

NCEL Sets Export Target of ₹2 Lakh Crore



Sarv Sahakar, Sarv Sakaar

SAHAKAR JAGRAN

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Grain Storage Scheme

PACS to Build Warehouses in Every Gram Panchayat



Statue of Bodofa Upendranath Brahma Symbolizes Self-Respect of Tribal Communities

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA



Sarv Sahkar, Sarv Sakaar

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Focus on Adequate Foodgrain Storage

Recognizing the critical importance of foodgrain storage for national food security, the Ministry of Cooperation is playing a key role in the construction of warehouses across the country. In line with this vision, the Ministry has initiated work on the world's largest Grain Storage Scheme. This ambitious initiative aims to prevent post-harvest losses and reduce damage caused by the lack of proper storage facilities. The total estimated cost of the world's largest foodgrain storage scheme is ₹1 lakh crore. The scheme is expected to create an additional storage capacity of 7 crore tonnes across the country. Currently, against India's total foodgrain production of 33.02 crore tonnes, storage facilities exist for only 47% of the produce, indicating substantial scope for expanding storage infrastructure. Under the guidance of Union Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah, the construction of new warehouses has already commenced. Traditional storage methods also result in significant losses of foodgrains, highlighting the urgent need for modern storage solutions. At present, India has storage capacity for 14 crore tonnes of foodgrains. With the successful implementation of the Ministry's plan, the target is to increase this capacity to 21 crore tonnes.

Preventing post-harvest losses of crops can significantly strengthen the nation's food security. Under the implementation of the National Food Security Act, free foodgrains are distributed to two-thirds of the country's population, which requires an annual supply of 6.02 crore tonnes of foodgrains. In addition, the country needs to maintain buffer stocks of foodgrains to deal with times of disaster and emergencies. This makes it imperative to have adequate warehouse facilities, and in this regard, the Grain Storage Scheme is set to play a pivotal role. The scheme will also prove instrumental in ensuring that farmers get fair value for their produce, along with proper storage and maintenance of their harvest. The Modi Government at the Centre is making consistent efforts in this direction to safeguard both farmers' interests and the nation's food security infrastructure.

For the distribution of free foodgrains to two-thirds of India's underprivileged population, the country requires over 6 crore tonnes of foodgrains annually. In addition to this, strategic reserves are essential for ensuring food security, for which buffer stocks are maintained. Ensuring the widespread distribution of foodgrains across the country has always been a logistical challenge. To address this, the cooperative sector has decided to construct small-scale warehouses through Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). These warehouses will store locally produced grains at the village level, making it easier to distribute food through the Public Distribution System. This localized storage model will streamline procurement, transportation, and distribution, significantly reducing logistics costs. As a result, it will help minimize revenue losses and enhance the efficiency of the country's foodgrain supply chain.

Following the success of the pilot phase of the Grain Storage Scheme, it is now being rolled out across the entire country. The first phase of the initiative has already been launched. At the grassroots level, Primary Cooperative Societies, the lowest tier of the cooperative structure, have begun constructing warehouses at the village panchayat level. The implementation of this storage expansion plan will not only enhance storage capacity but also generate employment opportunities in rural areas through the construction of these warehouses. Additionally, to support the storage of horticultural produce—including fruits, flowers, and vegetables—the scheme will expand the availability of cold storage facilities. This integrated effort will ensure the efficient supply of all food items across the nation. ♦♦♦

Jai Sahakar



Over the past 10 years, our efforts have led to rapid growth in the agricultural sector. With financial assistance reaching millions of small farmers, their access to markets has increased. At the same time, the cost of farming has come down, and their incomes have risen.

Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India



After 75 years of independence, the country is getting its first Cooperative University, which will train 800,000 individuals annually. The 'Tribhuvan Sahkari University' will promote innovation and research in the cooperative sector. This will provide the nation with a new generation of cooperative leaders equipped with both a spirit of cooperation and modern education.

Shri Amit Shah
Union Minister for
Home and Cooperation



Tribhuvan Sahkari University will bring benefits such as enhanced cooperative efficiency, digital innovation, institutions aligned with international standards, and new funding strategies—paving the way for sustainable growth of organizations.

Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar
Union Minister of State, Ministry
of Cooperation, Gol



It is a matter of pride that the country's first Cooperative University is being established in Gujarat. This university will give a new direction to cooperative leadership. It will enable people associated with cooperatives to become proficient in modern management and marketing.

Shri Dileep Sanghani
President, NCUI & IFFCO



The Tribhuvan Sahkari University Bill, 2025 has been passed by both Houses of Parliament! Now, India's first National Cooperative University will be established in Gujarat. It will promote education, training, and research in the cooperative sector, while also strengthening the rural economy.

Ministry of Cooperation,
Government of India



Grain Storage Scheme

PACS to Build Warehouses in Every Gram Panchayat

Sahakar Jagran Team

To ensure robust food security for the world's largest population, the Central Government is not only focusing on increasing foodgrain production through improved productivity but also giving top priority to safe storage of the produce. To achieve this goal, the Grain Storage Scheme has been launched with an allocation of ₹1 lakh crore. Under this initiative, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) will construct grain warehouses in rural areas. This scheme will not only boost grain storage facilities at the village level but will also generate new employment opportunities in rural regions. It will help minimize the significant post-harvest losses of agricultural produce and prevent the damage caused due to

- ✦ Under the pilot project, warehouses are ready in 11 states, grain storage has also started
- ✦ Preparations are on to build warehouses in every corner of the country through PACS
- ✦ The world's largest grain storage scheme will cost ₹1 lakh crore

lack of proper storage infrastructure.

The establishment of warehouses in villages will create direct employment opportunities such as maintenance and management of these facilities. Additionally, it will lead to indirect jobs related to transportation and logistics of grains. These opportunities will primarily benefit the youth of the same village and panchayat where the warehouses are built. Moreover, the scheme will also promote the

development of other basic infrastructure related to agriculture, further creating avenues for rural employment.

Under this ambitious scheme, a total grain storage capacity of 70 million tonnes will be developed over five years. The most crucial role in this initiative is played by the PACS — the grassroots units of the cooperative sector.



PACS have been designated for multiple responsibilities: setting up Custom Hiring Centers, procuring grain directly from farmers, establishing primary processing centers after purchasing grains from mandis, and developing foodgrain storage capacities. In the first phase of implementation, a pilot project has been launched involving 24 PACS from 24 districts across 24 states. Out of these, warehouse construction and grain storage have already commenced in 11 PACS across 11 states. The construction of these warehouses has been undertaken with the support of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), and NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS). The 11 states where PACS have already begun operations under this scheme include Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Assam, Telangana, Tripura, and Rajasthan. Together, these PACS have created a total storage capacity of 9,750 tonnes.

Encouraged by the success of the pilot project, state governments and union territories have identified 575 additional PACS to participate in the expanded pilot phase. Of these, foundation stones have been laid for warehouses in 500 PACS. Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been submitted for 326 PACS, and financial closure has been completed for 136 PACS. To facilitate the utilization of these warehouses, Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed between the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), and the Department of Food and Public Distribution.

It is projected that by the year



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As a result of the pilot project of the world's largest grain storage scheme, a total of 9,750 metric tonnes of decentralized storage capacity has been created at the PACS level. The objective of construction of warehouses at the PACS level is to reduce wastage of foodgrains by creating adequate decentralized storage capacity, strengthen the food security of the country, prevent distress sale of crops and enable farmers to get better prices for their crops.

-Shri Amit Shah

Union Minister for Home and Cooperation

”

2047, India's population will reach approximately 1.61 billion. To meet the growing demand, not only will foodgrain production need to be increased, but the storage infrastructure must also be significantly enhanced. This project will play a vital role in strengthening food security by enhancing storage capacity at the grassroots level. It will also empower PACS, develop farm-gate infrastructure, and contribute to increasing farmers' incomes.

Ultimately, it will strengthen the rural economy, paving the way for a truly self-reliant India.

Warehouses to Be Built in All Blocks

In the first phase of constructing rural warehouses, warehouses will be established in every block across the country. It is estimated that approximately 50,000 tonnes of storage capacity will be created in this initial phase. The scheme is adopting new flexible technologies,

An additional seven crore Tonnes of Grain Storage Capacity to be Developed in Five Years

Post-harvest losses worth thousands of crores to be prevented

Cooperative sector to play a key role in expanding storage capacity

PACS to build warehouses in every Gram Panchayat; project to be completed in three phases

Currently, only 47% of the total foodgrain production can be stored



including the construction of silos—modern steel structures using advanced technology—as well as conventional warehouses. These facilities will range in capacity from 50 tonnes to 750 tonnes, depending on the needs at the Gram Panchayat level.

The warehouses constructed by PACS will be leased out to agencies such as the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other private entities for storage, thereby generating additional income for PACS. PACS will also be able to sell the grain they procure at the Minimum Support

Price (MSP). Furthermore, these warehouses will be equipped with grain processing facilities, enabling value addition to the produce before sale.

The establishment of small warehouses at the village level will be highly beneficial for farmers. It will also reduce the transportation cost for government agencies that procure grains from farmers and deliver them to ration shops. Currently, grains are transported from villages to urban warehouses, and then brought back to village ration shops, effectively doubling

the logistics cost. With warehouses located in villages, this additional transportation step will be eliminated, resulting in significant savings.

According to Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, India's grain storage capacity will reach 7 crore tonnes over the next five years. This significant expansion will help prevent wastage of foodgrains across the country. In this endeavour, the cooperative sector is expected to play an even greater role. Cooperation is not merely a system—it is a spirit and a consciousness. It has the power to transform a basic livelihood arrangement into a major industrial force. It is a proven pathway to rejuvenating the national economy, especially the agricultural and rural economy. The Grain Storage Scheme is a major step toward realizing the national vision of "Prosperity through Cooperation." Under this scheme, thousands of warehouses will be built across every corner of the country.

Food Security Through Better Storage Capacity

India is the second-largest foodgrain producer in the world. According to the second advance estimates of the Union Ministry of Agriculture, foodgrain production in the crop year 2024–25 is projected to reach 33.09 crore tonnes. However, India's total storage capacity currently stands at only 14.49 crore tonnes, which is approximately 47% of its total production. In contrast, several other major food-producing nations have storage capacities exceeding their production levels, with ratios as high as 131%. Due to the limited number of warehouses and inadequate storage infrastructure, India suffers from significant foodgrain wastage. Farmers are often forced to sell their produce at non-remunerative prices due to a lack of nearby



Total foodgrain production

33.09

crore tonnes

Existing storage capacity

14.50

crore tonnes

Required storage capacity

18.59

crore tonnes

storage facilities. For instance, China produces 61.5 crore tonnes of foodgrains and has a storage capacity of 66 crore tonnes. The United States produces 42.2 crore tonnes with a storage capacity of 68 crore tonnes. Other countries like Brazil, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, France, and Canada also have storage capacities exceeding their production levels. In comparison, India faces a storage shortfall of nearly 18 crore tonnes against its total annual foodgrain production.

The decentralized procurement of foodgrains will help strengthen the supply chain, involving PACS, private players, and government agencies such as the Food Corporation of India (FCI). Local procurement will also enable local needs to be fulfilled directly, improving efficiency and accessibility. This will facilitate

Grain Storage Scheme to Bring Broad

- **Reduction in Post-Harvest Losses:** Decentralized and scientifically managed storage facilities will help prevent grain spoilage caused by pests and deterioration after harvesting.
- **Enhanced Food Security:** Increased storage capacity will ensure a stable and consistent supply of food grains throughout the year.
- **Rise in Farmers' Income:** Farmers will be able to store their produce and sell it at better prices at the right time instead of selling under pressure at low rates.
- **PACS Warehouses to be Recognized as Procurement Centres and Ration Shops:** The Department of Food and Public Distribution has issued orders to recognize PACS approved under District Cooperative Development Committees (DCDCs) as both procurement centres and Fair Price Shops. This will

Major Storage Agencies in India



Food Corporation of India (FCI)



Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC)



Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA)



State Warehousing Corporations (SWCs)



Railway Warehousing Corporation warehouses



State Civil Supplies Department warehouses



Private and commercial establishments' warehouses



the supply of foodgrains to nearby markets and ration shops under the Public Distribution System (PDS) at lower costs. Consequently, this will help control inflation and reduce the burden of food subsidies on the government treasury. Setting up Custom Hiring Centres (CHCs) at the PACS level will also aid in increasing productivity and minimizing post-harvest losses. Under the Agriculture Infrastructure Fund and Agricultural Marketing Infrastructure Scheme, PACS are eligible for subsidies, which will enable the procurement of equipment for grain cleaning, sorting, and drying before storage. These initiatives will not only reduce losses but also generate employment opportunities in rural areas.

NBCC: Nodal Agency for Warehouse Construction

The Grain Storage Scheme is being implemented across rural India through the coordinated efforts of the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), the Ministry of Cooperation, and the Ministry of Consumer Affairs. The NCDC has been entrusted with the key responsibility of implementing the scheme nationwide. States have begun showing keen interest in participating in the initiative. Prominent cooperative institutions such as the National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCF) and the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) have also stepped forward to actively engage in the project. To ensure efficient execution, the central government has designated the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) as the nodal construction agency. NBCC is working closely with Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)—the grassroots units of the cooperative sector—to

Economic and Social Transformation

reduce transportation costs and make food grains more accessible to rural populations.

- **Strengthening Cooperative Infrastructure:** PACS will play a crucial role in implementing the scheme at the grassroots level, thereby strengthening the cooperative structure at the primary level.
- **Improved Supply Chain Efficiency:** Streamlined storage and distribution will reduce dependence on intermediaries and enhance market access.
- **Boost to Rural Economy:** The scheme will promote value addition in agricultural produce and positively impact the rural economy.
- **Creation of Employment Opportunities:** The construction of warehouses and development of other agri-infrastructure in rural areas will generate both direct and indirect employment at the local level.

construct rural warehouses under the scheme. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Cooperation, NBCC has already signed over 200 Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for warehouse construction in collaboration with various PACS across the country.

Cold Storage Facilities for Vegetables

The National Cooperative Consumers' Federation of India (NCCF), a key agency in the cooperative sector, is actively working to establish warehouses for pulses and cold storage facilities for vegetables in various producing states across the country. Similarly, NAFED has also decided to partner with Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) to build warehouses at its production centers and market yards. This initiative will provide assured income streams for PACS, strengthening their financial sustainability. Together, NCCF and NAFED have identified over 2,500 PACS across different states where warehouses and cold storage units can be developed. The development of dedicated storage facilities for vegetables will boost vegetable cultivation, ultimately leading to higher income for farmers. Compared to traditional crops, vegetable farming offers better returns, which is increasingly attracting young farmers. However, due to the lack of proper



storage infrastructure, vegetable producers often suffer significant financial losses. With adequate storage facilities, not only will these losses be minimized, but wastage of perishable produce will also be significantly reduced. According to the Ministry of Cooperation, states like Uttarakhand and Jharkhand have expressed interest in constructing these PACS-linked warehouses through their respective state agencies. The central government has granted them permission to proceed with this model.

The Grain Storage Scheme is set to benefit approximately 13 crore farmers associated with PACS across the country. These farmers, linked to the cooperative sector, rely on cooperative institutions for essential agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, and other necessities. All PACS in the country receive an annual credit

disbursement of nearly ₹5 lakh crore from 352 District Central Cooperative Banks and 34 State Cooperative Banks, of which ₹1.3 lakh crore is refinanced by NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development).

The lack of adequate grain storage in India has long harmed both food security and farmers' incomes. Despite being a major grain-producing country, India can store less than 50% of the grain it produces. This challenge is being addressed through the world's largest grain storage initiative, which will not only enhance the capacity of Indian farmers but also generate new employment opportunities in rural areas. An investment of over ₹40,000 crore has already been made to develop rural agriculture infrastructure, with a significant share contributed by cooperative societies. ♦♦♦

All Districts to Become Storage-Capable

At present, 430 districts across 26 states and 3 union territories in India face severe shortages in foodgrain storage facilities, causing significant challenges for local farmers. These districts are home to nearly 74,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. Most of these regions lack even the minimum storage capacity needed to meet the requirements of the Public Distribution System (PDS), despite being surplus producers of foodgrains.

In contrast, only 9 districts out of 134 in five states have surplus storage capacity. Among major food-producing states, Punjab stands out as the only state with adequate and well-managed storage infrastructure. In other states, Madhya Pradesh has only one district facing storage shortages out of a total of 52. Haryana reports inadequate storage in just three districts. In stark contrast, West Bengal faces a severe gap, with 22 out of its 23 districts lacking sufficient storage facilities. Similarly, Uttar Pradesh struggles with inadequate storage capacity in 64 of its 75 districts.

Meanwhile, storage infrastructure in Bihar, Karnataka, Odisha, Jharkhand, Assam, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan is also far from satisfactory. The true extent of the storage gap in the remaining states can be understood from the following statistical tables.

Depot Darpan to Enable Accurate Monitoring of Foodgrain Storage

Sahakar Jagran Team

To ensure scientific and smart storage solutions at foodgrain

depots across the country, the Department of Food and Public Distribution is consistently adopting modern technologies. As part of this initiative, a digital system—Depot Darpan portal and mobile app—has been developed to enable precise monitoring of storage operations. The aim is to ensure that foodgrain depots meet the highest standards of quality and performance. The platform will allow depot managers to assess infrastructure, operations, and financial performance in real time, making the entire storage system more transparent, efficient, and accountable.

Depot Darpan has been seamlessly integrated with smart warehousing technology to create a comprehensive digital monitoring ecosystem that ensures both the security and efficiency of foodgrain storage. This advanced system incorporates real-time surveillance through CCTV and a range of IoT (Internet of Things) sensors installed across warehouses. These IoT sensors include ambient sensors to monitor temperature and moisture levels of stored grains, CO₂ sensors to detect potential infestations, and phosphine gas sensors that provide early warnings of toxic gas presence. Fire sensors are in place to immediately alert authorities in case of fire, helping to prevent large-scale damage.



Beyond sensor-based monitoring, AI-based technology is being piloted for accurate grain bag counting. To enhance logistics and security, ANPR (Automatic Number Plate Recognition) systems are used to identify and track vehicles transporting foodgrains, while Face Recognition Systems (FRS) have been introduced for controlled entry and security verification. This digital warehousing initiative currently covers 2,278 warehouses, including those owned by the Food Corporation of India (FCI), the Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC), as well as facilities rented from state agencies and private entities.

Through the Depot Darpan platform, depot managers will upload geo-tagged inputs regarding the available infrastructure at their respective depots. This data will be used to generate automated ratings and action points, enabling timely corrective measures. Not only depot managers, but also supervisory officers and third-party auditors will be able to monitor depot performance anytime and from anywhere,

facilitating informed decision-making. The automated reports generated by the system will be utilized in regular performance reviews.

The warehouses included in this system will be evaluated on two key categories. The first category focuses on infrastructure-related parameters, such as safety standards, storage conditions, environmental factors, technology adoption, and statutory compliance. The second category pertains to operational efficiency, which includes stock turnover, losses, space utilization, manpower expenditure, and profitability. Each category will be assessed independently, and depots will be awarded star ratings based on a combined overall score from both sets of criteria.

Depot Darpan serves as a true reflection of storage excellence, ensuring improved warehousing and enhanced operational efficiency within the Public Distribution System (PDS). With each grain scientifically stored, the platform reinforces the nation's commitment to food security. ♦♦♦

Shri Amit Shah Emphasizes Enhancing Export Share of Cooperative Societies

NCEL Sets Export Target of ₹2 Lakh Crore



Sahakar Jagran Team



Cooperative societies are set to play a crucial role in fulfilling Prime Minister

Shri Narendra Modi's vision of transforming India into the world's third-largest economy. In line with this goal, efforts are being made to increase the contribution of cooperatives in the export sector as well.

Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah has set an ambitious export target of ₹2 lakh crore for the National Cooperative Exports Limited (NCEL). This target was announced during a high-level review meeting on the progress of NCEL, National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL), and the Bharatiya

- ★ NCEL directed to explore new export opportunities for sugar from cooperative sugar mills, aromatic rice from Tripura, organic cotton, and coarse grains
- ★ Suggested partnerships with major companies for exporting fresh vegetables to Gulf countries and special varieties of potatoes
- ★ Shri Amit Shah calls for identification of three unique products that India is currently not exporting

Beej Sahakari Samiti Limited (BBSSL). The directive includes exploring new international markets and strengthening India's cooperative export capacity, marking a significant step towards making Indian cooperatives globally competitive.

During the review meeting, Shri

Amit Shah instructed officials to identify three distinctive products that are currently not being exported from India. He also mandated that all exports by cooperative institutions be routed exclusively through the NCEL, so that a turnover of ₹20,000 to ₹30,000 crore can be achieved,

and the net profits—after taxes and operational costs—can be returned to the cooperative societies. In the meeting, he emphasized that NCEL should actively explore new export opportunities for sugar from cooperative sugar mills, aromatic rice from Tripura, organic cotton, and coarse grains. Additionally, he suggested exploring partnerships with large companies for exporting fresh vegetables to Gulf countries and special varieties of potatoes.

The Union Cooperation Minister also proposed that NCEL set up offices in Africa and Myanmar to facilitate the import of pulses and develop a dedicated website. This would help cooperative members understand global demand trends and share their supply capabilities accordingly.

NCEL was established under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act and has made remarkable progress in its very first year. In the financial year 2024–25, NCEL registered over 10,000 cooperative institutions as members and recorded a turnover of ₹4,283 crore, generating a net profit of ₹122 crore. This national-level cooperative entity has expanded its exports to 28 countries. Key products exported by NCEL include basmati and non-basmati rice, marine products (especially shrimp), coarse grains, wheat, fruits and vegetables, animal products, spices, and plantation produce. NCEL has also signed strategic Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) with 61 importers in countries such as Senegal, Indonesia, and Nepal.

In 2023, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Union Cabinet approved the formation of three new national-level cooperative institutions by the Ministry of Cooperation. These apex organizations have been established with the objective of promoting cooperative exports, organic production, and high-quality seeds. Shri Amit Shah stated that these institutions are being operated under a Whole-of-Government approach, with active collaboration from relevant ministries, departments, and agencies. He emphasized that to realize the Prime Minister's vision of "Sahakar Se Samriddhi" (Prosperity through Cooperation), the Ministry of Cooperation has launched several initiatives and landmark schemes, which are accelerating the growth and development of the cooperative sector across the country.

BBSSL to Focus on Developing High-Yielding Seeds

Highlighting the crucial role of the BBSSL in strengthening India's seed ecosystem, Shri Amit Shah emphasized the urgent need to establish tissue culture facilities to ensure the availability of high-genetic-potential plants for the top 10 banana-producing states. He noted that the newly established state-of-the-art Seed Research Centre in Kalol, Gujarat, will focus on developing high-yielding, early-maturing, and low water-requirement varieties of crops such as pigeon pea (arhar), black gram (urad), and maize. Shri

NCEL Achieves ₹4,283 Crore
Turnover in

2024-25

Target for NCEL Set at

₹30,000 Crore

NCOF to Cross ₹300 Crore Turnover in

2025-26

Shah also stressed the importance of developing sugarcane varieties with high sucrose content and low water needs. Additionally, BBSSL has been directed to develop seeds for resilient fodder crops to be marketed through the networks of NDDDB and Amul. He also underlined the need to promote seed production programs for processing varieties, especially for crops like potatoes used in making French fries. To ensure timely availability of breeder seeds, the Union Cooperation Minister instructed the Ministry of Cooperation to coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture to secure timely supplies of essential breeder seeds.

Target Set for NCOF: Expanding Organic Footprint under 'Bharat Organics' Brand

In the review meeting, Shri Amit Shah addressed the progress of the National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOF), stating that organic products procured by NCOF are already being supplied to major brands like Amul and BigBasket. This has enabled significant volume and cost advantages for the 'Bharat Organics' brand. He also announced that these products will soon be available in Reliance stores across India. Currently, 22 products under the Bharat Organics brand—including grains, pulses, spices, and sweeteners—are available in the Delhi-NCR region, with plans underway to launch them in other major metropolitan cities. For the financial year 2025–26, the Union Cooperation Minister has set a turnover target of over ₹300 crore for NCOF. He also directed the formation of certified organic farmer groups at the state level and their integration at higher platforms. Since its inception, NCOF has enrolled over 7,000 cooperative institutions and has handled more than 1,200 tonnes of organic produce sourced from over 2,000 farmers. The organization has achieved a business turnover of ₹10.26 crore so far. ♦♦♦

Water That Once Flowed Across the Border Will Now Stay Within India



- ✦ Self-Reliance Has Always Been Part of Our Economic DNA
- ✦ India Shows the World That Tradition and Technology Can Thrive Together
- ✦ India Is Emerging as a Vibrant Hub of Trade and Commerce

Sahakar Jagran Team

India's greatest aspiration is to become a developed nation by 2047. As Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently emphasized at a public event in New Delhi, India is building its future through rapid development driven by progressive thinking, unwavering determination, and deep compassion — always putting national interest first. He reaffirmed that self-reliance has always been a fundamental part of India's economic DNA. India is now emerging as a major defense manufacturer and exporter, supplying defense products to over 100 countries. The Prime Minister also highlighted the strength of India's indigenous naval fleet, including INS Vikrant, INS Surat, and INS Nilgiri, all built entirely with domestic capabilities — a powerful symbol of India's journey from dependence to defense leadership.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi reaffirmed that India's biggest national aspiration is to transform into a developed country by the year 2047. Speaking with conviction and clarity, he invoked the strength, resources, and unwavering resolve of the nation, while sharing the timeless thoughts of Swami Vivekananda. Quoting Swami Ji's call to "Arise, awake,

and stop not till the goal is reached," the Prime Minister said that this unyielding spirit is now evident in every citizen. He acknowledged the pivotal role of such summits in India's pursuit of development and highlighted the recent Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the United Kingdom, calling it a historic milestone between two major open-market economies. The agreement opens a new chapter in trade and economic cooperation and is expected to accelerate growth for both nations. For Indian youth, he added, this is a significant opportunity, as it will unlock new avenues for businesses and MSMEs. He also noted that India has recently signed similar trade agreements with the UAE, Australia, and Mauritius.

Addressing the importance of sustainable water management, Shri Modi emphasized the government's major initiative to interlink rivers, citing key projects like the Ken-Betwa Link Project and the Parvati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Project. These initiatives aim to enhance water availability and benefit millions of farmers. Referring to discussions in the media on water resources, he recalled the past when a significant share of India's water flowed beyond its borders. He resolutely declared: "India's water will now stay within the country and serve its rightful purpose — the development



of the nation.”

Prime Minister Narendra Modi voiced concern over delays in major policy decisions in the past, attributing them to global opinion, electoral calculations, and political survival. He emphasized that true progress is only possible when ‘Nation First’ is the sole guiding principle for decision-making—a principle India has consistently followed over the past decade.

Citing sweeping reforms in the banking sector, the Prime Minister said, “Over the last 10–11 years, our government has taken decisive steps to resolve long-pending issues. Prior to 2014, Indian banks were on the brink of collapse. Today, India’s banking sector is among the strongest in the world, and banks are posting record profits. These reforms have directly benefited depositors.” Referring to Air India, he recalled its deteriorating financial condition that had resulted in massive losses of thousands of crores. “Previous governments hesitated to act. We took the necessary decisions to prevent further loss. For our government, national interest is paramount,” he declared.

The Prime Minister also highlighted the revolution brought about by Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Earlier, only 15% of government funds meant for the poor actually reached them. Our government has plugged all leakages through DBT, ensuring that every rupee reaches its rightful beneficiary. He revealed that over 10 crore fake beneficiaries existed in government records, a result of flawed systems built by earlier administrations. Government removed these false entries from official databases, saving ₹3.5 lakh crore in potential misuse. This is the impact of genuine reform rooted in integrity and national interest, the Prime Minister asserted.

He proved wrong those who doubted whether democracy and development could coexist before 2014, showing that

India is living proof of the power of democracy — capable of achieving anything. Over the past decade, 25 crore people have been lifted out of poverty. Under the MUDRA Yojana, millions of small entrepreneurs who received loans have directly experienced the positive impact of democratic governance.

He said, “Our government has moved beyond a GDP-centric approach to a GEP-centric model of progress — focusing on the Gross Empowerment of People and the collective upliftment of society.” When a poor family receives a permanent home, it leads to both empowerment and a boost in self-respect. When sanitation facilities are built, people are freed from the indignity of open defecation. And for beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat, access to free healthcare coverage up to ₹5 lakh relieves them of one of their biggest financial burdens. This transformation, the Prime Minister emphasized, reflects real, people-centric progress rooted in democratic values.

Under the core philosophy of the government — “Citizen is God” (Nagrik Devo Bhava) — the administration has moved away from the old ‘Mai-Baap’ mindset and now places citizens at the heart of governance. He recalled the challenges once faced by senior citizens, who had to visit offices or banks annually just to prove they were alive. Today, senior citizens can submit their life certificates remotely.

India has become a significant exporter of electronic products, with services such as electricity connections, water taps, bill payments, gas cylinder bookings, and doorstep deliveries becoming increasingly streamlined. Last year, India’s total exports reached a record \$825 billion — nearly double in a decade. To further accelerate this momentum, he announced the launch of Mission Manufacturing in the latest budget, aimed at taking India’s production capabilities to new heights. ♦♦♦

Shri Amit Shah Speaks at Gujarat-Maharashtra Day Celebration

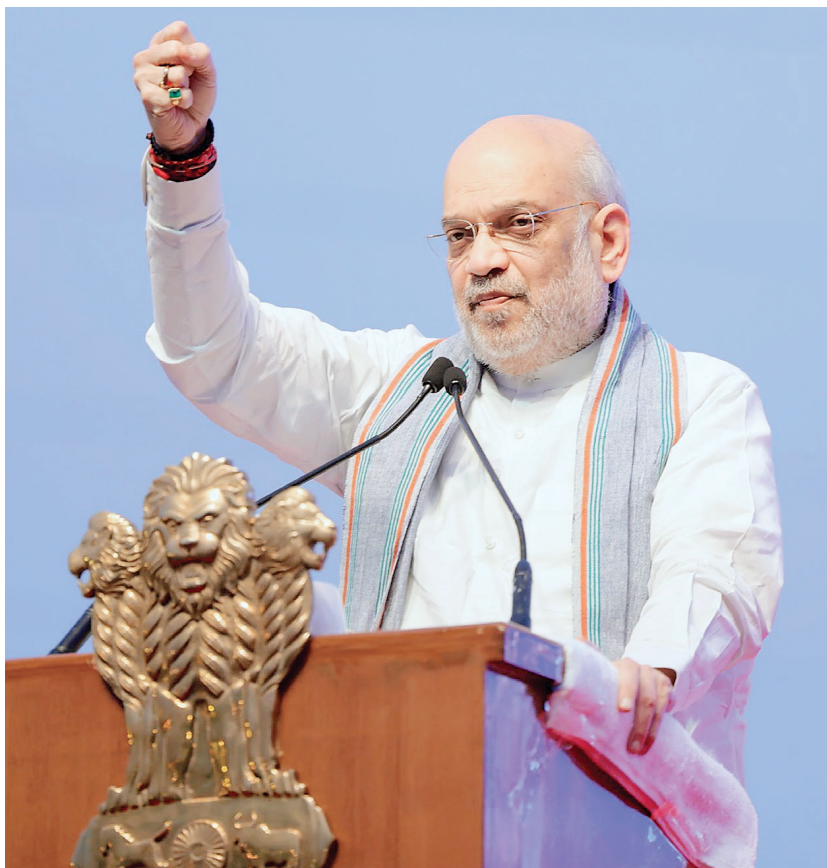
Vibrant Gujarat and Magnificent Maharashtra Stand as Strong Pillars of India's Progress

Sahakar Jagran Team

The water of the Yamuna river will be purified and sanctified from its source at Yamunotri all the way to Prayagraj. Alongside, steps are underway to develop a riverfront in Delhi modelled after Sabarmati. The cleaning of the Yamuna holds immense importance not only for Delhi residents and neighbouring states but also for all Indians who hold reverence for Lord Krishna and the Yamuna.

Speaking at the Maharashtra-Gujarat Day event held in Delhi, Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah said that Gujarat and Maharashtra have set a remarkable example of how two states born from one can engage in healthy competition and mutual respect, advancing together for the nation's growth without any bitterness. He added that while some had sought to divide the country by turning boundaries, languages, and cultures into reasons for conflict, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of 'One India, Great India' has successfully countered these divisive forces. Today, every language and culture draws strength from one another, fostering unity and progress.

He stated that if a person is determined to eliminate anything that causes division, then Prime Minister Modi has set an ideal example by envisioning "One India, Great India." Shri Shah recalled that on 1st May 1960, two states were born from Mumbai State — one



- ✦ Gujarat and Maharashtra have contributed to the nation's development through healthy competition without bitterness
- ✦ Maharashtra, land of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, proudly upholds the banner of mother tongue, self-rule, and righteous duty

became the proud Gujarat and the other the great Maharashtra. Both states have contributed significantly over many years to solving the

country's problems and advancing development. Alongside Shri Amit Shah, the event was graced by Delhi Lieutenant Governor Shri V.K.



Saxena, Union Minister Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya, Delhi Chief Minister Smt. Rekha Gupta, and several other dignitaries.

He praised Maharashtra, the land of the brave Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, for carrying forward his legacy. Leaders from Bajirao Peshwa to other Maharashtrian warriors fiercely challenged the Mughals, proudly raising the banners of mother tongue (Swabhasha), self-rule (Swaraj), and righteous duty (Swadharma). Shri Shah said that the first vision of complete Swaraj was conceptualized by the young Shivaji Maharaj, and later during British rule, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak popularized the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright." He highlighted that whether it was the Bhakti movement or the path of social reform, great leaders like Jyotiba Phule and Babasaheb Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar not only guided Maharashtra but the entire country. Shri Shah also noted that Veer Savarkar became an unparalleled patriot and a source of inspiration for millions of youth across India.

Many powerful empires originated in Gujarat, and Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel shaped the entire freedom movement.

**“
The contribution of
Gujarat and Maharashtra
to the development of
India has been huge
before and after
independence.**

**-Shri Amit Shah
Union Minister for Home
and Cooperation**

After independence, it is under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi that India has been able to embark on such a remarkable journey—uniting the country with strength and aiming to reach the highest position in the world. Union Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah said that Gujarat and Maharashtra have made significant contributions to India's development both before and after independence. In Maharashtra, Garba is celebrated with great enthusiasm, and in Gujarat, Ganesh Chaturthi is marked with respect as every home brings in Lord Ganapati. This cultural diversity is India's greatest strength. Both

states stand as strong pillars of the country's economic development.

Maharashtra has always been the economic capital of the country. Shri Shah added that Gujarat's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has crossed ₹30 lakh crore, making it the third-largest economy in India. Gujarat is home to the country's largest port, biggest refinery, Asia's largest renewable energy park, the first bullet train, the first GIFT City, and now the Dholera Smart City is also being developed in Gujarat. Vibrant Gujarat and Magnificent Maharashtra have become strong pillars of India's progress. He stated that under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, both states have finalized their roadmaps for development leading up to 2047.

Gujarat and Maharashtra have preserved their heritage while embracing modernity, contributing significantly to the unity and integrity of the nation. Both states have embraced the Prime Minister's vision of a Great India, recognizing healthy competition between states as a key driver of national development. Shri Shah said that when India becomes a developed country by 2047, Gujarat and Maharashtra will be the largest contributors to this achievement. ♦♦♦

Prime Minister Shri Modi's Address at the Global Space Exploration Summit (GLEX)

India's Space Vision Rooted in the Ancient Philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

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In line with India's long-term vision, by 2035, the Indian Space Station will facilitate unprecedented research and international collaboration, and by 2040, an Indian astronaut will leave footprints on the Moon. Mars and Venus will remain key targets in India's future space ambitions. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi made these landmark announcements while addressing the Global Space Exploration Summit (GLEX) 2025 via video conferencing. Sharing India's significant space progress with distinguished delegates, scientists, and astronauts from around the world, Shri Modi stated that space is not merely a destination but a proclamation of curiosity, courage, and collective advancement.

He emphasized that India's space vision is rooted in the ancient philosophy of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' — the world is one family. India's journey into space is not only about its own development but also about enriching global knowledge, solving shared challenges, and inspiring future generations. Highlighting India's commitment to collaboration, Shri Modi called for opening a new chapter in space exploration aligned with the collective aspirations for a better future. He declared that India stands ready to dream together, build together, and reach for the stars together. He affirmed that India is moving



- ✦ Space is not just a destination, but a declaration of curiosity, courage, and collective progress
- ✦ India's rockets carry not just payloads but the dreams of 1.4 billion Indians

forward with renewed confidence, continuously pushing the boundaries of scientific exploration.

Prime Minister Shri Modi said

that India's first human space mission, 'Gaganyaan,' reflects the country's growing ambitions in space technology. From launching a small

rocket in 1963 to becoming the first country to land near the Moon's south pole, India's space achievements have been driven by this spirit. India's rockets carry not just payloads but also the dreams of 140 crore Indians. He highlighted that India's space progress and achievements prove that the human spirit can defy gravity. Recalling India's historic achievement of reaching Mars on its very first attempt in 2014, he said that Chandrayaan-1 helped discover water on the Moon, Chandrayaan-2 provided high-resolution images of the lunar surface, and Chandrayaan-3 deepened our understanding of the Moon's south pole. He noted that India developed cryogenic engines in record time, launched 100 satellites in a single mission, and successfully deployed over 400 satellites for 34 countries using Indian launch vehicles. Mentioning India's latest accomplishment of docking two satellites in space, the Prime Minister called it a significant milestone in space exploration. ♦♦♦

GLEXP2025

The Indian Space Station will facilitate research and international collaboration by 2035, and by 2040, an Indian astronaut will leave footprints on the Moon.

The country's first human space mission, 'Gaganyaan,' reflects our growing aspirations in space technology.

Over 250 space startups in India are now contributing to satellite technology, propulsion systems, imaging, and other advanced fields.

Women Scientists Lead Multiple Space Missions

Prime Minister Modi proudly stated that many of India's space missions are being led by women scientists. He emphasized that space for India is not just about exploration but also about empowerment. Space technology improves governance and livelihoods while inspiring generations.

He highlighted the contribution of satellites in alert systems for fishermen, the GatiShakti platform, railway safety, and weather forecasting, stating that these satellites play a crucial role in ensuring the welfare of every Indian. Reiterating India's commitment to fostering innovation by opening the space sector to startups, entrepreneurs, and young talent, he noted that India now has over 250



space startups contributing to advances in satellite technology, propulsion systems, imaging, and other cutting-edge fields.

Shri Modi said India's space journey is not about competing with others but about reaching greater heights together. He underscored the collective goal of space exploration for the benefit of humanity. Recalling the successful launch of a satellite for South Asian countries, he said it reflects India's commitment to regional cooperation. He also emphasized that the G20 satellite mission, initiated under India's presidency, will be a significant contribution to the Global South.

Shri Amit Shah speaks at ILBS on the occasion of World Liver Day

A Healthy Liver is Gateway to a Healthy Body



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The liver plays a vital role in the proper functioning and overall health of the human body. Among all our organs, the liver possesses the highest regenerative capacity, making it essential for maintaining overall health. The Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Shri Amit Shah emphasized this during an event organized by the Institute of Liver and Biliary Sciences (ILBS), New Delhi on the occasion of World Liver Day, where he participated as the chief guest.

Shri Shah stated that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has

- ✦ All Indians should take good diet, adequate water, adequate sleep and exercise regularly
- ✦ The whole world is moving forward by adopting the mantra of 'food is medicine' prescribed in the Vedas
- ✦ Launch of nationwide initiative 'HEALD' to deal with liver disease

envisioned a developed and self-reliant India by 2047, the centenary year of the nation's independence—a vision that includes global leadership across sectors. However, such progress is not possible without a healthy population. Therefore, under Shri Modi's leadership, the government has taken significant steps to safeguard the health of

the citizens. Over the past decade, several comprehensive health programs have been implemented, creating a protective framework for the health of India's 140 crore people. Shri Shah urged all citizens to adopt a balanced diet, stay hydrated, get adequate sleep, and exercise regularly, assuring them that the government will continue to support

Numerous Health Protection Schemes Launched

Shri Shah noted that from 2014 to 2025, under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi, the government has adopted a holistic approach to ensure a healthier population. The focus has shifted towards building systems that prevent illness before it occurs. He also pointed out that even major allopathic hospitals are now establishing AYUSH wings to promote traditional forms of medicine.

The Modi government is providing financial support of up to ₹5 lakh per person for medical treatment, including full coverage for citizens above 70 years of age.



Shri Shah also shared key developments in medical education and healthcare infrastructure: In 2014, there were only 7 AIIMS institutes, compared to 23 today. The number of medical colleges has grown from 387 to 780, MBBS seats have risen from 51,000 to 1.18 lakh, with another 75,000 seats planned. Similarly, postgraduate medical seats have increased from 31,000 to 74,000. The national health budget has grown significantly—from ₹37,000 crore in 2014 to ₹1.27 lakh crore today.

10 Years

The government has launched several initiatives aimed at improving public health across the country.

their health.

On this occasion, Shri Shah appealed to all citizens to pledge to maintain liver health through awareness and vigilance. Sharing his personal experience, he said that since May 2020, he has seen a major transformation in his life by following a disciplined lifestyle including proper diet, hydration, sleep, and exercise.

He also praised the ILBS for launching the 'Healthy Liver Education and Alcohol-Associated Liver Disease Prevention' (HEALD) initiative on World Liver Day—a first-of-its-kind national campaign to tackle liver diseases in India. This initiative aims to promote awareness, reduce alcohol-related stigma, integrate mental health support, encourage community engagement,

and implement policy reforms. It offers a comprehensive approach to liver care through awareness, prevention, rehabilitation, and policy integration.

Shri Shah highlighted the importance of regular health check-ups, recommending that people get their vitamin E levels tested. He noted that our ancient Vedic texts emphasize that "food is medicine," a principle now being embraced globally.

PHCs and CHCs to Boost Health of Citizens

Shri Shah stated that the government is working tirelessly to enhance the country's health infrastructure. With an investment of ₹65,000 crore, efforts are underway to upgrade every Primary Health Center (PHC) and Community

Health Center (CHC) into fully functional units. More than 15,000 Jan Aushadhi Kendras have been established to provide generic medicines at 80% lower prices. Under Mission Indradhanush, free vaccinations have been administered to children from birth to age 15, and 1.32 crore mothers have also received vaccinations. Through the e-Sanjeevani telemedicine platform, over 30.9 crore digital health consultations have been provided in rural areas.

He urged the media to promote health awareness alongside entertainment, and recommended that ILBS collaborate with AIIMS and other major government hospitals to offer guidance and support for liver patients, along with spreading greater awareness. ♦♦♦

PM Shri Narendra Modi speaks on the occasion of Panchayati Raj Diwas

Rural Economy Gains New Momentum in Last 10 Years



Sahakar Jagran Team



Over the past decade, consistent efforts have been made to empower

Panchayats, with technology playing a crucial role in strengthening them. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi highlighted these developments during his visit to Madhubani, Bihar, on the occasion of Panchayati Raj Day. While inaugurating, laying the foundation stone and dedicating several development projects worth over ₹13,480 crore, he stated that these initiatives span sectors such as electricity, railways and infrastructure. He added that they will generate numerous employment opportunities in Bihar. The Prime Minister referred to Mahatma Gandhi's firm belief that the rapid development of India is possible only when its villages are strong — a principle that forms the foundation of Panchayati Raj.

- ✦ Many steps have been taken to empower panchayats, panchayats have been strengthened through technology
- ✦ Prime Minister inaugurated development works worth more than ₹13,480 crore in Madhubani, Bihar

The Prime Minister shared that, in the last 10 years, over two lakh Gram Panchayats have been connected to the internet, and more than 5.5 lakh Common Service Centers have been established in villages. The digitization of Panchayats has provided significant benefits, such as simplified access to essential documents like birth and death certificates and land ownership records. He also noted that 30,000 new Panchayat Bhawans have been built across the country. Ensuring adequate funding for Panchayats has remained a top government priority, he said, revealing that over ₹2 lakh crore has been allocated to Panchayats in the past decade,

which has been used for rural development.

The Prime Minister further addressed one of the major challenges faced by Gram Panchayats — land disputes. To address this issue, the government has focused on digitizing land records, which has helped in effectively resolving unnecessary conflicts. He emphasized that Panchayats have enhanced social participation and pointed out that Bihar was the first state in India to introduce 50 percent reservation for women in Panchayats. As a result, a large number of women from economically weaker sections, Dalits, Mahadalits, backward and extremely backward communities now serve as

public representatives in the state. A law has also been enacted to provide 33 percent reservation for women in both the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies, which will benefit women across all states and ensure greater representation for them.

The Modi government is operating in mission mode to boost women's income and generate new employment and self-employment opportunities. In Bihar, the 'Jeevika Didi' initiative has significantly transformed the lives of numerous women. Around ₹1,000 crore in financial support has been extended to women's self-help groups in the state. This initiative will further enhance women's economic empowerment and support the nationwide goal of creating 3 crore 'Lakhpati Didi'.

Permanent Homes for 3 Crore More Needy Families

Over the past decade, the rural economy has witnessed renewed momentum. Essential infrastructure such as houses, roads, gas and water connections, and toilets have been built for the poor in villages, channelling lakhs of crores of rupees into rural areas. According to the Prime Minister, these developments have generated new employment opportunities, providing fresh income sources for labourers, farmers, drivers, and shopkeepers.

Highlighting the Aawas Yojana, Prime Minister Shri Modi stated that the goal of the scheme is to ensure that no family in India remains homeless and that every household has a solid roof overhead. Over the past decade, more than 4 crore permanent houses have been constructed under the scheme. In Bihar alone, 57 lakh poor families have been provided with concrete homes.

The Prime Minister also announced that an additional 3



crore concrete houses will be allocated to poor families in the coming years. So far, sanction letters for new home construction have been issued to 15 lakh poor families nationwide,

including 3.5 lakh beneficiaries

in Bihar. He further shared that financial aid has already been disbursed to around 10 lakh poor families for home construction—this includes 80,000 rural families and 1 lakh urban families from Bihar.

The Prime Minister stated, "The past decade has been a decade of infrastructure development in India. The country is rapidly enhancing its connectivity through projects in railways, roads, and airports. Metro projects are currently underway in Patna, and over two dozen cities across the nation are now connected by metro services." He announced the launch of the 'NaMo Bharat Rapid Rail' service between Patna

Approval letters issued to 15 lakh marginalized families for construction of new houses

and Jayanagar and inaugurated several new railway lines in Bihar. This includes the introduction of the modern Amrut Bharat train service connecting Saharsa and Mumbai. The government is also modernizing several railway stations in Bihar,

such as Madhubani and Jhanyharpur. Additionally, he highlighted the significant improvements in air connectivity for Mithila and Bihar, with expansions ongoing at Darbhanga Airport and Patna Airport.

Shri Narendra Modi said, "Farmers are the backbone of the rural economy. The stronger this backbone, the stronger the village will be, and consequently, the nation will be stronger." He mentioned that Makhana, the cultural staple food of Mithila, has now achieved global recognition as a superfood. Makhana has been granted the GI tag, officially certifying it as a product of the region. ♦♦♦

Major Road in National Capital Renamed After Bodo Leader Statue of Bodofa Upendranath Brahma Symbolizes Self-Respect of Tribal Communities

- ★ 96% of the issues of the Bodo Accord have been resolved, soon 100% of the issues will be resolved
- ★ Bodo youth should take forward the basic concept of Batho religion with the principle of 'live and let live'

Sahakar Jagran Team

 In the 35th death anniversary of Bodofa Upendranath Brahma, a prominent leader who dedicated his life to advocating for the rights and dignity of his community, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah unveiled a life-sized statue in his honor. Additionally, a significant road in the national capital was renamed Bodofa Upendranath Brahma Marg to commemorate his contributions. Shri Shah remarked that this statue serves not only as a tribute to Bodoland but also as a symbol of respect for all communities across the



country that have strived for the preservation and promotion of their language, culture, and identity. He emphasized that the statue in New Delhi stands as a testament to the self-respect of tribal societies nationwide.

In a separate address, Shri

Shah paid tribute to the victims of the Pahalgam terror attack, expressing deep condolences to their families. He conveyed that their loss was felt profoundly across the nation. He reiterated Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's firm stance on combating

terrorism in Kashmir, stating that the government's zero-tolerance policy remains unwavering. Shri Shah assured the families that the perpetrators would not go unpunished, emphasizing that the battle against terrorism is ongoing and will continue until justice is served.

Shri Shah highlighted the government's decisive actions under Prime Minister Modi's leadership to address various challenges, including those in the North East, Left Wing Extremism, and terrorism in Kashmir. He asserted that the current administration has taken strong measures to counter these issues, marking a significant shift in the nation's approach to security and development.

Reflecting on the legacy of Bodofa Upendranath Brahma, Shri Shah noted that he was renowned for his relentless fight for the respect, identity, and equal rights of not only the Bodo community but also the broader tribal society. He recounted how a tribal child from a remote area united the entire tribal community, teaching them to advocate for their rights peacefully. Shri Shah acknowledged that while Bodofa is no longer with us, his philosophy of "live and let live" continues to resonate throughout Bodoland and among tribal societies. He affirmed that Assam embraces the people of Bodoland, and Bodoland, in turn, embraces Assam, reinforcing the notion that the Bodo community has as much right to the nation as any other.

Discussing the progress of the Bodo Agreement, Shri Shah stated that after extensive discussions, the agreement



was signed in 2020, leading to the laying down of arms by all parties involved and their reintegration into the mainstream. He reported that 96 percent of the issues outlined in the agreement have been resolved, with plans to address the remaining matters promptly. He emphasized that the Modi government has been instrumental in facilitating over 20 agreements in the Northeast, bringing more than 10,000 individuals into the mainstream by laying down their arms.

Shri Shah encouraged the youth of Bodoland to embody the principle of "live and let live" and to contribute to the development of Assam. He noted that Assam has become a hub for industrial investment, attracting numerous industries

to the region. He celebrated the rich cultural diversity of the Northeast, highlighting its over 220 ethnic groups, more than 160 tribes, and a multitude of languages, dialects, festivals, and traditional practices.

Concluding his address, Shri Shah commended the Modi government for its efforts in promoting the development of Assam and the Northeast. He pointed out that Prime Minister Modi has visited the Northeast over 50 times, underscoring the administration's commitment to the region's progress. He reiterated that the culture and strength of the Northeast are invaluable assets to Indian culture, and the government is dedicated to harnessing these strengths for the nation's development. ♦♦♦



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi Address in Amaravati

Developed India to Focus on Four Pillars Marginalized, Farmers, Youth & Women

Sahakar Jagran Team

The Government of India, under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra

Modi, is firmly committed to building world-class infrastructure across the nation. Taking a major step in this direction, Prime Minister Shri Modi recently inaugurated and laid the foundation stone for multiple development projects worth over ₹58,000 crore in Amaravati, the capital of Andhra Pradesh, dedicating them to the nation. He described Amaravati as a land where tradition meets progress, reflecting the serenity of its Buddhist heritage and the vibrant energy of building a developed India.

Shri Modi stated that India is now among the fastest nations in the world when it comes to modernizing infrastructure. Over the past decade,

✦ India has been focusing on the development of physical, digital and social infrastructure for the last 10 years

the country has made significant progress across physical, digital, and social infrastructure sectors, with Andhra Pradesh also witnessing the benefits of this transformation. Road and railway projects worth thousands of crores have been allocated to the state, accelerating its development. “Andhra Pradesh is experiencing a new era of connectivity,” the Prime Minister said, noting that this will enhance connectivity within districts and with neighboring states. The improved infrastructure will help farmers reach larger markets, boost industrial logistics, and stimulate growth in tourism and pilgrimage by easing access to prominent religious sites.

Prime Minister Shri Modi

also dedicated several railway projects to the nation to further enhance transportation capacity and regional connectivity. He inaugurated seven national highway projects aimed at improving road safety, creating jobs, and ensuring better access to destinations like Tirupati, Srikalahasti, Malakonda, and Udayagiri Fort. These projects represent a solid foundation for Andhra Pradesh’s development ambitions and align with India’s broader vision for progress.

Additionally, Shri Modi laid the foundation stones for six more national highway projects and one major railway project. Key infrastructure works were launched, including the construction of the

new Assembly building, High Court, Secretariat, various administrative buildings, and housing for more than 5,200 families. Among the strategic projects was also the foundation stone of a missile testing range.

In Visakhapatnam, the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the PM Ekta Mall, a significant initiative designed to promote national integration, support the Make in India campaign, and strengthen the One District One Product program. The mall aims to generate employment, empower rural artisans, and boost the market presence of indigenous products.

Shri Modi further announced that Visakhapatnam will soon have its own Ekta Mall, where artisans and craftsmen from across India can showcase their products under one roof. These malls will celebrate India's rich cultural diversity, stimulate the local economy, and reinforce the spirit of "Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat."

Amaravati: A Land of Tradition and Progress

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi expressed confidence that Amaravati will soon emerge as a leading hub in sectors such as information technology, artificial intelligence, green energy, clean industries, education, and healthcare. He said the city will play a key role in fulfilling the aspirations of the state's youth. The Government of India is extending full support to the State Government in rapidly building the infrastructure required to drive development in these fields. Emphasizing Amaravati's pivotal role, Shri Modi said that the city would energize the vision of a "Golden Andhra" and become a symbol of progress and transformation. "Amaravati is not just a city. it is the force that will propel Andhra Pradesh into a modern and advanced state," he said.



Infra Development Boosts Industry and Employment

Highlighting the significant role of infrastructure development, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi stated that large-scale projects in this sector have a direct positive impact on industries such as cement and steel. This, in turn, creates more job opportunities for India's youth. He noted that irrigation initiatives are being rapidly expanded across the country, and major river-linking projects are being undertaken to ensure water reaches every farm, helping farmers avoid water scarcity. He added that with the formation of the new state government, the Polavaram project has received fresh momentum.

Speaking about Andhra Pradesh's crucial role in advancing India's space ambitions, Shri Modi said that every space mission launched from Sriharikota instills immense pride in millions of Indians and inspires the younger generation to pursue careers in space science. He also mentioned the establishment of a new defense institute and the recent foundation-laying of DRDO's Nava Durga Test Range in Nagaland, a development expected to significantly strengthen the country's defense capabilities.

Special Focus on Farmers' Welfare

Reaffirming the commitments he made from the Red Fort, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi stated that the foundation of a developed India rests on four key pillars — the poor, farmers, youth and women empowerment. He emphasized that all government policies are centered around these groups, with particular priority given to the welfare of farmers. To ease the financial burden on the farming community, the Government of India has spent approximately ₹12 lakh crore over the past decade to ensure the availability of affordable fertilizers. Additionally, thousands of high-quality and improved seed varieties have been distributed to farmers, resulting in increased agricultural productivity.

Highlighting the benefits received by farmers in Andhra Pradesh, the Prime Minister said that under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, claim settlements totalling ₹5,500 crore have been disbursed. Moreover, over ₹17,500 crore has been directly transferred to the bank accounts of lakhs of farmers in the state under the PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, helping to secure their livelihoods. ♦♦♦

Technology Boosts Transparency in Cooperative Societies

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To strengthen and bring transparency to the cooperative sector, the government is actively promoting the use of technology. As part of this initiative, in addition to the computerization of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), there is a strong focus on the digitization of cooperative banks and other institutions. A national database of all cooperative institutions across the country has also been created.

Union Minister of State for Cooperation, Shri Murlidhar Mohol, stated that integrating technology into every cooperative institution will significantly increase transparency and help curb corruption. He acknowledged that the cooperative sector has historically struggled with issues of corruption, particularly in cooperative banks, which has eroded public trust. To restore this confidence, the Ministry of Cooperation has launched several reform initiatives.

In an exclusive interview with Sahakar Jagran, Shri Mohol said, "At its core, cooperation is based on the trust of the people. The more trust you earn, the stronger the cooperative sector becomes. To gain this trust, societies must be well-managed. Skilled manpower, which will emerge from the upcoming Cooperative University, will bring about significant improvements. Currently, many societies suffer from inefficiency, mismanagement,



✦ PACS Being Computerized, Cooperative Institutions Undergoing Full-Scale Digitization

and minimal use of technology — all of which contribute to a lack of transparency."

He further explained that computerizing all PACS is a major step in resolving these issues. "Technology will make the operations transparent and eliminate avenues for corruption, as future operations will necessarily be tech-driven. This will set the cooperative sector on the right path," he added.

Speaking on the topic of cooperative banks, Shri Mohol pointed out that they were earlier regulated by state governments, but now the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has been entrusted with their oversight. The RBI is strictly enforcing regulations and taking action against errant banks.

He also highlighted that while State Cooperative Banks and District Cooperative Banks receive assistance through NABARD, there was no such support system for Urban

Cooperative Banks. To address this gap, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah established the National Urban Cooperative Finance Development Corporation (NUCFDC), an umbrella organization that will function as a regulatory and support body for urban cooperative banks.

NUCFDC will provide financial, technical, and infrastructural support, as well as closely monitor these banks. This is expected to significantly strengthen the urban cooperative banking sector. The Ministry of Cooperation has also launched several other initiatives aimed at enhancing the capacity of cooperative banks, enabling them to offer services on par with regular commercial banks.

These comprehensive reforms and support systems are designed to restore public trust in the cooperative sector and ensure its sustained growth and efficiency. ♦♦♦

NCOL: Promoting Organic Products

Sahakar Jagran Team

P rime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has set an ambitious goal to make India the world's largest organic producer, and the cooperative sector is expected to play a crucial role in achieving this vision. In line with this, a new national-level cooperative institution, the National Cooperative Organics Limited (NCOL), has been established. NCOL is actively contributing to the promotion of organic farming, empowering farmers, and expanding access to authentic organic products across the country.

Recently, Union Cooperation Secretary Dr. Ashish Kumar Bhutani inaugurated NCOL's state-of-the-art packaging facility in Noida, Uttar Pradesh. Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Bhutani stated that the technologically advanced facility will uphold the highest standards of hygiene and quality. A diverse range of pulses and organic food products under the 'Bharat Organics' brand will be packaged at this plant, which represents a significant milestone in NCOL's mission to promote and distribute high-quality, sustainable organic products. The Bharat Organics brand is committed to making nutritious and healthy food accessible to all, contributing to a healthier India.

Dr. Bhutani also highlighted that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi and the guidance of Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah, the Ministry of Cooperation is undertaking several initiatives to improve market access for farmers producing organic goods. The launch



✦ NCOL's state-of-the-art packaging facility plant has started operations in Noida, Uttar Pradesh

of NCOL's packaging facility marks a significant step in the organization's efforts to scale up operations, expand the reach of certified organic products, and ensure fair prices for primary producers. As a cooperative, NCOL channels the benefits of its enterprise back to its member farmers, thereby encouraging more farmers to adopt organic farming practices.

Currently, 21 products under the Bharat Organics brand are available at NCCF and NAFED outlets, as well as at over 200 Safal outlets in the Delhi-NCR region. These products will soon be available at all Reliance retail outlets. In addition, the range is being launched on leading e-commerce platforms such as Swiggy, Blinkit, BigBasket, Amazon, and Flipkart. Key products under the Bharat Organics brand include pulses, cereals, spices, and sweeteners. NCCF and NAFED serve as the promoter members of NCOL.

NCOL Chairman Shri Meenesh Shah stated that the organization aims to ensure farmers receive premium prices for their efforts in organic farming, while simultaneously making organic food affordable and accessible to Indian consumers. NCOL places strong emphasis on the authenticity of certified organic products under the Bharat Organics brand.

To guarantee quality, each batch undergoes mandatory testing for over 245 pesticide residues. NCOL Managing Director Shri Vipul Mittal added that, in celebration of the International Year of Cooperatives, the official logo is being printed on all Bharat Organics product packaging. Furthermore, each package includes a QR code that allows consumers to verify the authenticity of the product. By scanning the code, consumers can view the test report of the specific batch, ensuring complete transparency and trust. ♦♦♦



Rajdutt Pandey

Significant Role of Cooperatives in Expanding Food Storage Capacity

Since the establishment of the new Ministry of Cooperation, a fresh wave of energy has been infused into rural India. Primary cooperative societies are becoming increasingly active, contributing to rising incomes and the creation of employment opportunities. The cooperative movement in India has long played a crucial role in driving socio-economic transformations across various sectors of the economy. As a result, the country has emerged as a global force in key industries such as sugar, dairy, credit, and fertilizers. Several cooperative brands have gained recognition not only within India but also internationally. The Ministry of Cooperation has adopted Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of "Prosperity through Cooperation" as its guiding mantra.

Looking ahead, numerous significant efforts are being made under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Modi and the guidance of the country's first Cooperation Minister, Shri Amit Shah, to shape the future of cooperatives. Since the establishment of the Ministry in 2021, the number of cooperative societies has steadily increased. The Ministry of Cooperation is also playing a vital role in expanding the country's food grain storage capacity. The World's Largest Food Storage Scheme has been launched with a budget of ₹1 lakh crore, with the responsibility for construction and operations entrusted entirely to the cooperative sector. The participation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)

in this expansion will significantly strengthen the nation's food security.

As part of this initiative, the government has begun implementing plans to build warehouses at the Gram Panchayat level. In the past, cooperative warehouses served as lending centers where poor farmers received grain as credit during the sowing season. Now, these newly constructed warehouses will be used to store farmers' surplus grain. Instead of borrowing grain, farmers will receive cash loans for their agricultural needs. Numerous successful examples of cooperative initiatives are being established across the country. To shield farmers from exploitative middlemen and moneylenders, affordable loans are being made available at concessional interest rates.

India has a rich and long-standing history of cooperation. Even before independence, cooperative practices were prevalent in many parts of the country. The spirit of cooperation was not just a theoretical concept but a part of daily life. Rural communities collectively built and maintained assets such as reservoirs and forests, highlighting the inherent cooperative spirit.

The foundational idea of forming community groups in rural areas was to build a new, voluntary sense of collective responsibility. The rationale was that group guarantees reduced the perceived risk for lenders, making it more likely for them to provide credit to groups rather than individuals. Following a long journey of cooperative development, the Cooperative Credit Societies Act was introduced in India, initially focusing

solely on credit-related cooperatives. By 1911, there were 5,300 registered cooperative societies in India with over 300,000 members.

Post-independence, the cooperative movement gained significant momentum. The Planning Commission assigned a vital role to cooperative societies in its various development schemes. The aim was to adopt cooperative methods in every facet of community development. This included urban cooperative banks, workers' cooperatives, consumer cooperatives, housing societies, and training and education initiatives aimed at disseminating cooperative knowledge. Each government department was encouraged to adopt policies supportive of cooperative structures.

Given that cooperatives fall under the jurisdiction of state governments, each with its own cooperative laws, a Model Cooperative Societies Act was circulated to all states for consideration and possible implementation. Cooperatives play a pivotal role in fostering collectivism and preserving the nation's social capital.

In essence, cooperation is the most effective medium for sustaining the spirit of collective action and democratic values. A widespread cooperative network acts as a powerful social institution, contributing to the creation and productive utilization of capital. Indeed, the greater the social capital, the higher the potential for national development. ♦♦♦

— National Convener, PACS Cell,
Sahakar Bharati



To commemorate the International Year of Cooperatives 2025, Dr. Ashish Bhutani, Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperation; Shri Siddharth Jain, Joint Secretary; and Shri Shaji K. V., Chairman of NABARD, along with the Chairmen and Managing Directors of State Cooperative Banks from across the country, participated in the National Cooperative Conference held at the National Bank Staff College (NBSC) in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.



In line with the vision of 'Sahkar se Samridhi' (Prosperity through Cooperation), a national-level review meeting on the theme 'Cooperation among Cooperatives' was held in Shillong, Meghalaya. The meeting saw participation from representatives of various states and Union Territories. Along with this, a workshop was also organized on the topic 'Two Lakh New M-PACS, Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies, and Three Additional Services by PACS'.



The National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) of NCUI organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) program for cooperative education personnel, focusing on cooperative development strategies and the role of cooperatives in socio-economic development. The program was attended by 31 participants representing seven different states.



To enhance the knowledge and managerial capabilities of cooperative personnel across the country and to help a deeper understanding of the cooperative landscape, the National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE) of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI) successfully conducted a training program on 'Cooperatives and Cooperative Management' for officials of the IFFCO Plant in Aonla, Uttar Pradesh.



NCUI's Coop Connect Division conducted a training session on cooperatives at Maharaja Surajmal Institute, New Delhi, where more than 50 students participated with great enthusiasm. During the program, NCUI Executive Director Shri Rajiv Sharma, Deputy Director Shri Anant Dubey, along with other officials, provided insights to the students on the cooperative model and its role in the economy, thereby strengthening their understanding of cooperative principles.



As part of the initiatives under the International Year of Cooperatives 2025, a national seminar was held at the Regional Cooperative Management Institute in Chandigarh. The seminar featured in-depth discussions on the significant role cooperatives play in farmer empowerment and rural development.



The government is placing special emphasis on the empowerment of rural women. Initiatives like Self-Help Groups, Bima Sakhis, Bank Sakhis and Krishi Sakhis have created new opportunities for women in rural areas. Today, thousands of women across the country are becoming 'Drone Didis,' playing a key role in ensuring the prosperity of their families and villages. Over 90 lakh Self-Help Groups have been formed, with more than 10 crore women actively associated with them. Such transformative changes across sectors are strengthening the resolve of building a developed India, while also increasing opportunities for employment and self-employment.

Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister



NCUI हाट



NCUI Haat is pioneering a collaboration between NCUI and lesser-known cooperative institutions, offering a unified platform for product sales and exhibitions. Through its innovative online portal, NCUI Haat is fostering an environment to realize the vision of 'Sahakar se Samriddhi'.

CEAS-LMS Portal

Cooperative Extension & Advisory Services-Learning Management System, i.e., (CEAS-LMS), is first-of-its-kind online platform which provides Information and Services required by Cooperative Members, Leaders, Managers and General Public. It is being run under 3 components:

1. **LMS:** Learning Management System (LMS) focuses on educating its registered members on all elements of Cooperative Education.
2. **QMS:** Query Management System (QMS) is a platform where users can express their concerns pertaining to Cooperatives, in order to receive a quick and high quality advices.
3. **CRC:** Cooperative Resource Centre (CRC), is a platform for stakeholders to collaborate and exchange Cooperative related information and knowledge.



<https://ncuicoop.education/>

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