mission, Rs 226.02 crore was spent during 2014-17 and Rs 190 crore has been allocated for the year 2017-18.

SCHEME OF BENEFIT

- Milk production has increased from 398 million tonnes in year 2011-14 to 465.5 million tonnes in 2014-17. It recorded an increase of 16.9% during this period.
- Increase in the purchase price of milk: In the last three years, the average increase in milk procurement cost is 13.79%.

NATIONAL MISSION ON BOVINE PRODUCTIVITY

To increase Milk Production and Productivity and to make Dairying profitable, government of India has initiated "National Mission on Bovine Productivity" with an allocation of Rs 825 crore for a period of 3 years. This scheme has following components:

1. **Pashu Sanjeevani :** This is a program for Health of Animals having components as : a)Health Card (Nakul Swasthya Patra); Unique Identification Card; National Database.
2. **Advanced Breeding Technology:** Including assisted reproductive technique, improving availability of disease free female bovine.
3. **National Genomic Centre:** It would be established to enhance milk production and productivity of indigenous breeds through rapid genetic upgradation.
4. **Creation of e-pashudhan Haat:** An e-market portal for bovine germplasm for connecting breeders and farmers of indigenous bovine breeds.

BENEFITS OF E-PASHUDHAN HAAT

- One stop portal for Bovine breeders, sellers and buyers.
- E-business market portal for livestock germplasm
- It connect farmers with breeders
- Authentic certified information on availability of germplasm, breed information of indigenous breeds and complete details of each livestock along with photos and information on feed and fodder availability.
- Provide connectivity with 56 semen centers of the country (20 states), 4 CHRS (4 states and 7 CCBFs) and also connect "farmers to farmers" and "farmer to institute".
- It will be a one stop portal for Bovine breeders, vendors and buyers with minimum participation of middlemen.
- Sale of animals tagged with a Nakul Health Letter
- Preservation of diverse indigenous Bovine breeds in the country.
- Increase in the income of the cattle farmers.

PROGRESS REPORT ON E-PASHUDHAN HAAT

- Information on the production of 45.5 million semen doses on the portal
- Sale of 32.3 million semen out of the produced doses
- Information about 15253 high genetic quality animals available on the portal for sale.
- 373 high genetic quality embryos is available for sale.

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