



Profiling Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) in Rajasthan: Insights into their Impact and Operations

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ABSTRACT

Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) reveal a transformative model to empower farmers by fostering collective action and ensuring fair returns for their produce. The main aim of the Farmer Producer Company is to ensure a better income for the producers through an organization of their own. Small producers do not have the volume individually to get the benefit of economies of scale.

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Methodology: This study examines the profiling of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) in Rajasthan, highlighting their significance in enhancing the well-being of smallholder farmers. The study was conducted during 2022-23 in Rajasthan with a sample of 30 FPCs. 30 FPCs were selected in proportion based on their business activities.

Findings: The analysis reveals that 95 percent of FPCs in Rajasthan have been established for 5 to 10 years. A significant proportion of these organizations, 77 percent, have an annual turnover of up to 50 lakh INR, while 70 percent possess share capital ranging from 5.1 to 9.9 lakh INR. Community engagement is evident, as 46.67 percent of FPCs have between 500 to 750 shareholders. Gender diversity within these organizations is notable, with 30 percent of board members are female, suggesting a need for increased promotion of women's participation. The profile of CEOs is constitute of age, annual income, experience etc. among these constitutes nearly 70 percent CEO have on an average 7.5 year experience and are over 35 years old, with most being full-time, paid executives earning up to 4 lakh INR annually. The study also identifies garlic as the region's predominant produce procured by FPCs. These findings underscore the pivotal role of FPCs in fostering agricultural development and community involvement in Rajasthan.

Keywords: *Smallholder farmers; agricultural development; community engagement; gender diversity; economic impact.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan is the largest state in India, taking up 10.41 percent of the country's total land area. It faces difficult agricultural conditions because of its semi-arid and desert environment, irregular and low rainfall, and paucity of water. Agriculture is a key sector of the state's economy in spite of these obstacles. Approximately 65 percent of Rajasthan's people make their living from agriculture (Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in India. (2015). Water availability affects the cultivation of crops such as Pearl millet, maize, chickpea, mustard, cluster bean wheat, barley, pulses, oilseeds, and cotton as such contemporary methods like drip and sprinkler irrigation are being used more often. Rajasthan receives an average of 576 mm of rainfall yearly. Due to this moderate range of rainfall, the crop is not sufficient to ensure food security in Rajasthan, hence animal husbandry plays an important role in generating food resources and revenue for the farmers by rearing suitable breed of livestock especially in arid region.

According the Agriculture Census 2015-16, total number of operational land holdings in the State was 76.55 lakh hectare. But due to increasing population, the land got divided into small pieces; thus, large farm size got converted into marginal, small and semi medium farm size categories, resulting in 19.79 percent, 10.50 percent and 5.67 percent area got increase in these categories respectively as compare to the year 2010-11. As per the Agriculture Census 2015-16, the average size of operational land holdings in

the State was 2.73 hectares whereas it was 3.07 hectares in 2010-11, showing a decline of 11.07 percent. In 2022-23, Agriculture and allied sectors contributed 28.95 percent in Rajasthan's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at current prices of 28.56 percent in 2011-12. In the year 2020-21, the state of Rajasthan has the first position in the production of Bajra, rape & mustard, Nutri-cereals, total oilseeds and guar crops. Rajasthan contributes 41.71 percent of total Bajra production in the country (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer Welfare 2022-23).

Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) reveal a transformative model to empower farmers by fostering collective action and ensuring fair returns for their produce. These entities, often formed under the Companies Act, combine farmers to pool resources, share knowledge, and collectively market their agricultural products. Around 70 to 80 percent of FPCs membership is held by small/marginal farmers (Valamannavar & Sumanth 2019).

The main aim of the Farmer Producer Company is to ensure a better income for the producers through an organization of their own. Small producers do not have the volume individually to get the benefit of economies of scale (Shree & Vaishnavi 2022 and FAO). In addition to enhancing bargaining power with buyers, FPCs also facilitate access to credit, inputs, and technology, thereby promoting sustainable agricultural practices. The rise of FPCs marks a shift towards farmer-centric approaches in agriculture, emphasizing inclusivity and community-driven initiatives.

The Y. K. Alagh Committee's recommendations led to the Parliament amending the Firms Act on February 6, 2002, adding a new section on producer firms, IXA. Producer companies, together with companies limited by guarantees, public limited and private limited companies, and unlimited businesses, have been referred to as the fourth form of corporate entity since the amendment. Such an attempt aimed to create laws that would allow cooperatives to be incorporated as businesses or to convert already-existing cooperatives into firms, all the while guaranteeing that business practices adhere to cooperative values. The Registrar of Companies (RoC) is where FPCs are incorporated. By the end of 2009, about 150 producer firms had registered as FPCs using the established statutory process, either as a new business or by converting already-existing cooperatives (Singh and Bhattacharyya 2019). Except for the fact that only entities, either individuals or institutions like cooperatives or self-help groups (SHGs), associated to primary production, are able to organize or join FPCs, the structure and operations of FPCs are comparable to those of any limited business.

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A comprehensive list of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) along with their respective business activities was compiled to ensure a broad representation of FPCs in Rajasthan. The study aimed to encompass all key business activities in the sample in a proportional manner.

2.1 Sampling Method

In Rajasthan, a total of 30 working NABARD-sponsored Farmer Producer Companies were selected based on the diversity of their business activities, which were categorized by factors such as type of produce, size, and geographic location.

NABARD sponsored FPCs were deliberately selected to specifically focus on the work profile and current working status of the FPCs, as a result of which it was found that more than 50 FPCs were closed due to inadequate fund

availability for these FPCs. A proportional sampling technique was applied to ensure that the sample reflected the diversity of business operations across the state.

2.2 Data Collection

Primary data was collected through surveys by using structured interviews schedule from the selected FPCs for the period 2022-23. Data was collected on the basis of trust, to maintain complete confidentiality.

2.3 Data Analysis

The collected primary data was analyzed using tabular analysis, with frequency distributions and percentage calculations to identify patterns in the data. Statistical tools [Excel] were employed to ensure the robustness of the analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs)

The Farmer Producer Company concept came into India in 2004. A decade after, the first producer company was officially registered in India (Trebbin, 2014). Now India has about 8000 registered FPCs. Rajasthan has 395 registered FPCs. Out of 395 FPCs, 179 FPCs are registered under project 10000 FPO, which is 45 percent of the total registered FPCs in Rajasthan. It is followed by 166 (42 %) FPCs that are registered under NABARD and 50 (13%) FPCs registered under SFAC (Small Farmer Agribusiness Consortium).

3.2 Profiling of FPCs in Rajasthan

A comprehensive profiling and categorization approach was utilized to comprehend the fundamental characteristics displayed by Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs). The study selected a sample of 30 FPCs from the Rajasthan (Appendix -I). The selection criteria were based on business activity and commodity dealing by FPCs. Here NABARD sponsored FPCs was purposely selected.

Table 1. Number of registered FPCs in Rajasthan till October 2023

S. No.	Authority	Number of FPC	Percentage
1	SFAC	50	12.65 (13)
2	NABARD	166	42.02 (42)
3	10 K FPO Project	179	45.31 (45)
	Total	395	100

Table 2. Business activity of NABARD-sponsored FPCs in Rajasthan- 2022

S. No.	Business Activities of NABARD Sponsored FPCs	Engaged FPCs	Percentage
1	Marketing	31	22
2	Input Sale	39	27
3	Aggregation of output	14	10
4	Input sale and Aggregation of output	35	24
5	Input sale and Marketing	15	10
6	Value addition	9	6
	Total	143	100

The Table 2 provides a comprehensive overview of the business activities undertaken by Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) sponsored by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The data indicates a diverse range of business activities among these FPCs, with a total of 143 FPCs engaged in various functions in year 2022-23. The most prevalent activity is input sales, with 39 FPCs (27%) involved in this domain. This indicates a strong emphasis on providing essential agricultural inputs to farmers, which can include seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides. Following closely, 35 FPCs (24%) engage in both input sales and the aggregation of output, highlighting a dual approach that not only supplies inputs but also helps in collecting and consolidating produce from farmers for further sale or processing.

Marketing activities are also significant, with 31 FPCs (22%) focusing on this area. This shows the importance placed on market access and the ability to sell agricultural products effectively, ensuring better prices and reduced market uncertainties for farmers. Additionally, 15 FPCs (10%) combine input sales with marketing, further illustrating the integrated strategies adopted by these organizations to support farmers throughout the production and sales cycle. Aggregation of output alone is the focus

for 14 FPCs (10%), emphasizing their role in collecting and possibly processing or packaging agricultural produce to enhance its market value. Value addition, although the least common activity, is undertaken by 9 FPCs (6%). This involves processes that enhance the value of raw agricultural products, such as processing, packaging, and branding, which can significantly increase the income of farmers by fetching higher market prices.

Table 3 provides detailed insights into the commodity dealings by Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) in Rajasthan, showcasing the diversity in their agricultural engagements. Out of the total 143 FPCs, a significant number are involved in the handling and processing of various commodities. Food grain is a major focus, with 39 FPCs (27%) exclusively dealing with it. This indicates the primary importance of staple crops in the region's agriculture. Additionally, another 39 FPCs (27%) engage in both food grain and horticulture, highlighting a significant overlap and diversification in crop production and sales. Horticulture alone is managed by 13 FPCs (9%), showcasing a dedicated focus on fruits, vegetables, and other horticultural products. This sector is crucial for providing nutritional variety and potential higher income crops for farmers.

Table 3. Commodity dealings by FPCs in Rajasthan

S. No.	Commodity Dealings by FPCs in Rajasthan	Number of FPCs	Percentage
1	Food Grain	39	27.27 (27)
2	Horticulture	13	9.09 (9)
3	Food Grain with Horticulture	39	27.27 (27)
4	Poultry	3	2.09 (2)
5	Dairy with Food Grain	34	23.77 (24)
6	Dairy with Goatery	1	0.69 (1)
7	Horticulture with dairy	4	2.79 (3)
8	Gaotery	9	6.29 (6)
9	Food Grain with Horticulture and Dairy	1	0.69 (1)
	Total	143	100

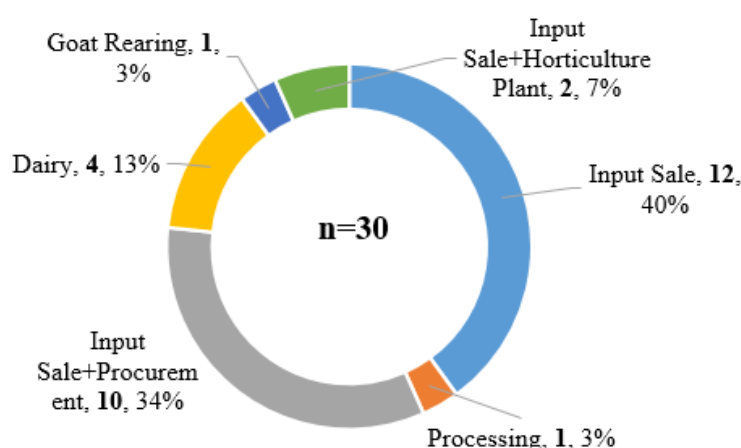


Fig. 1. Commodity Dealing by Sample FPCs in Proportion

Dairy-related activities also have a notable presence. 34 FPCs (24%) combine dairy operations with food grain, reflecting an integrated approach to agriculture that supports both crop and livestock farming. A smaller number, 4 FPCs (3%), combine horticulture with dairy, indicating a strategic diversification to enhance income stability and productivity. Goatery is handled by 9 FPCs (6%), focusing on goat farming which is significant for meat and milk production in certain regions. Additionally, there is 1 FPCs (1%) that combines dairy with goatery, and another 1 FPCs (1%) that manages food grain, horticulture, and dairy together, representing a highly diversified approach. Poultry is the least engaged commodity, with only 3 FPCs (2%) involved, suggesting either a niche market or an area with growth potential.

The study tries to cover all the business activity and commodity dealing in a proportion in a sample of 30 FPCs in Rajasthan. In our sample 12 (40 percent of the total sample) FPCs was selected that was engaged in input sale. 10 (34 percent) FPCs were engaged in input sale and procurement, 4 (13 percent) were engaged in Dairy enterprises. 2 (7 percent) were in input sale and horticulture plants. 1 (3 percent) in Goat rearing and 1 in value addition.

Age of FPCs The age of FPCs was quantified based on the number of years since its year of registration. Based on age the FPCs were categorized into three groups viz. those in the growth stage (0-05 years), mature stage (05-10 years), and stable stage (>10 years). Registration of FPCs in Rajasthan was started with very few number in 2012 and the registration of the FPCs was on its peak in the year 2016.

In the sample 27 FPCs was registered in 2016 and 2 FPC was registered in 2015. Thus 29 FPCs (Around more than 95 percent) is in the maturation stage and 1 FPCs is in a stable stage that was registered in 2013.

3.3 Annual Turn Over

The annual turnover of FPCs in Rajasthan was categorized into 4 categories. 40 percent (12) FPCs have up to 25 lakh annual turnover and 37 percent (11) FPCs have 25 to 50 Lakh INR annual turnover. 10 percent (3) FPCs has 50 to 75 lakh INR turnover and 13 percent (4) FPCs has more than 75 lakh INR annual turnover.

Table 4. Statistics of annual turnover of FPCs

Mean	4580833
Standard Deviation	5449636
Minimum Turnover	300000
Maximum Turnover	25000000

3.4 Share Capital

This figure provides insights into the distribution of share capital raised by Farmer Producer Companies in Rajasthan. 70 percent FPCs has 5.1 to 9.9 Lakh INR share capital, 20 percent FPCs has less than 5 lakh INR and 10 percent FPCs has more than 10 lakh INR as share capital in FPCs. It is clear from the figure that 90 percent of FPCs has up to 10 lakh INR share capital. The share capital can be considered an indicator of the acceptance of FPCs by farmers and the confidence they have in the cluster-based business organization in solving the multitude of problems they face.

Number of sample registered FPC in Year n=30

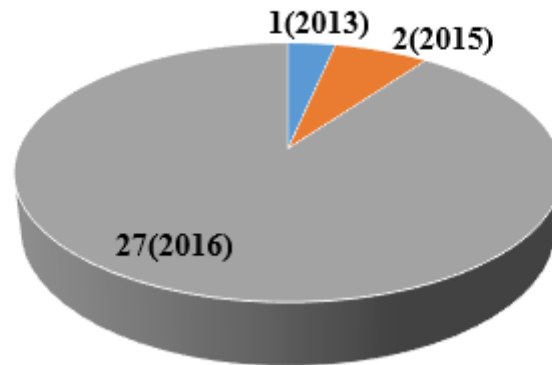


Fig. 2. Number of registered FPCs in Classified Years

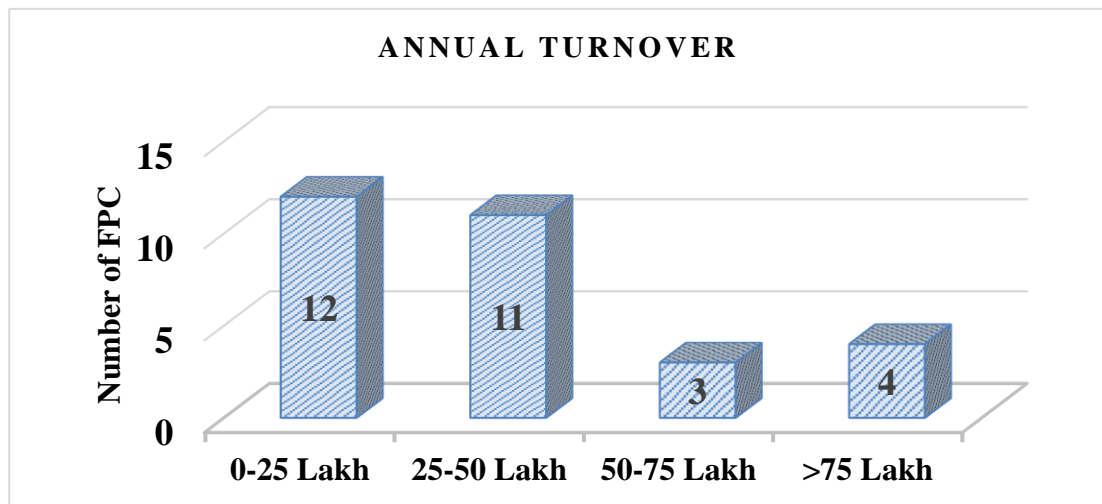


Fig. 3. Annual turnover of Sampled (n=30) FPCs in Rajasthan

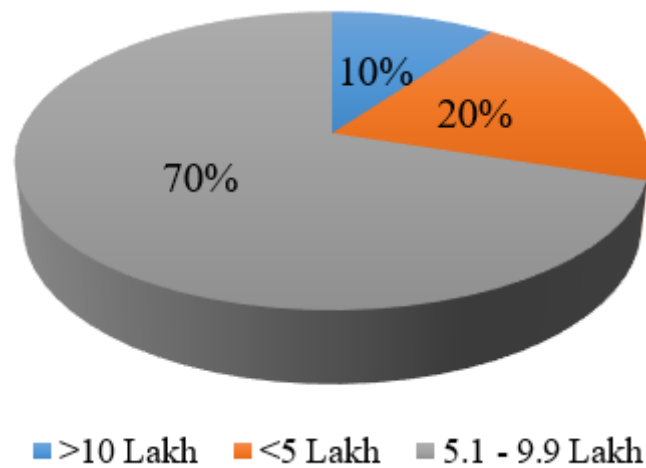


Fig. 4. Share capital of sampled FPCs in Rajasthan

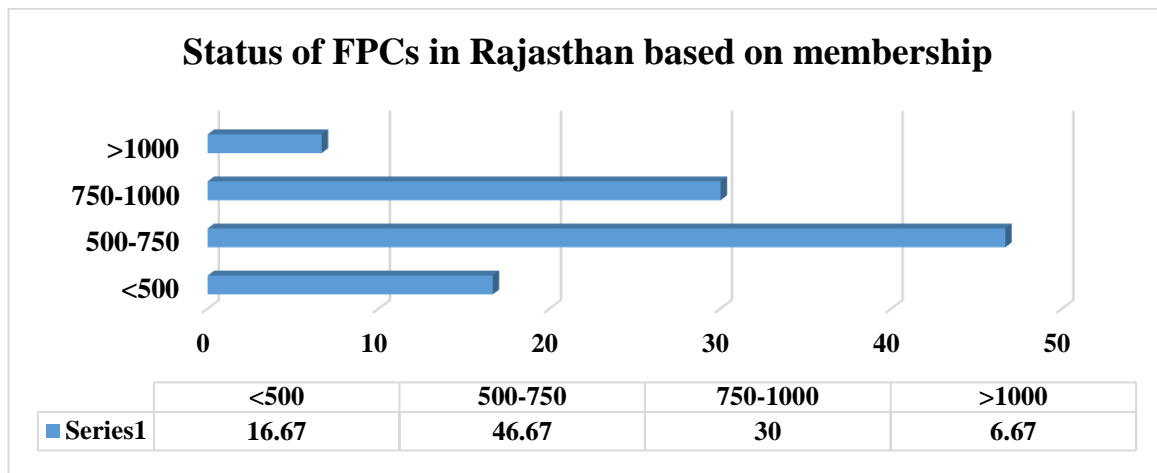


Fig. 5. Membership status of sampled FPSs in Rajasthan

3.5 Membership Status of FPCs

The results presented in Figure, provide insights into the distribution of Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs) based on the number of shareholders they possess. The majority of FPCs (46.67 percent) fall within the category of having 500-750 shareholders which indicate that a significant share of FPCs have a moderate level of community involvement and support. FPCs with 750-1000 shareholders account for 30 percent of the total. 16.67 percent of FPCs have less than 500 shareholders. The large shareholder base, suggests a notable level of participation and interest from the community. FPCs with over 1000 shareholders make up 6.67 percent. While fewer in number, these FPCs have an extensive shareholder base, indicating a significant reach and potentially substantial resources.

3.6 Gender Composition of the Board of Directors

As per the FPCs guidelines, it is recommended to have at least 33 percent representation of women on the board, and the results also near to full fill these norms at the operational level in Rajasthan. The results in Figure reveal about a gender balance within the board of directors. Approximately 70 percent of the board members are male and 30 percent of the board members are female leadership within the organization. However, the results suggest the need to promote women-only FPCs to ensure better participation of women, enhance their access to resources and services, and sustain better income (Jhansi *et al.* 2023). This *interalia* will ensure the promoting supporting mechanisms

like Cluster Business Organizations locate value chains with higher women participation, adapt for women to join, and focus on women leadership development.

3.7 Frequency of FPCs Meetings

The results in Fig. 7 indicate that a significant majority of FPCs (63 percent) in Rajasthan convene monthly meetings. The regular meetings signify active communication and decision-making processes within these organizations. 37 percent of FPCs convene quarterly meetings in Rajasthan. The prevalence of monthly meetings suggests a proactive and engaged approach to governance and operations.

3.8 Execution of Business Plan

A business plan-based activity schedule has been a mandatory requirement of all FPCs. However, the figure reveals that 57 percent of FPCs encompass a business plan because the majority of FPCs in Rajasthan engaged in input sales and input sales with aggregation so most of them have no business plan. Business plan serves as a critical tool for guiding decision-making processes and ensuring the company's long-term sustainability.

3.9 Management Profile of CEO

The profile of CEOs employed by FPCs in the region was analysed based on tenure, age, educational qualification, their domicile status and annual salary emoluments and the results are presented in Fig. 9.

Gender Composition of BOD

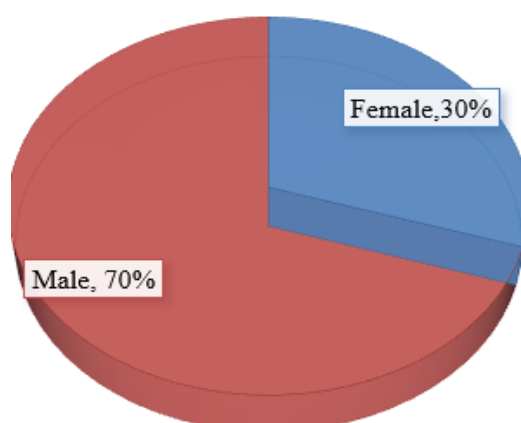


Fig. 6. Gender composition of the board of directors

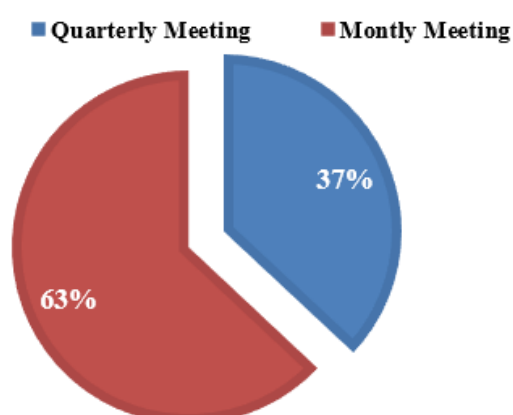


Fig. 7. Frequency of meetings in FPCs

Business Plan

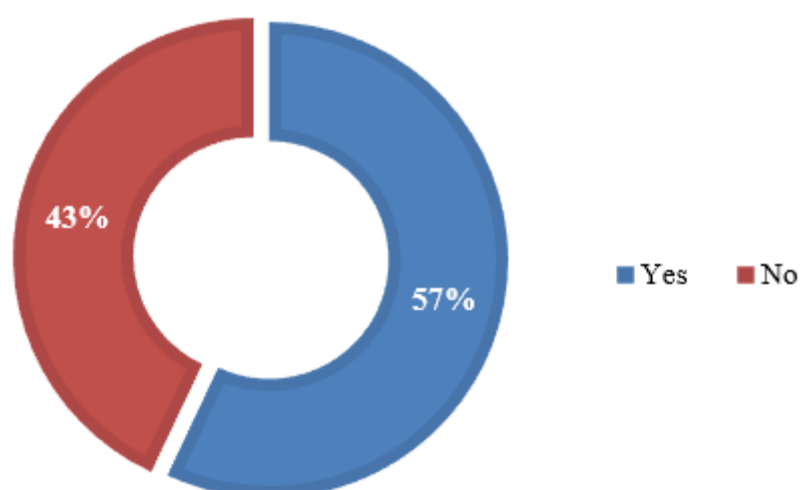


Fig. 8. Execution of business plan

CEO Statistics

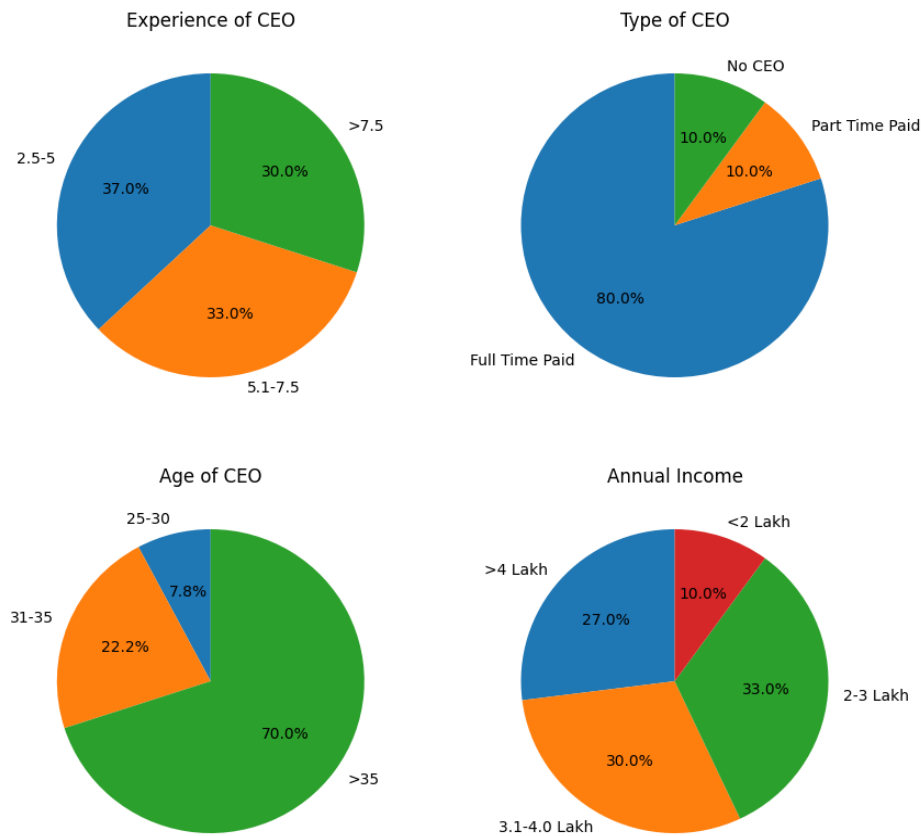


Fig. 9. Management profile of CEO

Experience of CEO: - Experience is an important aspect of running any business activity. In Rajasthan 37 percent CEO has 2.5 to 5 years of experience in FPCs running, it was due to a change in CEO in some FPCs and to create opportunities for youngsters. 33 percent CEO have 5.1-7.5year experience and 30 percent have more than 7.5 year of experience to run FPCs.

Type of CEO: - The results presented in the figure revealed that the majority of FPCs (80 percent), in Rajasthan, have chosen to employ a full-time CEO. This suggests a preference for a dedicated and consistent leadership presence at the highest level of the organization. However, a smaller but still significant proportion 10 percent, have opted for a part-time CEO arrangement and 10 percent have not any CEO. The management in these is performed by directors of board. This is an intriguing finding, as it is mandatory to have a CEO to avail the FPCs benefits. It suggests

that these organizations may be at the starting stage of operation and were in the process of selecting a CEO.

Age of CEO: - 7.8 percent of CEOs are in the age group of 25-30 years, which indicates the presence of individuals in the early stages of their professional careers. There were another 22.20 percent, in the 31-35 age group, suggesting a slightly lower representation of individuals in their early thirties. The highest percentage is observed among those over the age of 35, at 70.00 percent, indicating a substantial presence of more experienced professionals, potentially in the mid to late career stages. This diverse age distribution brought a range of perspectives, experiences, and skillsets to the surveyed FPCs, which can be valuable for a variety of contexts such as workforce planning, marketing strategies, technology adoption, and product development.

Annual Income: - Income is based on thinking about a new business plan or investment plan that leads country development. In Rajasthan 10 percent of FPCs have less than 2 lakh annual income, 33 percent have 2-3 lakh, 30 percent have 3.1-4.0 lakh and 27 percent have more than 4 lakh annual income from FPC's.

Domicile Status and Educational Qualification of CEO: - Almost all the CEO in Rajasthan is belong to the locality. It is also a basic need to run any social activity, it reduces the communication gap and increases trust among the people. Most of the CEO have bachelor

degree and some have PG diploma too in Rajasthan.

3.10 Product Profile in Rajasthan FPC's

The Figure provides an overview of the major crop domains associated with FPCs products of FPCs along with the corresponding percentage of FPCs dealing with each category. It's evident that these FPCs are actively involved in the procurement and marketing of a wide array of commodities, each of which holds significant economic and agricultural importance.

Table 5. Summary of Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Experience of CEO	Percentage
2.5-5	37
5.1-7.5	33
>7.5	30
Type of CEO	
Full Time Paid	80
Part-Time Paid	10
No CEO	10
Age of CEO	
25-30	7.8
31-35	22
>35	70
Annual Income	
>4 Lakh	27
3.1-4.0 Lakh	30
2-3 Lakh	33
<2 Lakh	10

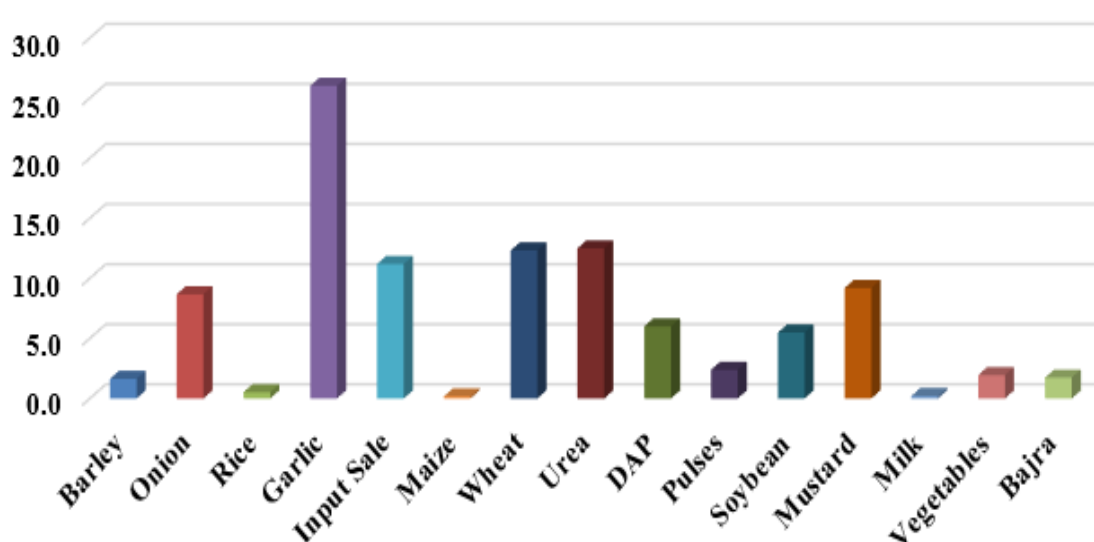


Fig. 10. Major crop and sectorial domains of FPCs in Rajasthan

The results highlight the presence of various agricultural items in their portfolios. In Rajasthan Garlic is the most prevalent produce among FPCs, constituting 26 percent of the total. Additionally, wheat and barley account for 12.3 percent and 1.6 percent respectively of the products. Onion and Mustard, also grown extensively in Rajasthan, make up 8.7 percent and 9.2 percent of the FPCs product range. Furthermore, FPCs are engaged in producing other agricultural items like vegetables, Maize, Rice, Bajra, and milk. Urea, DAP, and input sales also constitute a significant percentage in FPCs i.e. 12.5 percent, 6 percent, and 11.2 percent respectively.

3.11 Quality Assurance Parameters Followed by FPCs

The results presented in Figure reveal a distinct pattern of quality compliance across different criteria followed by FPCs in Rajasthan.

It is evident from the results depicted by the figure that in terms of procurement from authorized sources, 76.67 percent of assessments confirmed legitimacy, while 3.33 percent reported otherwise, and 20.00 percent deemed it not applicable. Fresh appearance garnered an overwhelmingly positive response, with 96.67 percent of FPCs attesting to the items' visual freshness and 3.33 percent considering the criterion irrelevant. Similarly, a majority of 93.33 percent found absence of physical impurities as a followed

quality assurance parameter, while 3.33 percent identified presence of some physical impurities tolerable, and 3.33 percent marked it as not an applicable criterion for assuring quality. To the cleanliness of the processing area, only 30.00 percent followed the criterion of an affirmed clean processing environment, with 3.33 percent indicating otherwise, and 66.67 percent deeming it inapplicable. Equipment cleanliness was followed by 33.33 percent of FPCs and 66.67 percent found this parameter not feasible. In terms of processing in a covered area, there was 40.00 percent indicated it essential through 'yes' and 3.33 percent indicated 'no', while 56.67 percent considered it not applicable. Assessments of water quality revealed that only 23.33 percent confirmed the use of potable water, while 3.33 percent indicated otherwise, and 73.33 percent found this parameter not applicable. Proper storage containers indicate 80.00 percent appropriate usage and 20 percent marking it as not applicable. Finally, airtight packing garnered a 16.67 percent confirmation, with 3.33 percent indicating otherwise, and 80.00 percent considering this parameter not applicable. This detailed assessment provides valuable insights into the quality control measures of the items or processes under scrutiny, highlighting areas of strength and potential improvement. The presence of a 'Not Applicable' category indicates the tailored nature of these assessments, recognizing that certain parameters may not be universally relevant to every evaluation.

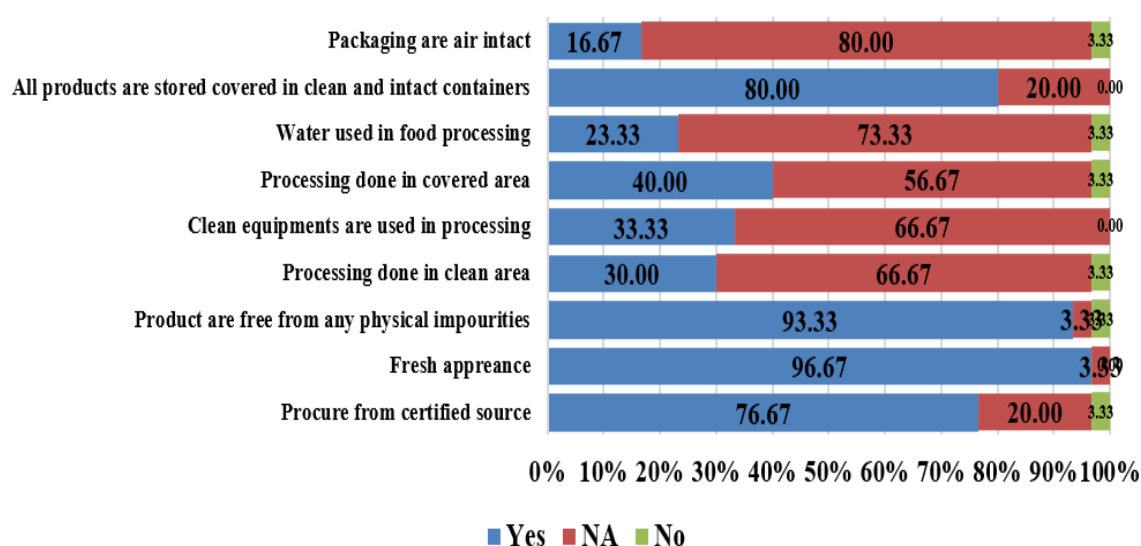


Fig. 11. Major quality assurance parameter of FPCs

4. SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP ORIENTATION (SEO)

An SEO questionnaire was utilized in this study, established by Kraus *et al.* (2017). The SEO construct was derived from four dimensions, namely, 1, social innovativeness, 2, social risk-taking, 3, social pro-activeness, and 4, socialness. Questions were surveyed on a Likert scale of four points, ordering from 1 (strongly disagree); 2 (disagree); 3 (agree); to 4 (strongly agree).

4.1 Market Mix

Prior to any examination of market orientation, it is essential to establish the conceptual background of market orientation used in this study. The majority of literature examining market orientation takes one of two views, (Homburg and Pflesser, 2000). The marketing mix, also known as the 4Ps, is a foundational concept in marketing that comprises four

essential elements: Product (the actual offering), Price (the cost to customers), Place (the distribution channels), and Promotion (marketing and advertising efforts). These elements help companies influence and meet customer needs. Through meticulous assessment and refinement of each of these components, enterprises can construct a persuasive value proposition and establish a competitive advantage in the market. The overall marketing mix was assessed using the scores obtained for each dimension. The distribution of FPCs based on marketing mix followed and not followed is represented.

This figure revealed that 74.76 percent of FPCs followed 7 product statements and 25.24 percent did not follow them. 57.08 percent of FPCs followed 8 price statements and 42.91 percent did not follow. From the 7 place statements 29.05 percent follow and 70.95 percent do not follow and from 6 promotion statements 56.11 percent FPCs follows and 43.89 percent FPCs does not follow.

Table 6. Statistics of social entrepreneurship orientation

Particulars	Social Innovativeness	Social risk-taking	Social Pro-activeness	Socialness
Mean	3.256	2.944	3.000	2.711
S.D.	0.591	0.548	0.653	0.674
Max	4	4	4	4
Min	2	1	2	1
Median	3	3	3	3

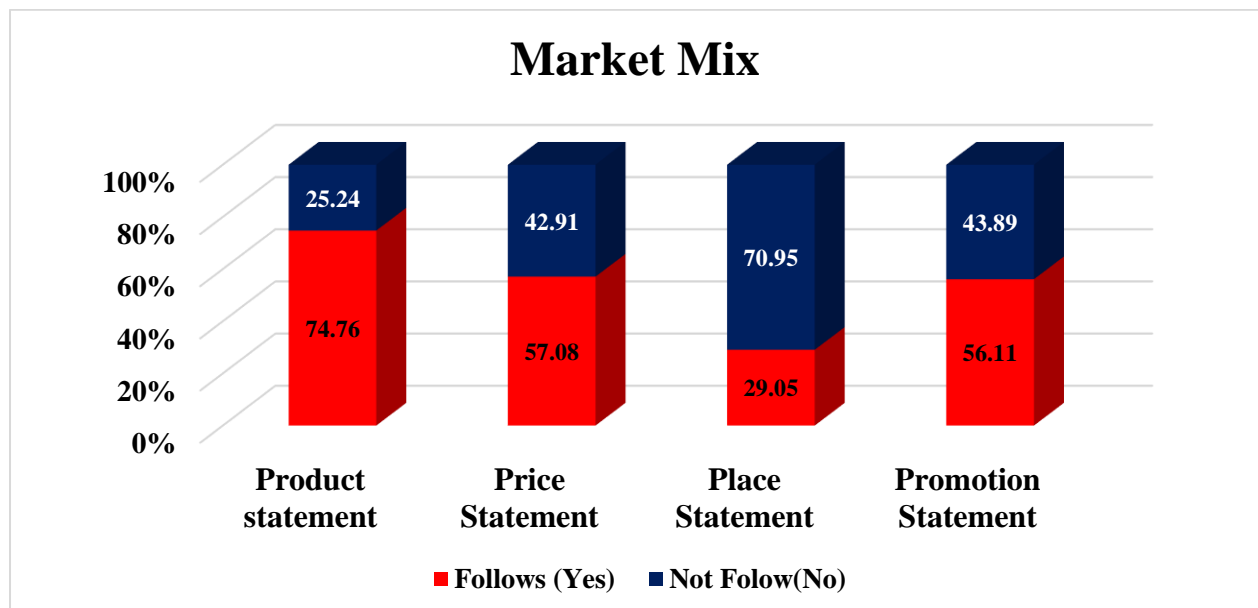


Fig. 12. Market Mix of FPCs

5. CONCLUSION

A growing number of studies demonstrate the benefits of Producer organizations in terms of boosting the wellbeing of smallholders (Mojo *et al.*, 2017; Ngeno, 2018, Jhansi *et al.* 2023). In Rajasthan 95 percent FPCs are 5 to 10 years old. 77 percent of FPCs have an annual turnover of up to 50 lakh and 70 percent of FPCs have 5.1 to 9.9 Lakh INR share capital. The majority of FPCs (46.67%) fall within the category of having 500-750 shareholders which indicate that a significant share of FPCs have a moderate level of community involvement and support. In the FPCs of Rajasthan 30 percent of the board member are the female within the organization. It suggests the need to promote women in FPCs to ensure better participation of women. In the CEO profile, 70 percent CEO have up to 7.5 year of experience and have age of more than 35 years. Most of the CEOs are full-time paid and around 73 percent have income up to 4 lakh per annum. The study also conclude that Garlic is the most prevalent product that is procured by the FPCs in Rajasthan.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

I am Narendra Yadav, as a corresponding author, hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX- I

S. No.	Name of Farmer Producer Company	Year of registration
1	Dharma Shakti Kishan Agro Producer Company Limited- Jhalawar	2016
2	Awan Farmer Producer Company Ltd. -Kota	2016
3	Mangarh Agro Producer Company Limited-Banswara	2016
4	Vaagdhara Tribble Food & Grain Initiatives Producer Company Limited- Banswara	2013
5	Shakti Mahima Producer Company Limited- Kota	2016
6	Shri Kalyan Krishak Producer Company Limited- Tonk	2015
7	Deeg Wheat & Mustard Producer Company Limited- Bharatpur	2015
8	Lasdawan Agro Producer Company- Chittogarh	2016
9	Jakhm Kishan Agro Producer Company Limited-Pratapgarh	2016
10	Bhilwara Farmer Producer Company Limited- Bhilwara	2016
11	Jai Saraswati Mahila Kishan Producer Company Limited- Bhilwara	2016
12	Shakti Mata Kisan Producer Company Limited- Bhilwara	2016
13	Shree Dev Narayan Producer Company Limited- Bhilwara	2016
14	Shree Kamal Dairy & Horticulture Export Producer Company Limited - Nagaur	2016
15	Gangaswids Carrot Producer Company Limited- Sri Ganganagar	2016
16	Kanthal Agro Food Producer Company Limited- Dungarpur	2016
17	Nav Vichar Agro Producer Company Limited- Jaipur	2016
18	Meerabai Agro & Allied Produce and Marketing Producer Company Limited- Nagaur	2016
19	Teja Kishan Producer Company Limited- Nagaur	2016
20	Nayaujala Mahial Kisan Producer Company Limited	2016
21	Siromani Milk Producer Company Limited- Jhunjhunu	2016
22	Maha Shakti Milk Producer Company Limited- Alwar	2015
23	Barfani Kishan Unanti Producer Company Limited- Sri Ganganagar	2016
24	Ren Kissan Samriddhi Producer Company Limited- Ajmer	2016
25	Khyayada Kisaan Samriddhi Producer Company Limited - Ajmer	2016
26	Bherukheda Kissan Samridhi Producer Company Limited - Ajmer	2016
27	Barawarda Mahila Gram Vikas Dugdh Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Limited - Pratapgarh	2016
28	Mewar Green Agro Producer Company Limited - Udaipur	2016
29	Bhomat Agro Food Producer Company Limited - Udaipur	2016
30	Shri Farmer Producer Company Limited - Karauli	2016

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