

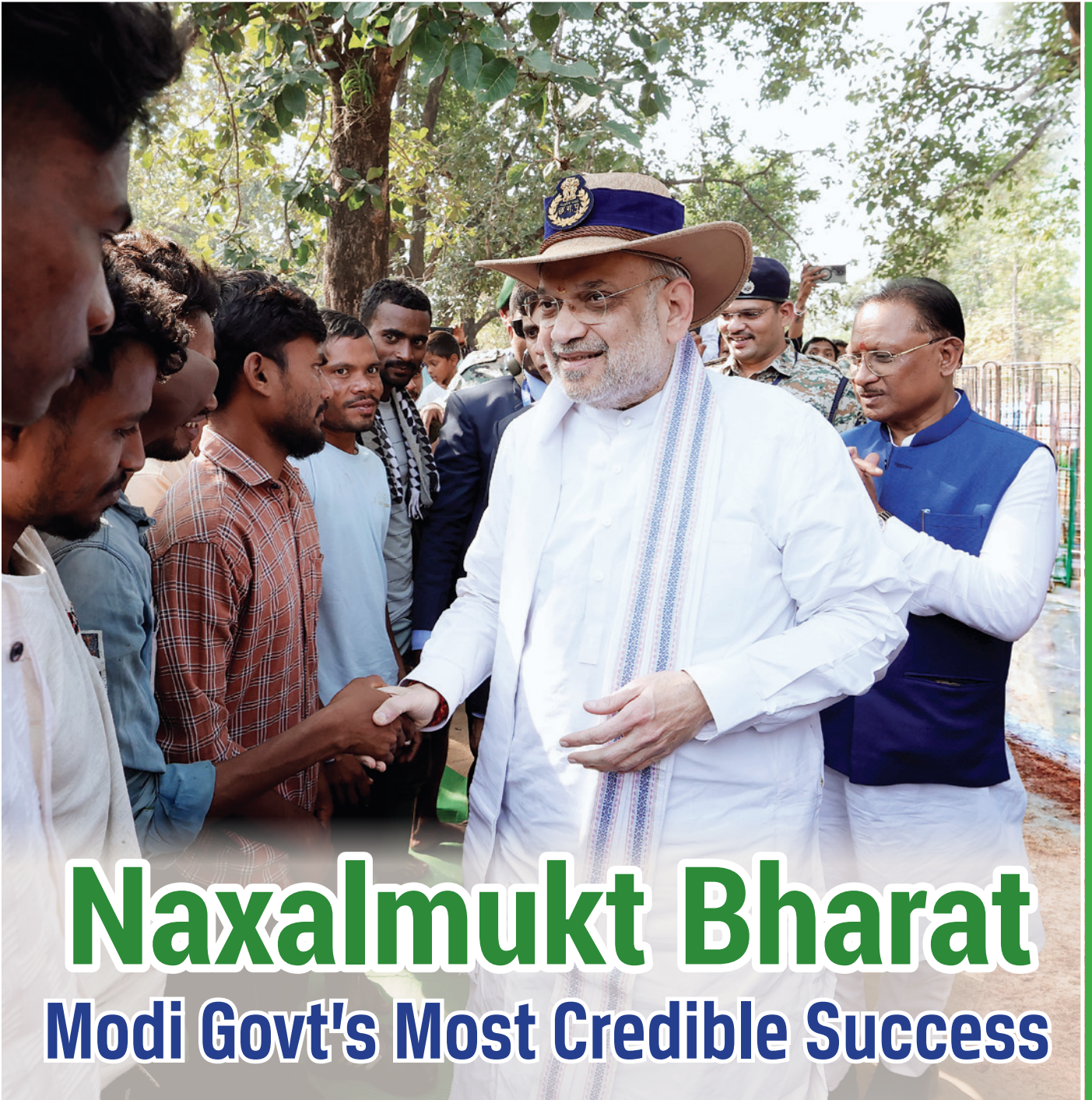
Assam is Now Self-Reliant in Healthcare & Medical Education



Sarv Sahakar, Sarv Sakaar

SAHAKAR JAGRAN

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Sarv Sahkar, Sarv Sakaar

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MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

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The End of Naxalism: A Historic Achievement



Eliminating one of the biggest obstacles to the nation's comprehensive development and the vision of a Viksit Bharat, the government has nearly eradicated Left-Wing Naxalism. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, this remarkable achievement is the result of a clear development-oriented vision and a well-planned strategy—focused on accelerating growth in rural, backward, and tribal regions, integrating marginalized communities into the national mainstream, and ensuring peace and law and order across the country. When Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah announced in 2024 that Naxalism would be eliminated by March 31, 2026, achieving such a challenging target within the stipulated timeframe seemed extremely difficult. However, backed by the government's firm resolve and strong leadership, the Central Armed Police Forces, in coordination with state police and with the support of local tribal communities, have made this possible. This achievement has also been significantly supported by the government's sustained development efforts since 2014, particularly in expanding roads, electricity, healthcare, and other basic infrastructure to the most remote villages across the country.

Originating in 1967 from Naxalbari in West Bengal, these Naxal groups spread across 126 districts in states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana, creating an atmosphere of fear, violence, and unrest while undermining law and order. They devastated the lives of innocent villagers in rural and tribal areas and pushed a large section of society further into economic and social backwardness. Vehemently opposed to democracy and development, these Naxals subjected tribal communities to severe exploitation, fostering such an environment of fear that darkness engulfed the lives of millions. Thousands of youth were misled, and countless families became victims of their violence. They destroyed schools, hospitals, and banks in villages, obstructing the pace of development and misleading people in these regions.

In these challenging circumstances, the Union Government intensified its focus on basic development while launching decisive strikes against these enemies of development and internal security, in line with its commitment to holistic national progress. At the same time, a series of targeted operations were carried out against Naxal groups. In Bihar, operations such as Operation Octopus, Operation Chakrabandha, and Operation Bhimberg were conducted, while in Jharkhand, Operation Double Bull and Operation Thunderstorm played a key role in freeing these states from Naxal influence. Along the Telangana–Chhattisgarh border, Operation Black Forest was launched over a hilly terrain spanning 50 kilometers in length and 37 kilometers in width, where hundreds of Naxals had established permanent camps, stockpiling arms and food supplies sufficient to challenge the state for years. Similarly, in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, and Telangana, the government carried out sustained operations to eliminate Naxal presence. Security forces established permanent control over long-standing Naxal strongholds such as Budha Pahad, Parasnath, Chakrabandha, Barmasia, and Abujhmad, effectively dismantling their core base areas. With the country moving towards freedom from Naxalism, peace, security, and development have been ensured not only in tribal regions but across the nation as a whole. ♦♦♦

Jai Sahakar



To realize the vision of a Viksit Bharat, our government is making unprecedented investments in modern infrastructure. Trains like the Metro and Vande Bharat, and the expansion of port capacity, are positive results of this. Recently, the UDAN scheme has been further expanded, under which it plans to build 100 new airports and 200 new helipads in small cities in the coming years.



Shri Narendra Modi
Prime Minister of India



Saraswat Cooperative Bank and Amul crossing the annual turnover mark of ₹1 lakh crore in 2025-26 is a living example of the power of cooperatives and their immense potential. This achievement is not only historic for the cooperative banking and dairy sector, but will also provide new impetus to the journey of building a self-reliant India.



Shri Amit Shah
Union Minister for
Home and Cooperation



The Modi government is continuously working to strengthen farmers, the rural economy, and cooperative institutions by making the cooperative sector more transparent, modern, and effective. "Prosperity through cooperation" is the foundation of our resolve.

Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar
Union Minister of State for Cooperation



Under the visionary leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Mudra Yojana is empowering new entrepreneurs by providing unsecured loans. Financial inclusion is increasing and dependence on informal borrowing is decreasing.

Shri Murlidhar Mohol
Union Minister of State, Ministry of Cooperation, GoI



Cooperative sugar mills have played a vital role in strengthening the cooperative movement in India. The Ministry of Cooperation is continuously making efforts to empower sugarcane farmers by providing them with better facilities and financial support. Modernization and expansion of sugar mills are increasing employment opportunities in villages and strengthening the local economy. These reforms in cooperative sugar mills are proving beneficial for farmers and rural areas and advancing the goal of "Prosperity through Cooperation."

Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India

Technology Making the Lives of Fishermen Easier: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi

Sahakar Jagran Team

Fishermen are not just warriors of the sea, but also a strong foundation of an Atmanirbhar Bharat. With the help of technology, the lives of hardworking fishermen are being made easier, while also enabling the fisheries sector to grow and prosper. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi shared these views during the 132nd episode of his radio programme Mann Ki Baat.

Highlighting initiatives such as providing insurance coverage to fishermen and developing fishing harbours, Shri Modi noted that their activities at sea are greatly influenced by changing weather conditions. Keeping this in mind, comprehensive support is being extended through technology. As a result, the fisheries sector is not only witnessing growth, but fishermen are also developing a spirit of innovation. New advancements are emerging in fisheries and marine vegetation, empowering fishermen to become self-reliant while contributing to the strength and growth of the nation's economy.

Highlighting India as the world's youngest nation, the Prime Minister said that when the strength of the country's youth is channelled into nation-building, it creates a powerful impact. Playing a significant role in fulfilling this responsibility is Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), an organization dedicated to engaging young people in a wide range of positive activities. Youth across the country are participating enthusiastically in these initiatives, reflecting their strong commitment



to contributing to national development.

Reiterating the resolve for water conservation, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said that over the past 11 years, the Jal Sanchay Abhiyan has significantly raised public awareness. Under this campaign, nearly 5 million artificial water harvesting structures have been created across the country. Community-led efforts are now gaining momentum in villages to tackle water scarcity—ranging from the cleaning of traditional ponds to initiatives aimed at conserving rainwater. Additionally, under the Amrit Sarovar Abhiyan, around 70,000 Amrit Sarovars have been developed nationwide.

Referring to Wangmun village in the Jampui Hills of Tripura, Shri Modi said that this village, located at an altitude of 3,000 feet, once faced a severe water crisis. During the summer months, villagers had to travel long distances to fetch

water. Eventually, the community resolved to conserve every drop of rainwater. Today, nearly every household in Wangmun village has installed rooftop rainwater harvesting systems. A village that once struggled with water scarcity has now become an inspiring model of water conservation.

Similarly, in Korea district of Chhattisgarh, a unique initiative has emerged. Farmers in the region created small ponds and pits in their fields, allowing rainwater to be retained on-site and gradually percolate into the ground. Today, more than 1,200 farmers have adopted this model, significantly improving the groundwater level in the area. In the same vein, in Mudigunta village of Mancherial district in Telangana, around 400 families have constructed soak pits in their homes. This has led to a rise in the village's water table and a substantial reduction in diseases caused by contaminated water. ♦♦♦



Indian Cooperatives Achieve Global Success

Amul Dairy & Saraswat Cooperative Bank Cross ₹1 Lakh Cr Turnover Each

✦ Amul achieves a historic milestone with its strong nationwide distribution network



Sahakar Jagran Team

Primetime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of "Prosperity through

Cooperation" is steadily becoming a reality under the guidance of Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah. While individuals associated with the cooperative sector are becoming more empowered, they are also strengthening the nation's economy through their contributions.

In the financial year 2025–26, Amul and Saraswat Cooperative Bank have surpassed an annual turnover of ₹1 lakh crore. On this achievement, Shri Amit Shah stated that crossing the ₹1 lakh crore annual turnover mark by Saraswat Cooperative Bank and Amul stands as a vivid example of the strength and immense potential of the cooperative movement. He emphasized that this milestone is not only historic for the cooperative banking and dairy sectors but will also inject new momentum and energy into the journey of building an Atmanirbhar Bharat.

Under the leadership of Prime

Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the cooperative sector continues to set new benchmarks. This achievement strongly reaffirms the transparency, collective strength, and public trust inherent in the cooperative model. It will not only provide new direction to cooperative banking and the dairy sector but will also play a crucial role in strengthening the vision of "Prosperity through Cooperation" by contributing significantly to the making of a self-reliant India.

The world's number one dairy cooperative, Amul, has set a new record. This achievement is not only significant for India's cooperative sector but also serves as an inspiration for cooperative institutions across the globe. Amul has outperformed even large corporate companies, establishing its strong presence in the market. Currently, Amul offers around 1,200 products, including milk, curd, paneer, lassi, buttermilk, ice cream, butter, and sweets. Today, Amul is no longer identified solely as a dairy cooperative; it has also emerged as one of the country's largest FMCG players. Its influence extends to global markets as well, with a

presence in nearly 50 countries.

Amul achieved this milestone in the financial year 2025–26, becoming the only cooperative society in the world to reach such a feat. In the previous financial year (2024–25), Amul's turnover stood at ₹90,000 crore. This year, it recorded an impressive growth of 11%, surpassing ₹1 lakh crore in turnover. This achievement not only reflects the company's rapid growth but also highlights how the Indian cooperative model is establishing its identity on the global stage.

According to data released by the Ministry of Cooperation, the total turnover of the Amul brand of the Gujarat Cooperative Milk Marketing Federation crossed ₹1 lakh crore in the financial year 2025–26. This reflects a strong growth of 11 percent compared to the previous year (2024–25), when the turnover stood at around ₹90,000 crore. With this achievement, Amul has become the first FMCG (Fast-Moving Consumer Goods) brand in India to reach this milestone. Declared the world's top cooperative organization by the International Cooperative Alliance, Amul is backed by nearly

3.6 million (36 lakh) dairy farmers, who form the backbone of its success. This achievement stands as a powerful testament to the strength of the cooperative movement.

Amul's farmer-centric model is globally recognized, where the milk producers themselves are the owners. The profits generated from milk sales are directly transferred to the farmers. With no intermediaries involved, farmers receive fair prices for their produce, ensuring stable and regular income.

The federation, along with its 18 affiliated district milk unions, represents more than 36 lakh dairy farmers across Gujarat. The collection of approximately 3.1 crore litres of milk per day and the annual distribution of over 24 billion product packs reflect its robust supply chain and operational strength.

The foundation of Amul's success lies in its strong and extensive rural network. Its efficient distribution system ensures that its products reach every corner of the country—from cities to the most remote villages. This model has played a significant role in making India self-reliant in dairy production.

Today, India ranks first in the world in milk production. While the country once depended on imports, Amul is now not only meeting domestic demand but also expanding its exports to markets in Europe, the U.S. and other countries. In the past year, Amul launched dairy products in Europe and the U.S., marking an important step towards establishing itself as a global brand.

According to GCMMF Chairman Ashok Choudhary, this achievement is the result of the trust of millions of consumers and the tireless efforts of 3.6 million dairy farmers. Vice Chairman Gordhan Dhameliya described it as a milestone in the spirit of cooperation, adding that by scaling the Amul model at the

Saraswat Cooperative Bank Sets a New Milestone



★ Becomes India's First Urban Cooperative Bank to Cross ₹1 Lakh Crore Business

Saraswat Cooperative Bank has created a historic milestone. India's largest urban cooperative bank has surpassed ₹1 lakh crore in total business within a year, achieving this feat on April 6, 2026. In the previous financial year (2024–25), the bank recorded a business of ₹91,814 crore.

This achievement stands as a living example of "Prosperity through Cooperation," demonstrating that with the right leadership, trust, and a strong service-oriented approach, the cooperative model can effectively compete with large commercial banks. Established in 1918, the 108-year-old institution has now become the first urban cooperative bank in India to cross the ₹1 lakh crore mark.

It highlights that with robust governance, customer trust, and technological advancement, cooperative institutions can stand shoulder to shoulder with commercial banking giants. Under the guidance of Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, a level playing field has been created for cooperative banks, which Saraswat Cooperative Bank has effectively leveraged. The bank has also expanded its presence in North India by opening several new branches, benefiting cooperative entrepreneurs. With steady and consistent growth, the bank continues to strengthen its position in the financial sector.

The bank now aims to double its total annual business to ₹2 lakh crore over the next seven to eight years. This milestone marks a positive step towards Atmanirbhar Bharat and the vision of "Prosperity through Cooperation." With a legacy of over 108 years, Saraswat Cooperative Bank has exemplified trust, stability, and consistent growth.

As part of its expansion strategy, the bank recently opened eight new branches in North India and plans to launch 13 more in the coming months. Bank Chairman Gautam Thakur credited Union Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah for this achievement, noting that reforms in cooperative banking have yielded significant benefits.

national level, it is emerging as a blueprint for economic democracy. The dairy sector plays a crucial role in generating employment, ensuring nutritional security, and strengthening the rural economy. The success of Amul also serves as

an inspiration for other cooperative sectors, demonstrating that large-scale success can be achieved through sound governance, adoption of technology, and a farmer- and consumer-centric approach. ♦♦♦

Naxalmukt Bharat: Modi Govt's

Sahakar Jagran Team

India has achieved freedom from Naxalism through the Union Government's

firm and strategic approach. Declaring this as one of the most historic accomplishments of the Modi government, Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation Shri Amit Shah emphasized that Leftist ideology was responsible for the spread of Naxalism. He categorically stated that poverty did not give rise to Naxalism; rather, Naxalism led to the persistence of poverty in tribal regions.

Replying to a discussion in Parliament on India becoming Naxalmukt, he noted that regions once deprived of development due to Naxal influence are now witnessing door-to-door progress. He highlighted that Naxal-affected states such as Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, and Odisha became Naxalmukt in 2024. He further mentioned that with the formation of a new government in Chhattisgarh in 2024, a joint strategy was adopted to eliminate Naxalism, achieving the target by March 31, 2026.

To accomplish this, the government expanded the security grid and established 596 fortified police stations across the country. From 126 Naxal-affected districts in 2014, the number has now been reduced to just two. Over the past six years, 406 new CAPF camps were set up, along with 68 night-landing helipads. Security personnel were equipped with 400 bulletproof and blast-resistant vehicles. Additionally, five hospitals were built for the



- ✦ The days of those indulging in Naxal violence are over—anyone who takes up arms will be held accountable
- ✦ Areas where Left-Wing Extremists stalled development for decades are now witnessing progress in every household
- ✦ Naxalism is a product of Leftist ideology; it was not poverty that led to Naxalism, but Naxalism deepened poverty

forces, and communication systems were significantly upgraded.

As a result of these measures, more than 700 Naxals were neutralized in encounters over the past three years, 2,218 were arrested and sentenced by courts, and 4,839 individuals surrendered. Bastar lagged behind in development due to the shadow of Red Terror. Now that this shadow has lifted, Bastar is progressing rapidly.

A New Phase of India's Development

Shri Amit Shah stated that after the formation of the government in 2014 under the leadership of Narendra Modi, the approach was not to negotiate with Maoists, but to eliminate the menace and accelerate development.

The government approved the construction of 17,589 km of roads in Naxal-affected areas, of which

Most Credible Success

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Left-wing extremism has ruined the future of countless youth. For decades, the regressive Maoist ideology has adversely impacted the development of many regions. Over the past decade, our government has worked to root out this threat and ensure that the benefits of development reach areas affected by Naxalism. We will continue to focus on advancing good governance and ensuring peace and prosperity for all.

-Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister

”

around 12,000 km has already been completed. Development has gained momentum precisely because Naxalism is being eradicated. An investment of ₹6,000 crore has led to the installation of nearly 5,000 mobile towers in these regions. Additionally, under two other schemes, the government has decided to install 8,000 more 4G towers. Financial inclusion has also seen a major push. During this period, 1,804 bank branches, 1,321 ATMs, and 37,850 banking correspondents have been established in Naxal-affected areas,

along with the opening of 6,025 post offices. In the education and skill development sector, 259 Eklavya Model Residential Schools have been built at a cost of ₹800 crore, along with 46 ITIs, 49 skill development centers, and 16 advanced skill training centers. Under civic action programmes, projects worth ₹212 crore have been implemented, focusing on health camps and the distribution of medicines. The government has also introduced Tribal Youth Exchange programmes to integrate and empower tribal youth.

- ✦ Naxals, who exploit tribal communities, are staunch opponents of democracy.
- ✦ Creating a vacuum in the state, governance, Constitution, and security—and then resorting to bloodshed—is the core objective of Left-wing ideology.
- ✦ Naxals burned schools, health centres, and banks in villages, misled people, and then claimed that development never reached them.
- ✦ Instead of drawing inspiration from Birsa Munda, Bhagat Singh, or Subhas Chandra Bose, they chose Mao as their ideal.
- ✦ Without political support, the creation of a "Red Corridor" stretching from Tirupati to Pashupatinath would not have been possible.

Poverty Persisted Because of Naxalism

Shri Amit Shah stated that the core principle of democracy is that every problem can be resolved through dialogue. He asserted that the days of Maoist and Naxal violence are now over. He highlighted that once a panchayat becomes Naxalmukt, a grant of ₹1 crore is provided for the development of that village. According to him, the biggest reason for the decline of Naxalism is that the state has now reached every village, with local governance institutions firmly in place. Areas that were once deprived of development due to Left-Wing Extremism are now witnessing door-to-door progress under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi. Shah emphasized that Naxalism did not arise because of poverty; rather, it was Naxalism that caused prolonged poverty in these regions. He explained that Naxal groups deliberately chose areas within the "Red Corridor" where the state's presence was weak. Innocent tribal communities were misled and armed by these groups. He also questioned how tribal communities—who once revered heroes like Birsa Munda, Tilka Manjhi, Rani Durgavati, and the Murmu brothers—came to regard Mao Zedong as an ideal by the 1970s. He further stated that Naxals actively obstructed development schemes and destroyed the future of nearly 15,000 children by depriving them of their rights.

To strengthen security, the government launched the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) scheme, under which ₹3,000 crore has been provided to states over the last decade. Additionally, under the Special Infrastructure Scheme, ₹5,000 crore has been allocated to enhance security infrastructure.

Over the past 12 years, every poor and marginalised across the country has received housing, LPG connections, drinking water, health insurance coverage of up to ₹5 lakh, and 5 kg of free food grains. However, regions like Bastar were left behind, as the shadow of “Red Terror” had prevented development from reaching there.

Today, with Naxalism nearly ended in Bastar, a new phase of development has begun. Campaigns are underway to build schools in every village and open ration shops across the region. Several long-pending national issues have also been resolved during this period, including the abrogation of Article 370 and Article 35A, and the construction of a grand temple at Ram Janmabhoomi. The Citizenship Amendment Act has been enacted, and 33% reservation has been provided for women in legislative bodies. He also remarked that while many intellectuals have written about the human rights of Naxalites, there has been little focus on the suffering of victims—such as mothers whose children were forcibly taken away by Naxals, or the widows of security personnel who lost their lives in Naxal violence.

Advanced Technology in Making Naxalmukt Bharat

Shri Amit Shah stated that under the leadership of Narendra Modi, the government is not one that acts out of fear, but one that is sensitive and committed to justice for all. He emphasized that the government is willing to listen to every grievance and resolve issues, while ensuring



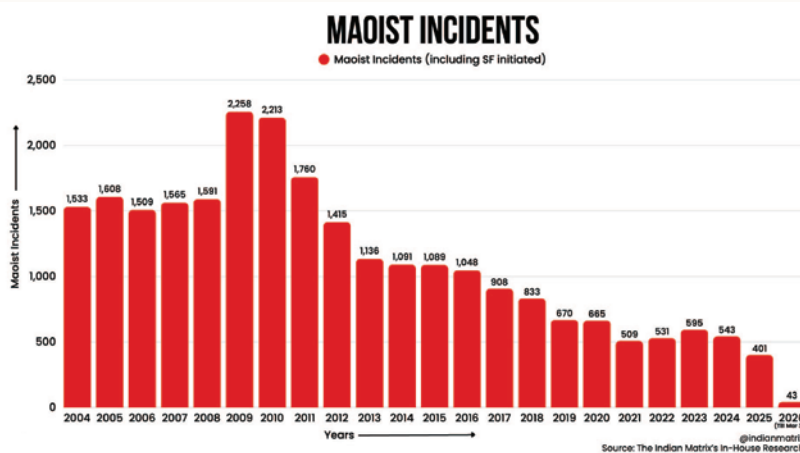
Several Landmark Achievements

Shri Amit Shah stated that many of the major aspirations of the people since Independence have been fulfilled over the past 12 years, making this period highly significant for the nation. He noted that substantial progress has been made in alleviating poverty, introducing a new education system for youth, strengthening both internal and external security, and discarding policies that were no longer beneficial for the country. Among these, he emphasized that achieving a Naxalmukt India stands out as one of the most historic and important accomplishments.

the security of every citizen. He underlined the government’s clear policy: dialogue is only with those who lay down arms, while those who resort to violence will be met with firm action. The government has made it clear that unlawful activities will not be tolerated in any part of the country—be it Kashmir, the North East, or Left-Wing Extremism-affected regions. The approach is

straightforward—those willing to engage in dialogue are welcomed, but those who attack security forces, farmers, tribals, and civilians will face decisive retaliation.

Shah highlighted that the strategy to eliminate Naxalism is based on three pillars—dialogue, security, and coordination. In collaboration with states, the government has strengthened governance and



policing systems, supported by the precise use of the latest technology.

Shri Shah further informed Parliament that the government has adopted a “beneficial rehabilitation policy.” Under this, a surrender incentive of ₹50,000 has been announced, which is doubled in cases of mass surrender. Additional compensation is provided for surrendering weapons and depositing mobile devices. To support reintegration, surrendered individuals receive ₹10,000 per month for three years.

Rehabilitation efforts also include skill training and distribution of toolkits at dedicated centers. Those who return to the mainstream are provided housing under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. The government has taken multiple steps to ensure employment opportunities, including the establishment of skill development centers. Education for their children has been made free up to Class 12. Financial assistance is also being extended—loans of up to ₹2 lakh for women and ₹5 lakh for men. Additionally, initiatives like the Bastar Olympics and Bastar Pandum are being promoted to encourage culture and sports. As a result, around 1.2 lakh artists participated in Bastar Pandum, and approximately 5.5 lakh tribal youth took part in sporting activities.

“

The credit for the major development of a Naxalism-mukt Bharat, which is about to take shape in the country, goes entirely to our Central Armed Police Forces, especially the jawans of CoBRA and CRPF, the state police — particularly the jawans of Chhattisgarh State Police and DRG — and the local tribals. The people have also made a significant contribution to the elimination of Left-Wing Extremism.

-Shri Amit Shah

Union Minister for Home and Cooperation

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Left-Wing Ideology is the Root Cause of Naxalism

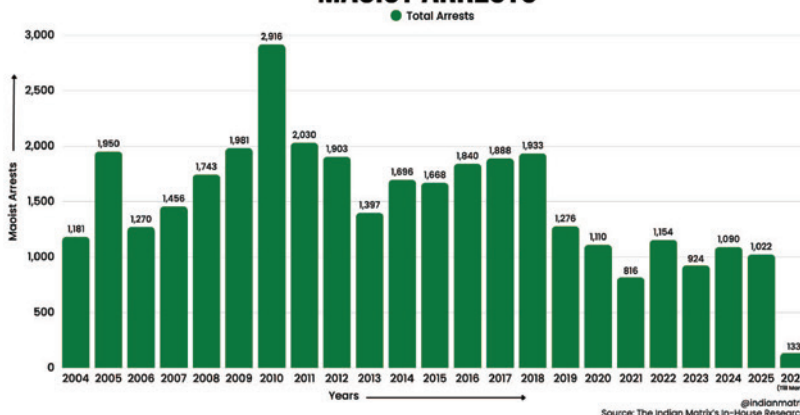
Shri Amit Shah asserted that the root cause of Naxalism is not lack of development, but Left-wing ideology itself—an assessment that, he noted, had also been acknowledged by previous governments. He referred to former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, who had identified armed Maoist groups as the most serious internal security challenge, even more significant than issues in Kashmir and the North East. Shah stated that extremist groups and their supporters propagated a misleading narrative among innocent tribal communities, claiming to fight for their rights and justice. He emphasized that those who supported Naxalism share equal

responsibility for the violence, just as those who carried weapons.

Focus on Development in Tribal Areas

It is the result of the Government of India's robust strategy and its firm resolve to free the nation from the scourge of Naxal violence that, in the past three years alone, nearly 4,800 extremists have surrendered and more than 2,200 Naxalites have been arrested. At the same time, over 700 Naxals who posed a challenge to the state have been neutralized, significantly weakening the military capabilities of the Maoist movement. The dominance of Naxal elements across the geographical expanse of the Red Corridor—once spread over more than 180 districts from Tirupati to Pashupati—has been dismantled, and governance has been re-established in areas that were previously devoid of administrative control. The restoration of state authority in these regions stands as clear evidence of liberation for millions of rural and tribal communities from oppressive Naxal control, and marks a decisive victory over the major challenge of ensuring development in tribal areas. Declaring the country “Naxal-mukt” is thus a national achievement in addressing one of

MAOIST ARRESTS



A New Era of Development in a Naxalmukt Bharat

Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah's declaration of a Naxalmukt India represents a historic strategic milestone. Effective control has been established over the armed Naxal movement, and the country has secured a major victory against this long-standing challenge. The government is now focused on transforming the once-disturbed, underdeveloped, and fear-stricken Red Corridor into a corridor of development. Through comprehensive development initiatives—covering roads, electricity, housing, education, healthcare, and employment—the government aims to ensure lasting peace and meaningful democratic participation across the region. Road connectivity is being expanded even in dense forest areas, and mobile networks are rapidly extending their reach. Improved communication infrastructure is strengthening law and order, while also facilitating the effective delivery of welfare schemes to tribal regions, ensuring that the benefits of governance reach even the most remote communities.

The government has constructed 628 fortified, state-of-the-art police stations in these regions and established 68 helipads capable of night landings. This has enabled security forces to neutralize landmines and respond to potential threats within minutes. The rapid expansion of such critical infrastructure has brought about a significant transformation in areas once affected



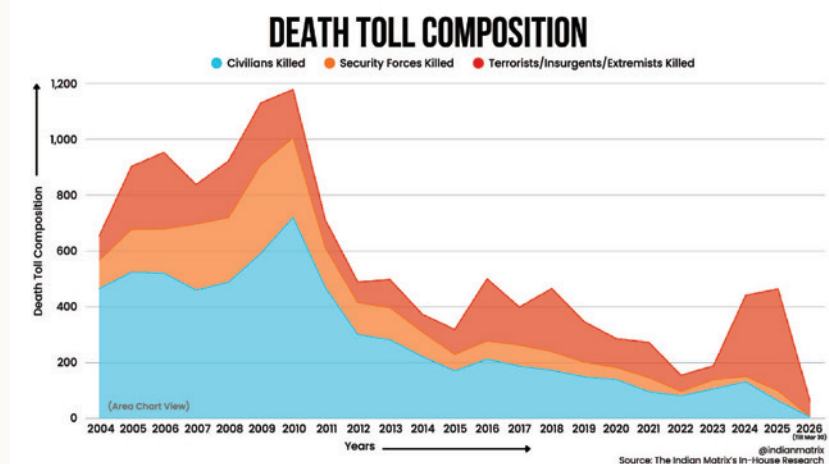
by Naxalism. By ensuring the delivery of targeted welfare schemes to tribal communities and offering attractive rehabilitation options, the government has earned the trust and support of local populations in Maoist-affected regions, thereby securing their cooperation in eliminating the Naxal menace.

Alongside this, the Aspirational Districts Programme has accelerated improvements in healthcare and education. Similarly, the state's Roshni Scheme has provided employment-linked skill training to underprivileged youth, integrating them into the mainstream of development. Supported by the Central Government's high-incentive surrender policies, more than 8,000 extremists over the past decade have renounced violence, surrendered, and benefited from government initiatives.

the most serious internal security challenges.

Red Corridor Not Possible Without Political Support

Shri Amit Shah stated that Naxalism began in the 1970s from Naxalbari and parts of West Bengal, where as many as 3,620 violent incidents were recorded in a single year. By the 1980s, the People's War Group had emerged, and the movement gradually spread to states like Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha. He explained that by the 1990s, Left-wing ideology began to contract, leading to mergers between extremist factions and Left-leaning groups. In 2004, two major groups united to form the Communist Party of India



(Maoist). Shah questioned how such a movement could expand across 12 states, covering nearly 17% of India's land area and impacting over 10% of its population. He asserted that the

creation of a vast "Red Corridor"—stretching from Tirupati to Pashupatinath Temple—would not have been possible without political support from those in power. ♦♦♦

Government Committed to Uniform Law for All Citizens

Sahakar Jagran Team



There should be one uniform law for all citizens in the country.

The government is committed to implementing the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), said Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah while commenting on the passage of the UCC Bill by the Gujarat government. The Uniform Civil Code proposes a common set of laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens, irrespective of religion or community. It aims to replace religion-based personal laws with a unified legal framework, thereby promoting equality and strengthening national unity.

At present, people belonging to different religions—such as Hindus, Muslims, Christians, and Parsis—follow their own personal laws in matters related to marriage, divorce, and property. Under the Uniform Civil Code, all such matters would come under a common legal framework applicable to every citizen.

The objective of this law is to reform personal laws, ensure equality—especially for women—and guarantee justice for all citizens irrespective of religion. Article 44 of the Constitution of India directs the State to endeavor to secure a Uniform Civil Code for citizens across the country. It forms part of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Goa remains the only state where a form of Uniform Civil Code has been in place since the Portuguese era.



✦ After Uttarakhand, Gujarat has also demonstrated its commitment by passing the UCC Bill

Before Gujarat, the government of Uttarakhand had passed the Uniform Civil Code Bill. Shri Amit Shah stated that the government's priority is to run the country not on the basis of appeasement, but through equal laws for all citizens. He reiterated that the Uniform Civil Code proposes a common set of laws governing personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and adoption for all citizens, irrespective of religion or community. It seeks to replace religion-based personal laws with a unified legal system, thereby promoting equality and strengthening national unity.

Under this framework, all citizens—regardless of their faith—will be governed by the same legal provisions in personal matters. Amit Shah further stated that under the

leadership of Narendra Modi, various state governments are steadily moving towards implementing the UCC. He emphasized that true equality and justice in society can only be achieved through such a law, and the government is committed to ensuring fairness and equal treatment for all. The government's effort is to ensure that no citizen faces discrimination on the basis of religion. Every individual may belong to any faith or sect, but in the eyes of the law, all are equal. The implementation of a Uniform Civil Code is expected to enhance social harmony while strengthening national unity and integrity. Hence, the government remains committed to implementing it across the country without any discrimination, bringing all citizens under its ambit. ♦♦♦

PM Shri Narendra Modi Speaks in the Parliament on West Asia Conflict

India Always Advocates for Peace in Humanity's Interest, Says PM

Sahakar Jagran Team

India's commitment to humanity and peace is unwavering.

India strives to reduce tensions and eliminate hostility in the world. War endangers life and goes against humanity. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi expressed these views while addressing Parliament on the West Asia conflict. Highlighting the possibility of prolonged difficult global conditions arising from this war, Shri Modi said that when every government and every citizen of the country move together, we can face every challenge. This is our identity and this is our strength.

Referring to the issue of energy supply, the Prime Minister said that the energy diversification strategy adopted over the past decade has proven effective in the current crisis. Over the last 11 years, India has increased its energy import sources from 27 countries to 41 countries, thereby reducing dependence on any single region. In today's circumstances, the steps taken over the past decade regarding energy security have become even more relevant. India has prioritized crude oil storage for such times of crisis. Today, India has more than 53 lakh metric tonnes of strategic petroleum reserves, and work is ongoing to build more than 65 lakh metric tonnes of additional reserves apart from the storage of oil companies. Over the past 11 years, there has



✦ Over the last 11 years, India has expanded its sources of energy imports from 27 countries to 41 countries, thereby reducing our dependence on any single region

also been a significant increase in our refining capacity.

The Prime Minister also highlighted India's domestic energy transformation. Referring to the remarkable progress in ethanol blending, he stated that it has increased from merely 1-1.5% a decade ago to approximately 20% today. This has led to a reduction of about 4.5 crore barrels of oil imports annually. Railway electrification has saved approximately 180 crore litres of diesel each year. The metro network has expanded from less than 250 kilometers in 2014 to around 1,100 kilometers today. The central government has provided 15,000 electric buses to the states.

Describing energy as the backbone of the modern economy

and West Asia as a major source of global energy needs, Shri Modi said that the current crisis has become a challenge for economies around the world. However, through the combined efforts of the government and industry, we will be able to effectively deal with these circumstances. Referring to the steps taken to protect Indian agriculture from external shocks, the Prime Minister stated that six new urea plants have been commissioned over the past decade. This has increased annual production capacity by more than 76 lakh metric tonnes. Domestic production of DAP and NPKS fertilizers has increased by approximately 50 lakh metric tonnes, and the sources of fertilizer imports have been diversified.

Highlighting the government's commitment to empowering farmers through innovations such as Made-in-India nano urea, promoting natural farming, and reducing farmers' dependence on diesel, the Prime Minister mentioned that more than 22 lakh solar pumps have been distributed under the PM-KUSUM scheme. He also stated that adequate coal reserves are available at all power plants across the country, and India has set a record by producing 100 crore tonnes of coal for the second consecutive year.

Continuous monitoring is being carried out across all systems, from power generation to power supply. The unprecedented progress made in the renewable energy sector over the past decade has significantly strengthened the government's preparedness. Half of India's total electricity generation capacity now comes from renewable sources, and the country's total renewable capacity has crossed the historic mark of 250 gigawatts. Solar energy capacity alone has increased from about 3 gigawatts to 140 gigawatts over the past 11 years, with approximately 40 lakh rooftop solar panels installed. Under the Gobardhan scheme, 200 compressed biogas plants are now operational, and nuclear energy production is being encouraged. Additionally, a newly approved small hydropower development scheme will add 1,500 megawatts of capacity over the next five years.

Prime Minister Shri Modi said that every crisis tests the resolve of a nation and its efforts. To face such challenges, visionary decisions have been taken over the past 11 years. India has prioritized building crude oil reserves for times of crisis like these. Oil companies have sufficient stocks of petrol and diesel.

Referring to the government's strategy to reduce excessive dependence on any single fuel source, the Prime Minister highlighted the emphasis on piped natural gas (PNG) along with LPG for domestic gas supply. He noted that unprecedented work has been done over the past decade in expanding PNG connections, and these efforts have been further accelerated in recent times. Large-scale efforts are also being made to significantly increase domestic LPG production within the country. The government has aimed to minimize dependence on other countries across all sectors. It has launched a mission worth approximately ₹70 thousand crore to build Made-in-India ships. Alongside this, capabilities in shipbuilding, ship breaking, and maintenance and repair (overhauling) are being rapidly developed. India's defence sector has been further strengthened, and the country is now manufacturing most of its military requirements and weapons domestically. ♦♦♦

India Marching Forward with Renewed Confidence: PM Shri Narendra Modi

♦ India's Unprecedented Relations, from the 'Gulf' to the 'Global West' and the 'Global South'

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India's economy is rapidly moving forward. Leaving behind the conditions that existed before 2014, India is now progressing with a new sense of confidence. Today, India does not avoid challenges but confronts

them directly. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi expressed these views at a program organized by a media group in Delhi. Speaking about India's diplomatic outreach amid a fragmented global order, the Prime Minister said that India has built very close relations ranging from the Gulf to the Global West and from the Global South to neighboring countries, establishing itself as a trusted partner for all.

Expanding on the saying, "what gets measured gets managed," the Prime Minister said that what is measured also improves and ultimately transforms. Highway construction has increased from 11-12 km per day to 30 km per day. The turnaround time of ships at ports has reduced from 5-6 days to less than two days. The number of registered startups has risen from 400-500 to more than 2 lakh. MBBS seats have increased from 50,000-55,000 to more than 1.25 lakh; the number of bank accounts has grown from 25 crore to over 80 crore (including 55 crore Jan Dhan accounts); and the number of airports has exceeded 160. "Today, India is on a fast track; today, resolutions are being transformed into achievements."

Referring to the significant transformations currently underway, the Prime Minister said that Assam, which once echoed with the sound of gunfire, is now seeing the establishment of semiconductor units. In Odisha, development is taking place across multiple sectors, from semiconductors to petrochemicals. In Bihar, more than five new bridges have been constructed in the past ten years. Uttar Pradesh has emerged as a global hub for mobile phone manufacturing. India is transforming past developmental imbalances into future opportunities. Highlighting that West Bengal was once a center of culture, education, industry, and trade, he said that over the past 11 years, the central government has made significant investments for the development of West Bengal.

It is essential to place national interest above party interest, as the nation and its development stand above politics. Prioritizing national interest will inspire India to become developed and self-reliant. ♦♦♦

Shri Amit Shah Inaugurates Development Projects in Guwahati

Assam is Now Self-Reliant in Healthcare & Medical Education



Sahakar Jagran Team



is essential for our country to have a comprehensive ecosystem for medical education, research, and development, and to provide a platform where young minds can conduct research to serve not only patients in India but across the world," said Union Minister for Home and Cooperation Shri Amit Shah while inaugurating various development projects of the Assam government in Guwahati.

Shri Shah noted that the programme is significant not only for Assam but for the entire Northeast region. He highlighted that while healthcare services in the Northeast were in a poor state a decade ago, Himanta Biswa Sarma, as Chief Minister of Assam, has successfully transformed the state's healthcare system to match that of developed states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. He further emphasized that the Chief

- ✦ Assam emerges as a major hub for critical healthcare services; becomes the first state to offer advanced facilities like proton cancer therapy
- ✦ Under the leadership of PM Shri Narendra Modi, the government increased Assam's health budget from ₹4,000 crore to ₹9,000 crore

Minister has effectively combined governmental efforts with the strength of society to drive these reforms. Priority has been given to establishing government medical colleges, enabling children from economically weaker sections to pursue medical education. Additionally, numerous government hospitals and medical colleges have been built, along with state-of-the-art facilities equipped to treat a wide range of critical diseases.

Focus on Making Assam a Leader in Healthcare

Shri Amit Shah stated that the Pragjyotishpur Medical College and Hospital has been dedicated to public service, constructed at a cost of ₹675 crore. On the same occasion,

he also laid the foundation stones for several major healthcare projects, including the Golaghat Cancer Centre (₹135 crore), Tinsukia Cancer Centre (₹135 crore), Diphu Medical College and Hospital (₹220 crore), Barpeta Medical College and Hospital (₹284 crore), Jorhat Medical College and Hospital (₹310 crore), the Six Mile Swasthya Bhawan (₹218 crore), and the Abhayapuri District Hospital (₹115 crore). He said that such large-scale initiatives undertaken in a single day reflect the state government's strong commitment to transforming Assam into a prosperous state in the healthcare sector. These efforts, he noted, will play a crucial role in making Assam self-reliant in healthcare.

Shri Shah said that the Chief Minister aims to transform Assam into a state where not a single patient needs to travel outside for treatment. He added that even poor patients from West Bengal and other Northeastern states should be able to come to Assam for quality healthcare. Efforts have been made to expand healthcare facilities—from cancer treatment to comprehensive medical services—across every region of the state, including Barak Valley, Upper Assam, Central Assam, and Lower Assam. He emphasized that patients from the Northeast will no longer need to travel to cities like Chennai, Mumbai, Karnataka, or Delhi for treatment, as all necessary facilities will now be available in nearby government hospitals.

Expressing concern over the earlier government's lack of commitment towards building a healthy Assam, Shri Shah said that little progress had been made in the healthcare sector a decade ago. Today, however, he noted with pride that the current government has made Assam self-reliant in both healthcare and medical education. He further highlighted that the state's health budget has been increased from ₹4,000 crore to ₹9,000 crore, with a strong focus on effective implementation at the grassroots level. While Assam earlier had only six medical colleges, the number has now risen to 14, with 10 more in the pipeline—taking the total to 24 medical colleges. Correspondingly, the number of seats in medical colleges has increased significantly from 726 earlier to 1,825 seats across the existing 14 institutions.

Expanding Treatment Facilities

Emphasizing the growing healthcare infrastructure for the treatment of serious illnesses such as cancer in Assam, Amit Shah said that under the “double-engine



Government Opens New Horizons for Youth Across Sectors

Shri Amit Shah said that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has opened new avenues for the youth across multiple sectors. His vision is to create a platform where India's youth can stand and compete with their global counterparts. He highlighted that emerging sectors such as space, green hydrogen, renewable energy, artificial intelligence, post-5G technologies like 6G, electronic equipment manufacturing, and semiconductors will shape the direction of the global economy over the next 25 years. India, he noted, has already positioned itself as a founding participant in these transformative domains. Engineering colleges across the country are increasingly focusing on imparting education and skills in these cutting-edge fields. He further pointed out that the hosting of the world's largest AI summit in Delhi—with participation from heads of state of 22 countries and top CEOs from companies across 80 nations—reflects the government's strong commitment to technological advancement and global leadership. Shri Shah also noted that for the first time, a semiconductor manufacturing plant worth ₹27,000 crore has been established in Assam, marking a significant step towards strengthening India's position in high-tech manufacturing.

government,” the state has emerged as a major hub for cancer care and critical health services. He noted that while there were earlier only two cancer care hospitals in the state, this number has now expanded to 17. He further highlighted that earlier there was no comprehensive health insurance scheme in the country, which led to the launch of Ayushman Bharat Yojana by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. In addition, the Assam government introduced its own health insurance initiative, the Atal Amrit Abhiyan.

To support expensive medical treatments, the state government has also mobilized CSR (Corporate

Social Responsibility) funds from the corporate sector. Through this mechanism, the government bears the cost of treatment, ensuring that poor patients do not have to pay even for costly procedures. Shri Shah emphasized that the government's objective is to ensure complete treatment for the marginalised and prevent families from losing their income or falling into debt due to illness. He added that the government also aims to create opportunities for talented youth from marginalised families to become doctors, reflecting its inclusive and welfare-oriented approach to governance. ♦♦♦



'The Stories of Sarathis in their Own Words'

Prosperity Enters Lives of Sarathis With Bharat Taxi, Passengers Too Get Relief

Sahakar Jagran Team

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Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of "Sahkar Se Samridhhi" is continuously being implemented on the ground and achieving its objectives. On the initiative of Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, the Bharat Taxi service, launched a few months ago on the cooperative model, appears to be satisfying both drivers and customers. Drivers associated with this company, who have now taken on the role of owners and are called "Sarathi," see their own and their families' future in it and express satisfaction.



My name is S Lal. I have been working as a taxi driver for a long time. When app-based private companies entered the market, I worked with them. But now our Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah has given us a gift in the form of Bharat Taxi. We are very happy about this. There is also a provision of awards to encourage drivers. Recently, I received two Super Sarathi awards of ₹900 and ₹500. There is also a promise of health insurance. This gives us a lot of hope, and we feel assured about our future. Earlier, with one cylinder of CNG, we used to earn around ₹10 to ₹12 thousand, and the rate was ₹9 to ₹10 per kilometer. But with Bharat Taxi, we get ₹15 to ₹20 per kilometer. Our income has increased.



My name is Naresh Kumar. By joining Bharat Taxi, I have benefited a lot. Compared to private taxi companies operating in this sector, I am able to earn well throughout the day. The Government of India and Minister Shri Amit Shah are thinking a lot for us. I am very satisfied with the support of Bharat Taxi. I drive my taxi all across Delhi and I am also a member of the Transport Front. I have asked everyone in my organization to use the Bharat Taxi app. I also appeal to others to join Bharat Taxi and use its services, as it is more beneficial and provides better service compared to other taxi companies.



My name is Ramesh Bhai Parmar. Earlier, in the private taxi companies operating in the market, we were merely drivers, but after joining Bharat Taxi, we have become its owners. Now we are called 'Sarathi.' This has increased our prestige and dignity. This indigenous taxi service, started on the initiative of Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, is beneficial for everyone. It takes full care of the convenience and safety of both drivers and customers. While it has increased the income of drivers, it is also providing comfortable service to customers at reasonable rates. Working with it will ensure a bright future for drivers and their families.



We drivers had been waiting for a company like Bharat Taxi for a long time, because other private taxi companies used to exploit us. These companies did not pay us our full remuneration. A major portion of our earnings from fares was kept by them in the name of commission. But now, with the arrival of Bharat Taxi, we have been freed from this exploitation. The entire fare received from the customer is directly deposited into our accounts. There is no middleman anymore. By joining Bharat Taxi, we have become its owners, and now our income is gradually increasing. For this, we thank Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah ji.



My name is Ramesh. I have been driving a taxi for a long time, but I joined Bharat Taxi recently. So far, I have completed 81 rides and earned ₹35 thousand. It provides very good ride opportunities. Compared to other taxi companies, the rates are higher, so the fare is also better. I am very satisfied after joining Bharat Taxi, and my family is also happy as my income has increased. I would like to tell other taxi drivers to join this company and become its owners. There is no commission to be paid from the fare received from customers. The entire fare belongs to us.



My name is Ajaykumar Gupta. I am the President of the Ahmedabad Rickshaw Driver Ekta Union. The experience with Bharat Taxi has been very good. The response from customers using its services has also been very encouraging, as they are receiving satisfactory and more affordable service compared to other private taxi companies. In this, Sarathi brothers do not have to pay any commission. The entire fare goes directly into the driver's pocket. All Sarathi brothers are the owners of this company. Everyone should join this indigenous company. I appeal to all taxi drivers to join Bharat Taxi and download its app. I express my gratitude to the Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah for launching this app.



My name is Raivar Vandaraj. I am very satisfied after joining Bharat Taxi because my income has increased. Now I am able to take better care of my family. The efforts of Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah are highly commendable. Earlier, I was not aware of the referral code. My friends informed me about it, and now I am benefiting from it. Through my referral code, I have helped many of my friends, relatives and acquaintances download the Bharat Taxi app. Now, if my friend, relative, or anyone uses the service and enters my referral code, I get an additional benefit of ₹100. This has increased my income and I am very happy.



My name is Praveen Thakor. Earlier, I worked at Big Basket, but after some time, I started losing interest in the job and began thinking of doing something else. During that time, I bought a taxi and started working with private taxi companies. After running it for about one to one-and-a-half years, I realized that working with them was not profitable. Meanwhile, one of my friends told me about Bharat Taxi, and I joined it. Compared to other companies, it offers higher rates. The experience has been very satisfying. Now we will continue working with it, and our future will be bright. Our income has increased after joining it, and our family is happy.



My name is Narendra. When I came to know about Bharat Taxi, which is based on the cooperative model, I joined it. I have been working with it for three to four months. My income has increased through this. The best part about this company is that I no longer have to pay any commission to anyone. I receive the entire fare. It has a subscription plan of ₹40, which is very low compared to other private taxi companies. The government is also trying to provide us with maximum facilities. It also takes care of the social security of taxi drivers. Everyone should join it and benefit.



My name is Patni Kishanbhai. I am an auto driver since 2012. Under the guidance of Union Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, the introduction of Bharat Taxi in the market is very encouraging for driver brothers. In this, they work as owners, and the entire fare received from customers belongs to them. In private companies, they had to pay commission, but here they are free from that, and their income has increased. The Bharat Taxi app also ensures complete convenience and safety for customers. Passengers traveling in the taxi can stay connected with their families, and their relatives can monitor their journey from home and check on their well-being. ♦♦♦

and have been driving an auto in Ahmedabad since the introduction of Bharat Taxi in the market.

Assam's Progress Accelerates Development of the Entire Northeast



Sahakar Jagran Team

Development of every sector and every section of society is the government's

priority. With this spirit, a major initiative has been taken for the workers employed in the tea gardens of Assam. It is their hard work that has strengthened Assam's identity across the world. The tea grown by them has today become a symbol of India's identity globally. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi said this while laying the foundation stone and inaugurating development projects worth ₹19,480 lakh crore in Guwahati, Assam, and releasing more than ₹18 thousand crore under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi.

Announcing the start of work on modern cruise terminals at the famous Nimati Ghat and Bishwanath Ghat, Shri Modi said that this step will give a new direction to tourism and the local economy in Assam. The government views tourism as a

- ✦ Development of Every Sector and Every Section of Society Is Our Priority: PM Shri Narendra Modi
- ✦ Schemes such as MSP, Affordable Credit, Crop Insurance and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi Have Become Major Pillars of Support for Farmers

major opportunity for employment and development. With this vision, the possibilities of water tourism on the Brahmaputra River are being expanded. Once the cruise terminals are built, cruise operations on the Brahmaputra will increase further. This will make it easier for tourists from India and around the world to reach Assam. As cruise tourism grows, new employment opportunities will be created for local youth, artisans and handicraft workers will find new markets, and the incomes of small shopkeepers, boat operators, and those associated with hotels and transport will increase. Tourism in Assam is becoming a new engine of local

development and prosperity. Assam is emerging as a model for the future of India's Northeast—referred to as 'Ashtalakshmi.' The progress of Assam is giving new momentum to the entire Northeast. We must work together for a "Developed Assam" so that the state can emerge as a model for the country.

Announcing the transfer of more than ₹18 thousand crore into the accounts of crores of farmers across the country under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme, the Prime Minister described the scheme as extraordinary. So far, more than ₹4.25 lakh crore has been deposited into the accounts of crores of farmers. In Assam alone, around

Shri Modi Earns the Distinction of Being the Longest-Serving Head of Government, Says Shri Amit Shah

Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah said that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has become the longest-serving head of a government in India. He achieved this milestone by surpassing the record of 8,930 days set by former Sikkim Chief Minister Pawan Kumar Chamling. This achievement, he said, rests on the foundation of service, hard work, and unwavering dedication. Through social media, Shri Shah stated that Prime Minister Shri Modi has earned the distinction of being the longest-serving head of any government in the country. His 8,931 days in public life, first as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and now as the Prime Minister, reflect a deep commitment to “nation-first” governance, integrity in actions, and tireless service to every citizen. This is a rare legacy built on unparalleled trust and unmatched service. His decades of service have, in themselves, created an era.

Shri Shah said that building a “New India” required lifelong effort, and Prime Minister Shri Modi has accomplished that. Whether it is ensuring rights for the poor, setting new benchmarks in development, or



enhancing the nation’s pride on global platforms, the Modi era has completely transformed India. He added that serving the nation and its people for more than 24 years without a break is a testament to Shri Modi’s unwavering dedication. Shri Shah said that this is why Prime Minister Shri Modi has received unprecedented affection from the people, serving three times as the Chief Minister of Gujarat and three times as the Prime Minister of India. The trust, affection and support of the people for him continue to grow every day.

19 lakh farmers have received approximately ₹8 thousand crore so far. Referring to the strong safety net created around farmers over the past 11 years, Shri Modi said that schemes like MSP, affordable loans, crop insurance and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi have become a major support for farmers. The government has ensured that international crises do not affect agriculture and farming. A bag of urea, which costs ₹3,000 in the international market, has been made available to Indian farmers for just ₹300. The government has spent more than ₹12 lakh crore from its treasury to ensure that the burden of rising global fertilizer prices does not fall on farmers. By connecting agriculture with new technology and farmers with modern irrigation methods, the government has adopted the policy of “more crop per

drop” and delivered micro-irrigation technologies such as drip and sprinkler systems to farmers. This has improved irrigation and reduced costs.

The government is now working to connect farms with solar pumps. Many farmers are not only using solar pumps for irrigation but are also generating electricity and earning income by selling it. Discussing efforts to reduce farmers’ dependence on fertilizers and pesticides, the Prime Minister said that the present government has restarted fertilizer factories and taken several initiatives to connect farmers with “nano urea.” Farmers are also being encouraged to adopt natural farming.

Referring to the development of India’s refineries and the expansion of refining capacity, Shri Modi said

that today India is a country that can not only meet its own energy needs but also contribute to fulfilling global energy requirements. In recent years, refineries in Assam have also been expanded. Unprecedented investments are being made in gas pipeline infrastructure in Assam and the entire Northeast region. The upgradation work of the Numaligarh–Siliguri pipeline has been completed, and the world’s first “second-generation bio-ethanol plant” has been set up in Golaghat, Assam. This is playing an important role in meeting renewable energy commitments. The Lower Kopili Hydroelectric Project will benefit not only Assam but the entire Northeast region. These projects are creating new employment opportunities for the youth of Assam and boosting the state’s prosperity. ♦♦♦



**National Conclave Organized for the
Efficient Implementation of the National
Cooperative Policy 2025**

Cooperatives Emerge as Powerful Engine for Development

Sahakar Jagran Team

To realize the vision of “Sahkar Se Samriddhi” of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and to make the cooperative sector more empowered, transparent, technology-enabled and people-centric, the Ministry of Cooperation has been continuously taking initiatives under the leadership of Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah. Over the past four years since the formation of the independent Ministry of Cooperation, more than one hundred significant initiatives have been undertaken in this direction. Additionally, by implementing the National Cooperation Policy 2025, efforts have been accelerated to establish the cooperative sector as a strong engine of the country's development.

As an important step in this direction, the government recently organized a national conclave at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi, where in-depth deliberations were held on the theme “Implementation Path of the National Cooperation Policy 2025 and the Way Forward.” This conclave, jointly organized by the Ministry of Cooperation, Government of India and Tribhuvan Sahkari University, witnessed participation from policymakers, representatives of cooperative institutions, experts, and stakeholders from across the country. Extensive discussions were held on effective implementation of the cooperation policy, transforming Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) into multi-functional units through more than 25 business activities, computerization of over 80,000 PACS, the world's largest cooperative food

- ✦ The Ministry of Cooperation brainstormed with State Governments and experts to implement Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of ‘Sahakar se Samriddhi’ at the grassroots level
- ✦ Emphasis laid on PACS computerization, decentralized storage and strengthening the cooperative ecosystem to transform the cooperative movement into a mass movement

grain storage scheme, and promoting education among youth, women, and members of cooperative societies. Deliberations also covered a wide range of topics including organic products, credit and banking, and digital public infrastructure.

Contribution of Cooperatives in Building Viksit Bharat

At the National Conference on Cooperation, Union Minister of State for Cooperation Shri Krishan Pal Gurjar emphasized the importance of the cooperative sector in the country's development. He stated that cooperation has been a strong pillar of India's socio-economic structure. For decades, it has played a crucial role in empowering rural India. He further

said that our National Cooperation Policy 2025 has the capacity to meet the growing aspirations and needs of rural areas in the present era, and presents a comprehensive and forward-looking roadmap for cooperative development in line with our evolving economy.

Under the able guidance of Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, this policy will play a decisive role in establishing cooperation as the second engine of the country's development. Strengthening the foundation of cooperation, expanding the cooperative framework, developing a business ecosystem, ensuring transparent and professional management, promoting member-centricity, expanding into new areas of work, and ensuring the participation of youth in the cooperative sector are the key dimensions of our cooperative policy.

He stated that the goal of the new cooperation policy is to accelerate inclusive development through cooperation, provide new energy to the rural economy, and ensure a significant contribution towards building a Viksit Bharat by the year 2047. Encouraging states to formulate their own cooperation policies, Shri Gurjar urged them to further accelerate the cooperative movement.

Centre's Focus on Long-term Reforms in Cooperatives

The Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken several far-reaching and transformative initiatives in line with the National Cooperation Policy 2025. These include developing Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) into multi-purpose economic units, enabling PACS and MPACS to undertake more than 25 activities, establishment of 'Tribhuvan' Sakhari University, increasing milk production in the cooperative sector through White Revolution 2.0, and implementation of innovative initiatives such as the National Cooperative Database, Cooperative Ranking Framework, and 'Bharat Taxi'.

More than 80 lakh PACS across the country are being computerized to transform them into multi-purpose, business-oriented, and more efficient units. The government is focused on strengthening the agricultural system, and for this, storage decentralization is being ensured at the PACS level and expanded to every corner of the country, developing it up to the block and tehsil levels. Ensuring fair prices for farmers' produce, reducing post-harvest losses, and lowering logistics costs are among the key priorities of the Ministry of Cooperation.

Emphasis on Empowering PACS as Engines of Development

Emphasizing strategies to triple the contribution of the cooperative sector in the Indian economy, Chairman of the Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council, Prof. S. Mahendra Dev, stated that cooperation can become an effective medium for inclusive and sustainable development.

A Cooperative Society in Every Village in the Coming Years

Shri Amit Shah expressed confidence that the government has resolved to make India the world's third-largest cooperative system by the year 2027, and stated that this target will certainly be achieved. He said that the new Cooperation Policy has been designed with the vision of building a Viksit Bharat by 2047. One of its key goals is to establish at least one cooperative institution in every village. He added that the government aims to make cooperation the key to the development of 140 crore citizens of the country. For those who lack capital but are willing to work hard, cooperation is the only viable path. The policy has been framed keeping in mind Dalits, tribals and women. Shri Shah emphasized that this cooperative policy has been designed for future generations.

He further stated that model cooperative villages will be developed across the country and the number of cooperative societies will be increased by 30 percent. Women will play a major role in White Revolution 2.0. Shri Shah clearly said that this is a policy that provides solutions to all challenges and also includes provisions for necessary amendments in the law every 10 years. He added that when the new Cooperation Policy is implemented in its entirety with full precision, India will move rapidly towards becoming a developed nation.

He said that cooperation has the potential to emerge as a powerful instrument for inclusive and sustainable growth. He highlighted the possibility of making cooperation the second engine of the economy and appreciated the crucial role of the cooperative sector in delivering affordable credit to people at the last mile in rural areas, increasing farmers' income, and strengthening the rural economy.

On this occasion, Director of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Shri Satish Marathe, said that the cooperative sector is the most effective medium for providing affordable credit to people at the last mile in remote villages. He stated that the cooperative sector can play a significant role in developing a diverse and vibrant ecosystem, ensuring easier access to financial services for rural areas and weaker sections of society. Shri Marathe appreciated the relevance of the conference in giving new direction, innovation, and strength to the cooperative movement, and emphasized making the cooperative sector more active in the country's economic development through transparency, technology and inclusive growth. ♦♦♦

A Target to Triple Contribution of Cooperatives to the GDP

Sahakar Jagran Team



nion Home and
Cooperation
Minister Shri
Amit Shah has
set an ambitious

target of tripling the contribution of the cooperative sector to the country's GDP by the year 2034. Along with this, he has also expressed the resolve to make 50 crore new citizens active members of the cooperative sector and to increase the number of cooperative societies by 30 %. To achieve this, efforts are being made to establish at least one primary cooperative unit (such as PACS, dairy, or fisheries committee) in every panchayat across the country. This will generate employment opportunities for youth, and a cluster and monitoring mechanism is also being developed to enhance transparency, financial stability, and institutional trust.

Shri Shah stated that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the government is ready 24 hours to support cooperative institutions in every sector, but the units themselves must become strong. When all states implement the new Cooperation Policy in detail, an inclusive, self-reliant and future-oriented model will emerge.

To make cooperation an important instrument of the country's development for future generations, technology will be extended to even the smallest units over the next two decades, bringing significant



transformation in functioning through computerization. Shri Shah said that to achieve the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat, this Cooperation Policy will make the rural, agricultural ecosystem and the poor a reliable part of the economy. This policy is visionary, practical and result-oriented, with the objective of advancing the cooperative movement by the centenary of the country's independence in 2047.

The Union Government is emphasizing increasing the share of cooperative societies in almost all sectors of the economy. While formulating the new National Cooperation Policy 2025, which will play a decisive role in this direction, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah had stated

that through the new policy, the resolve to expand cooperation to all villages of the country and connect people with it will be fulfilled. The government has framed the National Cooperation Policy 2025 to make the cooperative sector multidimensional in line with present needs and future requirements. Shri Shah said, "The formation of the National Cooperative Policy will help realize the vision of 'Sahkar Se Samridhi', strengthen the cooperative movement and extend its reach to the grassroots level."

Shri Shah further stated that India's fundamental idea is to create a model where development takes place collectively, with everyone's participation contributing to the nation's progress. ♦♦♦

Building an Ecosystem for Holistic Development of Cooperatives

Sahakar Jagran Team

In line with the Government of India's commitment to give a new direction, momentum, and expansion to the cooperative sector in the country, the Ministry of Cooperation has so far undertaken more than one hundred concrete policy and practical initiatives. In accordance with the objectives of the National Cooperative Policy, 2025, an expert committee has also been constituted to monitor the successful implementation and impact of these initiatives aimed at achieving overall cooperative development goals in the country. States have been actively involved to ensure smooth and time-bound implementation of these initiatives. As per updated data available on the National Cooperative Database, 33,853 new multipurpose primary cooperative societies (M-PACS), dairy and fisheries cooperative societies have been registered in the country, and 21,292 dairy and fisheries cooperative societies have been strengthened.

To strengthen cooperative institutions and make them more transparent and multipurpose, the Ministry of Cooperation has also ensured high-level monitoring of these schemes and multi-dimensional initiatives. For this purpose, monthly meetings are held every month with States and Union Territories through video conferencing under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperation. In addition, physical review meetings



- ✦ 33,853 new Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (M-PACS), Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been registered
- ✦ 21,292 existing Dairy and Fisheries Cooperative Societies have been empowered

are also held every three months with the Principal Secretaries and Secretaries of State Cooperative Departments and Registrars of Cooperative Societies of States and Union Territories. A recent "Manthan Meeting" chaired by the Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah with State and Union Territory Cooperation Ministers and all stakeholders is considered a milestone in this direction.

Under the National Cooperative Policy, six strategic pillars have been defined. One of these focuses on promoting inclusiveness and deepening the reach of cooperatives. Its objective is to ensure broad participation of all sections of society in the cooperative movement. Taking concrete steps to promote inclusiveness in society through cooperatives and to empower

disadvantaged sections, provisions have been made to encourage participation and assign important roles to women, youth, small and marginal farmers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and persons with disabilities, among other weaker sections of society.

To promote the development of women and weaker sections in the cooperative sector, it has been recommended to include them in the National Cooperative Database. Additionally, the Ministry of Cooperation has launched the cooperative-based White Revolution 2.0 for expanding cooperative coverage in the dairy sector, generating employment, and promoting women's empowerment. Its aim is to double the milk collection capacity of dairy cooperative societies over the next five years. ♦♦♦

Bolstering the Rural Economy by Expanding Cooperatives

Sahakar Jagran Team

The cooperative sector in the country is becoming the backbone of strengthening the rural economy, thereby promoting collective social development and self-reliance. On the initiative of the Ministry of Cooperation to strengthen the cooperative movement across all parts of the country and villages and to deepen its reach to the grassroots level, significant success has been achieved in the direction of establishing two lakh new multipurpose cooperative societies.

Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, in a written reply to a question in Parliament, stated that 32,802 new societies have been established across the country, which include 8,710 new multipurpose PACS, 21,982 multipurpose dairy cooperative societies (MDCs), and 2,110 multipurpose fisheries cooperative societies (MFCs).

The highest number of 5,925 new multipurpose cooperative societies have been established in Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, Bihar has established 4,648, Rajasthan 3,583, Odisha 2,281, Madhya Pradesh 1,763, Jammu and Kashmir 1,565, Maharashtra 1,450, Karnataka 1,385, Gujarat 1,254, Chhattisgarh 1,142, Assam 1,141, Andhra Pradesh 1,047, and Uttarakhand 1,004 new multipurpose cooperative societies. Through the formation of these societies, which enhance diversity in cooperative services and improve



- ✦ Formation of over 32,000 new multi-purpose cooperative societies across the country
- ✦ Establishment of 8,710 new multi-purpose PACS, 21,982 multi-purpose Dairy Cooperative Societies and 2,110 multi-purpose Fishery Cooperatives

economic resilience, the role of cooperatives in rural development and the socio-economic upliftment of people is continuously increasing.

A Cooperative Society in Every Village

The government's objective is to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country and expand its reach to the grassroots level, with the goal of establishing new multipurpose PACS, primary dairy, or fisheries cooperative societies in all panchayats and villages by the financial year 2027-28. This scheme emphasizes the expansion of various existing government initiatives, including the Dairy Infrastructure Development Fund (DIDF), National

Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD), PM Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), and Fisheries and Aquaculture Infrastructure Development Fund (FIDF).

The scheme is being implemented in collaboration with the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), National Fisheries Development Board (NFDB), national-level cooperative federations, and State Governments.

Formation of Joint Working Committees

For the smooth and uniform

Focus on Increasing Transparency and Accountability in Cooperatives

The Ministry of Cooperation has approved ₹2,516 crore for this project to improve operational efficiency of PACS, accelerate credit distribution to farmers, reduce transaction costs, minimize payment imbalances, and bring greater transparency and accountability to the cooperative sector. The main objective of the computerization of the PACS project is to promote financial inclusion and strengthen service delivery to farmers, especially small and marginal farmers (SMFs). It also aims to enhance transparency and trust in these institutions by enabling migration to a Common Accounting System (CAS) for PACS and a nationwide uniform Management Information System (MIS). Under this project, integration of PACS with Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) software has been envisaged, linking them with the Core Banking Systems (CBS) of District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and State Cooperative Banks (STCBs).



13 crore Farmers Served by Cooperatives

There are already more than 63,000 PACS (Primary Agricultural Credit Societies) functioning in our country, and with the addition of new multipurpose PACS, their number has reached approximately 80,000. These cooperative societies serve around 13 crore farmers. As the most basic unit of cooperation at the rural level, PACS provide short-term credit, seeds, fertilizers, agricultural equipment, and other inputs to small and marginal farmers.

With the government's initiative, PACS are now becoming multipurpose institutions. In addition to providing credit to farmers, they are offering more than 25 services such as the Public Distribution System (PDS), food grain storage, distribution of fertilizers and seeds, marketing, insurance, and Pradhan Mantri Jan Aushadhi Kendras. This has ensured that farmers receive easy, fast, and transparent services, while also curbing corruption. The government is developing PACS as nodal delivery points at the Panchayat level, enabling farmers to benefit from online accounting, quick credit facilities, and schemes like Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). This has also increased people's trust in cooperative institutions.

implementation of this multi-dimensional cooperative development plan, a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP/Guideline) has been issued, which defines the targets, timelines, institutional structure, and roles of stakeholders. A multi-level institutional structure has been established, involving States and Union Territories and related agencies. Under this framework, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, with Ministers and Secretaries of concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India as its members.

To further advance the overall implementation of this initiative, a National Level Coordination Committee (NLCC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Cooperation, with Secretaries

of concerned Ministries and Departments and other relevant stakeholders as members.

At the State level, State Cooperative Development Committees (SCDCs) have been formed under the chairmanship of Chief Secretaries, and at the District level, District Cooperative Development Committees (DCDCs) have been formed under the chairmanship of District Collectors to ensure effective implementation and monitoring of this initiative. In addition, to ensure timely execution of this scheme at the grassroots level, States and Union Territories have also constituted Joint Working Committees at the district level.

Integration of PACS Software with Other Portals

The objective of the Government of India's Ministry of Cooperation PACS Computerization Project is to digitize Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) across the country. Union Home and Cooperation

Minister Shri Amit Shah, while replying in writing to a question in Parliament, stated that for this purpose, all functional PACS are being linked through NABARD to state cooperative banks and district central cooperative banks by connecting them with a common ERP-based national software.

The ERP software will be integrated with the National Cooperative Database or other government portals, Common Service Centres (CSCs), Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samridhi Kendras (PMKSK), Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMBJAK), etc. The software is also being integrated with other national portals such as PM-Kisan and DBT. The integration with the National Cooperative Database (NCD) has been completed, while integration with Common Service Centres (CSCs) and Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Jan Aushadhi Kendras (PMBJAK) is at various stages of implementation. ♦♦♦

Cooperatives: A Powerful Mass Movement Founded on Trust

Sahakar Jagran Team

The Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Institution of Tripura is realizing the spirit of "Cooperation for Prosperity" by organizing dairy producers in rural areas. This institution is a tangible example of the vision of a self-reliant India as envisaged by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. For the strengthening and expansion of such cooperative institutions, the Ministry of Cooperation, under the leadership of Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah, is making special efforts.

Union Minister of State for Cooperation Shri Murlidhar Mohol expressed these views in the Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Institution in the northeastern state of Tripura. He said that this dairy is a successful cooperative system that economically empowers farmers. Emphasizing the milk collection, processing, distribution, and other dairy product manufacturing operations of this dairy cooperative, Shri Mohol stated that the concept of cooperation is not limited only to economic transactions, but is a powerful mass movement of trust, participation, and collective progress. The development of the cooperative sector determines the development of the country. He further said that under the leadership of Shri Amit Shah, the independent Ministry of Cooperation has undertaken extensive work in recent years, and



★ The Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Society economically empowers dairy farmers

continuous innovative initiatives are being taken toward building a Viksit Bharat through cooperation.

Resource-rich Tripura has immense potential for self-reliance in the dairy and fisheries sectors. The Union Government, in collaboration with the state, inaugurated last year the Gomati Unit-2 milk processing plant of Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Limited at Bamutia in West Tripura district, with a capacity of 40,000 liters per day. This is the largest dairy plant in Northeast India. For the construction of this facility, the largest dairy plant in Northeast India, the Central Government contributed ₹19 crore, while the State Government contributed ₹2 crore. Out of this capacity, 10,000 liters of milk is being used for products such as curd, paneer, ice cream and lassi. This new facility has significantly strengthened dairy infrastructure in Tripura,

reduced dependence on milk imports from other states and has empowered local milk producers while also strengthening the rural economy. The institution is now supplying milk to GB Hospital, IGM Hospital, BSF, Army and CRPF as well.

Giving a new direction to dairy development in the Northeast, Chairman of Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Union, Shri Ratan Ghosh said that under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, the Northeast region has witnessed unprecedented development over the past 12 years. Established in 1982, the Gomati Cooperative Milk Producers' Institution is currently associated with more than 6,200 dairy producers and 183 dairy units. In the West Tripura region, milk is being sold through 40 milk processing units and 12 milk distribution centers in four different categories. ♦♦♦

Sitajakhala Dairy: A Foundation for Livelihood and Prosperity

Sahakar Jagran Team

The cooperative model presents a path of collective progress in which even initiatives started at a small scale can achieve large-scale success through organized effort. The success story of the Sitajakhala Dairy Cooperative in Assam is one such example, which has not only ensured the availability of milk and dairy products and promoted the dairy sector, but has also strengthened the local economy by providing dignified employment and prosperity to thousands of families. It is a model of livestock development, farmer empowerment, and rural development. Due to the growth of the cooperative, farmers' incomes have stabilized, as they are now free from exploitation and receive fair prices for their dairy products.

In 1958, 17 farmers from Amliaghat village in Jagiroad of Morigaon district in central Assam formed the Sitajakhala Milk Producers' Cooperative Society Limited to initiate the above effort. Currently, the number of members in the cooperative has increased to more than one thousand. Having completed 67 years since its establishment, the cooperative is active in the districts of Guwahati, Kamrup, Morigaon, and Nagaon in Assam. It collects milk from dairy producers across 122 blocks in these districts. The cooperative has 11 milk collection centers and two plants—one for milk and another for curd. At one time, the total capacity of the Sitajakhala plant was 18,000 liters



per day, but now it has reduced to 12,000 liters per day.

With the initiative of individuals like Shri Nandlal Upadhyay from the Nepali community, this dairy cooperative has become an inspiring model of the 'White Revolution' across Assam and the entire Northeast. What started at a small scale has now grown into a unit producing and selling value-added dairy products such as pasteurized milk, curd, ghee, and paneer. This society has become the livelihood base for thousands of families.

While more than 1,000 dairy farmers are directly associated with it, indirectly it benefits more than four thousand farmer families, providing employment to local youth in activities such as milk collection, processing, packaging, distribution, and others. The society provides farmers with free dairy farming services such as veterinary care, feed, and training, which improves productivity and quality. It is also contributing socially and has supported a local school through its earnings. In 2007, it was declared a government school, but higher classes continued for a long time with the support of the cooperative.

The cooperative is working with farmers to increase the milk

production capacity of cows. It is helping provide them with semen from better breeds of cattle and enabling cows to give birth only to female calves. To ensure green fodder for cows, the cooperative has also planned to establish storage facilities. Warehouses are being constructed to implement this plan. To protect cattle from diseases, it provides free vaccination and raises awareness among farmers to keep them healthy.

Sitajakhala has become a brand across four districts of Assam. The cooperative is also engaged in the buying and selling of animal feed and provides employment to local youth, thereby strengthening the regional economy. The Sitajakhala Milk Producers' Cooperative Society Limited is connecting thousands of families in Assam and providing them with employment opportunities. The annual turnover of the cooperative has now exceeded ₹16 crore rupees.

The functioning of the cooperative is based on the farm-to-table model. Its objective is to eliminate the role of middlemen from the business chain and provide better prices to farmers while ensuring fresh products to consumers, and it has largely succeeded in achieving this goal. ♦♦♦



**Dr. Chandrapal
Singh Yadav**

The Pivotal Role Societies Play in Implementing Cooperative Policies

Along with multi-dimensional development work in India, the agricultural sector is also undergoing modernization. To give concrete shape to Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of "Sahkar Se Samridhi" and the goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat, the Ministry of Cooperation under the leadership of Union Home and Cooperation Minister Shri Amit Shah is continuously taking initiatives. Through government support and financial facilities, agriculture is being modernized on one hand, while cooperatives are also playing an active role in spreading awareness among farmers about the use of technology and innovations.

With the rapid expansion and development of cooperatives in the country, modernized and more efficient cooperative societies are no longer just channels for input distribution but have also become catalysts for systemic change. With support from the Ministry of Cooperation and state governments, these empowered and resource-rich cooperatives are now capable of fulfilling policy aspirations and playing a significant role in the path of farmers' prosperity.

Agricultural cooperatives in India, once considered silent workers of rural development, are now playing an important role in the agricultural chemical supply chain of India. Leading institutions like IFFCO and KRIBHCO are bridging the gap between producers and farmers, which traditional market

intermediaries were unable to fill effectively.

These agricultural cooperatives enable policy implementation through local distribution networks, bulk procurement, and direct farmer participation. With their widespread rural network and operational adaptability, cooperatives are playing a major role in transforming the lives of rural farmers.

The local roots of cooperatives make them trusted intermediaries supporting rural farmers. These societies not only provide essential agricultural inputs but also offer advisory services, training, and assistance. For example, IFFCO operates more than 36,000 cooperatives in India, distributing fertilizers, pesticides and even nano-based technologies like liquid nano urea and nano DAP. Similarly, KRIBHCO uses its supply chain to distribute agrochemicals and bio-fertilizers and also organizes farmer education programmes. These organizations are not just distributors but also capacity builders.

The government has focused on strong data systems, digital literacy initiatives, and inter-ministerial coordination to shift towards a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) model through cooperatives. This system has reduced leakages and ensured timely delivery of services. The role of cooperatives in information sharing is also highly important and transformative. Cooperatives are actively contributing to providing farmers with timely information on best agricultural practices, integrated pest management

skills, and emerging agrochemical technologies, using mobile apps, printed advisories and demonstrations.

By receiving essential services, support, and policy information through cooperatives, farmers are achieving higher productivity in their fields and moving towards prosperity. In addition, by bundling credit, crop insurance services, and inputs, cooperatives are reducing farmers' costs and protecting them from risks of agricultural losses.

Technology plays a crucial role in enhancing the capabilities of cooperatives expanding into remote tribal areas. Tools such as blockchain-enabled supply chains, mobile ordering applications, and real-time grievance redressal platforms have gained significant trust among rural communities and have enhanced transparency in cooperative services.

The Ministry of Cooperation's focus on human resource development in the cooperative sector is accelerating service quality delivery through training in supply chain management, digital literacy, and agrochemical literacy for cooperative workers, benefiting farmers. The supply of bio-fertilizers, integrated pest management kits, and other sustainable inputs by cooperatives is significantly contributing to increased agricultural production in the country, thereby supporting the realization of the government's vision of "Sahkar Se Samridhi." ♦♦♦

**Chairperson, International
Cooperative Alliance (ICA),
Asia-Pacific**



Under the leadership development programme of the National Cooperative Union of India (NCUI), chairpersons and directors of Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies from across the country visited KRIBHCO and the National Seed Cooperative Society Limited in New Delhi to understand their role in strengthening the cooperative ecosystem. NCUI Deputy Director Smt. Deepti Yadav enriched the participants with her insights.



To understand the role, functioning, and governance of national cooperative institutions, 21 students of Cooperative Management from the Gandhi Gram Rural Institute, Tamil Nadu, visited NCUI in New Delhi. During the visit, NCUI Executive Director Shri Rajeev Sharma provided information about various initiatives taken after the formation of the Ministry of Cooperation. COBI Managing Director Dr. V. K. Dubey also discussed cooperative policy.



The National Centre for Cooperative Education (NCCE), New Delhi, in collaboration with the Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, organized a leadership development programme for office bearers of Agricultural Marketing Cooperatives, in which 38 cooperative leaders from across India participated. NCUI Executive Director Shri Rajeev Sharma, Deputy Director Smt. Deepti Yadav, Head of Cooperative Services Shri J. P. Singh and officials of NCEL enriched the participants with their knowledge.



The NCCE, in collaboration with the Bankers Institute of Rural Development, Lucknow, organized a three-day leadership development programme in New Delhi for directors of Labour Cooperatives of India. NCUI Executive Director Shri Rajeev Sharma, Deputy Director Shri Anant Dubey, Deputy Managing Director of NCDC and Vice Chairman of Sahkar Taxi Shri Rohit Gupta, and Managing Director of the Cooperative Labour Federation Shri V. K. Chauhan emphasized the digitization of cooperatives and the use of IT in cooperative institutions.



NCUI organized a training programme on organic farming at NCCE, New Delhi, in which 20 participants from Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh took part. The programme covered topics such as the benefits of organic farming over traditional farming, financial assistance and schemes, certification processes, market linkages, and export opportunities. NCUI Executive Director Shri Rajeev Sharma shared information about the institution's role in strengthening the cooperative model.



NCUI organized an international programme on "Cooperative Governance for CEOs and Senior Executives of Cooperative and Rural Financing Institutions" at GRE, Tamil Nadu, in which, along with these two institutions, the "International Centre for Agricultural Banking Cooperation and Training" also participated. The programme saw participation from seven Indian officials along with 19 representatives from Sri Lanka and three from Nepal. They shared knowledge and discussed in detail ways to strengthen leadership in cooperative financial institutions, thereby enriching mutual learning.



Our government is making unprecedented investments in the advanced, modern infrastructure for a Viksit Bharat. Over the past 11 years, the infrastructure budget has been increased more than six-fold. During these years, ₹17 lakh crore has been spent on highways and expressways and over 100,000 kilometers of highways have been constructed. Until 2014, only 20,000 kilometers of railway routes had been electrified, whereas since 2014, more than 40,000 kilometers of railway tracks have been electrified. Today, the broad-gauge network is nearly 100% electrified. Be it the Kashmir Valley or the capitals of the Northeast, these regions are connecting to the railway network for the very first time. The capacity of our ports has more than doubled over the past decade. The number of inland waterways in the country is also continuously increasing. India is working rapidly in every sector essential for the realization of a Viksit Bharat.

Shri Narendra Modi, Prime Minister



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 Samridhi'.

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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