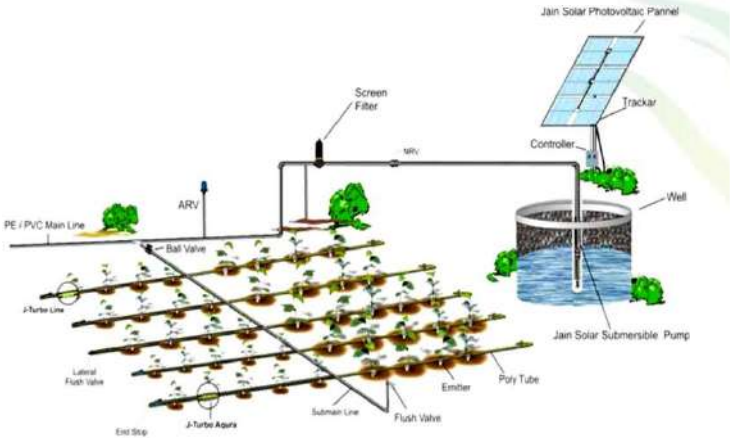
Micro Irrigation in Gujarat
GGRC

Dr Ashutosh V Vadawale

IIWW-2026, NEW DELHI

23.09.2026







Gujarat Green Revolution Company Ltd.

GUJARAT GREEN REVOULTION COMPANY LTD
Micro Irrigation Scheme





Started by our Hon. Prime Minister in 2005 in Gujarat due to his consistent belief in the benefits of micro-irrigation

One of the best coverage in shortest time	Huge benefits to Gujarat farmers
26 lakh+ hectare	17lakh+ farmers

- https://pmksy.gov.in/microirrigation/Physical_Report.aspx

Gujarat Agriculture Scenario Before 2000





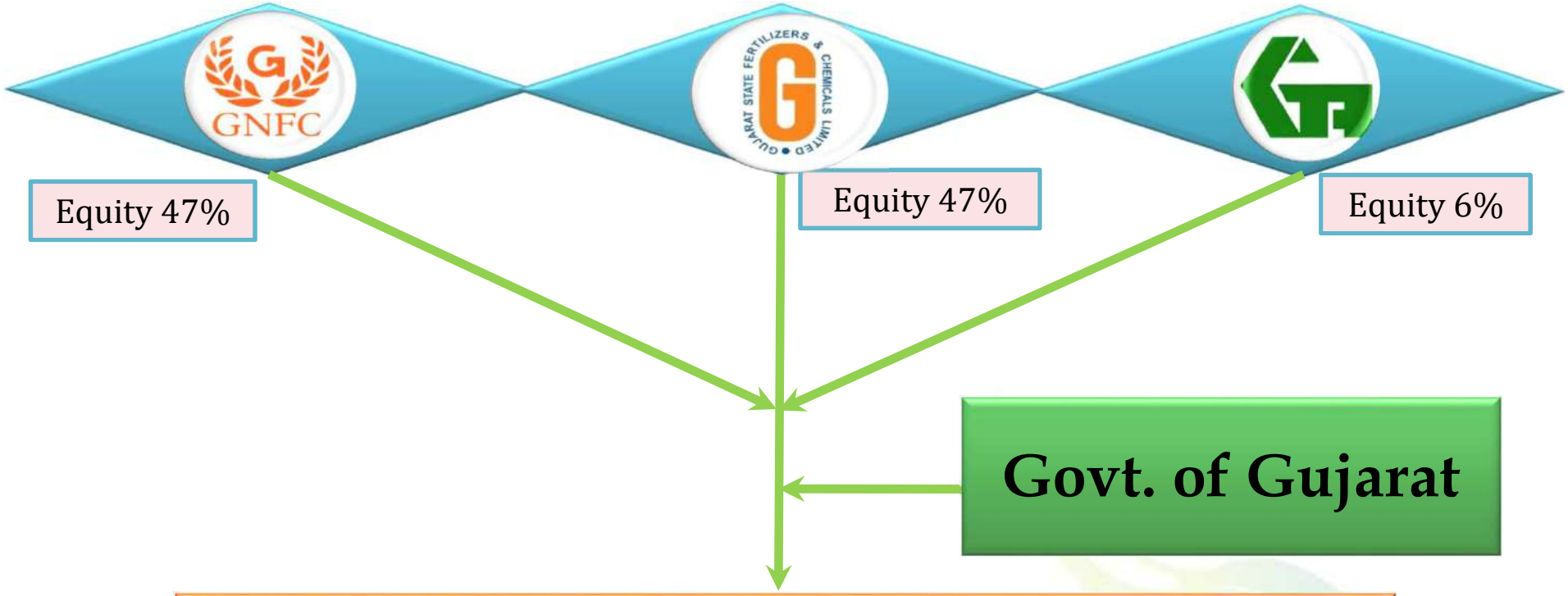


1985-2005	2005-2024
Agricultural Average Growth was **7.4 %**	Average Agriculture Growth Rate is **9.3%**
➢ Drought like conditions every alternate year	

Agriculture being the largest water consumer (~80%), embracing efficiency was of urgent need.

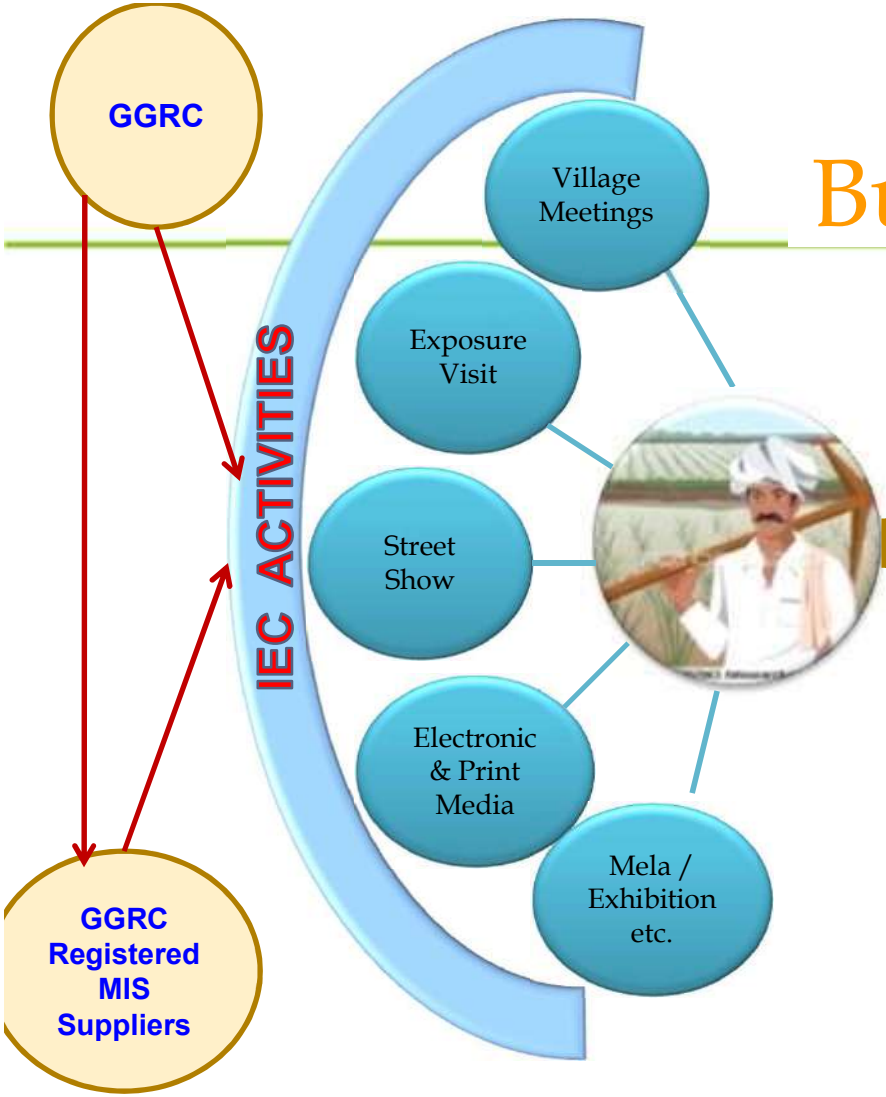
Formation of GGRC as an SPV

announced by the Hon'ble CM of Gujarat - 2005



Gujarat Model

Business based Approach



Decides to adopt MIS and Chooses MIS Supplier

MIS Supplier Does field Survey and Prepares Design and Cost estimate of MIS as per GGRC approved rates

Farmer approves design & signs on **TPA** & all relevant documents for online submission to GGRC

GGRC Process the file online as well as physical, issue Technical Sanction, verify the installed MIS and disburse the subsidy

- ✓Beneficiary treated as a Customer
- ✓Subsidy treated as an Investment.

Integrated approach -Post GGRC 09/05/2005

1. Single window approach for scheme implementation.
2. Transferring Governance- Govt. to Corporate mode.
3. Major policy decision- GR.
4. Delegation of Authority & responsibility for implementation to a Corporate body
8. Autonomy in functioning and decision making. Scheme to an extent governed by the market forces.
9. 100 % on field verification by Third party inspection agencies (TPIAs)
10. Multi stage monitoring and control system- Post subsidy release.
11. Uniform mode of implementation for the entire State (price as well as MIS suppliers).
12. Transparency and objectivity at every stage of application processing.

Doorstep delivery to farmers

How to register?

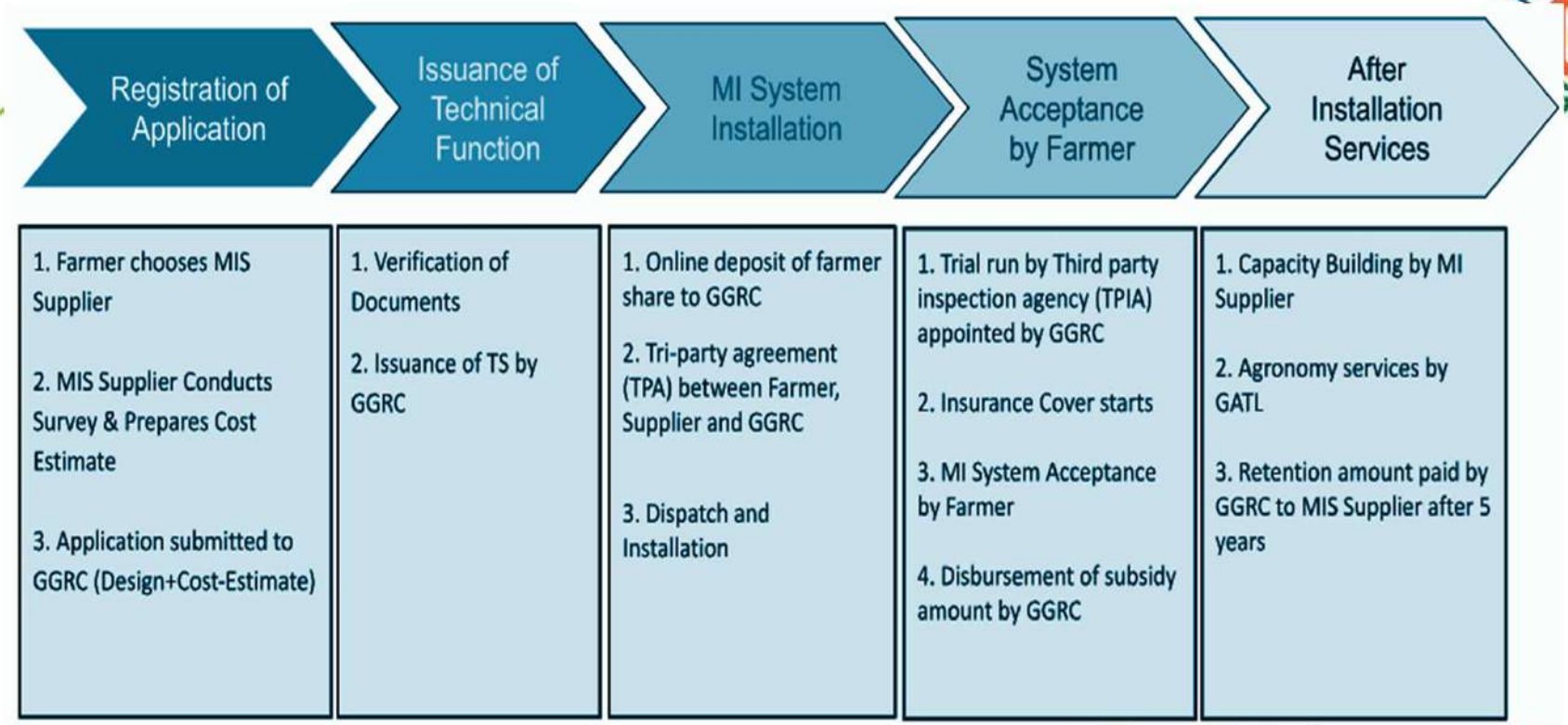
Submit details through the portal

Or

Send your Name, District, Taluka, Village to 97633 22211



IT Driven Khedut Shakti Portal - E Process



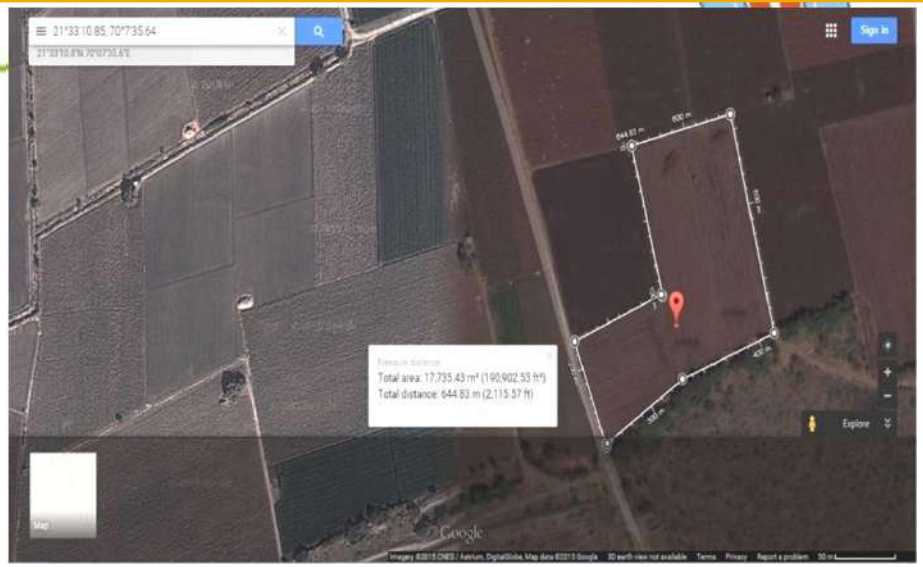
Every Farmer is assigned with QR code. Document uploading, creating Geo fencing, installation details, Inspection records, subsidy disbursement is through online portal.

Source: GGRC 2025; GOI 2021

Geo tagging & Geo Fence of assets

- Permanent record
- System verifying duplication check
- System controlled Eligibility after 7 years
- Two stage Geo – tagging ensures installation at right land parcel





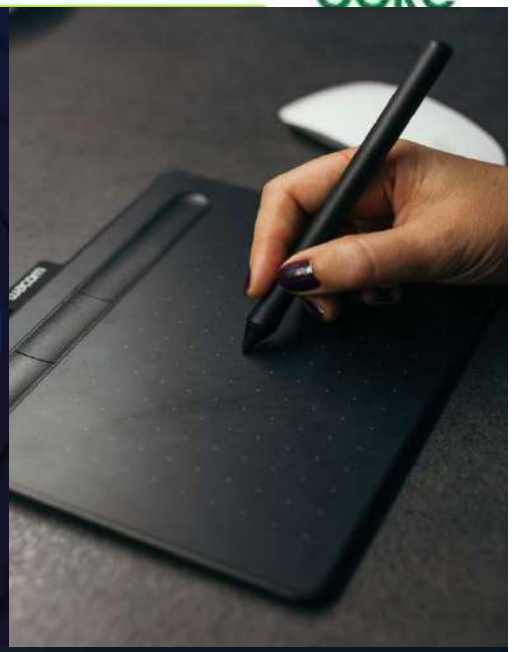




State of the Art- IT Platform

- Unique Identity Number to every Farmer
- Aadhar based system (demographic verification)
- Direct Benefit Transfer
  - DBT – cash
  - DBT in kind

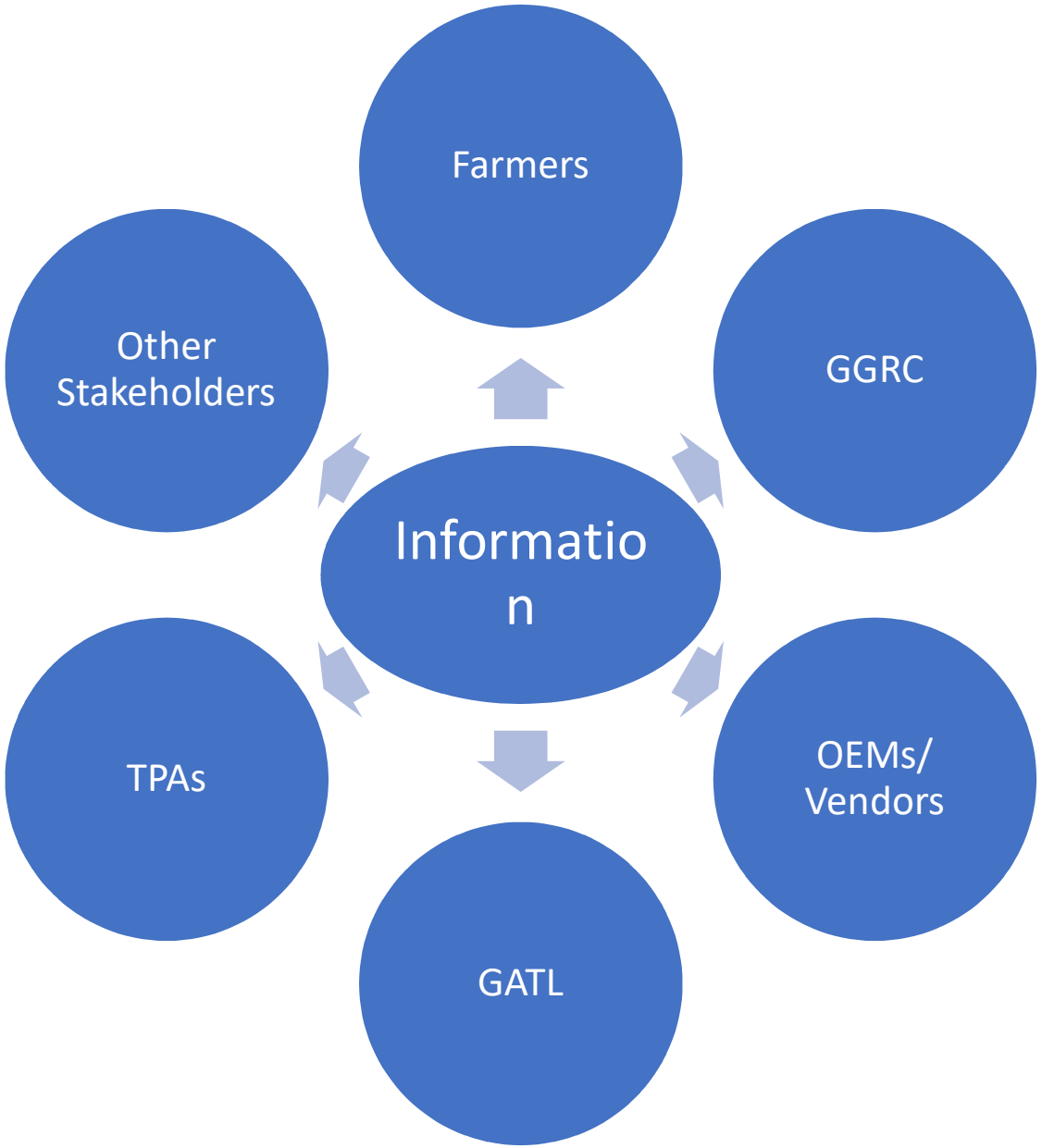




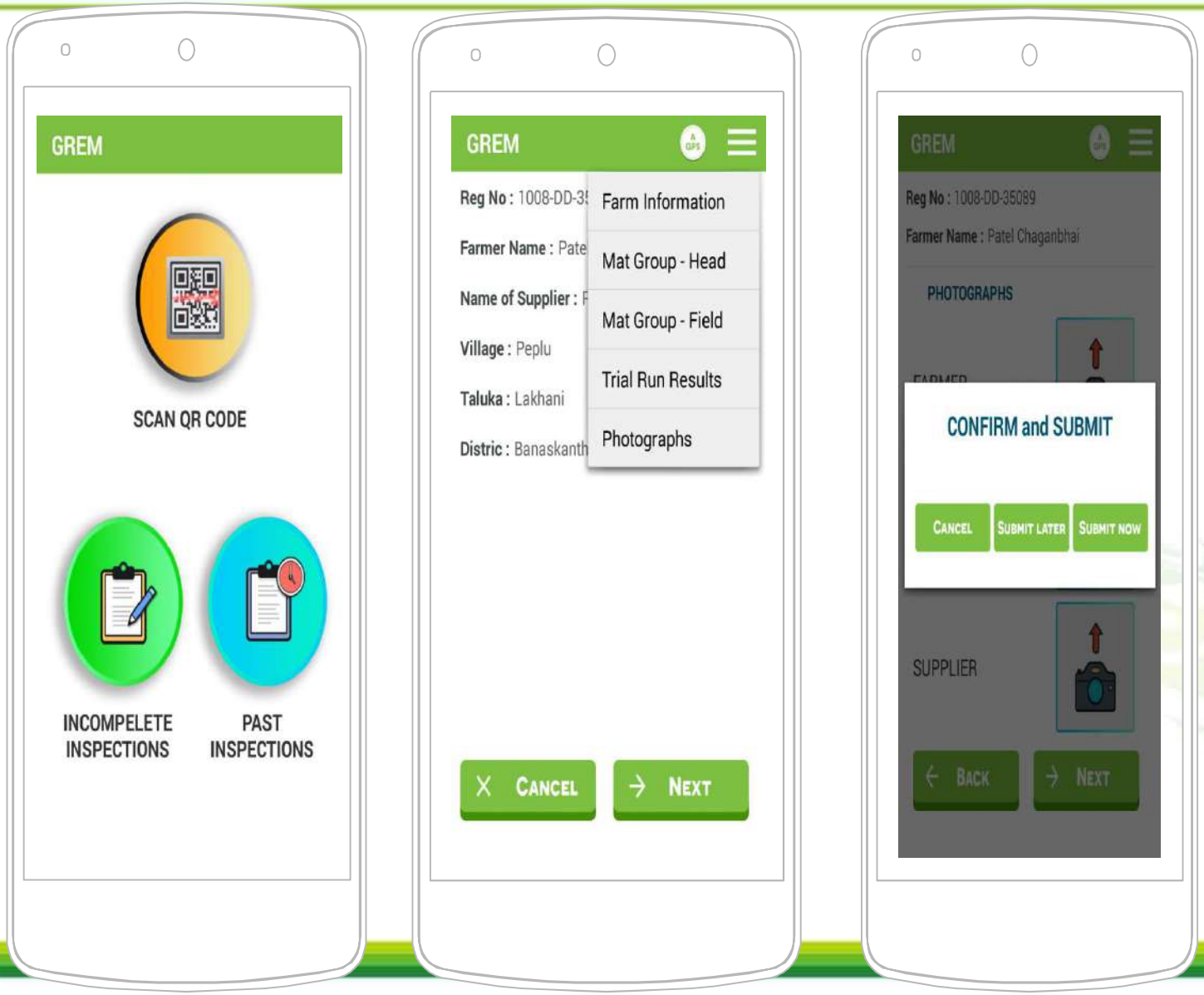


Khedut Shakti addresses issue of Information Asymmetry

Role based real time Digital access to all stake holders



Post Installation Agronomic Services
E-Verification & monitoring

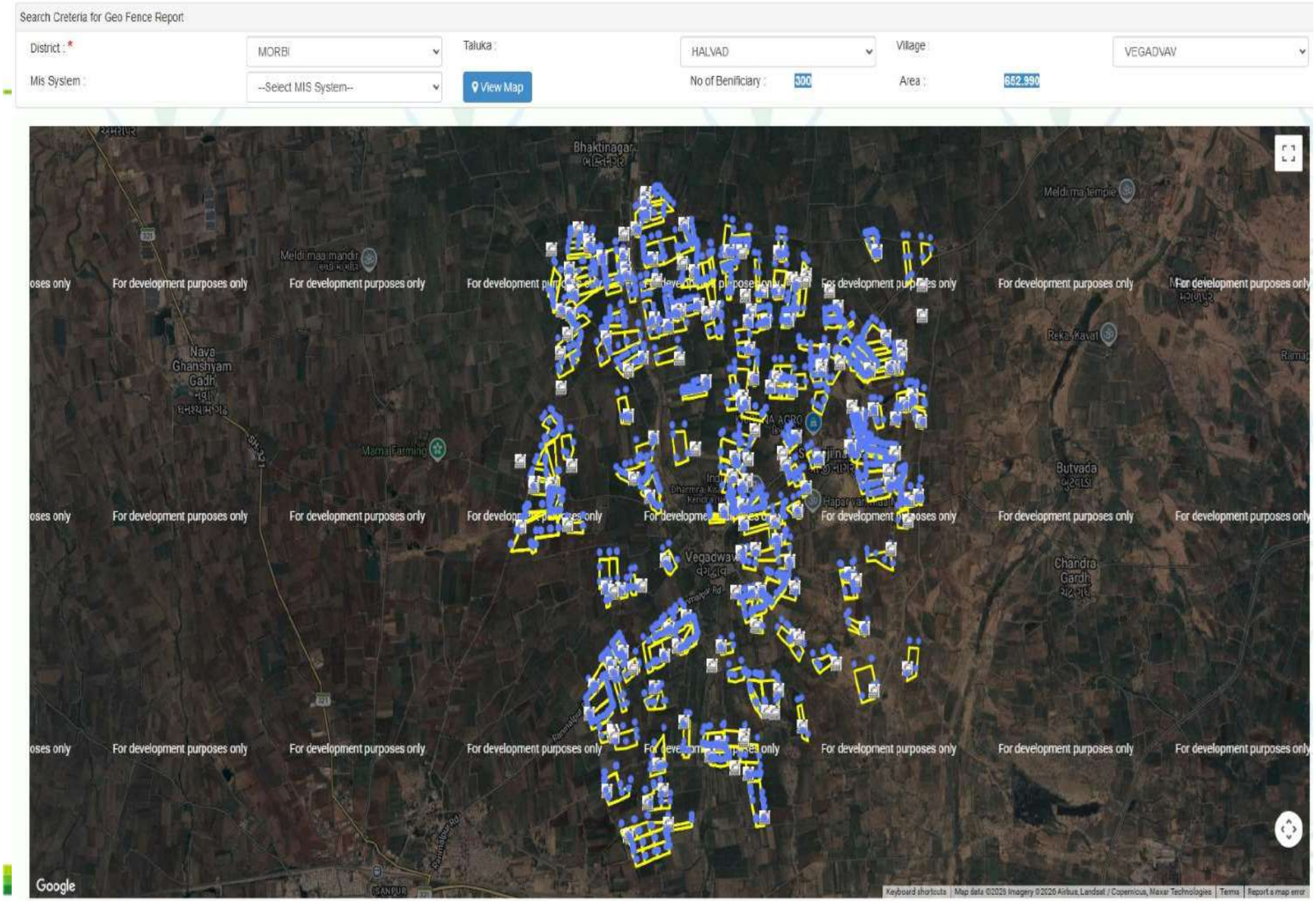


App-based Verification

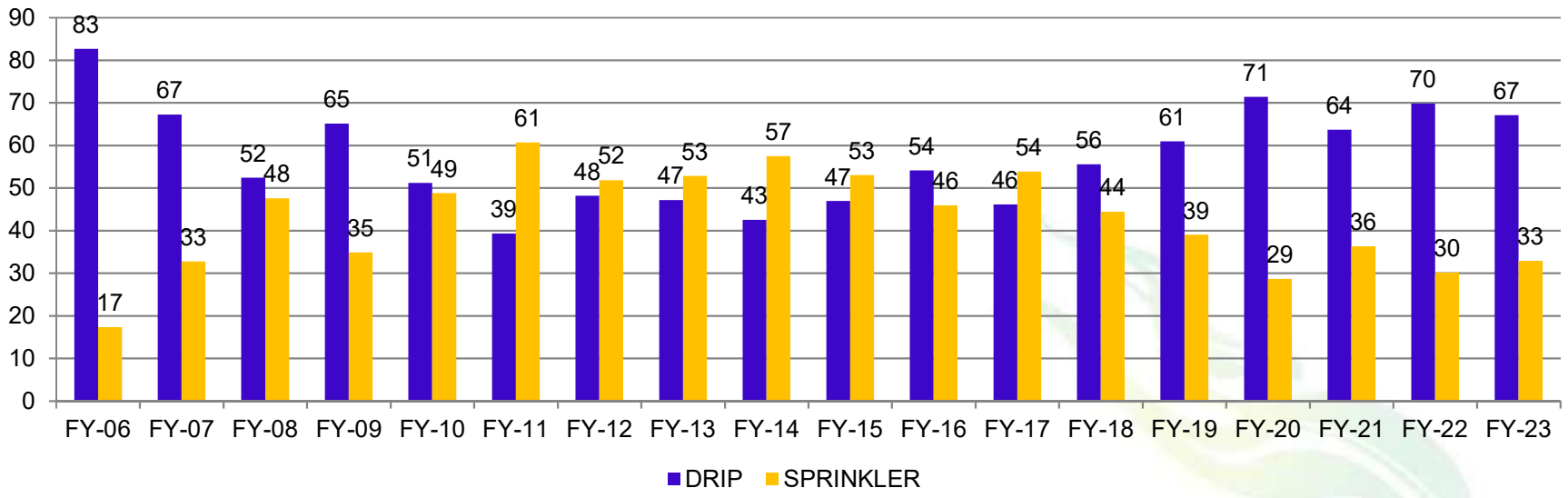
Captures Geo-location

Provides real-time data

Geo fence view of MI covered sites in a village



DRIP WITH HIGHEST WATER USE EFFICIENCY PROMOTED MOST

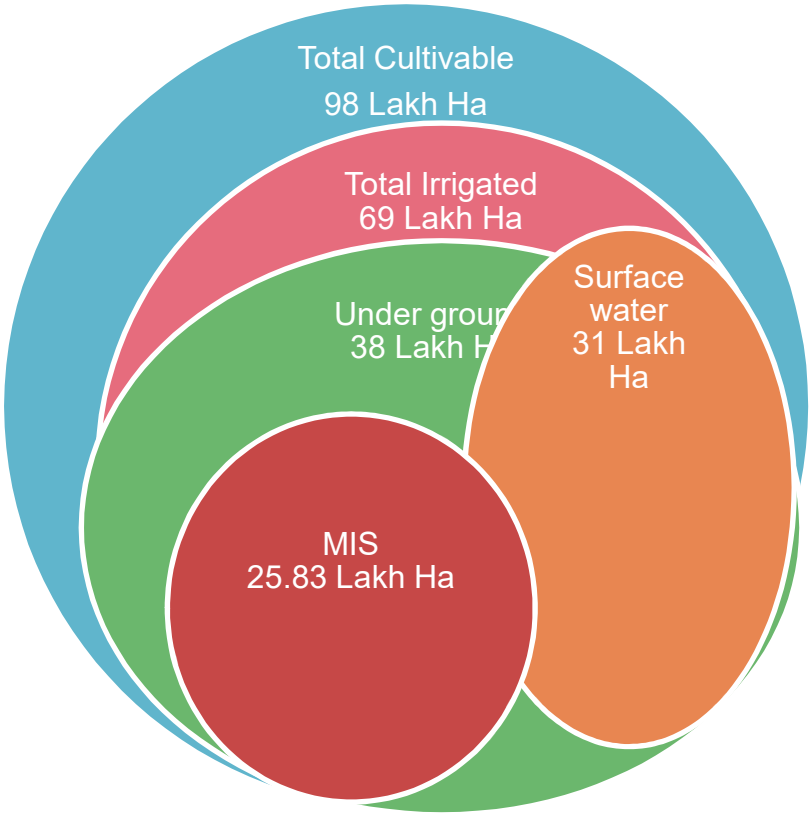


Villages saturation of MI adoptions

>95% farmers MIS adoption

District	Name of Villages	No. of Villages
Banaskantha	Ranpur, Vadali farm, Shamsherpura, Rampura, Dama, Malgadh, Vadaval, Moti Akhal, Nani Akhal, Rajpur, Jadiyali, Thavar, Himmat, Smalvada, Khodiyal	15
Amreli	Bavala bavisis, Hadala, Devaliya	3
Surendranagar	Chokadi, Navalgadh	2
Gir somnath	Ukadiya, Gundala, Vajadi	3
Narmada	Saherav	1
Junagadh	Thapala	1
Rajkot	Trakuda, Hdamtala, Hadmatiya	3
Sabarkantha	Takhatgadh, Navanagar	2
Aravalli	Adalpura, Dolpur	2
Patan	Ladol, Kot	2
Morbi	Pratapgadh, Kalavadi, Valasan, Pipadiya	4
Kutch	Kanakpar, Gunatipur	2
Devbhumi Dwarka	Tupani	1
Gandhinagar	Chandrala, Nandol	2
Kheda	Hadmatiya lat, Kailaskampa, Shihora, Sorana	4
Mahisagar	Devlat, Gorpur, Asarpur lat	3
Navsari	Bamanvel, Sadalvel, Aat, Eru, Ambada, Singod	6
Surat	Amchak, Jol, Mahuva, Ambavadi, Mahuvej, Vasravi, Vyaval, Ramkuva, Orgam	9
Valsad	Khattalvada, Pali, Tadgam, Palan	4
TOTAL		**69**

Gujarat Irrigated area and Micro Irrigation Coverage



Majority Micro Irrigation coverage - under ground water source

Net cultivable Area (Ha)		**98 lakh ha**	
Net Irrigated Area (Ha)		**69.44 lakh (~ 70% of Total Net sown Area)**	
A	Source of Irrigation	Ground water (wells/ tube wells)	Surface water (SSP/ WRD command)
B	Irrigated area	38.42 lakh#	31.02 lakh *
C	Area covered under MI (Ha) (2005-06 to July-26)	26.13 lakh	
D	% area covered under MIS	37.29 % (irrigated area)	

Source: # Directorate of Agriculture, GOG-Provisional Report : District wise land utilization, area under crops and area irrigated by source, 2017-18

RECENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDIES

As per recent impact assessment of MIS by IIM Indore MAY- 2025

- Average Net income increase/ Ha:- Rs. 67037
- Social return on investment(SROI):- Rs. 3.92
- Average Water saving :- 32%
- Fertilizer saving :- up to 66%
- Average Crop yield increase :- 36.22%
- Increasing % of better quality of life :- 83%
- Satisfaction with GGRC services :- 92%

Assessment Report by Govt of GUJARAT through QCI (2026)

Parameter	Before MI	After MI	Absolute Change	% Change
Average Yield	65.52 q/ha	89.04 q/ha	+23.51 q/ha	+35.89%
Water Use	—	—	—	29.20% reduction
Electricity Cost for Irrigation	₹20,629/ha	₹15,447/ha	₹5,182/ha saving	25.12% reduction
Irrigation Cost	₹40,889/ha	₹30,291/ha	₹10,598/ha saving	25.92% reduction
Fertilizer & Pesticide Cost	—	—	—	14.87% reduction
Labour Requirement	—	—	—	14.79% reduction
Machinery Use Cost	—	—	—	13.42% reduction
Indicative Direct Cost of Cultivation	₹2,00,098/ha	₹1,64,954/ha	₹35,145/ha saving	17.56% reduction
Farmer Income	—	—	—	36.00% increase

REESI + E Framework	Cumulative Score
Relevance	3.45
Effectiveness	3.18
Efficiency	3.82
Sustainability	3.74
Impact	3.62
Equity	2.67
AVERAGE SCORE	**3.41**

Indicative Direct Cost of Cultivation includes agro-input expenditure, labour cost, farm mechanization rent, irrigation expenditure, and electricity cost associated with crop production.

AERC Final Report — Before/After MI Impact (2025)

Agro-Economic Research Centre, Sardar Patel University — Usage Survey & Impact Study of MIS in Gujarat

Parameter	Before MI	After MI	Absolute / Detail	% Change
Average Yield	—	—	Crop/district-specific gains only	+2.4% to +21.9%
Water Use	—	—	Before/after farmer-reported reduction	-40%
Electricity Cost for Irrigation	—	—	Crop/method-specific, vs. no-MIS	-26.3% to -75.6%
Irrigation Cost	—	—	Not separately isolated (bundled in input/other cost)	—
Fertilizer & Pesticide Cost	—	—	Fertiliser saving; 81% of farmers reported reduction	-29.8% to -56.0%
Labour Requirement	—	—	Method-specific; 86% reported reduced labour	-21.5% to -31.5%
Machinery Use Cost	—	—	Not measured as a distinct category	—
Indicative Direct Cost of Cultivation	—	—	Overall cost saving, method-specific	-18.9% to -24.0%
Farmer Income	Rs. 4.26 lakh/hh	Rs. 5.60 lakh/hh	+Rs. 1.34 lakh/hh	+31.5%

SUCCESS STORIES

PDMC - Micro Irrigation triggered Rural Tribal Village Livelihood Transformation

Dang District — Tribal Village

The Challenge

A remote tribal village where the check dam dried up by February every year, forcing complete crop abandonment for months. Farming was a seasonal gamble, not a livelihood.

The Transformation

Between 2020 and 2025, **42 farmers adopted drip irrigation** across 65 hectares. Water availability extended from February all the way to April–May — unlocking an entirely new cropping window.

Annual income

grew from **₹1 lakh to ₹4–5 lakhs per acre** — a 4–5× increase driven purely by Drip & extended water access.

DANG DISTGRICT : Ravchondh Village
Transformation from subsistence farming to Round the Year Cultivation





The Crisis: Water Scarcity Threatens Rural Livelihoods

Severe Water Shortages, due to hilly terrain rain water run off so

Wells provide water for only **1–2 hours daily**, leaving crops starved at critical growth stages.

Wasteful Traditional Methods

Flood irrigation loses **40–60% of water** to seepage and evaporation

Drip Irrigation: Transforming Water-Scarce Farming in Gujarat

A policy case for scaling micro irrigation technology across Gujarat's most water-stressed districts — from crisis to cultivation, one drop at a time.

CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN WATER SCARSE DANG AREA
on account of DRIP IRRIGATION provided under PDMC





Rajubhai Kalubhai Dalvi could diversify crops to high value chilly crops
Increased crop season, Increased Income

CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN WATER SCARSE DANG AREA
on account of DRIP IRRIGATION provided under PDMC





Dineshbhai Ramchandbhai Pawar
Could grow value Momordica (Bitter Gourd) crop
Increased crop season, Increased Income

Drip Irrigation in Dang District









Porbandar - Coastal Arid Region
"More Crop with Less Water" *Drip irrigation has transformed water-scarce farming into profitable vegetable cultivation.*

GGRC





Farmer Name: Khunti Raniben Samat / Mer Samatbhai Khimabhai
Village: Bakharla, **Taluka:** Porbandar, **District**: Porbandar
Registration Nos.: 2526-PBR-1198, 2627-PBR-789, 2627-PBR-790
Total Land: 3.20 ha , **Area under Drip Irrigation:** 3.20 ha
Present Crops: Tomato – 1.75 ha | Cabbage – 1.76 ha

Growing in Adversity
With only **2–3 hours of daily water availability**,

Despite **low rainfall and water scarcity in Porbandar district**, precise irrigation planning through drip has enabled the farmer to successfully diversify & cultivates tomato, cabbage, and watermelon — crops that would be impossible under flood irrigation in these conditions.
Watermelon: A Benchmark Comparison

Crop	Yield (kg/ha)	Gross Income
Watermelon (drip)	**50,000**	**₹6,25,000**
Groundnut (traditional)	**—**	**₹2,34,375**

Drought Prone Area







Farmer: Gojiya Hardas Raja
Vi: Jampar, Ta: Bhanvad, Di: Devbhumi Dwarka
Crop: Groundnut

Farmer: Gojiya Natha Malde
Vi: Jampar, Ta: Bhanvad, Dist: Devbhumi Dwarka
Crop: Groundnut

CROP DIVERSIFICATION IN WATER SCARSE DWARKA AREA
on account of DRIP IRRIGATION provided under PDMC





Farmer Name :	Gorafad Devshibhai
Village:	Jamrojiwada
Taluka / District:	Bhanvad / Devbhumi Dwarka
Registration No.:	2526-DBD-4752
Total Land:	16 Vigha
Area under MIS:	5 Vigha
Crops :	Guava, Groundnut & Okra

Farmer Transformation – 2026

- **40 years of traditional farming** with conventional flood irrigation.
- **Only ~2 inches of rainfall** in **Bhanvad Taluka,** created severe water scarcity.
- Traditional farming made **crop survival almost impossible**.
- **Drip irrigation adopted on 5 Vigha** as a necessity.
- **Fertigation** enabled precise fertilizer application at the root zone.
- **Significant reduction in water, fertilizer & labour costs.**
- **Better crop survival** despite heat and inadequate rainfall.
- **Higher yield & improved farm returns.**
- Farmer's realization: **"I wish I had adopted drip irrigation earlier."**

PDMC - Micro Irrigation triggered
Subsistence Farming to Commercial farming
Extreme Water Stress Case



Harjibhai Thakarshibhai Zhapadiya



Village: Lodhida | Taluka: Rajkot | District: Rajkot

Total Land: 1.39 ha (0.69 + 0.70 ha)
Crop: Marigold | **Micro Irrigation:** Drip Irrigation

Water Access

Only **1–1.5 hours** of daily water availability — yet enough to sustain a thriving marigold operation with drip technology.

Daily Output

200 kg marigold per day for 45 days. Gross daily income of ₹6,000 at ₹30/kg — from a farm once considered unviable.

PDMC - Micro Irrigation triggered

Gradual reduction in bulk/conventional fertilizer and Use of WSF increased FUE/NUE



Harjibhai Thakarshibhai Zhapadiya



Before Drip Irrigation System in conventional crops			After Drip Irrigation System in Marigold Crop		
Fertilizer	Dose (Kg/Acre)	Expense (Rs/acre)	Fertilizer	Dose	Expense (Rs/acre)
DAP	50	1350	DAP	50 Kg/Acre	1350
UREA	100	540	Urea	20 kg/Acre	133
SSP	50	700	NPK consortium	2.5 ltr/acre	1250
NPK	100	1350	Pseudomonas	1 Kg/Acre	900
			19:19:19	7 kg/Acre	840
			00:52:34	13 kg/Acre	3250
			00:00:50	7 kg/Acre	1750
			Humic Acid	2 kg/Acre	1000

Bumper Income (3X) despite more fertilizer input cost

Conventional crop by flood method			Marigold Crop by Drip Irrigation System		
Crop	Production (kg/acre)	Gross Income (Rs/Acre)	Crop	Production (kg/acre)	Gross Income (Rs/Acre)
Groundnut	1250	**87500**	Marigold	9000	**2,70,000**

Micro Irrigation in Khadir Bet, Kutch- New beginning for farmers

NAFCC Project – National Adaptation Fund for climate change





Special Rain water harvest well – Holiyu

Scenario prior to Drip

Single season Monsoon dependent Agriculture

•Drip was never introduced

A Khadir (Kutch) bet is surrounded by saline water.

With intervention of MIS in Khadir bet, farmers started taking crops in two seasons Monsoon & winter i.e. Cumin & Castor



PDMC - Micro Irrigation triggered
Earning > Rs. 26 lakhs a year with Drip adoption





Farmer Name :	**Sursangji Galaji Thakor (2.93 Ha) & Kanaji Galaji Thakor (1.20 Ha)**
Village:	**Raypur**
Taluka / District:	**Gandhinagar / Gandhinagar**
Registration No.:	2324-GN-1765,2425-GN-1649,2324-GN-1764
Total Land:	**4.13 Hectare**
Crops :	**Bitter gourd, bottle gourd, okra**

Sursangji & Kanaji Thakor Family

Why They Adopted Drip Irrigation

- Joint family of 30 members totally dependent on agriculture income.
- Shifted from flood-irrigated **paddy, wheat, castor & fodder** to drip-irrigated **bitter gourd, okra & bottle gourd**.
- Relay-planting bottle gourd right after bitter gourd on the same trellis avoids re-laying drip lines — saving **₹10,000 in labour costs**.

Total Yield and Total Profit for the Entire Season After Adopting Drip Irrigation



	Bitter Gourd	Bottle Gourd	Okra
Harvest Frequency	Every 3 days	Every 2 days	Every 2 days
Yield per Harvest	1600 kg	1600 kg	1200 kg
Average Price (per kg)	Rs. 30	Rs. 20	Rs. 30
Total Yield	64000 kg	56000 kg	60000 kg
Profit after Expenses	Rs. 12,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 8,00,000





Now also runs a dairy shed with **30 buffaloes bought from the agri. profit.**

IT Consultancy by GGRC

&

Adoption of Model by other States

Replication by GGRC

GGRC has replicated Model



The GGRC has transformed Gujarat's agriculture by promoting sustainable water management and boosting farmer productivity. Its transparency, efficiency, and strong support services make it a model for Chhattishgarh.



December 2022 GGRC Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh Micro Irrigation Project (UPMIP)

Development of the NATIONAL PORTAL for PDMC Scheme for GOVT OF INDIA



Shri Manoj Ahuja, IAS, the then Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture GOI addressing to states delegates during the training - workshop for NATIONAL PORTAL 31.05.2024

In a major recognition of GGRC's capabilities, the Government of India, entrusted GGRC with developing the **National Portal for the Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) Scheme**.

GGRC developed a national portal for 'Per Drop More Crop' and successfully made it operational for the Government of India, for Data base reporting and Monitoring by GOI

Development of CENTRAL MIS
State Implementation Modules





സൂക്ഷ്മജലസേചന പദ്ധതി സുഗമമായി കർഷകർക്ക് ലഭ്യമാക്കും: മന്ത്രി പി പ്രസാദ്

ഏകീകൃത ഡിജിറ്റൽ പോർട്ടൽ നിലവിൽ വന്നു ലഭ്യമാകുന്നത് 100 കോടിയുടെ പദ്ധതികൾ

പ്രധാന സവിശേഷതകളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും

The Central MIS – State Implementation Module developed by GGRC for states who do not have their own MIS.

This module, based on the Gujarat model, bridges the digital infrastructure gap in other states, enabling streamlined processing and governance of the Micro Irrigation Scheme.

- Geo tagging & Geo fencing
- QR code based mobile application for site inspection
- Real time Adhar authentication

Central MIS Portal developed by GGRC Launch in Kerala on 07.01.2026





സൂക്ഷ്മജലസേചന പദ്ധതി സുഗമമായി കർഷകർക്ക് ലഭ്യമാക്കും: മന്ത്രി പി പ്രസാദ്

8.1.26

- ഏകീകൃത ഡിജിറ്റൽ പോർട്ടൽ നിലവിൽ വന്നു
- ലഭ്യമാകുന്നത് 100 കോടിയുടെ പദ്ധതികൾ

തിരുവനന്തപുരം: സംസ്ഥാന തിയുടെ ഭാഗമാകാൻ കഴിയുമെ ത്തെ കർഷകർക്ക് അവരുടെ നാം കൃഷി മന്ത്രി പി പ്രസാദ്. കൃഷിയിടങ്ങളിൽ മൈക്രോ ഇറി കേന്ദ്ര-സംസ്ഥാന സർക്കാ ഗേഷൻ (സൂക്ഷ്മ ജലസേചനം) കൾ സംയുക്തമായി നടപ്പിലാ സംവിധാനം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതി ക്കുന്ന 'പെർ ഡ്രോപ്പ് മോർ ക്രോ നുള്ള സാമ്പത്തിക സഹായത്തി പ്പ്' (പിഡിഎംസി) പദ്ധതിക്കാ ന് ഓൺലൈൻ സംവിധാനം യുള്ള പുതിയ വെബ് പോർട്ടലി ലഭ്യമാക്കുമെന്നും കർഷകർക്ക് ന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗിക ഉദ്ഘാടനം ഇനി വളരെ സുഗമമായി പദ്ധ നിർവഹിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുകയാ

പ്രധാന സവിശേഷതകളും ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും

- സബ്സിഡി നിരക്ക്: ചെറുകിട, നാമമാത്ര കർഷകർക്ക് ചെലവിന്റെ 55 %,മറ്റ് കർഷകർക്ക് 45 % സബ്സിഡി ലഭിക്കും. എഫ്ആർഎ പട്ടികയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട കർഷകർക്ക് 90 % വരെ ആനുകൂല്യം ലഭ്യമാണ്.
- അധിക ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ: തെങ്ങ് കൃഷി ചെയ്യുന്ന കർഷകർക്ക് 30 % അധിക സബ്സിഡി ലഭിക്കും. ക്രമേതര ജോർവെൽ, പമ്പ് സെറ്റ്, മഴവെള്ള സംഭരണി തുടങ്ങിയ ഘടകങ്ങൾക്കും സഹായം അനുവദിക്കും.
- ഡിജിറ്റൽ സുതാര്യത: അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നതു മുതൽ സബ്സിഡി തുക ആധാർ ലിങ്ക് ചെയ്ത ബാങ്ക് അക്കൗണ്ടിൽ എത്തുന്നതുവരെ ഉള്ള എല്ലാ ഘട്ടങ്ങളുടെയും വിവരങ്ങൾ പോർട്ടൽ മുഖേന തത്സമയം അറിയാൻ കഴിയും. പദ്ധതി സംബന്ധിച്ച വിശദവിവരങ്ങൾക്കായി 1800-425-2512 എന്ന ടോൾ ഫ്രീ നമ്പറിൽ കർഷകർക്ക് ബന്ധപ്പെടാവുന്നതാണ്.

'പെർ ഡ്രോപ് മോർ ക്രോപ്' പദ്ധതിക്കായുള്ള പുതിയ വെബ് പോർട്ടൽ മന്ത്രി പി പ്രസാദ് ഉദ്ഘാടനം ചെയ്യുന്നു

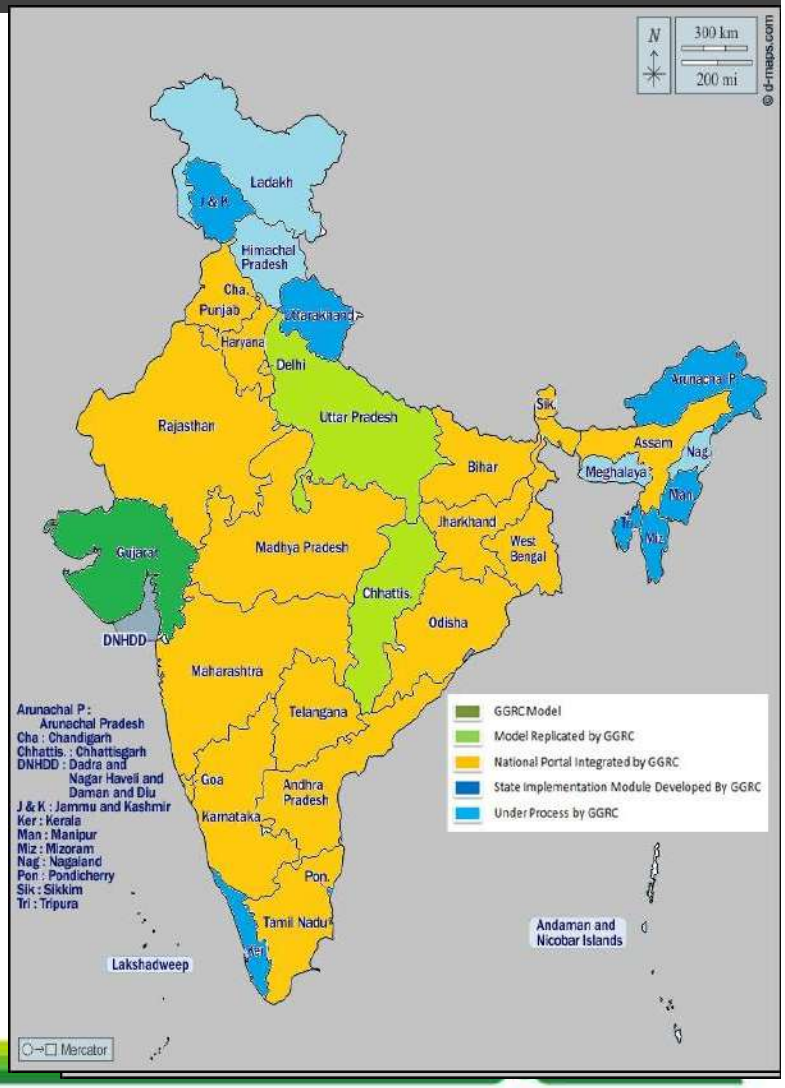
തിയാണ മന്ത്രി. ചടങ്ങിൽ പിഡി എംസി പദ്ധതിയിലെ അപേ ക്ഷകനായ റോബിൻസൺ എന്ന തിരിച്ചറിഞ്ഞ കർഷകന് മന്ത്രി ഓൺ ലൈൻ പോർട്ടൽ മുഖേനയുള്ള ആദ്യത്തെ സാക്ഷ്യപത്രം കൈ മാറി.

കർഷകർക്ക് സ്വന്തമായോ, അക്ഷയ കേന്ദ്രങ്ങൾ വഴിയോ https://pdmc. da. gov. in/KeralaMIS എന്ന വെബ് പോർട്ടലിൽ രജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്ത് അപേക്ഷ സമർപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. നിലനിൽ അക്ഷയ പരിഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിൽ ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന കാലതാമസം ഒഴിവാക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലാണ് പോർട്ടൽ സജ്ജീകരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. അപേക്ഷയുമായി ആധാർ കാർഡ്, ഭൂമിസംബന്ധമായ തെളിയിക്കുന്ന രേഖകൾ, ബാങ്ക് വിവരങ്ങൾ എന്നിവയാണ് ആവശ്യമായ രേഖകൾ. ഈ വർഷം ഓൺലൈനിലൂടെയും കൃഷി എൻജിനീയറുടെ കാര്യാലയത്തിൽ ലഭ്യമാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള നിശ്ചിത ഫോർമാറ്റിൽ ഓഫ്ലൈൻ അപേക്ഷകളും സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതാണ്.

കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് സെക്രട്ടറി ഡോ. ബി അശോക് അധ്യക്ഷത വഹിച്ച ചടങ്ങിൽ കൃഷി വകുപ്പ് ഡയറക്ടർ ഡോ. ശ്രീറാം വെങ്കിട്ടരാമൻ സ്വാഗതം ആശംസിച്ചു. കേന്ദ്ര കൃഷി മന്ത്രാലയം ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി കമ്മീഷണർ യോഗേഷ് അശോക് രണ്ടിലാൽ, ജില്ലാ പഞ്ചായത്ത് പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഡോ. ആർസി ജോയിന്റ് സിഇഒ ഡോ. അമൃതരാജ് വധ്യാവാല എന്നിവർ സംസാരിച്ചു. സ്റ്റേറ്റ് അഗ്രികൾച്ചറൽ എൻജിനീയർ രാജ്മോഹൻ സി കെ നന്ദി പറഞ്ഞു.

The GGRC has played a pivotal role in transforming Gujarat's agricultural landscape, promoting sustainable water management and increasing farmer productivity. The scheme's unique features, including transparency, efficiency, and comprehensive support services, have made it a model for other states to emulate.







Thank You