

NABARD Grade A

2025 Previous Year Paper

ESI DESCRIPTIVE

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Pattern

Descriptive – 15 marker (600 words)

Q1. Discuss the challenges in poultry and dairy farming and examine their complementary and supplementary role in agriculture. [COMPULSORY QUESTION]

Livestock is an integral component of Indian agriculture, contributing nearly **30% to Agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA)** and serving as a major source of livelihood for rural households. India is the world's largest milk producer with around **250 million tonnes of milk production (2024-25)**, while the poultry sector contributes more than **140 billion eggs annually**. Beyond providing nutrition, dairy and poultry have emerged as critical drivers of income diversification and agricultural sustainability.

Challenges in Dairy Farming

1. Low Productivity of Livestock

- Average milk yield in India remains lower than that of developed nations.
- Limited adoption of improved breeds and scientific animal husbandry practices.

2. Feed and Fodder Shortages

- Deficit of quality green fodder and concentrate feed.
- Rising feed costs adversely affect farmer profitability.

3. Disease Outbreaks

- Diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Brucellosis and Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) reduce productivity and increase mortality.

4. Climate Change Impacts

- Heat stress lowers milk yield and reproductive efficiency.
- Erratic rainfall affects fodder availability.

5. Inadequate Infrastructure

- Insufficient milk chilling centres, cold chains and processing facilities.
- Post-harvest losses and quality concerns persist.

Challenges in Poultry Farming

1. Escalating Feed Costs

- Feed accounts for nearly 65–70% of total production cost.
- Dependence on maize and soybean exposes farmers to price volatility.

2. Disease Vulnerability

- Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease can cause significant economic losses.

3. Market Fluctuations

- Frequent fluctuations in egg and broiler prices affect income stability.

4. Climate Stress

- High temperatures reduce feed consumption, growth rate and egg production.

5. Limited Access to Institutional Support

- Small poultry farmers often face constraints in accessing credit, insurance and veterinary services.

Complementary Role of Dairy and Poultry in Agriculture

Dairy and poultry complement crop farming by enhancing resource-use efficiency and creating synergies within the farming system.

1. Recycling of Agricultural By-products

- Crop residues such as straw and stover are utilized as cattle feed.
- Broken grains and agricultural waste are used in poultry feed.

2. Improvement in Soil Fertility

- Cow dung and poultry litter serve as valuable organic manure.
- Reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and improve soil health.

3. Promotion of Integrated Farming

- Integration of crops, livestock and poultry increases farm productivity and sustainability.
- Supports circular agriculture and resource conservation.

4. Generation of Rural Employment

- Creates year-round employment opportunities unlike seasonal crop cultivation.

Supplementary Role of Dairy and Poultry in Agriculture

These sectors supplement agricultural income and strengthen rural resilience.

1. Regular Source of Income

- Milk and eggs provide daily or weekly cash flow.
- Reduce dependence on seasonal crop harvests.

2. Risk Diversification

- Act as a buffer against crop failures caused by droughts, floods or pest attacks.

3. Nutritional Security

- Supply high-quality protein through milk, eggs and meat.
- Contribute significantly to reducing malnutrition.

4. Women Empowerment

- Women play a leading role in dairy cooperatives and backyard poultry enterprises.
- Enhances financial inclusion and decision-making power.

5. Support to Small and Marginal Farmers

- Generates income with relatively low land requirements.
- Particularly important as over 85% of Indian farmers are small and marginal farmers.

Government Support for Strengthening Dairy and Poultry Sectors

Recognizing the importance of livestock in achieving the goal of doubling farmers' income and promoting inclusive rural development, the Government has launched several initiatives.

- **Rashtriya Gokul Mission (RGM)** focuses on breed improvement and genetic upgradation of indigenous cattle.
- **National Livestock Mission (NLM)** promotes entrepreneurship, fodder development and sustainable livestock production.
- **National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD)** strengthens milk procurement, processing and marketing infrastructure.
- **Animal Husbandry Infrastructure Development Fund (AHIDF)** encourages private investment in dairy processing, value addition and cold-chain infrastructure.
- **Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme (LHDCP)** aims at disease prevention through vaccination and surveillance.
- **Poultry Venture Capital Fund (PVCF)** supports poultry entrepreneurship and modernization of poultry units.

These interventions are improving productivity, reducing risks and enhancing the competitiveness of dairy and poultry farming.

Dr. Verghese Kurien, the architect of India's White Revolution, rightly observed that "India's place in the sun would come from the partnership between wisdom of its rural people and skill of its professionals." Dairy and poultry farming have evolved from subsidiary occupations into vital pillars of agricultural growth. By addressing challenges related to productivity, feed security, disease management and infrastructure while strengthening policy support, these sectors can play a transformative role in achieving sustainable agriculture, nutritional security and rural prosperity.

Q2. In the context of recent incidents on import tariffs, discuss their benefits and the challenges for the Indian economy and suggest a way forward.

Import tariffs are taxes imposed on goods imported from other countries, often used as a strategic tool to protect domestic industries and regulate trade. In recent years, tariffs have returned to the global spotlight. The **US-China trade war**, the **European Union's carbon border taxes**, and India's own tariff hikes on electronics, solar panels, and toys reflect a growing trend of economic nationalism.

India, under the vision of **Atmanirbhar Bharat**, has increased tariffs on several goods—from mobile phone components to solar modules—to boost domestic manufacturing. However, these moves have sparked debates: while they protect local industries, they also raise concerns about higher costs and reduced competitiveness. Thus, tariffs today are not just economic tools but instruments of strategic policy.

Benefits of Import Tariffs for the Indian Economy

1. Protection of Domestic Industries

- Tariffs help shield Indian industries from cheaper imports, particularly from countries like China.
- For instance, increased tariffs on **toys and electronics (2020 onwards)** led to a surge in domestic production and reduced imports.
- Infant industries get time to mature and compete globally.

2. Promotion of Atmanirbhar Bharat

- Tariffs on **solar panels and mobile components** have encouraged domestic manufacturing under schemes like PLI.
- Reduced dependence on imports in critical sectors such as electronics and renewable energy.

3. Employment Generation

- Growth in domestic industries creates jobs.
- Example: Expansion of mobile manufacturing hubs in **Noida and Tamil Nadu** has generated thousands of jobs.

4. Revenue Generation

- Customs duties contribute significantly to government revenue.
- These funds can be redirected towards infrastructure and welfare schemes.

5. Strategic and National Security Benefits

- Reducing reliance on imports from geopolitically sensitive regions enhances security.
- For example, India's push to reduce dependence on Chinese APIs (Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients) is driven by both economic and strategic concerns.

6. Improvement in Trade Balance

- Tariffs discourage non-essential imports.
- India's efforts to curb gold and luxury imports through duties have helped manage the current account deficit.

Challenges Posed by Import Tariffs

1. Increase in Cost of Production

- Many industries rely on imported inputs.
- For example, higher tariffs on **electronic components** increased costs for domestic manufacturers, affecting competitiveness.

2. Inflationary Pressures

- Consumers bear the burden of higher prices.
- Tariffs on items like **mobile phones and appliances** have made them costlier for the average consumer.

3. Reduced Export Competitiveness

- Higher input costs make Indian exports less competitive globally.
- Sectors like textiles and engineering goods face margin pressures.

4. Risk of Retaliatory Measures

- Trade partners may respond with counter-tariffs.
- India has faced disputes at the WTO, including challenges from the US over tariffs on ICT products.

5. Inefficiency and Complacency

- Overprotection can reduce the incentive for innovation.
- Domestic firms may rely on protection rather than improving productivity.

6. Impact on Global Value Chain Integration

- Modern industries depend on seamless global supply chains.
- High tariffs can discourage multinational companies from setting up manufacturing bases in India.

7. WTO and Trade Agreement Concerns

- Frequent tariff hikes can strain trade relations.
- India's withdrawal from **RCEP (Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)** partly reflected concerns over tariff commitments and domestic industry protection.

Implications for India in the Current Global Scenario

1. Emerging Trade Opportunities

- Global companies are diversifying supply chains away from China.
- India has an opportunity to attract investments, as seen in Apple shifting part of its production to India.

2. Need for Competitive Manufacturing

- Protection alone is insufficient.
- Countries like Vietnam have succeeded by combining low tariffs with strong export competitiveness.

3. Balancing Protection and Openness

- Strategic sectors may need temporary protection.
- However, export-oriented sectors require access to affordable imports to remain competitive.

Way Forward

1. Adopt Calibrated Tariff Policies

- Tariffs should be **targeted, time-bound, and sector-specific**.
- Avoid blanket protection that distorts markets.

2. Strengthen Domestic Competitiveness

- Improve infrastructure, logistics, and ease of doing business.
- Initiatives like **PM Gati Shakti** can reduce supply chain costs.

3. Promote Technology and Innovation

- Encourage R&D and skill development.
- Expand schemes like **PLI** to boost high-tech manufacturing.

4. Deepen Global Value Chain Participation

- Ensure access to affordable intermediate goods.
- Integrate Indian firms into global production networks.

5. Expand Trade Partnerships

- Accelerate FTAs with the EU, UK, and other partners.
- Balance protection with market access opportunities.

6. Support MSMEs

- Provide financial support, technology upgrades, and market linkages.
- Help them compete without excessive reliance on tariffs.

Recent global and domestic developments show that tariffs are no longer just economic tools—they are instruments of strategic policy. While India's tariff measures have supported domestic industries and reduced import dependence in sectors like electronics and toys, they have also raised concerns about costs, competitiveness, and global integration.

As Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasized, "**India must become self-reliant while remaining globally connected.**" The challenge lies in striking this balance. A smart combination of calibrated tariffs, structural reforms, innovation, and global engagement will ensure that India not only protects its industries but also emerges as a competitive player in the global economy.

Q3. Discuss the role of institutional funding by global institutions such as the World Bank and IMF in promoting sustainable growth and structural reforms in India.

Institutional funding from global multilateral organizations such as the **World Bank** and the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** has played a crucial role in shaping India's economic development trajectory. These institutions provide financial assistance, technical expertise, policy advice, and capacity-building support to member countries. For a developing economy like India, such funding has helped bridge resource gaps, strengthen institutions, improve infrastructure, and support reforms aimed at achieving sustainable and inclusive growth.

As India aspires to become a **\$5 trillion economy** and achieve the vision of **Viksit Bharat 2047**, multilateral institutions continue to play an important role in financing development and facilitating structural transformation.

Role of the World Bank in Promoting Sustainable Growth

1. Financing Infrastructure Development

- The World Bank has supported projects in roads, railways, urban transport, irrigation, and rural infrastructure.
- Programmes such as the **PM Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** received World Bank assistance, significantly improving rural connectivity and market access.
- Support for large-scale infrastructure initiatives like the **Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor (EDFC)** has enhanced freight efficiency, reduced logistics costs, and strengthened industrial competitiveness.

2. Supporting Human Capital Development

- Funding has been provided for education, healthcare, nutrition, and skill development.
- Initiatives such as the **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** and health system strengthening programmes have improved access to basic services.
- Interventions under the **National Health Mission** have contributed to reductions in maternal and infant mortality rates.

3. Promoting Climate Resilience and Sustainability

- The World Bank supports renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water management, and climate adaptation projects.
- India has received assistance for solar energy expansion under initiatives like the **Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Project**.
- Efforts such as the **National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP)** have strengthened disaster preparedness in coastal states, reducing loss of life during severe cyclones.

4. Strengthening Rural Development

- Assistance for watershed development, livelihood programmes, and agricultural productivity improvements.
- The **National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM)** has empowered self-help groups (SHGs), especially women, enhancing income generation and financial inclusion.

5. Encouraging Digital and Governance Reforms

- Technical assistance in public financial management, digital governance, and service delivery reforms.

- Support for digital initiatives like **Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)** systems has improved transparency and reduced leakages in welfare schemes.

Role of the IMF in Supporting Economic Stability and Reforms

1. Maintaining Macroeconomic Stability

- The IMF provides policy guidance on fiscal discipline, inflation management, and external sector stability.
- Its surveillance mechanisms, such as Article IV consultations, help identify vulnerabilities and recommend corrective measures.

2. Balance of Payments Support

- During the **1991 Balance of Payments Crisis**, IMF assistance helped India stabilize its economy and avoid default.
- The crisis triggered significant policy changes, including devaluation of the rupee, reduction in import tariffs, and deregulation of industries.

3. Promoting Structural Reforms

- IMF recommendations have encouraged reforms in taxation, financial markets, public expenditure management, and banking.
- Reforms in indirect taxation eventually paved the way for the introduction of the **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**.

4. Strengthening Financial Sector Resilience

- Support for banking reforms, prudential regulations, and financial supervision.
- Strengthening of capital adequacy norms and regulatory frameworks has improved the resilience of Indian banks.

5. Capacity Building and Technical Assistance

- Provides training and expertise to policymakers, central banks, and regulatory institutions.
- Enhances institutional effectiveness and policy formulation.

Contribution to Structural Reforms in India

1. Economic Liberalization

- IMF-supported stabilization measures during 1991 paved the way for LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) reforms.
- Opened the economy to foreign investment and global trade.

2. Fiscal Reforms

- Encouraged fiscal prudence and better public expenditure management.
- Adoption of the **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act** reflects efforts toward fiscal discipline.

3. Financial Sector Reforms

- Strengthening banking supervision and financial regulation.
- Promotion of financial inclusion through initiatives like **Jan Dhan Yojana**.

4. Governance and Institutional Reforms

- Improved project implementation, monitoring, and accountability mechanisms.
- Enhanced efficiency of public institutions through digitization and transparency measures.

Challenges and Concerns

1. Conditionalities Attached to Funding

- Loans may be accompanied by policy conditions.
- Excessive dependence can reduce policy flexibility.

2. Debt Sustainability Concerns

- Borrowed funds must be utilized productively to avoid long-term debt burdens.

3. One-Size-Fits-All Criticism

- Global prescriptions may not always fully reflect domestic realities and development priorities.

4. Implementation Constraints

- Benefits depend on effective project execution and governance capacity.

Way Forward

1. Utilize Funding for Productive Investments

- Focus on infrastructure, human capital, climate resilience, and technology.

2. Strengthen Project Monitoring

- Improve transparency, accountability, and outcome-based evaluation.

3. Align Funding with National Priorities

- Ensure that multilateral assistance supports India's development goals and local requirements.

4. Leverage Technical Expertise

- Use knowledge sharing and capacity building to improve institutional effectiveness.

5. Promote Sustainable and Inclusive Development

- Channel resources towards vulnerable regions, climate adaptation, and social sector development.

Institutional funding from the World Bank and IMF has significantly contributed to India's economic transformation by supporting infrastructure development, poverty reduction, macroeconomic stability, and structural reforms. The 1991 economic reforms, rural development programmes, climate initiatives, and governance improvements demonstrate the positive impact of multilateral engagement.

However, the true value of such funding lies not merely in financial assistance but in its effective utilization for long-term development. **As former World Bank President James Wolfensohn observed, "The challenge of development is not merely growth, but growth with equity and sustainability."** By strategically leveraging global institutional support while maintaining policy autonomy, India can accelerate sustainable growth, strengthen structural reforms, and move closer to becoming a developed nation by 2047.

Descriptive – 10 marker (400 words)

Q4. Discuss the challenges, opportunities and policy measures related to the labour migration in India. [COMPULSORY QUESTION]

Labour migration is a significant socio-economic phenomenon in India, involving the movement of workers from one region to another in search of better employment opportunities and livelihoods. According to the **Economic Survey**, nearly **9 million people migrate annually** within India. For instance, workers from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh migrate to cities like Delhi and Mumbai for construction and service jobs. While migration supports economic growth and poverty reduction, it also presents several challenges requiring policy attention.

Opportunities Associated with Labour Migration

1. Employment Generation

- Migration enables workers from rural areas to access better jobs.
- For example, migrants from Odisha find employment in Gujarat's textile and diamond industries.

2. Poverty Reduction

- Remittances improve household income and living standards.
- For instance, migrant workers in Kerala send money back to families in Assam and Bihar, reducing rural poverty.

3. Urban and Industrial Growth

- Migrants provide labour for sectors like construction and manufacturing.
- Example: Migrant labour played a key role in building metro rail projects in cities like Delhi and Bengaluru.

4. Skill Development and Human Capital Formation

- Exposure to new technologies enhances skills.
- Returning migrants from Gulf countries often invest in small businesses in their home states like Kerala.

5. Balanced Regional Development

- Remittances boost local economies.
- Example: Increased spending in rural Bihar due to migrant earnings supports local markets.

Challenges of Labour Migration

1. Informal Employment and Job Insecurity

- Most migrants work in informal sectors without contracts.
- Example: Construction workers in cities often lack job security and benefits.

2. Poor Living and Working Conditions

- Migrants live in overcrowded slums with poor sanitation.
- During COVID-19, many migrant workers in Mumbai faced severe housing shortages.

3. Limited Access to Social Security

- Migrants struggle to access welfare schemes outside their home states.
- Example: Before ONORC, migrant workers could not access ration in destination states.

4. Exploitation and Wage Discrimination

- Contractors often exploit migrant workers.
- Example: Brick kiln workers in states like Haryana face delayed wages and bonded labour conditions.

5. Social and Cultural Challenges

- Language barriers and discrimination affect migrants.
- Example: Migrants from North India in southern states face communication difficulties.

6. Distress Migration

- Migration due to poverty or disasters increases vulnerability.
- Example: Farmers from drought-prone Bundelkhand migrate seasonally for survival.

Policy Measures Undertaken by Government

1. e-SHRAM Portal

- Registers unorganized workers for welfare benefits.
- Example: Helps migrant workers access insurance schemes.

2. One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC)

- Ensures food security across states.
- Example: Migrants in Delhi can access ration using cards issued in Bihar.

3. Labour Codes

- Improve working conditions and social security.
- Example: Code on Social Security aims to extend benefits to gig and migrant workers.

4. Affordable Rental Housing Complexes (ARHCs)

- Provides housing for migrants.
- Example: Housing projects in cities like Ahmedabad support migrant workers.

5. Skill India Mission

- Enhances employability.
- Example: Training programmes for construction workers improve wages and productivity.

6. Interstate Migrant Workmen Provisions

- Protect migrant workers' rights.
- Example: Ensures minimum wages and displacement allowances.

Way Forward

- Strengthen portability of benefits like healthcare and insurance.
- Expand affordable housing and urban services.
- Promote formal employment through labour registration.
- Improve skill mapping and job matching platforms.
- Enhance coordination between states.
- Develop rural employment opportunities like MGNREGA to reduce distress migration.

Labour migration is a key driver of economic growth and poverty reduction in India, as seen in sectors like construction and services. However, issues such as informality, poor living conditions, and lack of social security persist. As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar stated, "**Economic progress cannot be achieved without social justice.**" A balanced policy approach is essential to protect migrant workers while leveraging migration for inclusive and sustainable development.

Q5. Discuss the Digital Agriculture Mission [DAM], its key technologies, components and benefits

Agriculture remains central to India's economy, supporting nearly **46% of the workforce** and contributing about **18% to GDP**. However, issues such as fragmented landholdings, climate variability, low productivity, and information gaps hinder its growth. To address these challenges, the Government of India launched the **Digital Agriculture Mission (DAM) 2021–2025**, with renewed focus in the Union Budget 2024–25. The mission aims to build a robust digital ecosystem using technologies like AI, Big Data, Remote Sensing, Drones, GIS, and Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI).

Key Technologies under DAM

Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning enable prediction of crop yields, pest attacks, and provide customized advisories. For instance, Microsoft's AI Sowing App in Andhra Pradesh helps farmers choose optimal sowing dates.

Remote Sensing and GIS use satellite imagery to monitor crop health and assess droughts. ISRO's Bhuvan platform supports crop mapping under PMFBY.

Drones and Precision Agriculture improve efficiency in spraying and monitoring. The Drone Didi initiative empowers women SHGs to use drones for farm operations.

Big Data Analytics integrates diverse datasets for policymaking and market insights. The e-NAM platform enables real-time price discovery.

Internet of Things (IoT) uses sensors to optimize irrigation and resource use, as seen in Punjab and Haryana.

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) integrates Aadhaar, land records, and PM-KISAN databases for targeted service delivery.

Major Components of DAM

AgriStack creates a digital identity for farmers, enabling targeted benefits. Pilot projects are underway in Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

Digital Crop Survey improves crop estimation using mobile-based tools, as implemented in Maharashtra.

Farmer Registry links authenticated farmer data with land records, reducing duplication in schemes like PM-KISAN.

Geo-referenced Village Maps, under the SVAMITVA scheme, digitize land parcels for better planning.

Unified Farmer Service Platform, such as the Kisan Suvidha App, provides a single window for advisories and services.

Digital Agriculture Ecosystem fosters collaboration with startups like DeHaat and Ninjacart.

Benefits

DAM enhances productivity through data-driven farming and precision agriculture. It improves farmer incomes by providing market access and reducing costs. Digital databases ensure efficient delivery of schemes like PM-KISAN through DBT. It strengthens climate resilience via weather advisories and early warnings. Verified digital records improve access to credit and insurance, while promoting agri-tech innovation.

Challenges and Way Forward

Challenges include digital illiteracy, data privacy concerns, incomplete land records, and poor connectivity in rural areas. Addressing these requires expanding digital infrastructure, strengthening data governance, promoting digital literacy through KVKs, and encouraging public-private partnerships.

The Digital Agriculture Mission marks a significant step toward modernizing Indian agriculture. By integrating technology with farming, it aims to boost productivity, enhance incomes, and ensure sustainability. Effective implementation will be crucial in achieving a resilient and globally competitive agricultural sector.

Q6. What is crop diversification? Discuss its benefits, for farmers and agricultural sustainability in India.

Crop diversification refers to cultivating a variety of crops instead of relying on a single crop or limited cropping pattern. It involves shifting from cereal-dominated agriculture to a mix of pulses, oilseeds, horticulture, and other high-value crops. In India, the Green Revolution's focus on rice and wheat has led to ecological stress, especially in Punjab and Haryana, where groundwater depletion and soil degradation are major concerns. Thus, crop diversification is vital for improving farm incomes and ensuring sustainability.

Benefits for Farmers

1. Higher Income

High-value crops like fruits, vegetables, and spices offer better returns than cereals.

Example: Farmers in Nashik (Maharashtra) shifted to grape cultivation, benefiting from exports and higher profits.

2. Reduced Risk

Diversification spreads risk across crops, protecting farmers from climate shocks and price fluctuations.

Example: Farmers in eastern India grow paddy along with vegetables or pulses to offset losses during erratic monsoons.

3. Employment Generation

Horticulture and allied activities are labour-intensive, creating year-round employment.

Example: Vegetable farming near Bengaluru generates continuous work in harvesting and marketing.

4. Nutritional Security

Growing pulses, millets, and vegetables improves dietary diversity and nutrition.

Example: Pulses like chickpea enhance protein intake and soil fertility.

5. Better Market Opportunities

Diversified crops connect farmers to processing industries and exports.

Example: Mango and spice exports from Andhra Pradesh and Kerala boost farmer incomes.

Benefits for Agricultural Sustainability

1. Water Conservation

Crops like millets and pulses require less water than paddy.

Example: Punjab promotes maize and pulses to reduce groundwater depletion.

2. Soil Health Improvement

Crop rotation maintains soil nutrients and reduces fertilizer dependence.

Example: Pulses fix nitrogen, improving soil fertility.

3. Reduced Pest Incidence

Diversification breaks pest cycles and lowers pesticide use.

Example: Cotton-pulse intercropping in Gujarat reduces pest attacks.

4. Climate Resilience

Diversified systems withstand droughts and climate variability.

Example: Millets in Rajasthan perform better under dry conditions.

5. Biodiversity Promotion

Multiple crops enhance ecological balance and support beneficial organisms.

Government Initiatives

- **NFSM** promotes pulses and oilseeds
- **NMSA** supports sustainable practices
- **PMKSY** improves water efficiency
- **Millet Mission (Shree Anna)** promotes climate-resilient crops
- States like Punjab incentivize shifts from paddy to maize and pulses

Challenges

- MSP and procurement focus on rice and wheat
- Poor storage and marketing infrastructure
- Price volatility in horticulture
- Limited farmer awareness

Crop diversification enhances income, reduces risks, and promotes sustainability. With better policy support, infrastructure, and awareness, it can transform Indian agriculture into a resilient and market-oriented system.

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