



## A Perspective Study Over Ministry of Agriculture and their Programs in India

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### DESCRIPTION

Agriculture is the practice of cultivating plants and animals. Agriculture was the crucial development in the rise of sedentary mortal civilization, whereby husbandry of tamed species created food surplus that enabled people to live in metropolises. The history of agriculture began thousands of years ago.

The Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Hindi Krishi Avam Kisaan Kalyaan Vibhaag), formerly the Ministry of Agriculture, is a branch of the Government of India and the apex body for expression and administration of the rules and regulations and laws related to agriculture in India. The three broad areas of compass for the Ministry are agriculture, food processing and co-operation. The agriculture ministry is headed by Minister of Agriculture Namenda Singh Tomar. Abhishek Singh Chauhan, Krishna Raj and Parsottambhai Rupala are the Ministers of State. Sharad Pawar, serving from 22nd May 2004 to 26th May 2014, has held the office of Minister of Agriculture for the longest nonstop period till date.

The Ministry of Agriculture and farmers Welfare consists of the following two departments. Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare -This Department's liabilities are assigned to it in the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961 as amended from time to time. Co-operation in this environment refers largely to promote planter united movements. The Agriculture MMP is another program run by this departs that point to replicate the agriculture e-governance systems being carried in different countries at a public position and through a variety of media.

These Departments of Agriculture Research and Education liabilities are introductory and operation exploration, technology development, perfecting linkages between various associations and state governments across the country. In addition, this department manages the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

A leading program of the Ministry is the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, which was launched in 2007 on the recommendations of the National Development Council of India. This program sought to ameliorate the overall state of agriculture in

India by furnishing stronger planning, better collaboration, and lesser backing to ameliorate productivity and overall affair. The total budget for this program in 2009-10 was just over INR 38000 crore.

Krishi Megh (National Agricultural Research and Education System Cloud Structure and Services) is a data recovery center of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the premier agrarian exploration association of the Government of India. It will help in guarding the precious data of ICAR. It has been set up at National Academy of Agricultural Research and Management, Hyderabad. The portal points at furnishing the high-quality and rearmost information in the agrarian sector to the stakeholders and also aims to give applicable information to agrarian university scholars. It has been launched under the Government of India and World Bank's jointly funded design called National agriculture higher education project (NAHEP).

The Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (National Agriculture Development Programme) was launched in 2007 and has been enforced across two Five Time Plan ages, namely the 11th and 12th Five Time Plans. The scheme incents the countries to invest in the agriculture sector for holistic development of Agriculture and confederated sector. In 2017, the Ministry of Agriculture extended the programme for three times up to 2019-20 which was to run as the centrally patronized scheme of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana-Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR). The center and state's share in the backing is 6040 for the General order countries while for North-East and hilly areas it's 9010. In case of Union Territory 100 backing is made by central government.

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (DA & FW) has been enforcing the Sub-Mission on Agroforestry (SMAF) since 2016-2017 as part of the recommendation of the National Agroforestry Policy 2014. This sub-mission is under the National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA), a scheme under National Action Plan for Climate Change. India was the first country to have such a comprehensive policy which was launched at the World Agroforestry Congress held in Delhi in February 2014. At present, the scheme is being enforced in 20 Countries and 2 UTs.

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