



India's Policy

ProWess for

Sustainable Agriculture



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TABLE OF CONTENT

Introduction	2
• Schemes and Programs promoting Natural Farming, Resilient Crops, Soil Fertility	4
1. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	5
2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)	6
3. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)	7
4. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)	8
5. National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)	10
6. Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhti (BPKP)	11
7. Nutri-Cereals under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)	12
8. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	13
9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)	14
10. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)	16
11. Soil Health Management Scheme (SHM) under NMSA	18
12. PM PRANAM (Promotion of Alternate Nutrients for Agriculture Management)	20
13. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)	22
14. Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)	24
15. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) under NMAET	25
16. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)	27
17. National Bamboo Mission (NBM)	28
• Schemes and Programs Dedicated to Solar Energy	29
18. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)	30
19. PM – Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana	31
20. Solar Charkha Mission	32
21. Rooftop Solar Scheme (RTS Phase II)	33
22. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)	34
Conclusion	35
References	36



Executive Summary

Agriculture remains a cornerstone of the Indian economy, supporting nearly **55% to 65%** of the population's livelihood. Despite advancements in secondary and tertiary sectors, the agriculture sector requires further investment in sustainable practices to enhance resilience to climate change. Recognizing this, the Government of India has implemented various schemes focusing on **climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable irrigation, renewable energy integration, and soil health management.**

Programs like the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) emphasize resource conservation and soil health. The **PM-KUSUM** scheme promotes solar-powered irrigation, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, while **Soil Health Management and Zero Budget Natural Farming (BPKP)** encourage eco-friendly farming practices. Additionally, **MGNREGA-funded** water conservation projects and initiatives like the Neeranchal National Watershed Project play pivotal roles in **improving water-use efficiency.** These interventions directly address the vulnerabilities posed by climate change, fostering sustainable farming systems across diverse agro-climatic regions.

Efficient government schemes are key to transforming Indian agriculture into a **more productive and sustainable sector.** However, equitable access and increased awareness are critical to realizing their full potential. Data shows that schemes like PM-KUSUM have significant scalability, benefiting farmers by improving irrigation through solar energy while **cutting greenhouse gas emissions.** Similarly, programs supporting soil management have reduced the use of chemical fertilizers and increased yield sustainability. Strengthening outreach and bridging gaps in implementation will empower marginalized farming communities, enabling them to adopt resilient, eco-friendly practices that safeguard food security, enhance livelihoods, and promote environmental sustainability for future generations.

Introduction

Agriculture remains a very crucial and effectively irreplaceable sector of the Indian economy even after the rapid development of secondary and tertiary sectors. Although the agriculture scheme in India has seen substantial development post-independence, there still remains a massive room for improvement. While India can be described as a group of different countries within a single country as each state has its share of strengths and weaknesses and the scenario is completely different from each other.

All states need area-specific action plans to improve their performance. As far as agriculture is concerned, a lot of states today are lagging behind and require attention. The government of India has introduced a wide variety of initiatives and schemes to help develop the agricultural scene of different states by **assisting** them **financially, technically**, and by **providing better facilities** for **capacity-building**.

Every scheme is dedicated to providing certain facilities to farmers which is anticipated to suit them best as per their requirements and the area they presently live in and work for. With the ongoing climate change patterns in India and all over the world, the total area under significant climate change is increasing day by day and more places are now recognized officially as vulnerable zones.

It remains essential to ensure farmers and local communities are aware of the privileges and necessary intervention that can be attainable via getting themselves enrolled under these schemes and programs and ensure they get the best possible **assistance from the government**. The state government also needs to be proactive and dedicated to ensure the central government schemes are properly initiated among the people who need it, especially the vulnerable communities affected by significant climate change over the years.

A large, cylindrical, concrete water storage tank with a thatched roof, situated in a rural village setting. The tank is painted in shades of grey and blue, with some wear and tear. It is surrounded by traditional buildings with corrugated metal roofs and trees. A silver bucket is placed on the ground in front of the tank. The background shows a clear blue sky and lush greenery.

Central Government Schemes promoting Climate-Resilient Agriculture

The Central Government of India has launched several forward-looking schemes to promote climate-resilient agriculture, aiming to safeguard the livelihoods of farmers amidst exponentially increasing climate variability in recent years. The central government schemes are also dependent on the collaboration and support of the state governments for proper integration and maintaining consistency, and bringing in positive results for agriculture, farmers, and the environment.

These schemes encourage sustainable farming practices like organic farming, crop diversification, and water-use efficiency, and provide financial support, training, and access to climate-smart technologies. Across diverse agro-climatic zones, from drought-prone Rajasthan to flood-affected Assam, farmers are being empowered through localized interventions, improved advisories, and risk mitigation strategies—ensuring long-term agricultural sustainability and food security in the face of climate change.

Schemes and Programs
promoting

**Natural Farming, Resilient
Crops, Soil Fertility**

1. National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was launched in 2014-15 as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). It focuses on improving agricultural productivity in rainfed areas through integrated farming, efficient water use, and soil health management. The mission promotes climate-resilient practices, conservation agriculture, and agroforestry to mitigate climate change impacts on farming (NMSA, 2019).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Water use efficiency enhancement
- Soil health management
- Conservation agriculture
- Agroforestry & organic farming promotion

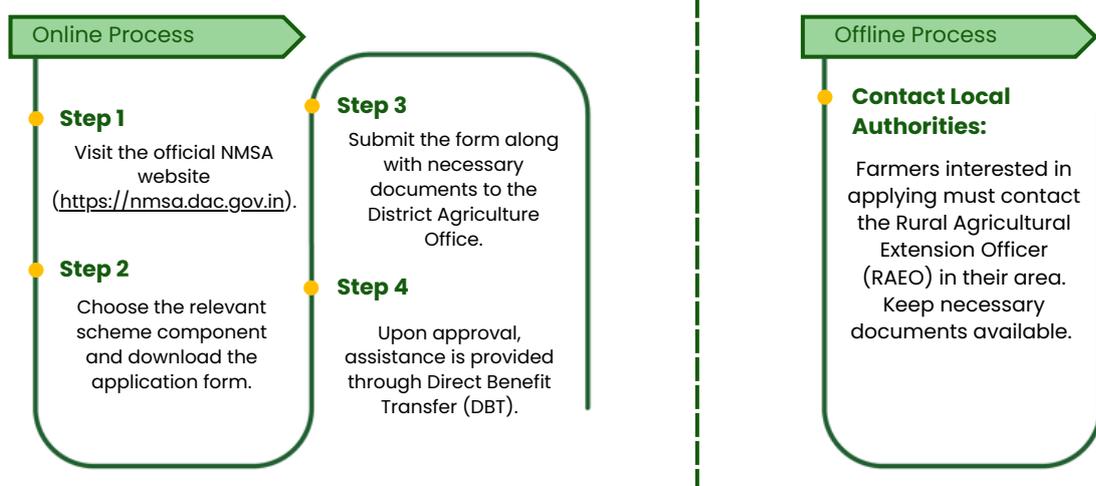
 **Benefits :**

- Incentives for drought-resistant seeds, water-saving technologies, and climate-resilient practices.
- Capacity-building programs on agroforestry, rainwater harvesting, and soil conservation.

 **Eligibility :**

- All farmers, including small and marginal farmers, are eligible.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership proof
- Bank details
- Soil health card (if applicable)

2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

Launched in 2016, PMFBY is a crop insurance scheme designed to provide financial support to farmers in case of crop failure due to natural calamities, pests, or diseases. It aims to stabilize farmers' income, encourage modern farming techniques, and promote crop diversification (PMFBY, 2024).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Crop insurance coverage
- Risk mitigation for farmers
- Adoption of modern farming technologies

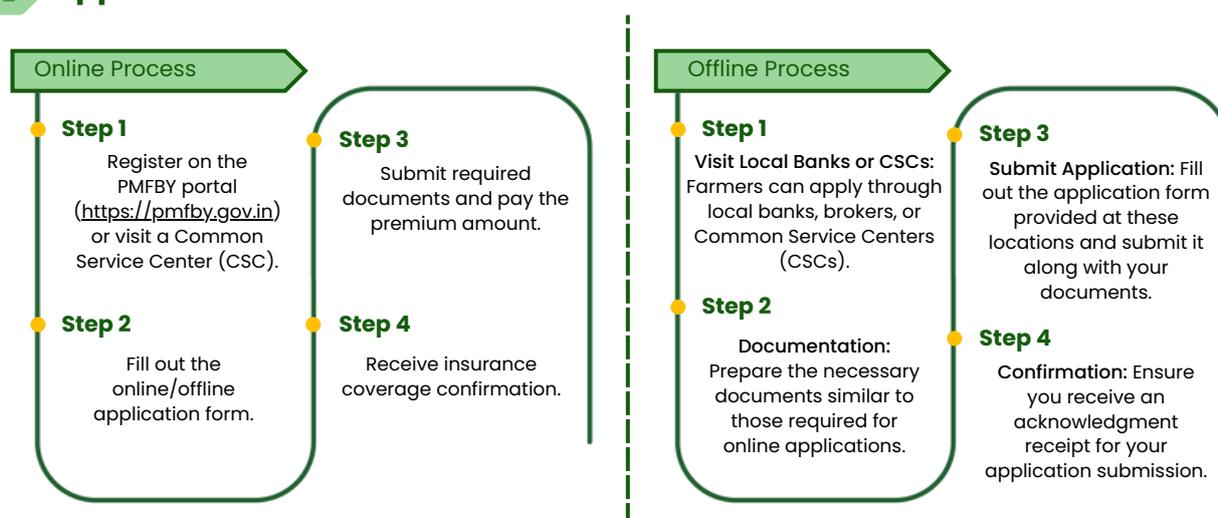
 **Benefits :**

- 2% premium for Kharif crops, 1.5% for Rabi crops, and 5% for horticultural/commercial crops.
- Compensation for crop loss due to non-preventable natural risks.
- Weather forecasts, pest control tips, and early warning alerts via SMS.

 **Eligibility :**

- All farmers growing notified crops in notified areas, including sharecroppers and tenant farmers, are eligible.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership/lease document
- Bank account details
- Sowing certificate (if required)

3. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

Status: Active

About:

PKVY promotes organic farming by encouraging eco-friendly, low-cost agricultural practices. It provides financial incentives to farmers for transitioning to organic farming and supports the Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for organic certification. The scheme covers 6 lakh hectares and aims to make farming more sustainable (PIB, 2018).

Key Interventions:

- Organic certification through PGS
- Financial support for organic farming inputs
- Capacity building and training for farmers

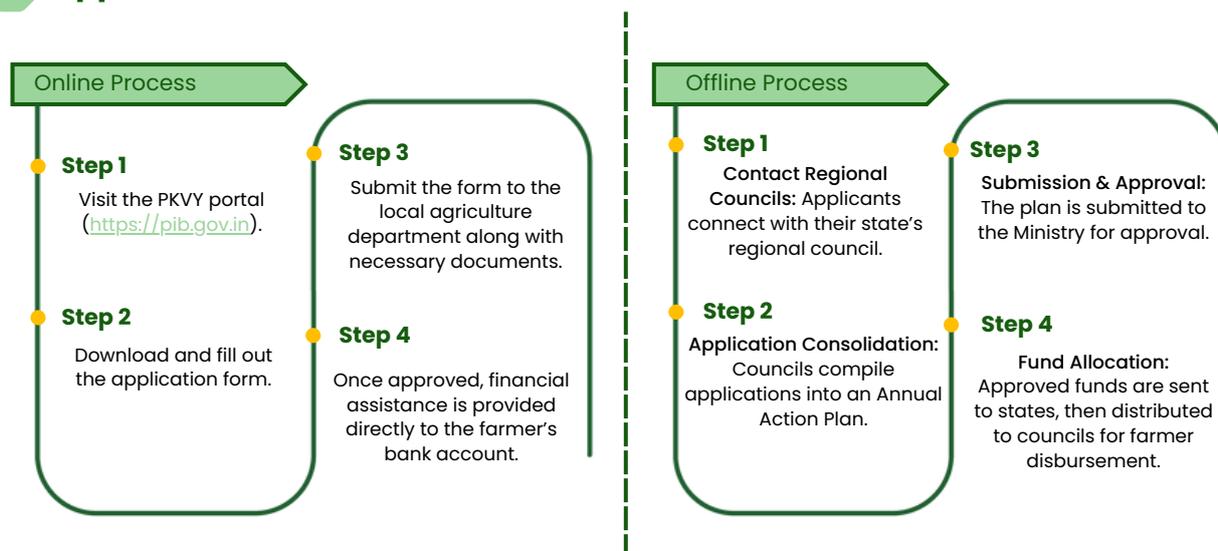
Benefits:

- Farmers receive ₹31,500 per hectare over three years for organic farming inputs, training, certification, and marketing.
- Promotes eco-friendly farming practices and supports Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) certification

Eligibility:

- All farmers and farming institutions with a maximum landholding of 2 hectares are eligible.

Application Process:



Documents Required:

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank account details
- Organic farming declaration

4. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

Launched in 2015-16, the MOVCDNER scheme supports organic farming in the North Eastern states through a comprehensive value chain approach. It facilitates production, certification, processing, and marketing of organic produce while enhancing the income of small and marginal farmers. The scheme promotes Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) and cooperatives to develop a strong organic agriculture network in the region (PIB, 2023).

 **Key Interventions :**

- End-to-end organic farming support
- Certification and market linkage development
- Infrastructure support for post-harvest management

 **Benefits :**

- Development of crop/commodity-specific organic production clusters for better training, certification, and aggregation.
- Formation of FIGs and FPCs to enhance collective farming and marketing.
- Assistance of ₹3,750 per hectare (up to ₹7,500 for 2 ha) for on-farm input production infrastructure.
- One-time assistance of ₹3,750 per hectare (up to ₹7,500 for 2 ha) for off-farm inputs like biofertilizers, biopesticides, and neem cake.
- 50% subsidy on quality seed/planting material costs (up to ₹17,500 per hectare).
- ₹10 lakh per FPC for creating input delivery, distribution centers, and custom hiring centers.
- ₹10,000 per hectare for three years for training, handholding, ICS management, and certification.

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers from the North Eastern states
- Farmer groups, cooperatives, and FPOs

 **Application Process :**

Offline Process

- Eligible beneficiaries must apply for the subsidy by submitting a prescribed proposal form to the designated State Lead Agency (SLA). Units that have already received subsidies from other government schemes are not eligible. The SLA will ensure a transparent selection process.



Documents Required :

- Forwarding letter with contact details
- Project plan with cost details (DPR)
- Approved map showing project layout
- Machinery/equipment invoices (if applicable)
- Land ownership papers
- Notarized affidavit (as advised by SLA)
- For partnerships: Partnership deed
- For companies: Registration certificate
- For FPCs/FPOs: Relevant registration certificate
- For FIGs: SLA recommendation

5. National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture (NICRA)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

NICRA was launched in 2011 to enhance the resilience of Indian agriculture to climate change through research and technology-driven solutions. The scheme focuses on strategic research, technology demonstrations, and capacity building to mitigate climate risks across crops, livestock, and fisheries (PIB, 2021).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Climate-resilient farming practices
- Development of drought and flood-resistant crop varieties
- Training programs for farmers on climate adaptation

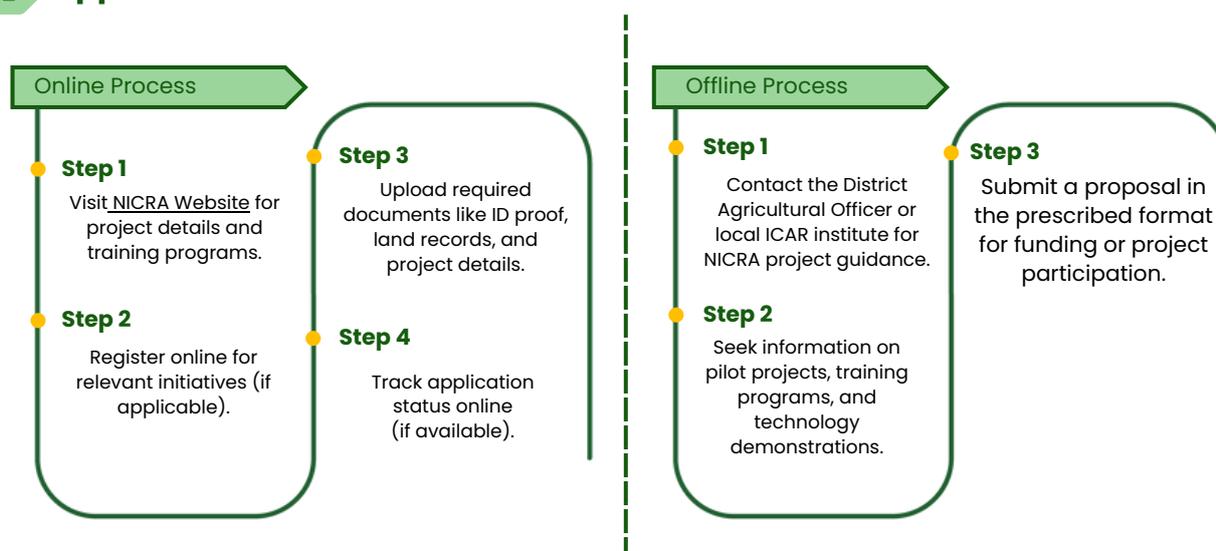
 **Benefits :**

- NICRA funds pilot projects and interventions aimed at climate resilience.
- Provides training on drought-resistant cropping, climate forecasting, and adaptive farming techniques

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers in climate-vulnerable districts
- Research institutions and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank details
- Climate impact assessment report (if applicable)

6. Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhti (BPKP)

Status: Active

About:

BPKP, introduced in 2019, is a sub-scheme under PKVY that promotes natural farming. It focuses on on-farm biomass recycling, mulching, and the use of cow dung-based inputs instead of synthetic chemicals. The scheme aims to make farming cost-effective and environmentally sustainable (Natural Farming, 2021).

Key Interventions :

- Zero-budget natural farming techniques using simple ingredients.
- Soil health improvement and reduced chemical dependency

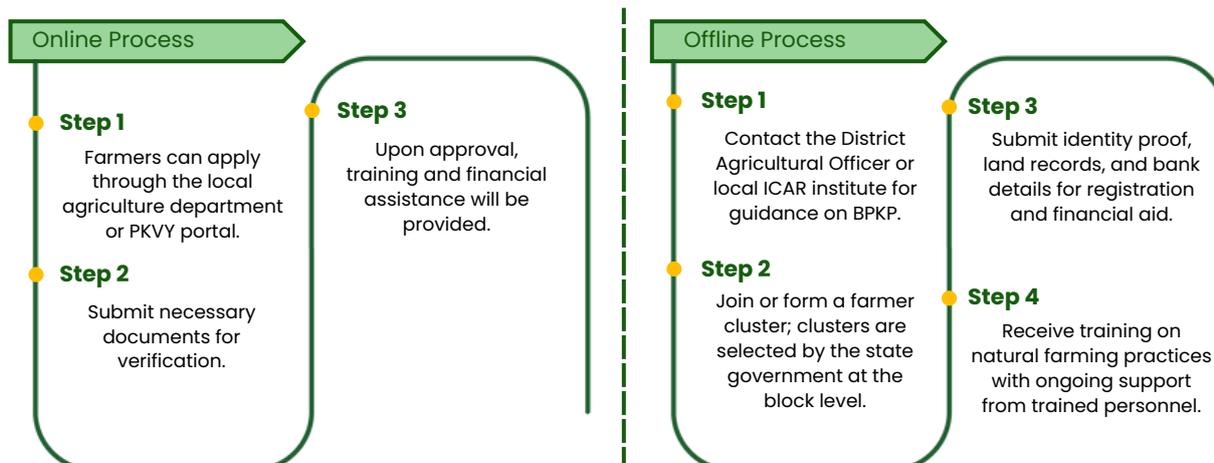
Benefits :

- **Financial Support:** ₹12,200 per hectare for three years, with ₹2,000 per hectare via DBT to support the transition to natural farming.
- **Cost Reduction & Soil Health:** Promotes on-farm inputs like Jivamrit, Bijamrit, and botanical extracts to cut costs, while practices like mulching, green manuring, and soil aeration boost soil fertility and organic content.
- **Productivity & Sustainability:** Enhances crop yields, promotes multi-cropping, and integrates biodiversity for better resilience.
- **Training & Employment:** Provides technical training and rural employment opportunities.

Eligibility :

- Farmers practicing or transitioning to natural farming in selected states

Application Process :



Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank details

7. Nutri-Cereals under National Food Security Mission (NFSM)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

The Nutri-Cereals initiative under NFSM focuses on promoting millets such as ragi, bajra, and sorghum to enhance nutritional security and climate resilience. It provides incentives for seed production, training programs, and market linkages (PIB, 2021).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Millet seed distribution and demonstration
- Farmer training and awareness programs
- Support for processing and value addition

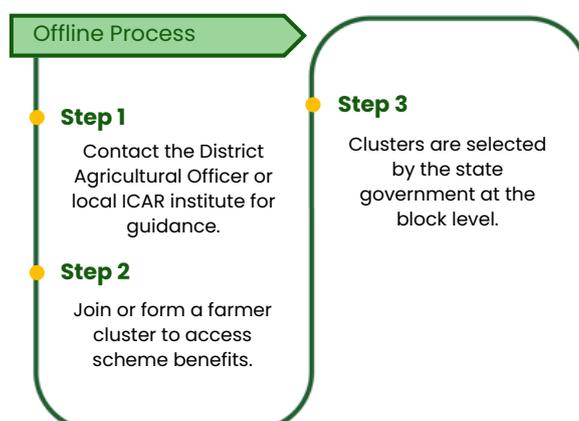
 **Benefits :**

- **Coverage:** Implemented in 212 districts across 14 states since 2018-19, with flexibility for NE states, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, and Ladakh.
- **Support Measures:** Frontline demonstrations, improved seeds, integrated pest/nutrient management, and farmer training.
- **Target Groups:** Women, small/marginal, and progressive farmers.
- **Processing Units:** Financial aid for primary and secondary millet processing units.
- **Centers of Excellence:** ICAR-IIMR-led tech advancements replicated in 300+ processing clusters.
- **FPOs:** Facilitate market linkages, bulk input procurement, and collective marketing.

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers growing nutri-cereals in designated states
- Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership proof
- Bank details

8. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

MIDH is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at holistic growth of the horticulture sector, covering fruits, vegetables, spices, flowers, aromatic plants, and bamboo cultivation. It supports post-harvest infrastructure and skill development for farmers (India Science and Technology, 2024).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Financial aid for horticulture crop cultivation
- Cold storage and post-harvest management support
- Training programs for horticulture farmers

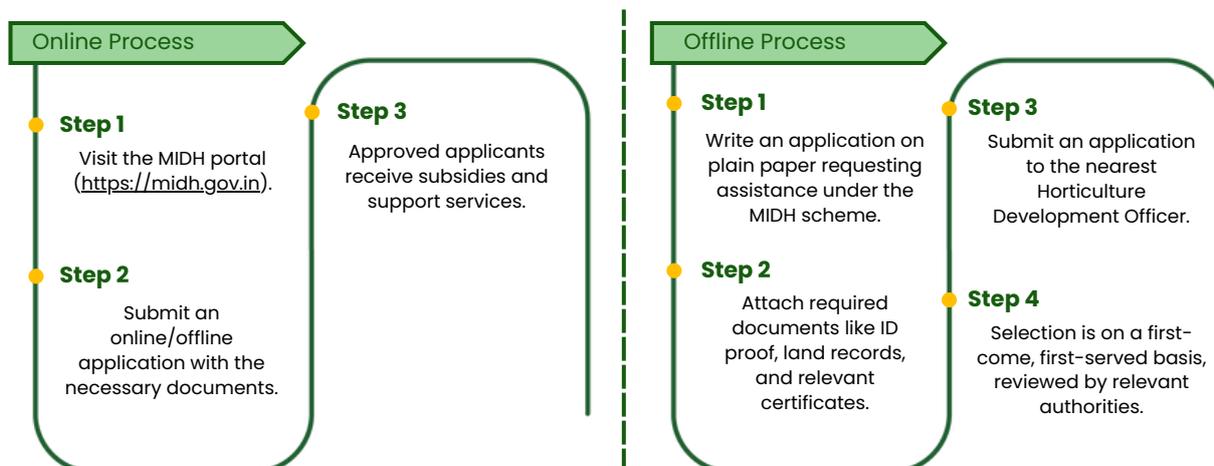
 **Benefits :**

- **Nurseries:** ₹25 lakh (public) / ₹15 lakh (private) per unit for quality planting material.
- **Greenhouses:** 50% subsidy for protected cultivation structures.
- **Irrigation Systems:** 40% subsidy (general areas), 50% (NE & Himalayan states).
- **Cold Storage:** ₹6,000/MT (general), ₹7,500/MT (NE & Himalayan states).
- **Pack Houses:** ₹15 lakh/unit (general), ₹20 lakh/unit (NE & Himalayan states).
- **Organic Farming:** ₹10,000/ha for organic adoption; ₹5 lakh/cluster for certification.
- **NE & Himalayan States:** 90% subsidy for key infrastructure (vs 60% in other states).

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers engaged in horticulture and possessing owned or leased land of at least 0.2 hectares.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership/lease document
- Horticulture project proposal

9. National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

The National Mission on Natural Farming (NMNF) aims to promote self-sustainable, eco-friendly, and cost-effective natural farming methods. It encourages the adoption of integrated agriculture models using local resources and livestock. The scheme also focuses on awareness, certification, and branding for natural farming products to enhance market opportunities (Natural Farming, 2024).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Promotion of natural farming practices
- Capacity building through farmer training and demonstration
- Establishment of certification and branding systems

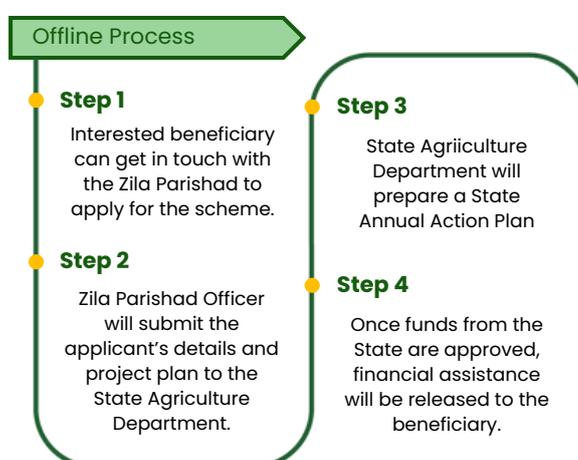
 **Benefits :**

- Natural Farming yields are comparable to or higher than conventional farming.
- It eliminates synthetic chemicals, reducing health risks and enhancing nutrition.
- It improves soil biology, agrobiodiversity, and water efficiency while lowering carbon and nitrogen footprints.
- Cost reduction, risk mitigation, intercropping, and stable yields enhance farmers' net incomes.
- Diverse cropping minimizes water loss, maximizing 'crop per drop' efficiency.

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers, FPOs, SHGs, and agricultural cooperatives practicing or transitioning to natural farming

 **Application Process :**





Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership proof
- Bank account details
- Caste Certificate (if applicable)



15

10. National Project on Organic Farming (NPOF)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

Introduced in 2004-05, NPOF aims to promote organic farming by enhancing infrastructure for the production of bio-fertilizers, bio-pesticides, and organic compost. The scheme encourages sustainable farming by reducing chemical fertilizer dependency and improving soil health (Agriwelfare, 2010).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Establishment of bio-fertilizer and bio-pesticide production units
- Training and awareness programs for farmers
- Financial support for compost production infrastructure

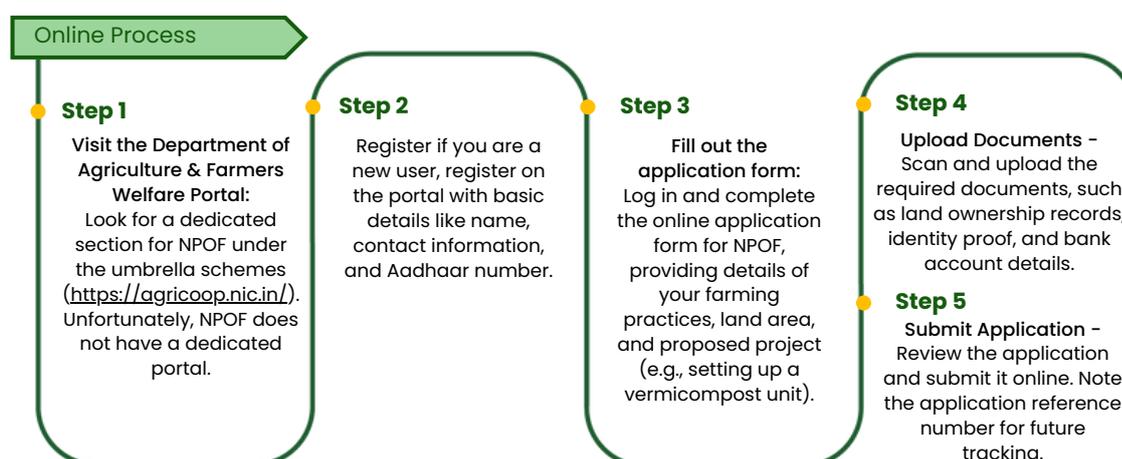
 **Benefits :**

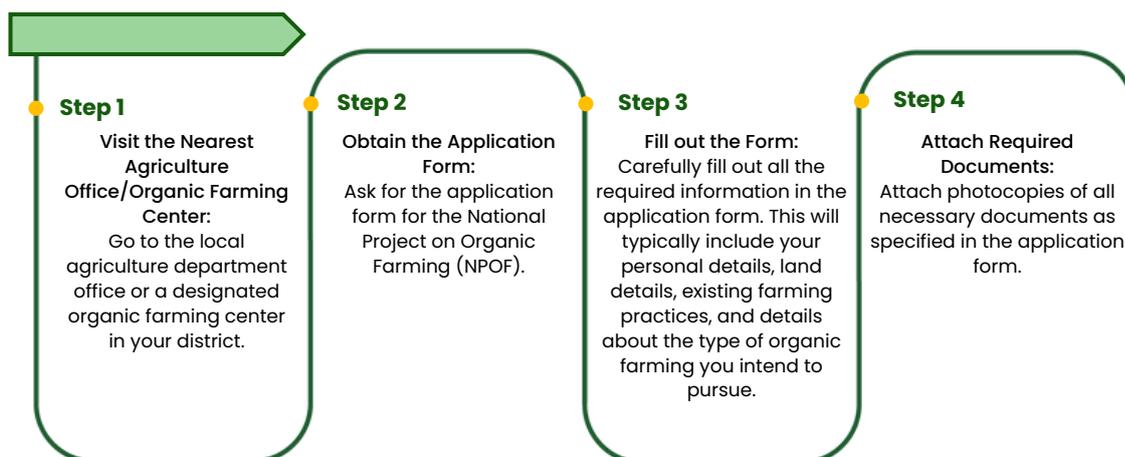
- **Training & Awareness:** Provides education on organic farming, soil health, and sustainability through seminars and campaigns.
- **Quality Inputs & Funding:** Supports bio-fertilizer production with quality control and offers subsidies via NABARD.
- **Research & Certification:** Funds organic farming research and implements the low-cost PGS certification.
- **Market & FPO Support:** Strengthens market linkages and empowers FPOs for better pricing and collective marketing.
- **Sustainability:** Reduces chemical use, enhances biodiversity, and ensures long-term soil health.

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers, FPOs, cooperatives, NGOs, municipalities, and private entrepreneurs involved in organic farming

 **Application Process :**





Note: It is highly recommended to confirm the exact procedures and required documents with your local agriculture department or organic farming center, as these may vary by state and region.



Documents Required :

- Aadhar Card
- Land Records (e.g., Khasra, Khatauni)
- Bank Account Details (Passbook)
- Identity Proof (Voter ID, PAN Card, etc.)
- Project Proposal (if applicable, for establishing organic input units)
- Certification Plans (If you are seeking support for organic certification)

11. Soil Health Management Scheme (SHM) under NMSA

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

The Soil Health Management (SHM) scheme, part of the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), promotes soil testing, balanced fertilizer use, and integrated nutrient management to maintain soil fertility. The scheme provides farmers with Soil Health Cards (SHC) to guide optimal nutrient use (PIB, 2023).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHC)
- Support for soil testing laboratories
- Awareness programs on soil conservation and fertility management

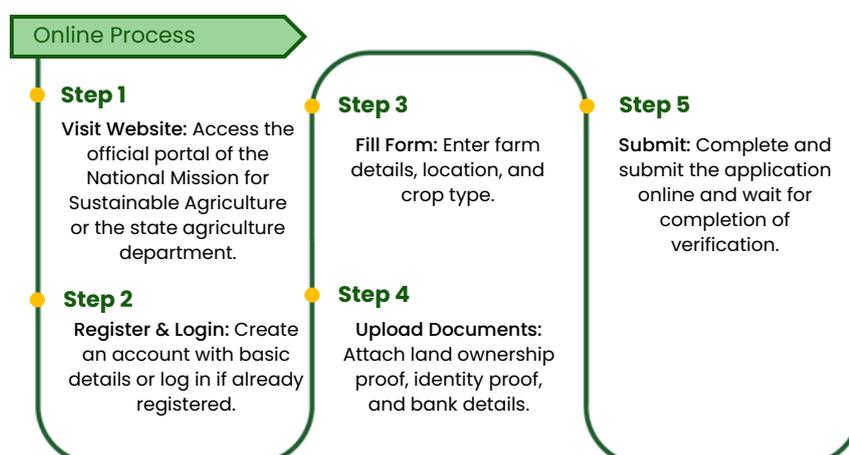
 **Benefits :**

- **Regular Soil Monitoring:** Farmers receive a soil health report every three years, ensuring updated data for informed crop selection.
- **Expert Guidance:** The government provides specialists to help implement corrective measures for soil improvement.
- **Consistent Analysis:** The same expert conducts soil tests for each farmer, enhancing accuracy and reliability.
- **Optimized Crop Yield:** The scheme identifies nutrient deficiencies and recommends suitable fertilizers, leading to better productivity.

 **Eligibility :**

- All farmers across India are eligible to receive Soil Health Cards and testing services
- Land Ownership: The applicant should have ownership or possession of the land for which they are applying.
- Other Criteria: Specific criteria may vary depending on state or local guidelines.

 **Application Process :**



Offline Process

Step 1

Visit Office: Go to the local agriculture or block development office.

Step 2

Collect & Fill Form: Obtain and complete the application form with required details.

Step 3

Attach Documents: Submit photocopies of land records, identity proof, and bank details.

Step 4

Submit: Hand in the filled form and documents at the office.



Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land details

12. PM PRANAM (Promotion of Alternate Nutrients for Agriculture Management)

Status: Soon to be operational

About:

PM PRANAM was introduced in 2022 to promote the use of bio-fertilizers and organic inputs as alternatives to chemical fertilizers. The scheme aims to enhance soil health, reduce environmental impact, and lower farmers' dependency on synthetic inputs (IBEF, 2024).

Key Interventions :

- Promotion of bio-fertilizers and natural inputs
- Financial incentives for states reducing chemical fertilizer usage
- Support for sustainable soil health management

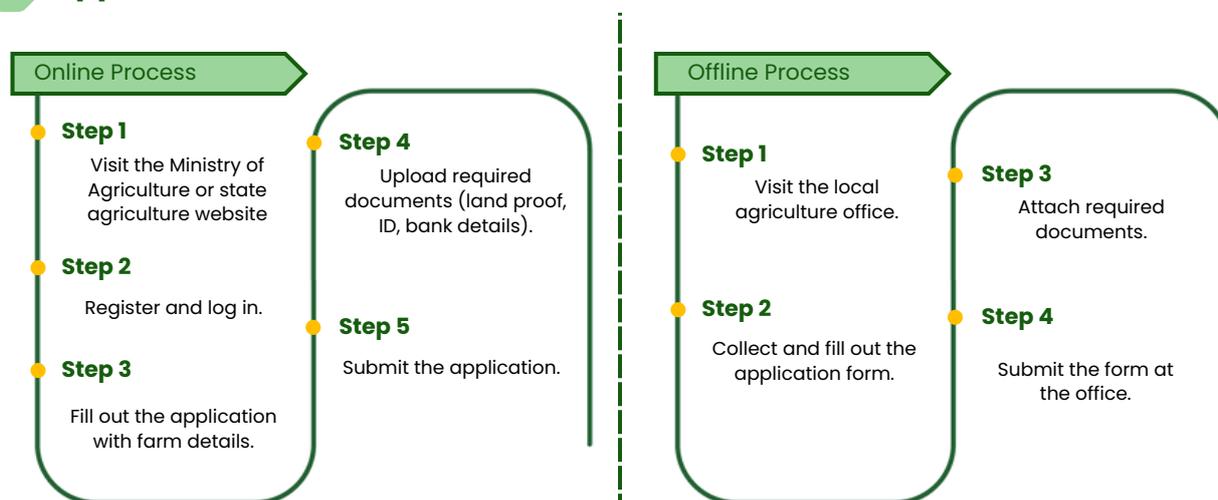
Benefits :

- Aims to cut fertilizer subsidies, projected to reach ₹2.25 lakh crore in 2022–23 (39% higher than ₹1.62 lakh crore in 2021).
- Funded through savings from existing fertilizer subsidies, with 50% of savings granted to states.
- States can allocate 70% of funds for developing alternative fertilizers and production facilities at local levels.
- The remaining 30% supports farmers, panchayats, FPOs, and SHGs in promoting balanced fertilizer use.
- Annual fertilizer usage will be assessed against the average consumption of the past three years.

Eligibility :

- State and Union Territory governments demonstrating efforts to reduce fertilizer consumption

Application Process :





Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership proof (for individual farmer incentives)



13. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)

 **Status:** Soon to be operational

 **About:**

Launched in 2019, PM-KISAN provides direct financial assistance to small and marginal farmers to support agricultural investments. Under the scheme, eligible farmers receive ₹6,000 per year in three equal installments via Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) (PIB, 2023).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Direct cash assistance to farmers
- Financial stability for small and marginal farmers
- Encouragement for investment in farm inputs

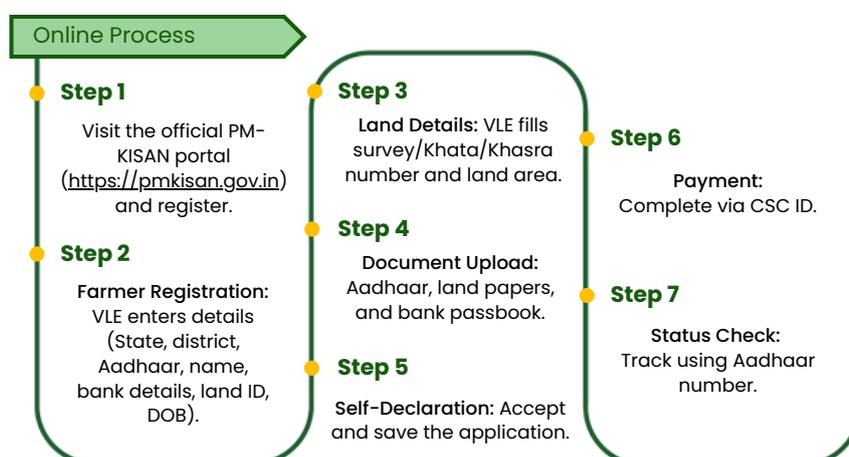
 **Benefits :**

- **Financial Support:** Provides ₹6,000 per year to eligible farmers, helping them meet their agricultural needs.
- **Income Stability:** Offers a predictable income source, which can help farmers manage their finances better.
- **Simplified Process:** The scheme uses direct benefit transfer (DBT) to ensure that the funds reach the farmers directly into their bank accounts.
- **Wide Coverage:** Covers a large number of farmers across the country, including small and marginal farmers.

 **Eligibility :**

- **Land Ownership:** For farmers with cultivable land.
- **Income Limit:** Restricted to those earning \leq ₹1.2 lakh/year (non-agri) since 2019.
- **Exclusions:** Institutional landholders, constitutional post holders, govt. employees (except Group D/MTS).

 **Application Process :**





Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land ownership proof
- Savings account and bank details



14. Pradhan Mantri Kisan MaanDhan Yojana (PM-KMY)

Status: Active

About:

Launched in 2019, PM-KMY provides a pension scheme for small and marginal farmers. Farmers between 18 to 40 years of age contribute monthly amounts, and upon reaching 60 years, they receive ₹3,000 per month as pension (PIB, 2023).

Key Interventions :

- Monthly pension support for small farmers
- Voluntary contribution-based scheme
- Financial security for aging farmers

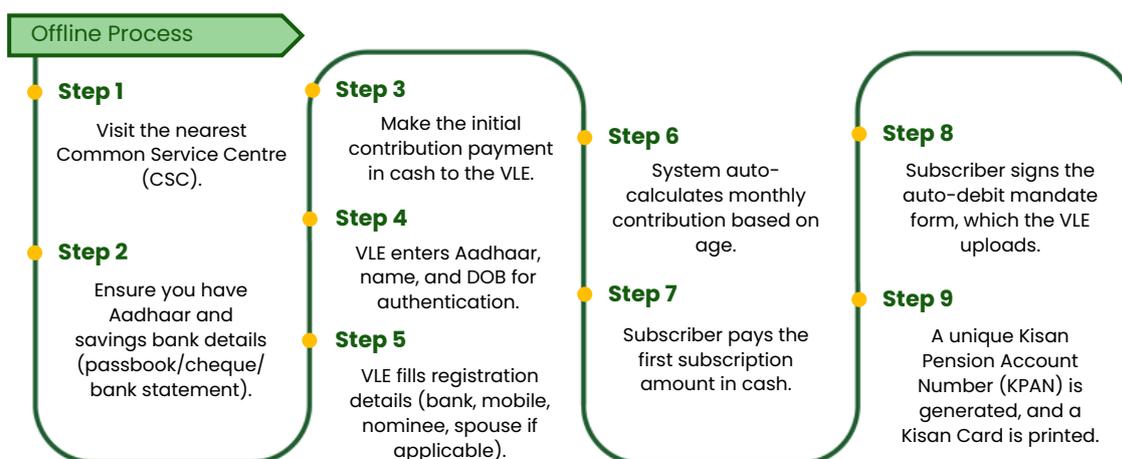
Benefits :

- Minimum monthly pension of Rs. 3000 to small and retired marginal farmers who are subscribers when/if they are 60 years or older.
- **Benefits after leaving the scheme :**
 - **Exit Before 10 Years:** Only subscriber's contribution plus savings bank interest is returned.
 - **Exit After 10 Years (Before 60):** Contribution plus higher of Pension Fund interest or savings bank interest is returned.
 - **In Case of Death:** Spouse may continue or exit with contribution plus accrued interest.
 - **After Spouse's Death:** Corpus returns to the fund.

Eligibility :

- Small and marginal farmers (owning up to 2 hectares) aged between 18 to 40 years
- Monthly contribution details is available at pmkmy.gov.in/scheme/pmkmy.

Application Process :



Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank account details

15. Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension (SMAE) under NMAET



Status: Active



About:

SMAE is a component of the National Mission on Agricultural Extension and Technology (NMAET). It focuses on strengthening agricultural extension services by disseminating technology through the Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) at the district level (PIB, 2023).



Key Interventions :

- Strengthening agricultural extension services
- Farmer training and knowledge dissemination
- Use of ICT tools for agricultural advisory



Benefits :

- To supplement efforts of public extension by necessarily providing extension and other services to the farmers on a payment basis or free of cost as per the business model of agri-preneur, local needs and affordability of the target group of farmers.
- To support agricultural development
- To create gainful self-employment opportunities for unemployed agricultural graduates, agricultural diploma holders, intermediate in agriculture and biological science graduates, with PG in agri-related courses



Eligibility :

- Graduates (Agriculture & allied subjects from SAUs, Central Agricultural Universities, ICAR/UGC-recognized institutions)- Eligible for full financial support, training, and credit-linked subsidies.
- Diploma/Postgraduate Diploma Holders (50%+ marks in Agriculture & allied subjects)- Receive training, financial aid, and access to composite loans with subsidies.
- Postgraduates (Agriculture & allied subjects)- Get enhanced financial support, skill training, and funding assistance.
- Degree/Diploma Courses (UGC-recognized, 60%+ Agriculture content)- Eligible for credit-linked loans and capacity-building programs.
- Plus Two Level (Agriculture-related courses, 55%+ marks) – Can access training, guidance, and financial assistance.



Application Process :

Online Process

Step 1

Advertisement & Publicity: Notices published in local newspapers, NTI websites, MANAGE, and through TV, radio, universities, KVKs, banks, and posters.

Step 2

Application Submission: Candidates must apply online at <https://acabcmis.gov.in/ApplicantReg.aspx>.

Step 3

Aadhaar Requirement: Aadhaar is mandatory. If not available, applicants must enroll at an Aadhaar center. Until Aadhaar is issued, alternate documents (Aadhaar enrollment slip, Voter ID, PAN, Passport, Ration Card, etc.) can be used.

Step 4

Benefit Transfer: Assistance is transferred directly to the beneficiary's bank account. If benefits are given in kind, an SMS notification with details will be sent.

Step 5

Implementation & Aadhaar Support: NTIs and MANAGE will ensure Aadhaar enrollment for all eligible beneficiaries to avoid delays.



Documents Required :

- Aadhar enrollment ID slip/ Copy of request for Aadhaar enrolment.
- Voter Identity Card.
- PAN.
- Passport.
- Ration Card.
- Employee Government ID.
- Passbook of Bank or Post Office.
- Driving Licences.
- Any other document as specified by State/ UT.

16. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing (ISAM)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

ISAM is a central scheme that supports agricultural marketing by improving infrastructure, governance, and market access for farmers. It includes initiatives like e-NAM, which integrates agricultural mandis nationwide to facilitate better price discovery and efficient trade (PIB, 2023).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Development of market infrastructure and logistics
- Strengthening electronic trading platforms (e-NAM)
- Enhancing market intelligence for farmers

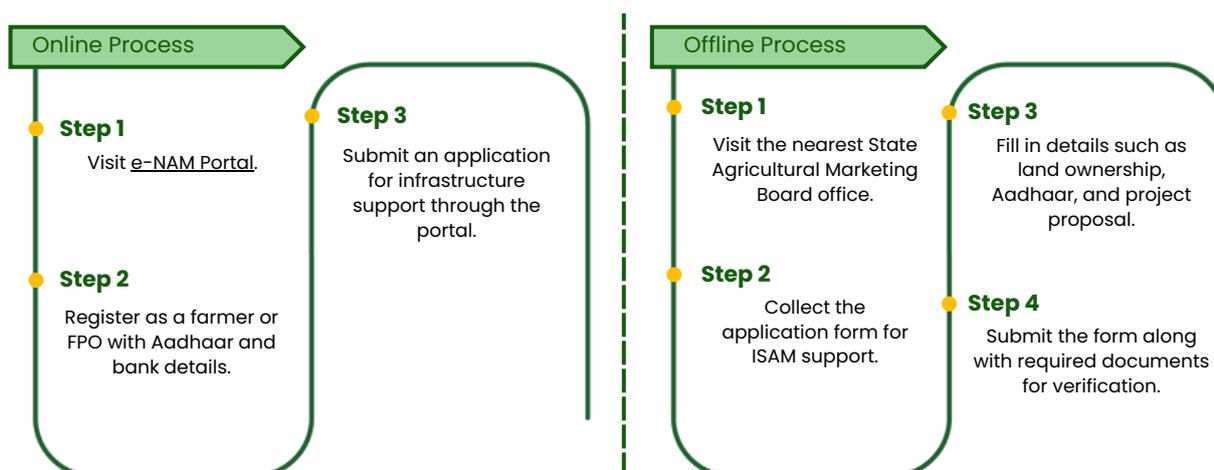
 **Benefits :**

- Financial assistance for market infrastructure development: Up to ₹50 lakh per project.
- Improved price discovery through e-NAM, benefiting farmers with better market rates.
- Enhanced logistics and market access, reducing post-harvest losses by up to 20%.

 **Eligibility :**

- Farmers, Registered Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and state marketing boards involved in agricultural trade

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Bank account details
- Registration details (for FPOs or cooperatives)

17. National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

Status: Active

About:

Launched in 2006-07 and restructured in 2018, NBM promotes bamboo cultivation and value chain development. It supports high-yield bamboo varieties, processing infrastructure, and market linkages for farmers engaged in bamboo-based livelihoods (NBM, 2022).

Key Interventions :

- Development of high-yield bamboo plantations
- Strengthening bamboo processing and product development
- Promoting skill development and innovation in bamboo-based industries

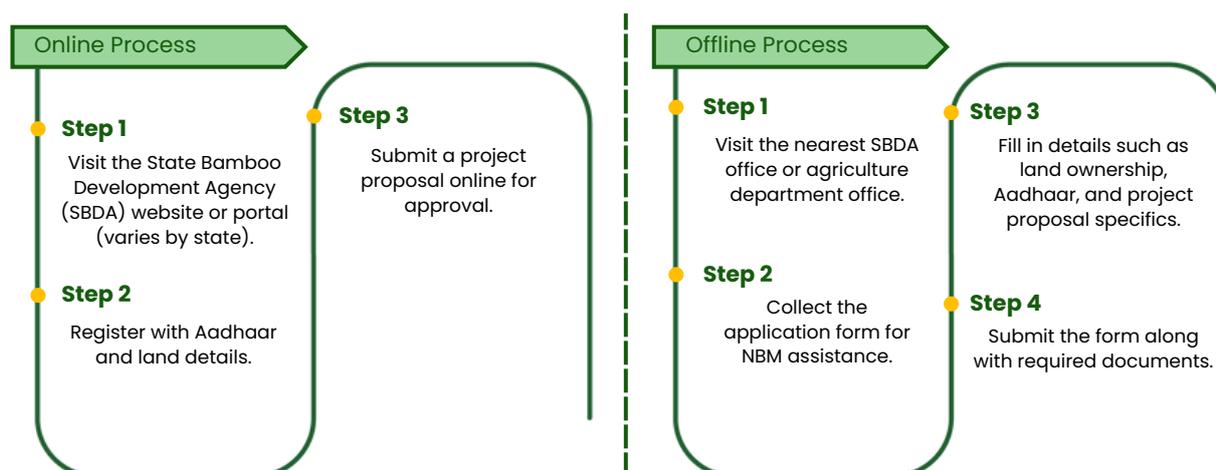
Benefits :

- Financial support of up to ₹50,000 per hectare for bamboo plantation development.
- Subsidies of up to ₹1 crore for bamboo processing units and product development infrastructure.

Eligibility :

- Farmers, FPOs, cooperatives, and private sector enterprises engaged in bamboo cultivation and processing
- Project proposals must align with NBM objectives for sustainable bamboo development.

Application Process :



Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank account details

Schemes and Programs Dedicated to **Solar Energy**



18. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

Launched in 2019, PM-KUSUM promotes renewable energy in agriculture by providing subsidies for solar-powered irrigation systems. It aims to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and improve energy security for farmers (India.gov, 2024).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Solar-powered pumps for irrigation
- Grid-connected solar energy projects
- Support for decentralized renewable energy solutions

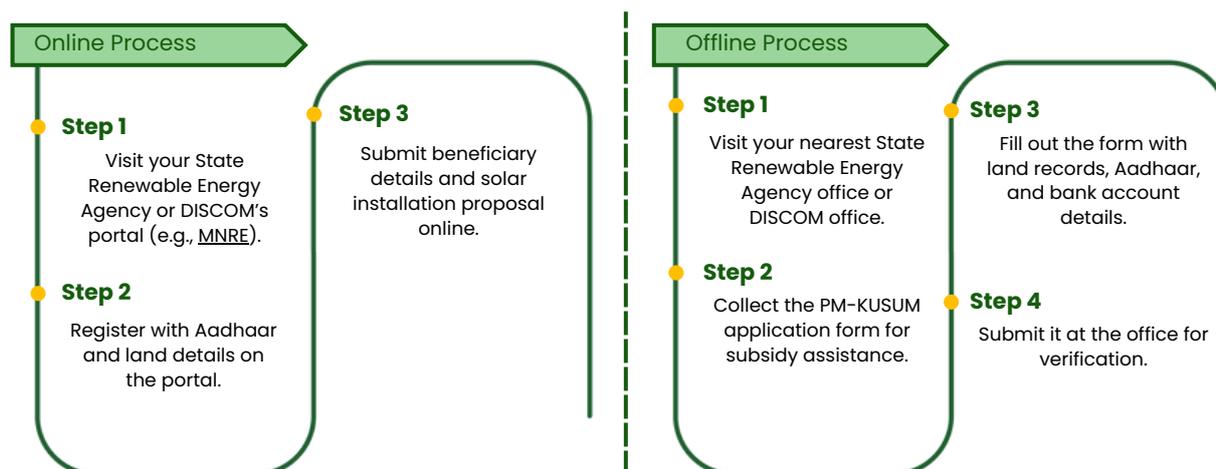
 **Benefits :**

- Subsidy of up to 60% on solar pump installation costs (₹1–₹3 lakh per pump).
- Financial support for grid-connected solar projects: ₹50,000–₹75,000 per MW capacity.

 **Eligibility :**

- Individual farmers, FPOs, and rural cooperatives engaged in agriculture.
- Must have viable land and water resources for solar-powered irrigation.
- Preference may be given to small and marginal farmers.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Land records
- Bank account details



19. PM – Surya Ghar : Muft Bijli Yojana



Status: Active



About:

Launched in 2024, this scheme provides subsidies for installing rooftop solar panels in households. It aims to reduce electricity costs, promote clean energy, and ensure energy security (MYScheme, 2025).



Key Interventions :

- Financial subsidies for rooftop solar installations
- Integration of solar energy into household power supply
- Incentives for excess energy contribution to the grid



Benefits :

- Subsidy of up to 40% on rooftop solar panel installations (₹20,000–₹50,000 per household).
- Incentives for excess energy contribution to the grid: ₹3–₹4/unit.

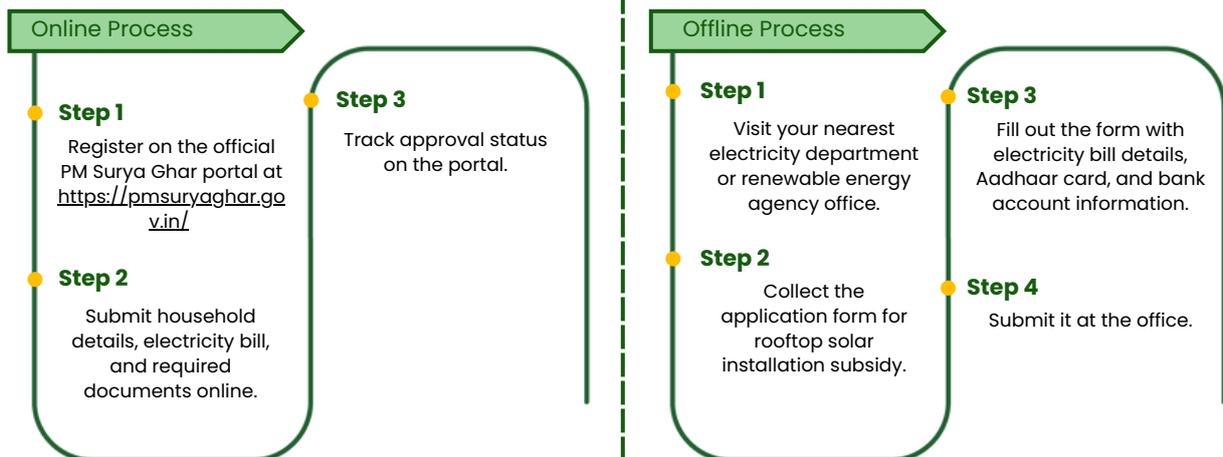


Eligibility :

- The applicant must be an Indian citizen.
- Must own a house with a roof that is suitable for installing solar panels.
- The household must have a valid electricity connection.
- The household must not have availed of any other subsidy for solar panels.



Application Process :



Documents Required :

- Aadhaar card
- Electricity bill
- Bank account details

20. Solar Charkha Mission

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

The Solar Charkha Mission, implemented by the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME), promotes rural employment through solar-powered spinning and weaving clusters. The initiative focuses on inclusive economic development and sustainability (MYScheme, 2024).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Establishment of solar charkha clusters for rural employment
- Financial support for artisans and micro-enterprises
- Integration of solar energy with textile production

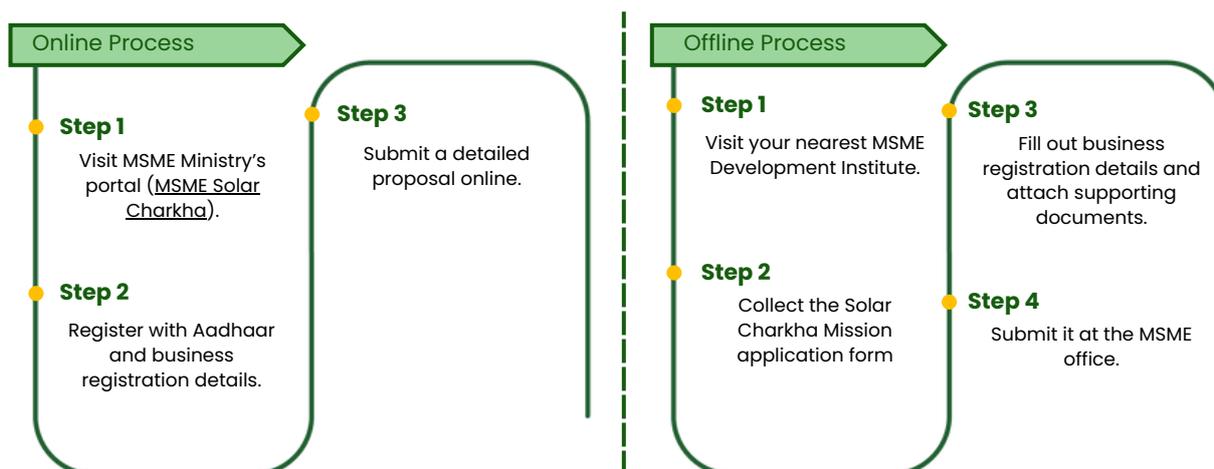
 **Benefits :**

- Financial support of up to ₹5 crore per solar charkha cluster.
- Employment generation for up to 200 artisans per cluster.

 **Eligibility :**

- Individual artisans, MSMEs, and FPOs engaged in spinning and weaving activities
- Priority may be given to women and marginalized communities.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Business registration certificate
- Bank account details

21. Rooftop Solar Scheme (RTS Phase II)

 **Status:** Active

 **About:**

Launched in 2019, this scheme promotes residential solar power adoption by providing financial incentives for rooftop installations. It aims to enhance decentralized solar energy generation and reduce electricity dependency (PIB, 2022).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Subsidies for rooftop solar systems up to 10 kW capacity
- Encouragement of net metering for excess energy supply
- Awareness programs for solar energy benefits

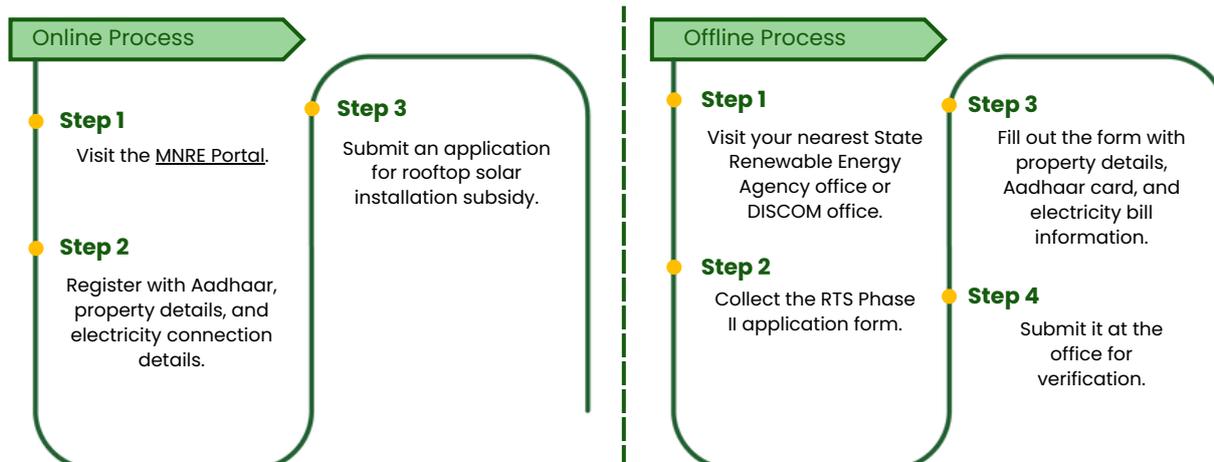
 **Benefits :**

- Subsidies: Up to 40% subsidy for rooftop solar systems (up to 3 kW capacity) and 20% subsidy for systems between 3 kW and 10 kW.
- Energy Savings: Reduction in electricity bills by ₹5,000–₹15,000 annually depending on system capacity.
- Net Metering: Earn ₹3–₹4/unit for excess energy supplied to the grid.

 **Eligibility :**

- Residential consumers meeting installation and subsidy criteria.
- Must own the property where solar panels are installed.
- Must have a valid electricity connection and be willing to participate in net metering.

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required :**

- Aadhaar card
- Electricity bill
- Property ownership documents
- Bank account details

22. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission (JNNSM)

 **Status:** Completed (2010–2022)

 **About:**

JNNSM was a flagship initiative under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) to expand solar energy capacity in India. It aimed at large-scale solar deployment, including applications in irrigation and off-grid solutions (IEA, 2021).

 **Key Interventions :**

- Large-scale solar energy development projects
- Support for solar irrigation systems
- Rural electrification through decentralized solar power

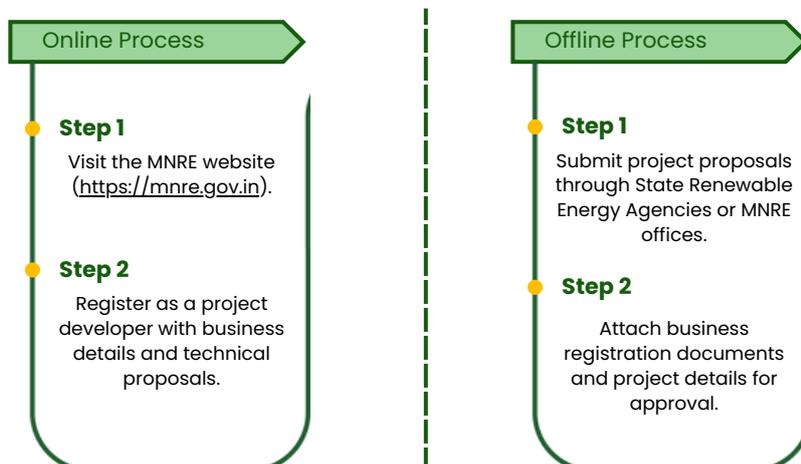
 **Benefits :**

- Subsidies of up to ₹1 crore for large-scale solar projects.
- Financial incentives for rural electrification through off-grid solar solutions.

 **Eligibility :**

- Solar energy developers, businesses, and rural communities

 **Application Process :**



 **Documents Required (During Active Period) :**

- Project proposal documents
- Business registration certificate
- Bank account details

Conclusion

Effective government schemes play a critical role in boosting agricultural productivity and fostering resilience to climate change. Targeted interventions in **climate-resilient agriculture, sustainable irrigation practices, renewable energy adoption, and soil health management** are pivotal to creating **sustainable farming ecosystems**. Programs such as **PM-KUSUM**, which promotes solar-powered irrigation, the Soil Health Management Scheme for sustainable soil fertility, **National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)** for climate adaptation, and **MGNREGA** initiatives supporting water conservation and agroecological infrastructure have proven transformative.

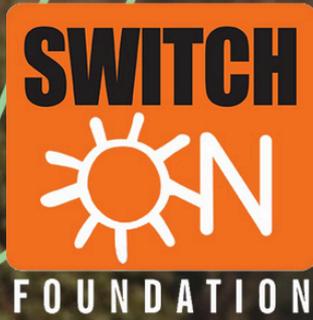
However, ensuring equitable access and greater awareness among farmers, especially in remote and marginalized regions, is essential for **maximizing their impact**. Expanding the reach of these schemes will empower farmers to adopt eco-friendly practices, reduce dependency on chemical inputs, harness renewable resources, and improve water-use efficiency, thereby **enhancing productivity while mitigating environmental degradation**. By bridging gaps in access and implementation, we can build a robust, climate-resilient agricultural framework that ensures food security, sustainable livelihoods, and environmental conservation for future generations.



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