

APPSC GROUP-I MAINS — STUDY NOTES

LOW GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE SECTOR

Structural Constraints • Green Revolution Legacy • Market Reforms • India & AP

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SECTION 1: SUMMARISED NOTES

1.1 The Fundamental Paradox — India's Agriculture

Indian agriculture presents the most stark structural paradox in any major economy: it employs approximately 42% of the national workforce but contributes less than 18% to GDP. This means that nearly half the country's working population shares less than one-fifth of the economic output — guaranteeing low per capita agricultural incomes and persistent rural poverty. Despite record foodgrain production of 3,577.3 LMT in AY 2024-25 (+254.3 LMT over the previous year, Economic Survey 2025-26), the sector's growth remains structurally low, volatile, and insufficient for the massive population it supports.

Agriculture's share of India's GDP has declined from ~52% at independence (1947) to ~17% today, but the workforce share has declined far more slowly — from ~70% to ~42%. This gap represents the central failure of India's structural transformation: unlike East Asian economies (South Korea, China) which rapidly moved workers from farms to factories, India's manufacturing sector has not absorbed enough agricultural surplus labour.

1.2 India's Agricultural Growth — Historical Trajectory

1.2.1 Pre-Green Revolution (1947–1965)

Post-independence India faced chronic food shortages and was dependent on PL-480 food imports from the US. Agricultural growth averaged 2.6% per annum during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The focus was on land reforms (abolition of zamindari, tenancy reforms, land ceiling) and institutional building (community development programmes). Land reforms had mixed success — zamindari was abolished but tenancy reforms and redistribution were poorly implemented across most states.

1.2.2 Green Revolution (1965–1985)

The Green Revolution, introduced through Norman Borlaug's High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds combined with chemical fertilisers, irrigation, and institutional credit, transformed India from a food-deficit to a food-surplus nation. Wheat production tripled in Punjab and Haryana. However, the revolution was geographically concentrated (Punjab, Haryana, western UP), crop-specific (wheat and rice, not pulses/oilseeds), and input-intensive (over-dependence on fertilisers, water, and pesticides). Its long-term consequences include soil degradation, groundwater depletion, and regional inequality.

1.2.3 Post-Liberalisation Phase (1991–present)

Agricultural growth decelerated after liberalisation, averaging 3–4% annually while services grew at 7–9%. The National Agriculture Policy (2000) aimed for 4% growth but this was rarely achieved consistently. The period saw: farmer distress and suicides (Maharashtra, Telangana, AP), the debate

over MSP and APMCs, WTO pressures on agricultural subsidies, and the emergence of allied sectors (horticulture, fisheries, livestock) as growth drivers. The Economic Survey 2025-26 reports that between FY15 and FY24, livestock GVA rose by 195% and fish production increased by over 140%, while horticulture (362.08 MT) now surpasses foodgrain production (357.73 MT) — signalling a structural shift.

1.3 Causes of Low Growth — National Framework

1.3.1 Structural Constraints

- **Small & Fragmented Holdings:** India has 86% small and marginal farmers (<2 hectares), with average holding size below 1 hectare. This makes mechanisation uneconomical, risk-bearing low, and economies of scale impossible. Compare: average farm size in US is ~180 hectares; China ~0.6 hectares (but with cooperative structures).
- **Declining Land Availability:** Net sown area has stagnated at ~140 million hectares since the 1970s. Urbanisation, industrialisation, and infrastructure expansion are reducing cultivable land. In AP, 49.55 lakh hectares (30.4% of area) is net sown area.
- **Low Productivity:** Indian crop yields remain below global averages for most crops. Rice yield: India ~2.7 tonnes/hectare vs China ~7 tonnes/hectare vs global average ~4.7 tonnes/hectare. Wheat yield: India ~3.5 t/ha vs France ~7.5 t/ha. This productivity gap reflects inadequate irrigation, suboptimal input use, declining soil fertility, and limited technology adoption.

1.3.2 Monsoon Dependence & Climate Vulnerability

Only ~55% of India's net sown area is irrigated; the rest is rain-fed and monsoon-dependent. Agriculture's growth correlates directly with monsoon performance. India's average annual rainfall (~1,180 mm) is unevenly distributed — Rajasthan receives <500 mm while Meghalaya gets >11,000 mm. Climate change is intensifying this volatility: more frequent droughts, cyclones, unseasonal rainfall, and heatwaves.

AP Case Study: In 2023-24, total rainfall was 718.2 mm (16.5% below normal), and AP's agriculture GVA contracted by -1.58%. In 2024-25, rainfall was 960.3 mm (+11.7% above normal), and agriculture GVA rebounded to +10.70%. This direct correlation illustrates the monsoon dependency problem (AP Survey 2024-25).

1.3.3 Irrigation Deficit

India's irrigation infrastructure, while improved, remains insufficient. Major sources include canals (from dams), bore wells, tube wells, and tanks. The over-exploitation of groundwater — India is the world's largest groundwater user, extracting ~250 cubic km annually — threatens long-term sustainability. Punjab and Haryana face severe groundwater depletion, while eastern India has abundant water but underinvested irrigation. The PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY, 'Har Khet Ko Paani') aims to expand coverage, but progress is slow.

1.3.4 Agricultural Credit & Indebtedness

Despite institutional credit expansion (agricultural credit touched ₹20+ lakh crore in recent years), the formal system still fails to reach many small and tenant farmers, pushing them to informal lenders at exploitative interest rates. Farmer indebtedness — and the resultant distress — remains a critical challenge. The RBI's priority sector lending norms mandate 18% of bank credit to agriculture, but the quality and timeliness of credit delivery remain problematic.

AP has innovated with CCRCs (Crop Cultivator Rights Cards) — issued to 9,13,283 tenant farmers with ₹2,848.77 crore disbursed — addressing the chronic invisibility of tenant farmers in the formal credit system. This is a nationally pioneering model (AP Survey).

1.3.5 Marketing & Price Realisation

The APMC (Agricultural Produce Market Committee) system, while intended to protect farmers, has often become monopolistic — farmers are forced to sell through mandis where commission agents capture value. The MSP (Minimum Support Price) system covers 23 crops but effective procurement is largely limited to rice and wheat in select states (Punjab, Haryana, MP). The e-NAM platform (1,522 mandis, 1.79 crore farmers, 2.72 crore traders, 4,698 FPOs, Economic Survey 2025-26) aims to create a national market, but inter-state barriers persist.

The failed Farm Laws of 2020 (repealed 2021) attempted to reform this system by allowing direct farmer-to-buyer trade, contract farming, and removing stocking limits — but were withdrawn after sustained farmer protests, leaving the structural marketing problem unresolved.

1.3.6 Food Processing & Value Addition Gap

India processes only ~10% of its agricultural output (compared to ~70% in developed countries, ~30% in China). This means most produce is sold as raw commodities with minimal value addition, perishable (30–40% of fruits and vegetables are wasted due to inadequate cold chains), and subject to price crashes during bumper harvests. The PM Kisan Sampada Yojana and Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for food processing aim to address this but are still nascent.

1.3.7 Technology & Extension Services Gap

India's national R&D expenditure at 0.64% of GDP (Economic Survey 2025-26) impacts agriculture disproportionately. ICAR operates 113 research institutes, but the 'lab-to-land' gap remains wide — research findings take years to reach farmers. Extension services are understaffed and under-resourced. However, technology adoption is accelerating: Soil Health Cards (22+ crore farmers), e-NAM for market access, Nammo Drone Didi (1,094 drones to SHG women for spraying), FASAL satellite-based crop monitoring, and Agromet advisories via mobile.

1.4 Allied Sectors — The New Growth Drivers

The Economic Survey 2025-26 highlights a structural shift: allied sectors (livestock, fisheries, horticulture) are increasingly driving agricultural growth nationally:

- **Livestock:** GVA rose 195% between FY15 and FY24. India is the world's largest milk producer (~230 million tonnes). White Revolution (Operation Flood) transformed dairy.
- **Fisheries:** Production increased 140% during 2014-2024. India is the 3rd largest fish producer globally. Blue Revolution scheme, PM Matsya Sampada Yojana.
- **Horticulture:** Production reached 362.08 MT in 2024-25 — surpassing foodgrain production (357.73 MT) for the first time. Higher value per hectare than cereals.

This shift from cereal-centric agriculture to diversified agri-allied economy is the most promising pathway for sustained growth.

1.5 National Policy Interventions (Economic Survey 2025-26)

- **PM-KISAN:** Over ₹4.09 lakh crore released to farmer families since inception in 21 instalments. ₹6,000/year direct income transfer.
- **PM-KISAN Maandhan:** Pension scheme for small farmers. 24.92 lakh farmers enrolled as of December 2025.

- **e-NAM:** 1,522 mandis across 23 states. 1.79 crore farmers, 2.72 crore traders, 4,698 FPOs. Transparent price discovery.
- **Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF):** Strengthening farm-gate infrastructure including cold stores, warehouses, post-harvest facilities.
- **PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY):** Crop insurance covering natural calamities. However, implementation challenges and low claim settlement rates persist.
- **Namo Drone Didi:** 1,094 drones distributed to SHG women for precision agricultural spraying.
- **Viksit Bharat-Gram:** Comprehensive statutory overhaul of MGNREGS aligning rural employment with long-term development vision.
- **PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana:** 'Har Khet Ko Paani' — expanding irrigation coverage through micro-irrigation, watershed development.

1.6 AP as Case Study — State-Level Agriculture

AP illustrates both the challenges and opportunities in Indian agriculture. The AP Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25 provides granular data:

1.6.1 AP Agriculture GVA Volatility

AP's agriculture GVA growth (constant prices) has swung from +18.23% (2017-18) to -1.58% (2023-24) — a 20 percentage point range. The crop sub-sector (Agriculture & Horticulture) is the most volatile: from +15.26% to -4.98%. Rainfall is the primary driver — in 2023-24, deficit rainfall (-16.5%) caused contraction; in 2024-25, excess rainfall (+11.7%) drove recovery to +10.70%.

1.6.2 AP's Agricultural Strengths

- **Largest fruit producer in India:** 18.23 lakh hectares under horticulture; 365.92 lakh MT (15.6% of national). Excels in oil palm, papaya, lime, cocoa, tomato, chillies.
- **Fisheries powerhouse:** 30% of national fish production, 31% of India's shrimp exports. Fisheries GVA ₹77,085 crore (+11.29%).
- **Livestock leader:** 1st in eggs (2,548.74 lakh), 5th in meat (10.68 lakh MT), 7th in milk (139.94 lakh MT).
- **Sericulture:** 2nd largest silk producer. Cocoons worth ₹2,701 crore; raw silk worth ₹2,960 crore (2024-25).

1.6.3 AP's Innovations

- **CCRCs:** 9,13,283 tenant farmers issued Crop Cultivator Rights Cards; ₹2,848.77 crore disbursed. AP Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019. Nationally pioneering.
- **ZBNF:** Zero-Budget Natural Farming on 25,000 acres. AP advises 12 other states. Climate-resilient approach.
- **Micro-irrigation:** 2.05 lakh acres; 75,035 farmers; ₹793.67 crore subsidy. Oil palm expansion: 39,502 acres.
- **Annadata Sukhibhava:** ₹20,000/year per farmer family (includes ₹6,000 PM-KISAN). Covers tenant farmers too.
- **State target:** 30% growth rate in agriculture and allied sectors over next five years.

SECTION 2: KEY DIMENSIONS TO COVER

Examiner angles.

1. **Structural Paradox:** 42% workforce, <18% GDP. Why this gap persists. Compare with China (25% workforce, similar GDP share but much higher productivity).
2. **Historical Trajectory:** Pre-Green Revolution → Green Revolution → Post-liberalisation deceleration. Land reforms (success & failure). Green Revolution's legacy (positive: food security; negative: environmental damage, regional inequality).
3. **Causes Framework:** Small holdings, monsoon dependence, irrigation deficit, credit gaps, APMC/marketing failures, food processing gap, technology gap. Present as interconnected system, not just a list.
4. **MSP & Pricing:** MSP covers 23 crops but procurement limited to rice/wheat in select states. Swaminathan formula (C2+50%). Farm Laws 2020 — what they proposed, why they failed, what remains unresolved.
5. **Allied Sectors Shift:** Livestock +195%, fish +140%, horticulture surpassing foodgrain nationally. This diversification is the answer to 'low growth in agriculture.'
6. **National Schemes:** PM-KISAN (₹4.09L Cr), e-NAM (1,522 mandis), PMFBY, PMKSY, AIF, Namo Drone Didi. Know scheme + data.
7. **Global Context:** India's agricultural subsidies vs WTO obligations. Food security box. India's position in WTO agriculture negotiations.
8. **AP as Case Study:** Use AP data to illustrate national problems: volatility (GVA range +18% to -1.58%), monsoon correlation, allied sector strength, CCRC innovation, ZBNF.
9. **Food Processing:** India processes only ~10% vs 70% in developed countries. PLI for food processing. Cold chain gaps. 30-40% wastage.
10. **Irrigation:** Only 55% irrigated nationally. Groundwater crisis (India = world's largest user). PMKSY. AP: Polavaram, micro-irrigation, water disputes.

SECTION 3: PRELIMS MUST-REMEMBER FACTS

Crisp factual points from official sources.

1. India foodgrain AY 2024-25: 3,577.3 LMT (+254.3 LMT). Driven by rice, wheat, maize, coarse cereals (Shree Anna). (Eco Survey)
2. Horticulture 2024-25: 362.08 MT — surpassed foodgrain (357.73 MT) for the first time. ~33% of agricultural GVA. (Eco Survey)
3. Livestock GVA: +195% between FY15-FY24. Fish production: +140% during 2014-2024. India = 3rd largest fish producer. (Eco Survey)
4. India = world's largest milk producer (~230 MT), 2nd largest fruit/vegetable producer.
5. 86% of holdings are small & marginal (<2 hectares). Average holding size <1 hectare.
6. Only ~55% of net sown area is irrigated. India = world's largest groundwater user (~250 cubic km/year).
7. MSP announced for 23 crops. Effective procurement largely limited to rice and wheat in Punjab, Haryana, MP.
8. Swaminathan Commission (2006): Recommended MSP at C2+50% (comprehensive cost + 50% profit).
9. PM-KISAN: ₹4.09 lakh crore released since inception. 21 instalments. ₹6,000/year/family. (Eco Survey)
10. e-NAM: 1,522 mandis; 1.79 Cr farmers; 2.72 Cr traders; 4,698 FPOs; 23 states & 4 UTs. (Eco Survey)
11. PM-KISAN Maandhan: 24.92 lakh farmers enrolled (pension scheme). (Eco Survey)
12. Namo Drone Didi: 1,094 drones to SHG women for agricultural spraying. (Eco Survey)
13. Farm Laws 2020 (repealed 2021): Farmers' Produce Trade & Commerce Act; Farmers' Agreement on Price Assurance Act; Essential Commodities Amendment Act.
14. India processes only ~10% of agricultural output. Food wastage: 30-40% of fruits & vegetables lost post-harvest.
15. India's R&D spend: 0.64% of GDP. ICAR operates 113 research institutes. GII rank: 38th (2025). (Eco Survey)
16. AP: 60% population dependent on agriculture; 49.55 lakh ha (30.4%) net sown area. (AP Survey)
17. AP Agriculture GVA range: +18.23% (2017-18) to -1.58% (2023-24). Rainfall = primary driver. (AP Survey)
18. AP Foodgrain 2024-25: 161.86 LMT (+12.94%); Paddy: 127.15 LMT (+12.95%). (AP Survey)
19. AP = India's largest fruit producer (365.92 lakh MT, 15.6% national). 1st eggs. 30% national fish. (AP Survey)
20. AP CCRCs: 9,13,283 tenant farmers; ₹2,848.77 Cr disbursed. AP Crop Cultivators Right Act 2019. (AP Survey)
21. AP ZBNF: 25,000 acres; advises 12 states. Micro-irrigation: 2.05 lakh acres (₹793.67 Cr subsidy). (AP Survey)
22. AP wages: Male agri labourers ₹561/day (+5.65%); Female ₹398/day (+2.58%). Gender gap 71%. (AP Survey)

SECTION 4: MAINS MUST-WRITE POINTS

Each can form a paragraph.

- The 42-18 Paradox:** Agriculture employs ~42% of India's workforce but generates less than 18% of GDP. This is not merely a statistical curiosity — it means nearly half the country's workers share one-fifth of the economic pie, guaranteeing low incomes, limited savings, and persistent poverty. Unlike East Asian economies where manufacturing rapidly absorbed agricultural labour, India's transition has been from agriculture to services — a sector that requires skills most agricultural workers lack. This employment-GDP gap is the root cause of 'low growth in agriculture' as experienced by farmers.
- Green Revolution: Legacy of Achievement and Imbalance:** The Green Revolution achieved its primary goal — food self-sufficiency — but created lasting structural problems. Geographic concentration (Punjab, Haryana) left eastern and peninsular India behind. Crop concentration (rice, wheat) neglected pulses, oilseeds, and millets. Input intensity (fertilisers, groundwater) degraded natural resources. India now faces the paradox of surplus cereals (FCI godowns overflowing) alongside nutritional deficiency (protein and micronutrient poverty). The challenge is a 'second green revolution' — one that is diversified, sustainable, and inclusive.
- The Irrigation Imperative:** With only ~55% of net sown area irrigated, nearly half of Indian agriculture gambles with the monsoon every year. AP's data dramatically illustrates this: rainfall deficit of 16.5% in 2023-24 contracted agriculture GVA by -1.58%; excess rainfall of 11.7% in 2024-25 drove +10.70% growth. Expanding irrigation — through completion of major projects (AP's Polavaram), micro-irrigation (AP covered 2.05 lakh acres), and groundwater recharge — is the single most impactful intervention for stabilising agricultural growth.
- Marketing: The Broken Link Between Farm and Fork:** India's agricultural marketing system remains the weakest link. APMCs, originally designed to protect farmers, have often become intermediary-captured monopolies. The MSP system covers 23 crops but effectively reaches only rice and wheat in select states. The e-NAM platform (1,522 mandis, 1.79 crore farmers) is modernising price discovery but inter-state trade barriers persist. The Farm Laws of 2020 attempted radical reform but were repealed without alternative solutions. Food processing at only ~10% of output and 30-40% post-harvest wastage represent massive economic loss.
- Allied Sectors — The Real Growth Story:** The Economic Survey 2025-26 reveals a structural shift: horticulture (362.08 MT) has surpassed foodgrain (357.73 MT), livestock GVA rose 195% in a decade, and fish production increased 140%. This diversification is the answer to 'low growth in agriculture.' AP exemplifies this: it is India's largest fruit producer, 1st in eggs, and contributes 30% of national fish production. The policy focus must shift from cereal-centric to diversified agri-allied growth — horticulture, dairy, fisheries, sericulture, food processing.
- Farmer Distress: Income, Debt, and Dignity:** The Swaminathan Commission recommended MSP at C2+50% (comprehensive cost + 50% profit), but this has never been fully implemented for all crops. Farmer indebtedness drives distress and, tragically, suicides. AP's response — CCRCs for tenant farmers (9.13 lakh benefited), Annadata Sukhibhava (₹20,000/year), interest-free loans, and ZBNF (reducing input costs) — represents a multi-pronged approach to the income crisis. PM-KISAN (₹4.09 lakh crore released nationally)

provides basic income support, but structural solutions require doubling farmer income through productivity, diversification, and value addition (Dalwai Committee's seven pillars).

- 7. Climate Change as Agricultural Threat:** Climate change is not a distant threat but a present reality for Indian agriculture. Increasing monsoon volatility, higher temperatures reducing crop yields (wheat is particularly sensitive), groundwater depletion, and more frequent extreme events (cyclones in AP, droughts in Maharashtra, floods in Assam) are reducing the sector's growth potential. ZBNF, organic farming, drought-resistant varieties, and climate-smart agriculture represent adaptation strategies. India's NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) under the Paris Agreement commits to sustainable agriculture, but implementation lags.
- 8. WTO & Global Context:** India's agricultural subsidies face WTO scrutiny. The Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) classifies subsidies into Green, Blue, and Amber boxes. India's MSP-based procurement, public stockholding for food security, and input subsidies are contested. India has consistently demanded a 'permanent solution' to the public stockholding issue and invokes the 'Peace Clause' (Bali, 2013) as interim protection. The Nairobi Ministerial (2015) eliminated export subsidies for developed countries, but India's food security interests remain contested.



SECTION 5: VALUE ADDITION

Enhance your Mains answers.

SDG Linkage

- SDG 2: Zero Hunger — food security (record foodgrain), nutrition security (horticulture shift), sustainable agriculture (ZBNF).
- SDG 1: No Poverty — agricultural income is the primary determinant of rural poverty. PM-KISAN, CCRCs directly target this.
- SDG 13: Climate Action — climate-resilient agriculture, ZBNF, drought-resistant varieties, improved monsoon forecasting.
- SDG 5: Gender Equality — women in agriculture (AP: female wages 71% of male). Namo Drone Didi empowering SHG women.
- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption & Production — food processing, reducing 30-40% wastage, cold chain development.

Key Committees & Commissions

- M.S. Swaminathan Commission (2006): National Commission on Farmers. MSP at C2+50%. Evergreen revolution concept.
- Ashok Dalwai Committee (2017): Doubling Farmers' Income by 2022. Seven pillars: productivity, cost reduction, diversification, real prices, shift to high-value, risk mitigation, technology.
- National Agriculture Policy (2000): Aimed at 4% agricultural growth. Emphasised diversification and food processing.
- Shanta Kumar Committee (2015): Restructuring FCI. Direct cash transfers instead of physical grain distribution.
- CACP (Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices): Recommends MSP annually for 23 crops to the government.

Comparative Perspective

- India vs China: China transformed agriculture through cooperative structures, massive irrigation investment, and rapid industrialisation that absorbed surplus farm labour. China's agricultural workforce declined from 60% to 25% in three decades; India's has moved from 60% to 42% in the same period.
- India vs US: US has average farm size of ~180 ha; mechanised, technology-intensive, heavily subsidised (Farm Bill). India: <1 ha average, labour-intensive, inadequately supported. Yet India feeds 1.4 billion on much less per-capita land.
- India vs Israel: Israel's drip irrigation revolution turned desert into farmland. India's micro-irrigation is expanding (AP: 2.05 lakh acres) but needs massive scale-up.
- India vs Brazil: Brazil transformed from food importer to agricultural superpower through Cerrado (savannah) agriculture, research (EMBRAPA), and agri-business integration. Model for India's eastern/peninsular regions.
- AP vs Punjab: Punjab has near-100% irrigation but faces groundwater crisis, stubble burning, and monoculture trap. AP has lower irrigation coverage but greater crop diversity and allied sector strength.



SECTION 6: QUICK REVISION BOX

Last-minute glance.

▶ 42% workforce, <18% GDP = structural paradox	▶ 86% holdings small & marginal; <1 ha average
▶ Only ~55% irrigated; India = largest groundwater user	▶ India foodgrain: 3,577.3 LMT (AY 2024-25, record)
▶ Horticulture 362 MT > Foodgrain 358 MT (first time)	▶ Livestock GVA +195%; Fish +140% (FY15-24)
▶ MSP for 23 crops; procurement only rice/wheat/select	▶ Swaminathan: C2+50%; Dalwai: 7 pillars for doubling
▶ PM-KISAN: ₹4.09L Cr; e-NAM: 1,522 mandis	▶ Food processing: only ~10%; wastage 30-40%
▶ Farm Laws 2020: repealed 2021; reforms unresolved	▶ R&D = 0.64% GDP; ICAR = 113 institutes
▶ AP: 60% depend; GVA range +18.23% to -1.58%	▶ AP: Rainfall 2023-24 = -16.5%; 2024-25 = +11.7%
▶ AP: #1 fruits, #1 eggs, 30% fish, 2nd silk	▶ AP CCRCs: 9.13L farmers; ₹2,848 Cr disbursed
▶ ZBNF: 25K acres AP; advises 12 states	▶ AP wages: M ₹561, F ₹398 (71% gap)
▶ Art. 48 = Modern agriculture; SDG 2 = Zero Hunger	▶ WTO: Public stockholding; Peace Clause (Bali 2013)

SECTION 7: RECOMMENDED SOURCES

Official documents + textbooks.

Source	What to Read	Why
Economic Survey 2025-26	Agriculture & Food Management section	<i>National data: foodgrain, livestock, fish, PM-KISAN, e-NAM</i>
AP Socio-Economic Survey 2024-25	Ch. 5: Agriculture & Allied Activities	<i>AP-specific: GVA volatility, CCRCs, fisheries, horticulture</i>
Ramesh Singh — Indian Economy	Ch. on Agriculture (Green Revolution, Land Reforms, WTO)	<i>Conceptual framework + historical context</i>
Ashok Dalwai Committee Report	Doubling Farmers' Income	<i>Seven strategies for agricultural income growth</i>
M.S. Swaminathan Commission	National Commission on Farmers Report	<i>MSP formula, evergreen revolution, farmer welfare</i>

Source	What to Read	Why
Shanta Kumar Committee	FCI Restructuring	<i>Food procurement reform, DBT in food security</i>
India Year Book (latest)	Agriculture chapter	<i>Updated national scheme data</i>

